

HOME AND STATE

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HOW TO BE A POPULAR PASTOR

Many pastors seeking to court favor with their audiences begin at the wrong end. They think continually of what they should *not* preach about. The usual audience of good men and women want an all-round gospel from their pulpit. The worst mistake a pastor can make is to circumscribe his message.

In every church there are circles of members with special interest in this "cause" or that "cause," covering every "cause" that comes within the range of right conduct. Some pastors ride some of these "causes" till they become their hobbies. Those who are specially in these may be well pleased, but those interested in the others become disgusted.

Don't make a hobby of anything in the pulpit. Preach in turn on all these living issues, and no man who is worthwhile will find any fault. But in your doing so you will successively tie onto you the loyalty and affections of those interested in each "cause." You will increase your popularity.

There are those pastors who have an erroneous idea that they will lose popularity if they preach on temperance, on prohibition or on law enforcement. They shun it. Every church made up generally of God's people have a large circle in it who are intensely interested in these subjects. Those who occasionally preach on these subjects tie that class onto themselves. Those who do not, lose the confidence, or the affection of this circle and many times it is large enough to determine the pastor's term as pastor.

Of course, on all these subjects, the pastor needs to use good judgment as to how he presents his message. We know of some pastors who, for fear, refuse to preach on the subject, and boil and boil in his resentment at the restraints he must put upon his conscience. At last he can stand it no longer. He then goes into the pulpit with a message boiling hot—and explodes. He hurts both himself and the cause.

We know of pastors in Texas who have a mysterious power over their churches, and that power comes from the fact that they are fighting unrighteousness, and have convinced their followers that they are the only pastors who have the courage to do so, that the other pastors are too cowardly to do so. Many times in shunning these questions the other pastors give proof to convince the people that he is right.

Never was there a better time to give the people the results of prohibition than this Tenth Anniversary. Those who have annually preached on the subject at each anniversary have found it was the most popular sermon they had preached.

LIQUOR OFFENDERS HAVE BEST ORGANIZATION

Says District Attorney Stuart

(From Star Telegram)

The liquor law violators in Tarrant County are the best organized of any class of criminals was the assertion of District Attorney Stuart in a statement issued Monday. In this Stuart gave details on the workings of the "liquor organization" and of steps necessary to combat it.

Bootleggers never plead guilty, Stuart said.

"Of all classes of criminals, the bootleggers are the best organized," he explained. "In most cases their attorneys arrive at the district attorney's office long before the officers making the arrests bring in the prisoners. Their bonds are prepared and signed, in most cases, without the defendant ever being placed in jail.

LEADERS BEHIND SCENES

"Each group of bootleggers has a leader who stands behind the scenes and directs their operations, pays their attorneys' fees, makes their bonds, finances all their operations and otherwise protects and defends them against a punishment the law directs.

"Next to the leader stands the wholesale dealer, who handles the liquor in large lots. He in turn, has numerous aids who retail the stuff in small lots to the consumer. He also arranges for the manufacture of a sufficient supply to meet the demands of his customers.

"Each man in the organization, from the leader to the lowliest hip-pocket bootleggers, is coached and drilled in

his duties. He is told that if he is caught, he must not make a statement. His reward for his silence is an assurance of the services of an able attorney, employed by the organization to defend him. The penalty for failure to comply with these important instructions may mean his assassination, and certainly means ostracism and desertion by his friends and associates. In some cases, if he is of enough importance to the organization, a bond is made and the defendant never appears for trial. The bond is forfeited, paid off and the defendant remains a fugitive from justice.

AIDED BY CITIZENS

"Such cases as are forced to trial are stubbornly resisted from the time of the arrest until the higher court passes on the case after conviction. The policy of the bootlegging organization is to discourage the officers by making stubborn resistance in every case—by employing every technicality the law affords and that shrewd lawyers can muster to win the battle.

"No other class of criminals enjoys such favors, has such ready bondsmen, is defended by such able counsel or has so many advantages in every way as the bootleggers."

In their operations, the district attorney declared, bootleggers are aided, purposely or unwittingly, by a large group of the citizenship, especially those who purchase illicit liquor, and "they are defended by propaganda in newspapers and magazines."

Making bootlegging unprofitable, Stuart held, is as important as prosecuting the bootleggers, and this can be done through destruction of material and equipment, by indictment, because "it takes money out of their pockets to make bonds and employ lawyers," and by keeping them on the run and deprived of ready places for the sale of their products.

The one line of attack in the district court is not enough to defeat the bootlegger, Stuart contended. "Especially is this true," he added, "if such prosecutions are confined to the lowly hip-pocket bootlegger. The few gaps made in their ranks in this manner are too easily filled. Prosecutions are important—absolutely necessary—but it makes a great deal of difference who is prosecuted."

Leaders and wholesalers should be the chief targets.

MONEY IS THE OBJECT

"The destruction of one large outfit and the conviction of its owner and operator," Stuart continued, "stops a source of supply and puts 50 bootleggers out of business. Likewise the seizure of several hundred gallons of whisky in the hands of a wholesaler and the sending of that man to the penitentiary puts a number of bootleggers out of a job.

"Naturally enough, the men dealing in liquor are doing it for the money they can make. If the profit is taken out of bootlegging, the bootlegger will quit."

Stuart summarized activities of his own department since January 1, with the probable effect upon the illicit liquor traffic, as follows:

Twenty-four trials of major offenders, with one acquittal.

Application of more than 70 padlocks on premises harboring illegal liquor traffic and "liquor injunctions applied to every kind of place imaginable, from office building to private residences and from roadhouses to parking stations where liquor was sold."

Seizure of every automobile, truck or other vehicle used in the liquor business and other equipment having a total estimated value of \$10,000.

Seizure and destruction of 80,000 pints of whisky, value not estimated.

Indictment of 130 alleged vendors of liquor. Estimated cost of making bond and employing attorney, \$32,500, or an average of \$250 in each case. Estimated total cost to alleged liquor violators from raids and trials, \$500,000.

REMEMBER YOUR COMRADES IN BATTLE

Comrades in battle, if of the right spirit, learn loyalty to each other. Witness the devotion found among the Blue and Gray of Civil War times.

In preaching on the results of the national prohibition on its Tenth Anniversary, don't forget your comrades, the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. They are having to receive the cussings and abuse that would be heaped upon the pastors and the churches if these organizations were out of the field, and the cause received the help that would then devolve upon the pulpit.

Because these organizations are abused by the thirsty,

don't forget them. Don't betray them. Be a comrade. Because of the abuse heaped upon them, some good people have come to join in, talking for the same reason that the parent talks—because they heard others talk. You who know better should speak out loud. In your anniversary address, give to these organizations the credit and honor due them. It will strengthen their hands as they press the battle.

WETS IN TEXAS ORGANIZING

The following is quoted from an interview given by a wet leader in Dallas to the *Times Herald*, of Dallas, on December 20:

"Anti-prohibitionists of Texas stepped forward to renew their quarrel with their ancient adversaries, the prohibitionists, Friday morning, with the announcement, by Thomas Hudson McKee, Dallas, that they were perfecting an organization in this state which will insist that modification of the liquor laws, state and national, be the cardinal issue of next summer's political campaigns.

"Mr. McKee said the movement will be launched on or about January 1, and that it will include a committee of 1,000 citizens and a series of educational radio talks urging the substitution of regulation and control of the liquor traffic for the present status of affairs.

"We are determined to inject this question into the coming elections and compel candidates to take a definite stand one way or the other upon this question," he said.

TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION

"Mr. McKee declared that he has been engaged in sounding out anti-prohibition sentiment in North Texas for the last year, and that he has succeeded in crystallizing it to no small degree.

"This crystallization, he continued, has resulted in the tentative organization of which he speaks, which will later be affiliated with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with the view of cooperating with the association in its national fight to undo the wrongs growing out of the Eighteenth Amendment and ultimately to repeal that obnoxious part of our organic law."

"The organization will be perfected first in Dallas and then in other Texas cities, according to Mr. McKee.

"Mr. McKee said that his investigations have convinced him that there are certain members of the Legislature who favor some sort of a change in the prohibition laws, and that he has been told that certain members of the Dallas county delegation feel this way. . . .

"Mr. McKee declared State Senator Thomas B. Love, gubernatorial candidate of the Hoover Democrats, a 'militant dry.'

"He is courageous about it," he said, "probably because he knows he has the bulk of the Protestant clergy behind him.

"We are going to have men who are as highly respectable as Tom Love come out publicly on the other side of the question, for those men will know, if they know anything, that they have legions behind them in Texas who share their own views."

THE BEER QUARTET

The great six million dollar campaign for booze last year proved disastrous to the wet leaders. For several years there had been in the United States Senate four loquacious, hilarious and vociferous advocates of the liquor traffic. They were Senators Bruce, Edwards, Edge and Reed. Because the first letters of their names spelled B-E-E-R they were dubbed, "The Beer Quartet."

The election of 1928 resulted in each one being elected to stay at home with his wife, except Senator Edge, who did not come up for reelection last year, but would come up next year. Evidently seeing the handwriting on the wall, it is reported that Senator Edge has rather eagerly accepted the Ambassadorship to Paris, and resigned from the Senate.

He has an increase of \$10,000.00 a year in salary, but he was already rich. Can it be that Parisian wine is more attractive than the salary? We do not expect this representative of the United States to maintain a dry embassy as is being maintained by Ambassador Dawes and others. If all reports are true, his Ambassadorship to France will be a disgrace to our country.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS IN DORAN'S YEARLY REPORT

Figures Which Show the Activities
of the Federal Government in
Enforcement in Ohio

HAS GOOD RECORD

Courts in Ohio as Well as Federal
Enforcement Officers Received
Results in This State During
the Last Fiscal Year

According to the annual report of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Doran, recently submitted, prohibition officers arrested 66,195 persons during the year ending June 30, last, and assisted in the arrest of 11,156 more by state officers. More of these arrests were made in New York State than in any other. The total in that state was 8,265. Kentucky was second with 3,963, and Pennsylvania third with 3,672.

In Ohio, Federal officers during the last fiscal year arrested 1,825, and assisted state officers in arresting 157 others. New Hampshire had the smallest number, 17, but Federal officers assisted state officers in arresting 568. In Kansas, Federal officers arrested only 31 and assisted state officers in arresting 73 others.

In addition to these arrests, the Commissioner reported that 1,993 persons were arrested in the country by state officers on information supplied by Federal officers. There were all told, 4,664 persons employed in the Federal prohibition service.

OHIO'S RECORD

For its size and population, Ohio is remarkably dry, as the figures of seizures made during the year ending June 30, last, as given in Mr. Doran's report, indicates. For instance, during the year, 12 distilleries were seized in Ohio while 2,702 were seized in the state of Georgia. In the Georgia seizures, 3,359,934 gallons of mash were confiscated while in Ohio the mash taken amounted to 445,125 gallons.

During the fiscal year, Federal officers in Ohio seized 230 stills, 2,997 fermenters, 20,016 gallons of spirits, 32,935 gallons of malt liquors, and confiscated 206 automobiles valued at \$78,735.

IN THE COURTS

In Ohio during the year, there were 1,634 prohibition cases in the Federal courts terminated, of which only 139 were dismissed. There were seven acquittals, 28 verdicts of guilty and 1,348 guilty pleas. Eighty-three per cent of the cases in the courts ended with convictions, and more than 58 per cent of the convictions carried jail sentences with them. The average jail term given in the northern section of the state was 64.4 days while in the southern section it was 122.6 days.

There were 1,825 arrests made in Ohio the past year by Federal officers and two agents were injured in the performance of duty, but none were killed.

It is interesting to note by Commissioner Doran's report that in the use of sacramental wine, Ohio ranked third among the states with 46,624 gallons legally shipped or delivered. Pennsylvania was second with 89,262 gallons while New York led the list with 378,174 gallons, or considerably more than a third of that used for the entire country.

IT WAS A BUSY DAY

Federal Judge West, of Cleveland, one day recently padlocked an Italian restaurant, two other restaurants, three beer clubs, four residences, seven soft drink bars, two garages, two store rooms, a warehouse and a grocery for one year. This was wholesale work, but the facts justified the judge in ordering the places padlocked. Twenty-three waiters and directors of the three clubs were recently fined \$500 each in Federal court for violation of the prohibition law.

WHILE WETS WAIT

Evidence consisting of less than a half-pint of whisky found in the wall of his store resulted in George Vogle, Towanda, Pa., being sentenced to serve three years in the county jail and to pay a \$5,000 fine. Vogle's sister was also sentenced to serve one year and pay a \$1,000 fine and costs for violation of the prohibition law.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST

(W. C. CALDERWOOD, in *International Student*)

There are millions of American young people who, should they see a drunken man would hardly know it. They have little idea of the disgusting old-time saloon or of the extent of the open drink traffic. A few instances, the first within my personal knowledge, will illustrate.

A lad of sixteen or eighteen driving a grocer's delivery car, saw a man stagger along the walk a few yards and then slump down beside a telephone pole. The boy rushed to him and tried to arouse him or get some coherent expression from him. Failing he ran to a public library and excitedly phoned for a doctor. A library attendant who had been an active Girl Scout, and knew first aid remedies hastened to the "sick" man. She had been a high school girl in the "good old saloon days" and so, recognizing the drunken man's condition, explained it to the unsophisticated lad. The doctor came. Then came the police. Before prohibition neither would have been called. Before prohibition a drunken man would hardly have attracted a delivery boy's passing glance.

The other incident is the story told in a letter from London by Boy Scout Leader Walter S. Grebner, of Sterling, Illinois, who went to Europe this summer with a party of American Boy Scouts. This letter, printed in the *Rockford Morning Star* reveals the reaction of the American boy toward scenes which were commonplace in America in the "good old saloon days."

"About four blocks from the hotel," writes the American Scout, "we saw crowds. Before this we had seen several figures staggering along, and three women, drunk, called us names until a 'bobby' dispersed them."

"Well, we went down to the crowd and found that in two blocks there were eight saloons, and they were closing. The great crowd was at least 50 per cent elderly women and 50 per cent of them were 'stewed.' Glasses of beer outside, bottles being gulped down, and yelling and howling all about. One old woman fell flat in the middle of the street, dead drunk, until two young girls helped her home. A man,

and a woman evidently his wife, drunk, engaged in an argument which ended in a fist fight between the two.

"It was so disgusting, so degrading that we left the scene firmly thanking God for our American prohibition and convicted that it is our greatest blessing nationally."

Those of us who can remember the conditions before prohibition find here description of scenes that were nightly enacted in America, except that American women, other than the high-ups and the low-downs, drank little and were rarely seen drunk. But otherwise the staggering, swearing, sodden, stream of the fetid human spew was nightly belched out of the maw of the saloons, not only in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities, but also in many little cities hardly larger than villages where the traffic in the narcotic drug alcohol was protected by law. Repeal or liberalize the prohibition laws and these scenes will again defile our streets and pollute and befoul our moral senses.

"Give prohibition a chance! The liquor traffic had its day!"

THE CANADIAN PLAN

(*Minneapolis Journal*)

The Canadian plan for liquor control is not all roses and red ribbons. The Mayor of Winnipeg finds conditions there "a thousand times worse than under prohibition." Vancouver, B. C., is referred to by its local newspapers as a "bootleggers' heaven," and Montreal newspapers carry such headlines as "The Curse of Blind Figs in Montreal."

"THE WORLD DO MOVE"

(*New Jersey Issue*)

David Baird, Jr., we have reason to believe, will be an asset and not a liability for prohibition in the United States Senate. Personally he observes the prohibition law and wants to see it obeyed. Kean and Baird is a mighty good swap for Edwards and Edge! We congratulate New Jersey. "The world do move."

SEEN BY NEWSPAPER MEN

(A. G. HAUS, in *Christian Herald*)

In 1913, I was covering police headquarters in Kansas City, Kansas, for the *Kansas City Star*. Kansas was dry, Missouri was wet. There were four police stations at that time in Kansas City, Kansas, a city with a population of 100,000. Saturday nights the calls would pour into police headquarters, and by midnight the patrol wagons would have every cell filled with drunks from the state line.

In 1918, I covered the same police station for the summer. What a difference! The city now had a population of 120,000. There was only one police station now, besides the headquarters. Many a Saturday night we would remain in the pressroom until two o'clock Sunday morning, and not one trip would the patrol wagon make. Missouri was now dry under National Prohibition and the wettest block in the nation was no more.

And still some people try to tell us there are more "drunks" now than in the days of the saloons!

CANADA AND THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

(*New Outlook, Toronto*)

Ontario highways are among the finest in Canada, and her byways have long been considered trails of loveliness. To-day the great roads and the little roads of Ontario are littered with empty bottles, whisky and beer bottles by the hundred thousand. And you needn't take anyone's word for it; you can start counting almost anywhere. But it is not safe to walk out there when so many drivers are sipping Ontario government control liquor. Nor is it necessary to go out to the highways and byways at all. You can see the empty bottles in hotel rooms and corridors, in office and garage, in barn and bin.

The thing has become a danger and a nuisance. It has been going on for some time, getting steadily worse. At first we blamed it on the tourists, but we now know that the tourists couldn't account for one-twentieth part of the empties, even at the border. "The King's Highway" is the grand old title Ontario's Premier recently revived for the roads, and Ontario's Government is making these highways a byword among the people and a danger to the traveling public by its ever-increasing flow of liquor under guise of government "control."

The people of Ontario should know that their Province is selling \$50,000,000 worth of liquor a year. Is it any wonder that tens of thousands of youth are being added annually to the list of drinkers? Is it strange that motor accidents are increasing at an appealing rate? Why should anyone be surprised to find a few hundred empty bottles along a mile of the King's Highway.

WET PROPHECY UNFULFILLED

There are 33,000,000 automobiles in the world. There are 24,000,000 automobiles in dry United States. The population of the United States is about one-seventh of the population of the world, yet she owns approximately three-fourths of all the automobiles in the world, and it is ten years since this country adopted prohibition—a policy which wets declared would ruin the country, drive it on the rocks, and send it to the bowwows. Another wet prophecy unfulfilled.

STABLE AND VALID

All the Legal Attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act Have Failed

Writing to the *Ohio State Journal*, Mr. F. Dyer, of Columbus, gives some interesting facts about the validity and stability of prohibition, from which we quote the following:

"Although the Eighteenth Amendment represented a new experiment by the people of the United States in the realm of national government, it was after all no new and untried venture in the science of government. Prohibition legislation, either in the form of state-wide laws or local option statutes, had been in force throughout the greater portion of the United States for many years prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The addition of that amendment simply meant a readjustment of the police power over intoxicating liquor between the state and Federal government and the extension of the principle from the state as a unit to the larger national unit.

"Congress, in enacting the National Prohibition act, had the benefit of the experience of the states in enacting similar legislation. Almost every provision of the national prohibition act finds its counterpart in some state law which had been tested and its constitutionality upheld by the courts.

"During the nearly 10 years since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment only slightly over 40 cases, directly or indirectly attacking the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition act, have necessitated formal written opinion by the Supreme Court, and in not a single instance has that tribunal declared a provision of the amendment or its enforcing statute invalid.

"Despite well-established precedents the opponents of prohibition undertook a vigorous legal warfare. They enlisted in the attack many of the most eminent constitutional lawyers. The cases which have been decided by the Supreme Court may, for the purpose of this discussion, be classified: First, those dealing with the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment or with its interpretation; second, those dealing with the constitutionality of the act passed by Congress for its enforcement, known as the National Prohibition act; third, those dealing with the interpretation of the National Prohibition act; fourth, those dealing with the relation of the Eighteenth Amendment to other provisions of the Constitution; fifth, those involving matters incidental to prohibition enforcement; sixth, those relating to the effect of the National Prohibition legislation on state laws; and, seventh, those involving questions of international law."

AS CANADA SEES IT

The Ottawa Canada *Evening Citizen* printed the following frank paragraph:

Opponents of prohibition in the United States are hailing Premier Ferguson's victory as a "triumph for the wets." But it is a doubtful honor for this Province to have won three cheers from the American wet press, with visions of Old Man Ontario staggering down the path to "true temperance."

And on the above, the *Christian Science Monitor* makes this pertinent comment:

"Coming from the home territory, such an expression may well be looked upon as expressing the sentiment of a large proportion of the residents of Ontario."

WILL LOSE ITS CHARM

(*Marion Star*)

Out in Peoria, Illinois, a verdict for \$40,000 damages has been awarded against two sellers of poison liquor and in favor of the widow of one of their victims. When awards such as this generally supersede the far-too-common slaps on the wrist of the accused, the liquor business is liable to lose its charm for the criminals engaging in it.

A NERVY BOOTLEGGER

The nerviest bootlegger so far is the one arrested in Cleveland and fined \$100 for illegal selling. He did not have money to pay his fine and told the judge if officers stopped his bootlegging, he could not get the money to pay it. And so the judge ordered him to jail.

ARE THERE SOME PERSONS WHO DO NOT REASON?

It seems there are persons who do not reason.

There are those who believe everything they read or hear.

For instance, here is a newspaper which says drunkenness is on the increase in the United States, and there are those who believe the unsupported statement although statistics disprove it.

"Crime is on the increase," says another statement, and adds that prohibition is to blame. But the United States census says crime is on the decrease.

DRY RAIDERS ARE THUGS, says a headline and it is accepted by the unthinking who apply it to all dry agents when such is the exception and not the rule.

"Drys are in revolt against the drastic enforcement law" says a wet paper, and some weak-kneed drys wonder if the enforcement law does not go too far, but they do not demand the proofs of the wet statement.

A COMMON CLAIM

"Booze is made in every house on our street" asserted a man who, if his life depended upon it, could not prove that home brew or distilled liquor is made in three houses on the street.

"Eighty per cent of the families of Columbus keep liquor in the home" said a man in that city recently, but, of course, he made no effort to prove his foolish assertion.

"Bootleggers all vote dry" is a common expression in wet newspapers, when any person with a particle of gray matter in his brain knows the contrary is true.

HERE ARE OTHERS

"Conditions under prohibition are intolerable" is the favorite expres-

sion of wet propagandists, but it is intolerable only to brewers, would-be-saloonkeepers and the men with unquenchable thirst.

"I'll bet these dry workers have their cellars well-stocked" says the wet croaker, and another wet croaker tells a third that he has it on good authority that dry workers all have booze in their cellars.

"It is said there is a good chance for a modification law to pass Congress this winter" remarks a newspaper, and the man who does not think tells a friend that a certain bill is sure to pass Congress for his paper says so. "It is said" is the way many newspaper fakes start out.

"They say almost all the young people at the Smith party last night were drunk" is sufficient basis for the story that everybody at the Smith party was drunk. "They say," is another phrase which is overworked by wet propagandists.

ABOUT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

The charge is frequently made that the young people in our colleges and universities are being ruined by drink, when presidents and deans of these educational institutions in public print agree there is less drinking among students than ever before.

These are samples of the insidious and misleading statements designed to injure prohibition. No effort is made to prove them. They cannot be proven. They are not true. No thinking person will be fooled by them.

These wet claims are on a par with an assertion of wets here in Ohio a few years ago when they lost their beer campaign and said they failed to win because they did not have time to educate the ignorant rural voters of the state.

Do you not think you had better exercise horse sense and not be so foolish as to swallow these wet falsehoods? Use your head for something more than a hatrack.

Read This; Good Advice to Drys From Former Governor Smith

In the November issue of the *Red Book* under the caption, "Be Yourself," Alfred E. Smith gives some sound political advice to the average citizen about securing legislation. This advice is particularly pertinent—though, of course, Mr. Smith does not say so—to the situation in New York state with regard to the passage of a state enforcement code. The fact that it comes from a man who is so well versed in affairs at Albany makes it doubly worth heeding.

Because Mr. Smith's observations come from the inside and because they are couched in such plain language and carry with them so much common-sense advice, we are reproducing certain paragraphs, and ask the League constituents to apply them to the 1930 legislative situation with a view to making the legislators understand that the people of this state demand the passage of an enforcement code because the last election proved that New York intends to stand with the nation on the matter of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The writer states that the average legislator usually follows the wishes of the party leader with regard to particular reform legislation because he does not know what his constituents want him to do.

But here are a few excerpts from Mr. Smith's article:

"Most people never think of communicating with their representatives while legislation is pending. People interested in a governmental reform often write to the Governor about it, although he may have previously expressed himself in favor of it, in fact, recommended it in his message to the Legislature, but they do not seem to think of writing to the Senator or the Assemblyman who has the first say as to whether or not the law is to be enacted.

"I am certain that it never occurs to the writers of these letters even to send to their legislators a copy of the letter they sent to the Governor with a request that they cooperate with the Governor or initiate some such movement on their own behalf in the body of which they are a member.

"It is very strange to find, after long

experience with the government of a state, that countless thousands of people believe that there is nothing more to the government than the Governor himself. Ours is a government of laws and not of men.

"Strange to say, hundreds of thousands of people in this state today not only do not know the address of their representative, but they do not even know his name. Very often when I have in public speech or over the radio suggested that the people write to their Senators and Assemblymen, my secretary would receive bundles of letters from people asking to be informed who their Senator was and where he could be found!

"Here we have hundreds of thousands of people employing a man to represent them. They make the selection themselves, pay him a salary—and do not know who he is and do not even know where he lives.

"Legislators are sensitive and responsive to public opinion. They must be, because they must frequently present themselves to their constituency if they are to continue in the public service. They read the home-town newspapers as well as the great metropolitan dailies, and they are strongly influenced by the amount of space a given piece of legislation occupies in the news columns, and by editorial comment on it as well.

"Interest in what is going on in the affairs of a state is absolutely essential if progress is to be made in government commensurate with the material progress of the last quarter of a century in practically every other line of human endeavor."

TAMMANY LEADER A SQUARE SHOOTER

"Republicans and Democrats, wets and drys alike, will learn with regret of the death of Maurice Bloch, Tammany leader of the Assembly. Mr. Bloch never dissembled the fact that he was politically wet, but he always fought vigorously and

fairly, and there was never any personal rancor in anything that he said or did. He was perhaps more effective because those who opposed him on legislative questions nevertheless liked him, and could not be quite so grim in contending with him as with someone of a less agreeable personality. Tammany showed good judgment in the choice of Mr. Bloch as its legislative leader, just as it did in the case of the late Judge Donahue, another aboveboard fighter and square shooter."

The above tribute was paid to Maurice Bloch at the time of his death by Orville S. Poland, who came in personal and political contact with Mr. Bloch during his legislative work at Albany.

HOW CANADA "SOLVES"

Testimony is Given by a Religious Weekly in an Editorial Under the Caption, "Bottles, Bottles Everywhere"

We are being constantly told by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and by the wet press that Canada has solved the liquor question. Just how it has been "solved" is told in an editorial of recent date by the *New Outlook* of Toronto, the weekly journal of the United Church of Canada, and reprinted by the *Christian Century* of Chicago. With abundant reason the *Century* exclaimed: "Well, well, well!" The article is as follows:

"Ontario highways are among the finest in Canada, and her byways have long been considered trails of loveliness. Today the great roads and the little roads of Ontario are littered with empty bottles, whisky and beer bottles by the hundred thousand. And you needn't take anyone's word for it; you can start counting almost anywhere. But it is not safe to walk out there when so many drivers are sipping Ontario government liquor. Nor is it necessary to go out to the highways and byways at all. You can see the empty bottles in hotel rooms and corridors, in office and garage, in barn and bin. The thing has become a danger and a nuisance. It has been going on for some time, getting steadily worse.

"At first we blamed it on the tourists, but we now know that the tourists couldn't account for one twentieth part of the

empties, even at the border. "The King's Highway" is the grand old title Ontario's premier recently revived for the roads, and Ontario's government is making those highways a byword among the people and a danger to the traveling public, by its ever-increasing flow of liquor, under guise of government 'control.'

"So terrible is the truth in this matter that statistics dare not be published until after the forthcoming election. But the people of Ontario should know that their province is selling fifty million dollars' worth of liquor a year. Is it any wonder that tens of thousands of youth are being added annually to the list of drinkers? Is it strange that motor accidents are increasing at an appalling rate? Why should anyone be surprised to find a few hundred empty bottles along a mile of the King's Highway?"

NOW READ THIS

And Then Figure How Government Control Works in the Province of Quebec

The Province of Quebec, under government control, has augmented the consumption of liquor, increased bootlegging activities, and contributed towards opportunities for increased crime. This is the charge made by the pastor of a Montreal church, who so declared in his address to the Quebec League Against Alcoholism.

In the Province of Quebec facilities for liquor consumption have been greatly increased, the number of drinking places in Montreal alone having been doubled since 1919, according to this pastor. The Montreal court docket shows a 50 per cent increase in cases of drunkenness last year. Convictions of inmates of blind pigs increased from 2,949 in 1922 to 6,724 in 1925. As a result of government control, Canada's drink bill is increasing annually, and legitimate sales are now running towards \$200,000,000 a year.

Civil proceedings against 200 known Michigan bootleggers for the recovery of more than \$100,000 in taxes and penalties arising out of violations of the prohibition and internal revenue laws were started October 29 by the government when Assistant United States Attorney Aldrich filed suit against 22 of the offenders. Many of the defendants have already been prosecuted in criminal actions.

HOME AND STATE

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JANUARY, 1930



Invoke Severe Internal Revenue Laws Against Liquor Law Violations

Press dispatches from San Francisco state that United States Attorney George J. Hatfield has filed cases and is preparing others to reach liquor law violators under the old Revenue laws.

For some time after the enactment of the Volstead act there was considerable conflict of opinion among the Federal courts as to whether that act had repealed various provisions of the old Revenue laws providing for the punishment of liquor law violators and confiscation of their property.

The Willis-Campbell act, or Supplemental Prohibition law, enacted in 1921, provided that these old Revenue Statutes in regard to liquor traffic, should be continued in effect except when there was a clear inconsistency between them and the Volstead act. The United States Supreme Court has now held important provisions of the Revenue laws still in full force and effect in the case of United States v. One Ford Coupe, reported in Vol. 272 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, p. 321.

Regulations No. 3 of the United States Treasury Department, relating to industrial alcohol traffic, lists a considerable number of provisions of the Revenue Statutes as still effective.

It seems a travesty on justice that bootleggers and rum-runners have been able to amass, in a number of instances, large fortunes, with the government virtually unable to reach such ill-gotten gains. Now that the old Revenue statutes make it possible for the government to impose somewhere near adequate forfeitures, including, for example, the confiscation of both real estate and personal property used in connection with illicit distilling, why not invoke them to the limit?

We shall watch the cases which are being instituted in California with great interest. Our own casual study of the old Revenue liquor laws convinces us that they constitute tremendously effective weapons against violators of the prohibition law which to date have been used entirely too sparingly.

Unremitting Education and Repression

Up in Detroit, as in other cities, they are having trouble with their traffic problems. There has been a big increase in accidents, and now, after trying drives and educational campaigns to make the streets safe for pedestrians and motorists, the mayor announces he will appoint "a large and capable committee of experts, executives and educators" to aid the city government in caring for this troublesome problem.

The Detroit *Free Press*, in speaking of the city's problem, which likewise is a problem of all cities, says: "The streets will not be safe for those who have the right to use them until those in authority get down to the fundamentals of constant unremitting education and repression."

AND THE SAME IS TRUE NOT ONLY OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC LAWS, BUT IT IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITION LAW. THERE MUST BE A "CONSTANT UNREMITTING EDUCATION AND REPRESSION."

What is the difference between the wet societies of the country and any other treasonable organization?

A Significant Fact

This fall the *Literary Digest* published extracts from reports from Horatio Pollock, of the New York Department of Mental Hygiene, and Frederick W. Brown, of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The subject of these authorities was the number of cases of alcoholic insanity admitted to hospitals. An analysis of their figures shows that 90 per cent of all classes of alcoholic insanity in 1922, 1925 and 1926 were in nine states, where local officials did not enforce local dry laws or where state dry codes were repealed. In wet years in New York, the death rate from alcoholism was 12.18 per 100,000 population. The first year under prohibition, it dropped to 1.74, but when the state's dry law was repealed, it jumped to 12.68—more than the rate before prohibition.

The success of prohibition is the degree to which the dry law is observed and enforced.

Wets in and Out of Congress

Wets in Congress are preparing to add to the 800 liquor bills now sleeping in the Congressional cemetery. These bills were either smothered in committee or adversely reported by the committees to which they were referred. In the ten years of prohibition, not a measure having for its object modification of the Volstead act has been adopted, while the dry law has been strengthened by a number of measures designed to add to dry enforcement. Reports from Washington are to the effect that at the general session of Congress this winter, wets are preparing an avalanche of bills in an effort to undermine the dry law. As Congressman LaGuardia, of New York, wet leader, says, "it is the only way we have to express ourselves." And so they will urge their wet measures. The wets in and out of Congress will be unusually active this winter for next summer and fall candidates for a new Congress will be nominated and elected. It will not do for dries to be indifferent. If they want to maintain their big majority in Congress, they can not do it through apathy, but only through ceaseless work, and when we say this, we have YOU in mind.

It Is All Settled

Now it is settled. Here is an Ohio paper which knows what to do with the liquor question. Here is its solution:

The liquor problem can be solved. We started out once in this country to solve it, but the common sense of the thing got all tangled up with religion and doctrines and theories of morality and now we have an intolerable condition.

Canada has about found out how to keep down abuses of liquor, how to keep it out of politics and how to keep the way open for definite educational progress in bringing about temperance.

Temperance, after all, is what we want.

Yes, brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers started out to solve it in a way satisfactory to themselves, but to no one else, and now we have the "intolerable conditions" because the people themselves took hold and adopted prohibition which is "intolerable" to those engaged in the liquor business. Therefore, we must turn to Canada for the solution—Canada which wants "temperance" as defined by the brewers.

Do You Know This?

Is it reasonable to believe the assertion of some wets that as much or more liquor is consumed in this country under prohibition as was consumed in pre-prohibition days? The per capita consumption of liquor reached 22 gallons before prohibition, and this did not include the stuff made by moonshiners and peddled by bootleggers. These are the government figures and are based on the tax paid Uncle Sam by distillers and brewers. In 1917, for instance, the per capita consumption, according to the United States government, was 19.95 gallons. It was that much for every man, woman and child.

Can you imagine it?

Suppose that per capita consumption was maintained to-day. If every automobile in the United States was used to transport this liquor it would take them all, each loaded down with 100 gallons and then there would be 100,000,000 gallons untransported. Some one has figured that allowing eight feet between automobiles, it would mean 45 strings of automobiles stretching across the continent to carry liquor that would be consumed in the country were it not for prohibition.

Is prohibition getting results? Yea, verily!

Here's Something New

More wet propaganda is being turned out by the wet smut mills. Recently, certain periodicals have been publishing the following advertisement or notice:

National Justice, 1658 Broadway, New York City is the name of a new monthly tabloid devoted to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The yearly subscription rate is \$2.00. All kinds of materials will be used, such as short stories, poems, jokes and editorials pertaining to local, state and national conditions brought about through the fallacy of the Eighteenth Amendment. We are more than interested in securing the services of writers who can obtain interviews with prominent citizens, such as financiers, employers and politicians, and secure their views regarding this question as it is now written into the Constitution of the

United States. All material will be paid for on acceptance with varying rates. Editorials and interviews will be paid for according to the interest they contain, but at no time will the word rate for editorials, interviews and short stories be below one-half cent a word. The minimum is twenty-five cents apiece for jokes and the maximum of fifty cents.

Now, you wets sharpen your pencils or oil your typewriters and set about it to earn money by denouncing prohibition, the churches and the Anti-Saloon League. Think of knocking prohibition and being paid for it! Of course, you know some good joke which is worth fifty or twenty-five cents. Seriously, who can placidly contemplate a publication setting at work deliberately to destroy the dry law and the dry amendment? Do you not see in this bold venture a good reason for aiding the Anti-Saloon League in putting on an educational campaign to meet the attack made by the enemies of law and government?

McKinley on the Liquor Traffic

Year after year persons say license is the only way to deal with the liquor traffic. Others want some form of government control and yet, others want state option. Ohio tried license. It tried state control. It tried every plan now offered by the wets. The "system" always proved wrong, and finally prohibition was adopted and it works better than any plan tried. This is what William McKinley said in one of the campaigns by Ohio wets for license:

We need scarcely remind you that the liquor traffic, which is sought to be legalized by the license section, is one that deeply concerns not only the honor of this great state, but also the material, moral, and social interests of all people. There is not a home or hamlet in the state that is beyond its influence. Its evils are widespread and far-reaching.

Consider what the consequences will be if the license section carries: First, we will legalize this great wrong, we will give the sanction of the Constitution and the laws of this great free, and intelligent state to this most degrading and ruinous of all human pursuits, so that the men who are spreading ruin and death may say to all protesters: "Stand aside, my business has received the sacred sanction of the law, and is therefore legal and right." Can we afford thus legally to sanction a great wrong?

Second by legalizing this traffic we agree to share with the liquor seller the responsibilities and evils of his business. Every man who votes for license becomes of necessity a partner to the liquor traffic and all its consequences.

NEWSPAPERS AND PROHIBITION

(Washington (C. H.) Republican)

A considerable proportion of the daily newspapers of the country are dry. The overwhelming proportion of the weekly and monthly publications are dry.

Of the daily newspapers which are wet in policy, the majority seemingly desire to be fair and honest in their handling of news relating to prohibition and reasonably courteous and considerate in their treatment of prohibitionists.

There are, however, newspapers, with an aggregate of capital totaling many millions of dollars, which distort news, make use of misleading headlines, publish vicious abusive or misleading editorials and print cartoons which are grossly offensive to many of their readers.

In some cases, the mishandling of prohibition news, especially statements of prohibition speakers or writers, is not so much due to prejudice against the prohibition law as to the desire of inexperienced newswriters to construct sensational stories. Young men and women engaged for reportorial work might very well be asked to study the writings of the better known central correspondents who, despite the fact that they eschew sensationalism, are not only interesting, but have a constituency of believing readers. In some cases, notably in the case of the Chicago *Tribune*, prohibitionists are convinced that there is a deliberate purpose to warp news and distort statements in the effort to prejudice the uninformed against prohibition and its supporters.

It is not too much to say that there is just at this time a rather grave situation because of these facts. Nothing else has done so much to lower the prestige of the metropolitan press within recent years as the lack of good faith in handling prohibition news. Perhaps millions of people, and certainly very large numbers of them, gaze upon the news columns of wet papers coming into their homes with cold suspicion. The unfortunate thing is that unoffending as well as offending papers suffer because of the misdeeds of a raucous few.

Wets say crime and drunkenness have increased under prohibition. The United States Census Bureau says they have decreased. Which do you believe?

Remember, it is Uncle Sam who drives the national water wagon with a flag floating over it.

The man who respects and obeys the dry law is neither worrying about penalties nor crying for modification.

The very best proof that prohibition does work is the loud protests against it from the wet camp.

The fellow who uses booze has a greater interest in his cellar than he has in the Constitution of the United States.

REPORT ON PROHIBITION BY GRAYSON COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Prohibition is of Divine origin. God Himself promulgated the first prohibition law when he prohibited our first parents from eating the "fruit of the tree in the midst of the garden," and from Moses to the Forty-fourth Legislature of Texas, recently adjourned, lawmakers have followed the Divine lead in prohibiting the doing of things incurably hurtful to human kind.

The Eighteenth Amendment of the National Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of liquor in the United States is founded upon the same rock of right reason as the Ten Commandments, and hence, is destined to endure as long as the Decalogue, and the jurisprudence of the civilized world based upon it.

But the friends of liquor are not convinced of this, and right now America is facing a "Rum-Rebellion" of stupendous proportions, and the friends of civic righteousness in America have a real fight on their hands to prevent these Rum Rebels from subverting the government. The Association Against Prohibition with its score or more of allied pro-liquor organizations are spending millions on shrewdly planned propaganda intended to reverse public sentiment and restore the beverage liquor traffic in all America. We may as well awake to the situation and buckle on the armor of good soldiers for the battle royal to preserve the Eighteenth Amendment and American ideals in general.

The church of the living God led in the movement that drove the saloon off American soil and the church will again have to lead in resisting the seductive propaganda designed to restore the saloon or its equivalent under some more agreeable alias. It took a hundred years of praying, preaching, and teaching and lecturing to build the sentiment that dethroned "King Alcohol" in Amer-

ica, but these deluded devotees of drink think that they can reverse that sentiment in a hurry by the lavish expenditure of money through newspapers, magazines picture shows, radios and political organizations.

These Rum Rebels are trying to rush us football fashion, and it is up to the church people to hold the prohibition line already established against these liquor legions. Every preacher in the land, like a watchman on the wall, ought to cry aloud exposing the specious reasoning and false fabrications of these hired liquor advocates, much of which is so cunningly devised by high-power intellects as to almost deceive the very elect, and every friend of humanity, of the home and the state should gladly join the preachers in the fight against the return of this arch enemy of all righteousness.

Can we hold the line? We can, unless the devil discovers some new sedative to put our home defenders to sleep with the liquor wolves howling about their door. The antidote for the devil's sleeping powders is a good dose of old time religion.

The duty of the hour calls for the renewed campaign of education in favor of temperance to counteract the rummies' campaign of miseducation in favor of liquor. God on high expects every preacher and teacher of religion to do his part in this educational effort to fortify the coming generation against the blighting liquor habit.

It is time to put the bootlegger doctor out of business. Our law that permits the prescription of alcohol as a medicine is a relic of ignorance. Dr. Frank Mayo, recognized as America's most eminent specialist today, said recently, "Alcohol has no place in medicine."

Finally, brethren, let every Christian citizen firmly resolve that he will observe the law, that he will frown with withering contempt upon the patron of the bootlegger, that he will vote for no man for office who habitually drinks liquor, and will do his duty like a man when called for jury service.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH PLEDGES SUPPORT TO THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The West Texas Conference, in its recent session at San Antonio, through its committee on Temperance and Social Service, said:

"Last year this Conference committed itself to the cause of political and civic righteousness, and has at this session pledged its full support to our Federal government in its program for law enforcement and respect. It is our concern that these be not mere resolutions, scraps of paper, and occasion for 'much speaking,' which carry no content, and thus become as the Pharisees, but may we be courageous enough to dedicate our powers and energies to the task of providing the social gospel, which is the original Gospel, with a soil so vitalized that germination, growth and fruitage may spring forth as abundantly and radiantly as the morning sun.

"Also, we wish to extend to Bishop John M. Moore, our dynamic and penetrating president, our gratitude for the strong leadership in this, as well as in other respects, during the quadrennium which is soon to close, and for his statesmanlike presentation of and insistence upon these principles, as primary, if any worthy civilization is to survive.

"We wish to express our confidence in the work of the Anti-Saloon League, and to give that body our hearty endorsement for the splendid service which it has rendered in the past in closing the saloons, and pledge our support for the present and future in completing the task of making America dry."

Greater faith hath no man than the wet who puts up his money to bring back the legal sale of booze.

No, the fellow who drinks bootleg booze does not take his life in his hands, but takes it in his throat.

JOHN BULL AND JOHN BARLEYCORN

(W. G. CALDERWOOD in *Religious Telescope*)

In his speech at the opening of Parliament, the King of England said: "My ministers decided that the time has come to investigate the whole field of legislation relating to the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor, and on their recommendation I propose to appoint, at an early date, commissioners for this purpose."

That statement is almost revolutionary. It is certainly a new thought for John Bull. Britain has been historically complacent concerning the evils of the liquor traffic, the changed attitude is the result of the recent election, which, in a sense, was the duplicate of the campaign which overwhelmed the wets in November of 1928, and swept Hoover and a super-dry Congress into power by a vote unparalleled in the history of the Nation.

As a whole the labor party, which won that election, is dry. To a degree not matched in the history of the major parties in America, the laborites are known as enemies of the wasteful and unsocial traffic. Among the leaders are such dries as David Lloyd George, war premier, Ramsey MacDonald, the present premier, Philip Snowden, the doughty chancellor of the Exchequer, who at the recent reparations conference forced hostile Europe to "eat crow" out of his hand and like it. There are many other outstanding members of the labor party who are militant prohibitionists.

Two years ago the anti-liquor forces of Britain began their campaign to elect dries to the House of Commons, and succeeded in seating three times as many fearless friends as had ever before been represented in the membership of the lower House. In every constituency the parliamentary candidates were put on record on the wet-dry issue, and when the smoke of battle has subsided Henry Carter, leader of the dry batalions, stated:

"A great and notable victory for temperance has been won. That is a true summary of the general election. Notorious defenders of the drink interests in Parliament have been defeated. Temperance leaders whose names are known throughout the country are among the chosen of the people. Already the new government has shown its good will toward the temperance cause."

It bodes no good for old Bill Beelzebub Booze that the recent election in Britain has so focused public attention upon the lawless and murderous liquor traffic, that something new has happened in the "tight little isle." True, England is pro-

verbially slow to move. She resists the new. To a limit she is a slave to tradition and precedent. But once she takes hold of a job she sees it through.

The present premier, who in power and influence is most like the President, the chancellor of the Exchequer, who is the most popular and powerful member of the cabinet, Lloyd George, ex-premier and a power in the politics of Britain and the world, and other party leaders are avowed and fearless dries. They are leaders who dare to undertake a revolutionary liquor program, and have the power to put it over.

Britain moves, more slowly, it is true, than Italy, Mexico or Japan. But the steps she has taken are more fundamental. I hazard no prophecy except that when Britain breaks with Barleycorn it will be his Waterloo.

W. C. T. U. SURVEY

Shows America's Determination to
Rid the Country of Illegal
Liquor Traffic

The increasing severity of state enactments against the bootlegger was set forth in a survey made by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as "the best test of America's determination to rid itself of liquor."

The dry statement was based on the annual survey of Mrs. Yost, Director of Legislation for the W. C. T. U. "Dry majorities are expanding and wet majorities are shrinking," said Mrs. Yost. "In 1929 every state Legislature except Wisconsin that took action on prohibition strengthened its laws."

In its survey the W. C. T. U. officials further says "year after year the lawmakers elected by popular ballot have imposed greater and greater penalties on the bootlegger. This is evidence that the lawmakers are going to the people for advice rather than to the metropolitan wet press, because instead of slacking enforcement, nearly all the states have increased the severities of their original anti-liquor laws."

How foolish the claim of wets that prohibition was forced upon the country when 33 states had adopted it before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

TEN YEARS AGO

Ten years ago Ohio was dry and prohibition was only a month away in the nation. Ten years ago this week, a train of 27 cars, everyone of them loaded with pure gin, crossed Ohio on the way from Peoria, Illinois, to Cuba by way of New York. The cargo was valued at \$7,500,000. It had to be on shipboard and outside the three-mile limit by a certain date and "hurry" was the order.

WETS IN A FLUTTER

Wet members of the new Congress are having trouble these days in preserving harmony among themselves. Congressman Linthicum, of Maryland, is chairman of the unofficial committee for modification of the prohibition law, and he announces he will call a meeting after Christmas, and suggests that new officers may be elected.

This statement of Linthicum's follows the plan of Congressman LaGuardia, of New York, and Congressman Shafer, of Wisconsin, to gather at once for a discussion of the legislative situation. Some of the wets interpreted the split between Linthicum and LaGuardia as a serious split between the few wets in Congress.

LaGuardia will probably precipitate the fight from the wet standpoint, for he says he will introduce an amendment to the Treasury appropriation bill to provide \$300,000,000 for prohibition enforcement next year. If this were refused he said he would urge \$150,000,000 or \$100,000,000.

Of course LaGuardia and his wet contingents want to make dry enforcement on the part of Uncle Sam as ridiculous as possible, and therefore will back LaGuardia's amendment. Of course the amendment will not be adopted.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

The slogan used during a Swiss dry campaign, "The drinking worker does not think; the thinking worker does not drink!" furnishes food for thought.

You do not have good American blood in your veins if you are weak enough to say America cannot enforce her laws.

The trouble with the Canadian system of government control is that it does not control the liquor business.

LIFE'S GREATEST TRAP

Two Writers Tell What They
Think of the Use of Beverage
Alcohol

All writers, either of fiction or news, are not boosters of the anti-prohibition cause although some are inclined to think so. In his latest book, "Money Talks," Upton Sinclair, says:

All my life I have lived in the presence of fine and beautiful men going to their death because of alcohol. I call it the greatest trap that life has set for the feet of genius; and I record my opinion that the prohibition amendment is the greatest step in progress taken by America since the freeing of the slaves.

Marlen Pew, editor of *Editor and Publisher*, recently wrote the following:

Whatever may have been the contributing causes, such as discouragement, ill-fated love, inherited appetite, environment, booze was the actual instrument that struck down my friend. Booze has ruined dozens of the best men I have ever known.

However, I hope that my hand shall be palsied if I ever write a word favorable to alcohol as a desirable beverage. While men can earn a living cleaning sewers I shall not be found taking a dollar as the author of traitorous ridicule of prohibition, encouraging contempt of law and covering all the rotten graft that now surrounds bootlegging and keeps the cork out of the vicious bottle—nor do anything to bring back a legalized liquor traffic, with its familiar corruption of government, and spread of poverty, disease, neglect, crime, insanity, confusion and failure.

BUYERS MAY BE PUNISHED

A Federal grand jury at Wichita Falls, Texas, has recently started consideration of about a hundred liquor cases with the charge of the United States District Judge that buyers as well as sellers of liquor should be indicted. Judge Atwell, the presiding magistrate of the northern district of Texas, in his charge to the jury asserted that buyers of liquor should be indicted "wherever jurors believed law enforcement would be best served by such action." Judge Atwell stimulated legal circles when he declared at the end of his lengthy charge that "it has never been intended that the person who encourages sellers and violations of the law by his purchases, should have immunity."

GOOD FOR CHICAGO

Federal Prosecutions of Dry Violators Going Forward at a Rapid Pace

Federal prosecution of prohibition violations in Chicago is going forward at a rapid pace now that the United States district courts are in session again.

For the month of October, 100 temporary injunctions were recorded. In many cases property owners have come in and admitted lack of defense, consenting to permanent injunctions instead of waiting six months to fight the clamping on of the permanent padlocks.

During the last fiscal year, 746 permanent injunctions were issued in Chicago and 521 temporary injunctions. The latter in the usual course of events become permanent injunctions, closing up the property for any and all purposes for one year.

DOES NOT RULE MEDICINE

A Medical Journal Says King Alcohol Has Been Dethroned

A writer in a recent number of *American Medicine* places before the readers of that magazine evidence which proves that "the medical consensus to-day demonstrates that King Alcohol has been dethroned, and that he neither rules medicine nor is even permitted to serve as a slave to those who would ignore his tyranny." Further, this medical writer says: "there is very definite evidence that alcohol never possessed the values that were attributed to it, and that to-day the falsity of the allegation of its therapeutic power for various diseases has been demonstrated."

There are many persons in and out of the medical profession who have maintained that alcohol is not entitled to any credit for the benefits claimed for it in a medical sense, and who agree with the writer in this medical journal that a large part of the claims for liquor as a medicine is the outgrowth of influences upon the medical profession from outside sources—largely from those who have managed to persuade their doctors to sanction its use.

INSURANCE POLICIES CANCELED

Of Those Who Violate the Liquor Laws of Massachusetts

The conclusion that those who violate liquor laws are not entitled to protection and confidence under other statutes emerges from the experience of Massachusetts in administering the compulsory insurance law, and is shown in particularly striking fashion in two cases just heard before the State Board of Appeal for motor insurance, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Two violators of the liquor laws were held to have lost their right to hold insurance policies, and when the case was reviewed by the State Board of Appeal, action of the companies in withholding insurance was upheld.

According to the Compulsory Insurance Law, the companies are permitted to revoke the policies of those individuals who are not satisfactory risks, and insurance executives believe that violators of the liquor laws in cases similar to those under review are definitely not good risks, and should be deprived of the protection of insurance.

The Board of Appeal recognizes this privilege of the insurance companies, and has made it its general policy to support revocation in such cases. Those who violate the liquor laws, it is recognized, have thereby lost their right to protection under other laws.

NOT A PRISONER

The city of Lorain is building an addition to its jail in order to accommodate more prisoners. A week or two ago, the citizens decided there was a mistake somewhere. The rebuilding was going on, but for several days the entire jail was empty—not one prisoner. It is said it was the first time the jail has been deserted for several days in many years.

MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Prominent Business Men and Manufacturers Unite in an Appeal to the People to Back President Hoover in His Demand for the Observance and Enforcement of the Dry Law

Recently there appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, an advertisement paid for by a group of Baltimore business men. The advertisement was headed "A Message to the American People," and calls attention to the possibilities of organized defiance of law. The message is signed by many well-known business men of the country. The *Sun* in which the advertisement appeared is one of the wet newspapers of the country, but it published the advertisement, of course, as paid matter. The advertisement follows:

A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE INITIAL SIGNERS OF THE MESSAGE

RALPH H. BURNSIDE, Willapar Lumber Company, Portland, Ore.	HENRY FORD, President Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.	JAMES H. POST, President National Sugar Refining Co., New York City.
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This advertisement paid for by a group of Baltimore Business Men.

"BRING IN BIG FELLOWS"

And They Brought Them in and Punished Them in the Chicago District

"Bring in the big fellows" is the policy which is now guiding prohibition enforcement activities in the Federal District in which is located Chicago. Results are beginning to accumulate in a satisfactory manner, so officials assert.

In Williamson County, achievements are such as bear out the dry program where the state's attorney of the county was sent to Leavenworth penitentiary for two years and convictions were obtained against a long list of Herrin city officials.

Recently at Michigan City, Indiana, a

squad of 80 men raided 100 places in one day and captured many prisoners and much evidence. At Chicago Heights, a suburb of Chicago, raids were made which resulted in the issuance of 81 grand jury indictments including the chief of police, the former police chief and the postmaster. And so it goes on all over the district.

TOOK HIS OWN "CURE"

A foreigner in Cleveland took the liquor "cure" the other day in his own peculiar way. He walked into the office of the United States Marshal, pulled out a pint bottle and said, "this liquor is killing me, lock me up." Once behind the bars, he refused to see lawyers and bondsmen to obtain his release. "I hope I stay in jail for six months—I will feel better," was all he would say.

TOPICAL TOKENS

(F. G. McCauley)

With what gusto the wet press gloats over the facts, real or suppressed, that a dry has fallen from grace! It is so little that they have to rejoice in that one cannot help but sympathize with them. It may not be true, but it makes the poor pencil shovers happy for awhile. They are like buzzards, they fly over thousands of healthy cattle to find carrion. Why? They love carrion.

Sometimes we get discouraged because our cause does not move ahead to fruition as fast as we hoped. But cheer up! After clouds, sunshine. A few verses may help to clear our vision.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshippers.

Yea, though you lie upon the ground
While those who helped thee fly in fear,
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand the sword shall wield,
Another hand thy standard wave,
'Til from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.
BRYANT on the Battlefield.

Gerald Massy in "Tomorrow," says,
We're beaten back in many a fray,
But still new hope we borrow,
For where the vanguard halts to-day
The rear will camp tomorrow.

The wets say, "Why not disband the Anti-Saloon League? You have written the Eighteenth Amendment, what use is the League now unless it is to keep up a contention, pay a lot of fellows, and spend a lot of money?" Maybe so, maybe so. I think I hear the Persians say to Alexander, "Say, you have about conquered the world, why not disband that uncouth, awkward Macedonian phalanx, it is no good now?" If they did say that, I hear Alexander say, "Well, you fellows, when you fully surrender, maybe I will, but not until I conquer." The League is the temperance Macedonian phalanx.

Some wet editors make a joyful noise when some dry agents prove recreant to the cause, or some who were officers, yield to bribes, etc. They say the dry cause is lost, look at these failures! Just so, beloved. Why not disband the government if a Sinclair or a Fall prove recreant? Sheriffs, judges, congressmen, governors, fall out by the way, why not give up the social organization and go back to anarchy or socialism? Oh, what logicians these fellows on the high stools make. There is one thing they are adepts in, that is begging the question.

One of the encouraging things about Mexico is that it is beginning to go dry. Perhaps there will be fewer revolutions when it occurs.

COAST GUARD IS READY

The United States Coast Guard is ready to carry on a war of extermination towards liquor smugglers, and can put them "out of business" if given the necessary means to accomplish that end, according to the annual report of Administrator Billard to Secretary Mellon. The operation of the coast guard in preventing liquor smuggling, Billard declares, "is just another kind of war with the lawless element."

WE ARE RESIGNED

Jimmy Walker was re-elected Mayor of New York City last week by a majority of nearly a half million votes. We have no love for Walker, for, of course, he is a Tammany wet, and yet we are resigned to his great victory because he defeated Congressman LaGuardia, the most rampant and senseless wet in the Congress of the United States.

Several officers on a liquor raid were fired upon from ambush on Rock Creek, near Erwin, Tennessee, October 30, one being seriously wounded and two others reported shot.

FOR A NATION-WIDE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The dries of the country quite generally understand the necessity of a systematic nation-wide campaign of education against the evils of liquor, illegal as well as legal. The brunt of such a campaign must be borne by the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and kindred organizations. Back of these societies stand the churches and men and women generally who are convinced that the dry law enforced is the one solution.

It was agitation and education extending over long years which made prohibition possible. Continued agitation and education is necessary to make prohibition effective now that it is legal.

When the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement law were secured, educational work slumped and attention was directed to the problem of enforcement. **THE EDUCATIONAL WORK SHOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON WITHOUT INTERMISSION OR DIMINUTION.**

BUILDING PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Public sentiment was built up through education. The multiplied evils of the traffic were made plain to every thinking man and woman. As a result, 33 states were made dry by constitutional amendment and statutory law, and then the Eighteenth Amendment became operative. **SYSTEMATIC AND CONTINUED EDUCATION DID THE WORK.**

But when the dries checked their efforts in this direction, wet organizations and wet newspapers began the work of undermining and destroying the dry sentiment which had been built up through the years.

Wets went on the theory that what the dries accomplished in a constructive way could be undone in a destructive way. They believed the people would forget the saloon and all it stood for. Never has the United States witnessed such a flood of propaganda as the wets have turned loose during the past ten years. **THE DELUGE IS AS GREAT NOW AS AT ANY TIME SINCE PROHIBITION HAS BEEN IN OPERATION.**

HERE ARE WET CLAIMS

Preposterous claims are repeated over and over again. Prohibition is a failure. The people are drinking more than ever. Conditions are intolerable. The people demand beer. The law must be modified. Enforcement agents are thugs. The dry law breeds disrespect for all other law. Infringement on personal liberty is un-American. It is not wrong to show contempt for an unjust law. Adopt the government control plan. Give

every state the right to set the alcoholic content of liquor. The law cannot be enforced, therefore, it must be changed.

These assertions are repeated thousands of times and with all variations. Of course, there is no attempt to prove they are true. **NOT ONE OF THEM IS TRUE.** They are made to influence public opinion, to poison the minds of men and women and make for restlessness and discontent.

PRESS OF THE COUNTRY

Many of the big daily newspapers are wet. This is especially true throughout the East, and they are also numerous in the Middle West. Then there is a class of magazines and special writers for magazines, with diseased imaginations, who employ their pens to belittle prohibition. **THIS BATTERY OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES IS MORE DANGEROUS TO PROHIBITION THAN ALL THE WET ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY.**

The great majority of daily and weekly papers of the country are as true to prohibition as the needle to the pole. They know its benefits. They realize its worth. They helped to secure prohibition. They are helping to maintain it. They will fight for it. **BUT IT TAKES MANY OF THESE SMALL PAPERS TO EQUAL THE CIRCULATION OF THE FEW BIG WET ONES JUST AS IT TAKES MANY SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES TO EQUAL THE FEW BIG WET CITIES.**

WHAT MUST BE DONE

The papers opposed to prohibition do not deal in facts. The evidence is all in favor of the dry side of the question. The country is better off morally, socially and financially under prohibition. Its benefits must be spread through the daily and weekly press, as well as by religious journals, the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. publications.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE BIG CAMPAIGNS WHICH ARE NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE, DRY MUST START A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION MORE PERSISTENT AND MORE SYSTEMATIC THAN ANYTHING HERETOFORE ATTEMPTED. This campaign must not only give the public facts as to the benefits of prohibition, but it must not overlook the evils which are sure to follow the legalizing of intoxicating liquors.

THE FIGHT IS ON

Wets of Massachusetts Had Their Troubles Inaugurating Their Campaign

Drys and wets will clash next fall at the polls in Massachusetts. Wets will bring on an election for the repeal of the state dry enforcement law. The Liberal Civic League, the wet society back of the movement, recently started the wet speaking campaign by bringing to Boston Governor Ritchie, of Maryland. Maryland never had a dry enforcement law, the Legislature refusing to cooperate with the Federal government in backing the Eighteenth Amendment, Governor Ritchie holding such a law is contrary to his notion of state rights.

The campaign in Massachusetts will be a wet and dry fight and Governor Ritchie is as wet as Al Smith and as strongly opposed to prohibition. The wets engaged the famous Tremont Temple in which Ritchie was to speak. The contract for the use of the Temple for a wet speech was cancelled and the meeting was held in a smaller building.

To add to the troubles of the wets, the Boston Elevated Railway announced it had refused the wet league the privilege of advertising the meeting on car posters. Also, Governor Allen, of Massachusetts, and the Mayor, of Boston, both announced they could not attend a dinner given in Boston in honor of the visiting Governor from Maryland.

In his address Governor Ritchie said: "Maryland does not defy the Federal law or try to nullify it. We may be legally bound to obey it, but we are not bound and we decline to assume the burden and the cost of enforcing it. That is for the Federal government to do."

The indifference of the friends of prohibition is more dangerous than the opposition of its enemies.

BROOKHART ON THE DRY LAW

The present session of Congress will turn a friendly ear to proposals to strengthen Federal prohibition enforcement, according to Smith W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa.

In Boston Senator Brookhart expressed the opinion that prohibition sentiment is strengthening throughout the country. In 41 states, he declared, the dry policy is definitely settled and there is no likelihood of any turning back.

"The defeat of several of the outstanding anti-prohibitionists in Congress leaves both houses overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition enforcement," Senator Brookhart said. "It is probable that important legislation affecting prohibition will be considered, notably the increasing of the Federal appropriations which will provide for needed extension of the prohibition division. It is my personal hope that some efforts will be made in line with President Hoover's suggestion of placing prohibition enforcement under the Department of Justice in place of its present administration by the Treasury Department."

Senator Brookhart added that at the present time he contemplated the introduction of no new bills but that he was working in close harmony with officials of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement and was prepared to support the Administration's prohibition program.

"I can name only seven states now that are definitely wet," Senator Brookhart continued, "New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, I believe, the dry sentiment is increasing. Maryland is no longer to be classified in the wet column, having defeated an anti-prohibition Senator. And I believe that state's wet governor would be defeated if he were to stand for re-election."

"Prohibition is being reasonably enforced throughout most of the states. In those like Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota it is the large cities that are wet, but the states at large are dry, and I believe that the prohibition sentiment is gaining."

EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER

The aftermath is not always as funny as the incident itself.

The American Legion Convention of California recently held a meeting at San Diego. Following the meeting, a grand jury indicted 16 persons for conspiring to violate the prohibition law by bringing liquor into the town and selling it to convention delegates. Those implicated included political figures, American Legion officials and alleged bootleggers. Explanations are in order as the indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury.

WHO OWES THE DEBT?

(Religious Telescope)

A man in Toronto, Canada, filed suit for two hundred dollars against a brewery, according to a Toronto news item, on the ground that he lost his taste for beer as a result of finding a piece of rubber in a bottle he had purchased. If this man never found anything worse than a piece of rubber in a bottle of beer he should count himself fortunate. Some men have found snakes and headaches and stomach aches and swelled heads and poverty and total depravity in their beer bottles, and still went right on drinking. If he got cured of his booze taste through any act, intentional or otherwise, on the part of the brewery, it would seem that he is in debt to the brewery to the amount of two hundred dollars, plus a few hundred dollars more.

IT PAYS ITS WAY

The Dry Law Violators, Not the Taxpayers, Pay Cost of Enforcement, says Commissioner Doran

Prohibition more than pays its way.

Wets howl and pull their hair, claiming that the cost of prohibition is so enormous it is ruining the country. Based on the nine fiscal years National Prohibition has been in operation, Federal Prohibition Commissioner Doran shows that collections from violators far surpassed the government's expenditure for enforcement. In a letter written to A. R. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Doran answers the pamphlet of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which complains of the excess of expenditure by quoting some figures which tell the real story. In part the letter says:

During the nine years since the effective date of prohibition the expenditures for the prohibition bureau, coast guard and customs incident to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment total \$141,178,485. The collections from fines and penalties and the revenue from taxes on distilled spirits and fermented liquors total \$460,502,792.76. It is apparent that the collections far overbalance the expenditures. Even if \$72,000,000 estimated in the pamphlet as the cost of the Department of Justice for the enforcement of prohibition should be added, there would still be a balance of \$247,324,307.76 over and above the total expenditures accredited to the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Demand that your local officials help make the dry law as nearly 100 per cent effective as possible.

The wet camp is long on noise, but woefully lack on patriotism.

What to Preach on Tenth Anniversary of National Prohibition

Pastors throughout the nation are planning to preach on the results of prohibition on Sunday, January 12, or Sunday, January 19, as it best suits their program. This will be the 10th anniversary of national prohibition. We trust that not a pastor in Texas will fail to join in this movement.

Some pastors may have failed to keep up with the progress under national prohibition to a point where they are somewhat at a loss to know just what to incorporate in that message. The HOME AND STATE has been very full of information, and all the pastors have been receiving it. Those who have read the HOME AND STATE carefully will not be much at a loss as to the trend of thought and the movements regarding prohibition.

But for those who may be at a loss to know what to say, we offer the following outline, which can be easily filled out to a 30 or 40 minute address:

OUTLINE OF SERMON ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PROHIBITION

I. The Purpose of Prohibition:

There was a well-defined purpose in the minds of the militant dries who, for a hundred years, fought to destroy the traffic in intoxicating liquors. That purpose was:

- Economic: or to save the financial losses from the liquor traffic.
- Temperance: or to save men from the curse of drink.
- Moral: Improving public and private morals.
- Religious: The fight being the fight by the church against its worst enemy.

The pertinent question now to be raised is, "What has been the effect of prohibition in accomplishing these purposes for which prohibition was sought?"

It is important to remember that 7 years before the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment Texas, by the local option method, had put 87 per cent of her population in dry territory. From 7 to 10 years of prohibition by local option had brought to Texas the greater part of the blessings that prohibition could bring to any people, and this was done before ever the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. So in calculating the benefits of national prohibition, an allowance for this fact must be made.

II. The Results of Prohibition:

a. The Father of political economy, Adam Smith, in his classical work on wealth, said: "All labor expended producing strong drink is utterly unproductive. It adds nothing to the wealth of the community."

It was a favorite argument of the wets that prohibition would bankrupt the country. When the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, the estimated wealth of the American people was \$220,000,000,000. Today it is well over \$400,000,000,000. Of the \$200,000,000,000 increase in wealth, leading economists in sympathy with prohibition estimate that prohibition is responsible for about \$70,000,000,000.

The bank clearings of the city of Dallas amounted in 1918 to \$1,076,092,364. In 1928 it amounted to \$2,775,500,725.

During the same period bank clearings for Galveston increased from \$278,382,860 to \$1,846,948,000. And in Houston from \$791,351,619 to \$1,825,696,257.

Building permits in Dallas in 1918 amounted to \$1,677,730, but in 1928 it had increased to \$16,392,740. Building permits in Houston during the same period increased from \$2,743,819, to \$39,218,524.

Post office receipts for Dallas in 1918 was \$1,849,146; in 1928 it had increased to \$3,790,957. The number of automobiles owned in Dallas in 1918 was 21,248, and in 1928 was 78,024.

Similar stories of financial prosperity come from all other cities.

Schools: During saloon days thousands of children were kept out of school for lack of clothes and books. During the years from 1900 to 1910 when the saloon was in the ascendancy in Texas, the general population increased 27 per cent, but school attendance increased only 24 per cent. During the years from 1910 to 1920, when we were rapidly voting Texas dry by local option, the population of the state increased by only 19 per cent but the school attendance increased by 36 per cent.

School property in 1915 was valued at \$45,368,247. In 1925 this had increased to \$126,457,061, and the annual expenses during the same period had increased from \$21,093,143 in 1915 to \$55,687,875 in 1925. Since we have no longer to support the saloons we can do much better by the schools.

b. **Temperance:** The wets tell us that prohibition does not mean temperance. Literally, this is true, but to say that prohibition does not bring temperance as its result, is utterly false. There is some confusion in the minds of the public arising from the police records of our cities showing numerous drunks. These records contradict

everyday observation, and the public does not understand.

The explanation lies in this fact: The police records deal with the underworld. They are not only drunkards, but are what the police call "repeaters." That is, they will continually repeat the crime. One underworld character can easily run up 25 to 50 police records a year on drunks.

Another fact is often forgotten. The bulk of the drinking that is being done today is *not* by the youth, but by the old baldheads who formed their appetites under the saloon regime. This is indicated by the fact that during saloon days the average age of those treated in the Keeley Cures was 35 years. Today the average age is 55 years. Probably 95 per cent of the youth who are drinking are the children of parents who criticize the law and most of whom violate the law themselves and possibly teach their children to do so.

What our youth are doing in the line of drink is best indicated by the reports from our colleges. A recent survey of our State University, made by the students themselves, indicated that among the vices of the students, liquor drinking stood ninth, far below immorality, lying, cheating, stealing and forgery. Four years ago it stood fifth.

Most of our colleges report that liquor drinking among students constitutes no problem for their school. The estimate made by the best informed is that under prohibition we are drinking only one-tenth as much liquor as we were before. The writer has tested that from every angle where the facts are available, and found it to be the safest estimate.

Common observation sustains this estimate. During saloon days the writer, in the city of Fort Worth, saw drunks, not by the dozen or score or hundred, but literally by the acre. He seldom or never sees drunks in that city today. During the saloon regime when the State Fair was in session, the outgoing trains were loaded with drunks. Fighting, cursing, vomiting and other obnoxious conduct made it embarrassing for a decent citizen to ride on the train. Today none of that is seen. On the streets in those days one frequently saw reeling men, with bleared eyes and red nose. They are seldom ever seen now.

Prohibition brought temperance.

c. **Moral:** The church has always contended that prohibition was a moral issue and its fight for prohibition has been based upon that fact. With the coming of national prohibition the red-light district has disappeared. It is said that public profanity has decreased 80 per cent. The moral results of prohibition are indicated in the decreased drunkenness referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The years from 1910 on witnesses the successful dry drive against the saloons. A Federal census report shows that the number committed to prison for crime in 1923 when compared with 1910 was:

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct a decline of 50 per cent.

For fraud a decline of 55 per cent.

For assault a decline of 50 per cent.

For vagrancy a decline of 50 per cent.

For larceny a decline of 42 per cent.

During saloons days political parties held their precinct conventions either in the back end or over the saloons, and always under saloon dominance. A saloon was even maintained in the national capitol at Washington. Senator Brookhart recently said: "In one week in Washington I saw more drunken congressmen than I have seen drunken people in the whole city of Washington during the last 7 years."

Prohibition has taken politics to a dry cleaning, but more cleaning is yet needed.

d. **Religious:** In 1910 the *Brewers' Journal of America* said: "Undoubtedly the church and the saloon originated in prehistoric times, possibly simultaneously, and they have been rivals ever since. . . The struggle of the church against the worldly enjoyment of man is a losing cause, as it champions fight with spiritual weapons against substantial matters." At that time there were 200,000 churches in America and 298,000 saloons. Today there are 250,000 churches and not one saloon. Under prohibition the pastors today are receiving twice the salary they were receiving under the saloon regime, and about twice the amount is contributed to the benevolences of the church while the material prosperity of the church has gone beyond all bounds. Hardly a town can be found but where nice new churches have not been built, and in most of them a new church for every denomination has been built since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The investment in new buildings by the Protestant churches alone averages about \$200,000,000 annually.

The evangelistic result of prohibition is astounding. When we closed the saloon doors, millions who had never sought the church doors turned thence and found the

church doors swinging open to them. For the first time in their lives millions came face to face with God and salvation through Christ, and unhampered by the hindrances of the saloon, the results have been marvelous.

At Mount Sequoyah last summer, Dr. Haw, one of the leading pastors of Kansas City, made the statement that as an evangelistic movement prohibition is saving more souls in America than all the missionary operations of all the churches in the world. This may seem to some an astounding statement, but it is corroborated in the fact that the net increases to the membership of the churches of Jesus Christ in America since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment now reaches more than 6,000,000.

The results of prohibition vindicate the righteousness and wisdom of the church in its fight against the saloons.

III. Conclusion:

We are facing dangers to this cause, and those dangers all arise from the lethargy that has settled upon the churches since the pastors ceased to preach regularly upon the question. The dry forces seem to have concluded that this law, unlike every other law, would enforce itself. It will not. It must have the people behind it.

The benefits of the law are directly proportionate to the enforcement of the law and the respect paid to the law by the people. These can only be accomplished by maintaining public sentiment at white heat for them.

The great bulk of the daily papers in America are militantly fighting against prohibition. It is estimated that the wet propaganda through the wet press reaches daily 25,000,000 people. This propaganda will have its effect if not answered. The only agency through which the dries may answer that propaganda is through the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., and the pulpit. The two first are limited by the funds they receive, with which to make the fight. The pulpit must cooperate or we are in danger of losing the fight.

The wets have more than 40 organizations fighting to prevent the enforcement of the law. The dries have only the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U.

In organization alone is there strength and hope for success. The fight that the church people may make for this cause will be limited by the way they cooperate with, or fail to cooperate with, the Anti-Saloon League, the one organization whose record of achievements justifies every confidence placed in it.

The Anti-Saloon League is simply "the church in action against the liquor traffic." Its strength is in direct proportion to the moral and financial support we give it. If the church would make an effective fight their strength must be turned largely through the channel of the Anti-Saloon League.

The financial support of the Anti-Saloon League comes exclusively from the free-will offerings of the people, and almost wholly such offerings must come in public services held in the churches. To attempt to raise the funds otherwise adds to the expense of raising the funds that generally would make it unwise, because of the overhead expense. Every church should have an offering for the League once a year, preferable through a representative of the Anti-Saloon League. Some people seem to have an idea that there is a source of money, a budget, or some other fund from which the Anti-Saloon League may draw for its expenses. This is not true. It is supported entirely by the free-will offerings of the people. The *New York World* has given its counsel to the wets to the effect that if they would defeat prohibition, they must first destroy the Anti-Saloon League. The *Baltimore American* gave the same counsel and said that the *only way to defeat the League was to cut off its funds through the churches. The Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment has counseled its followers that the Anti-Saloon League must be driven from the field before they can win the fight.* Those who read the daily papers and read the denunciation of the Anti-Saloon League and hear it upon the streets, can see the effort being made to destroy the League. With the wholehearted backing of the churches this cannot be done. Without their backing it can be done.

Wet Claim Without Proof

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has issued a statement contesting the government's figures as to the number of persons killed by Federal dry enforcement officers. That wet society says four times as many persons were killed by Federal officers than the number accounted for by the government. The government gives the names of those killed and the dates of the killings. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, just like wets, denies the government's statistics, but does not publish a list proving the government wrong. Another wet statement without proof.

If wets fight on to bring back the saloons, dries must fight on to keep them out.