



THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE IN RECENT CAMPAIGN WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED

THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

When the friends of John Barleycorn secured an injunction at Corsicana in the courts of Judge Hawkins Scarborough and a drag net of subpoenas for affidavits and testimony covered the State of Texas, and a demand was made to open up the records of the office of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, there was a flurry of excitement as to what these records would show. The old liquor politicians and booze affinities licked their chops in glee at the prospects of finding something that would reflect upon the activities of the Anti-Saloon League.

Their disappointment at results was heart rending. Every act of the Anti-Saloon League was as clean as a hound's tooth. Some of them grew sick at heart. Mr. Nickels, the attorney for John Barleycorn, got mad. While on the stand testifying, when the questions would not bring out the real facts concerning the activities of the Anti-Saloon League, the superintendent, at the close of the testimony, asked permission of the judge to add a statement to make clear what the League had done. This statement was to the effect that the fight that the Anti-Saloon League had made was not for men but for the cause it represents. At this statement Mr. Nickels broke in, "I object," and Judge Hawkins Scarborough sustained the objection. In other words, they didn't want the whole truth.

THE "FIVE DOLLAR SPECIAL" LETTER

Much capital was made by the attorneys and the newspapers over a letter asking for a five dollar special donation to the campaign. Every effort was made to make it appear that it was a collection for the Mayfield Campaign Fund which was exactly the opposite of the facts. From that letter we quote what they suppressed—"I am taking the opportunity of this run-off campaign to launch the most vigorous campaign in behalf of Prohibition generally and in opposition to beer and wine, believing that I will accomplish two things,—aid in the election of our own men to Congress and to the Senate, and also to cultivate public sentiment in behalf of Prohibition. . . . I want you to send me a check for \$5.00 special on this campaign."

Every cent spent in this campaign was in keeping with the policy followed by the Anti-Saloon League through its whole history.

The above sentiment dominated every letter sent out from our office. Those who made contributions knew that they were making the contributions, not to Mr. Mayfield, but to the Anti-Saloon League to defeat the enemies of Prohibition and to build sentiment for adequate enforcement of the law. Not one cent of such expense could legally or morally be charged up to Mr. Mayfield.

WHAT THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SPENT IN THE CAMPAIGN

We find that certain speakers and certain papers that are called "organs" for propaganda are referring to what they call the testimony and affidavit of the writer, concerning the expense account of Mr. Mayfield, and are making statements wholly unjustified by such testimony and such affidavit. Whether these speakers and these "organs" do so maliciously to hurt the Anti-Saloon League, or do so carelessly, we do not know. But we are sure that the fair minded public is not willing for such false statements to become current.

One of these "organs" made the statement—"Atticus Webb admitted on the witness stand that Cyclone Davis got fifty dollars per speech in the Mayfield campaign." As a matter of fact he admitted no such thing. He stated that he sent two fifty dollar checks and he made nineteen speeches.

Mr. Nickels, in his speech before the jury made a statement, not what my testimony showed, but what he wanted it to show; which was just about as far from the truth as the instance above mentioned.

In order to let the public know more accurately what the Anti-Saloon League spent and what it was for, we give the following summary:

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES FOR AUGUST

The amount spent during the month of August was about five thousand dollars. The usual running expense throughout the year has been about half this amount per month. So that about twenty-five hundred dollars was special. This twenty-five hundred dollars was spent for the following purposes:

(1) About twenty-thousand printed speeches were sent out by mail. These speeches were in defense of Prohibition and some on enforcing Prohibition laws, and opposing beer and wine.

(2) About fifteen thousand letters were sent out. The principle purpose of these letters was to arouse the Prohibition forces to the menace to Prohibition from propaganda for beer and wine, and the danger to the cause of Prohibition in the election of Jas. E. Ferguson to the United States Senate, or the election of certain anti-Prohibition candidates for Congress.

(3) The expense of HOME AND STATE, this issue was devoted one-fifth to opposing the beer and wine propaganda, one-half to opposing Jim Ferguson for the United States Senate; one-tenth opposing Congressmen whose records had been wholly unsatisfactory to the Prohibition forces and one-fifth in behalf of Mayfield. Not one cent was contributed to Mayfield's campaign fund, but a good deal was spent to defeat wet candidates for Congress.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION

Since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the Prohibitionists of Texas have been so sound asleep that an adequate campaign of education in behalf of our cause could not be made. While they slept the enemy came and "sowed the tares" of beer and wine and propaganda to the effect that National Prohibition had failed. When this issue was in the limelight, was the very time to get in its work of education. This fact was emphasized in every letter sent out. So the \$2,500 was spent more in behalf of Prohibition generally than for everything else, and only incidentally for any candidate as he stood for what the League is fighting for, and was opposed by a candidate who was against Prohibition.

Every cent that the Anti-Saloon League spent was in keeping with the policies of the Anti-Saloon League throughout its entire history of fighting for dry candidates as opposed to wet candidates, and fighting for Prohibition as opposed to the liquor traffic.

CAMPAIGN IN 1920 MORE EXPENSIVE

Two years ago in the fight in the governor's race the same policy was carried out and at least five times as much spent to defeat the anti's, to refute their propaganda and to elect the pro candidates as was spent this year. There was no complaint when this fight was made for the governor two years ago and there should be no complaint when the fight was made this year for they were both on identically the same basis.

HAVE NOT FOUGHT MR. PEDDY

Since the nomination of Mr. Peddy for the United States Senate the Anti-Saloon League has not spent a penny in the fight; nor written or uttered one word against him, except when in a speech at Amarillo he made charges against the superintendent that were utterly untrue.

In the HOME AND STATE those who are fighting Mr. Mayfield have had their liquor pedigree shown up—nothing more. Mr. Peddy accepted the nomination at their hands and must bear responsibility for same.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE JUDICIARY

The Constitution of the United States is the great charter of the liberties and rights of the people. It is designed that under it the American people shall be protected in these rights and liberties. In fact this protection is real and substantial only so long as respect for the principles of the Constitution is maintained in the hearts of our citizenry. For this reason it is vital to all that respect for the Constitution be cherished and nurtured by all who claim protection under it.

The judge is the official interpreter of this Constitution, and through his interpretation the Constitution is made vital and active in extending to the citizens the protection of these rights and liberties.

When the judge speaks it is no less than the voice of the government. Until his decision is cancelled by a superior court. The respect in which we should hold the decisions of the court is no less than the respect in which we should hold the government itself. In other words respect for the judiciary

"HOW CAN YOU EXPECT FINANCIAL AID WHEN YOU DRINK IT UP?"



—Morris in The Buffalo Commercial.

is vital and must be supreme if we would have stable and efficient government.

To this doctrine the HOME AND STATE subscribes with that allegiance second to none in the land.

HOW MAY WE MAINTAIN RESPECT FOR THE JUDICIARY?

To the thoughtful man it is at once apparent that respect for the judiciary cannot be maintained by simply exhorting the people to do so. While it is the duty of all by precept and example to call upon our countrymen to respect both our Constitution and our judiciary, little will thus be accomplished unless the conduct and acts of the judges merit respect. For the judiciary to plead for a respect they do not receive is like the whining of one for the esteem of his fellowmen when he has done nothing to merit that esteem. America will not be able to sustain respect for the judiciary by such artificial props. The judges themselves must maintain it by meritorious service. Failing in this, disrespect for law must result, and our country's undoing.

EXAMPLES

The official actions of two judges, one a judge of the state court and one of the Federal, have done more to destroy respect for the judiciary than could have been done by all the denunciations of the courts by people possible.

HAWKINS SCARBOROUGH

Hawkins Scarborough is judge of the district court at Corsicana in a bone dry county, and yet it is reported that last winter a commission was appointed by him to select a grand jury, and only one man on that grand jury was in sympathy with the Prohibition law. Also when a purchaser of liquor was an accomplice under the Texas law, it is reported that a bootlegger was brought into his court for trial. An eye witness was produced who neither counselled or assisted in any way in the purchase of the liquor, but, who after the sale was made, accepted a drink from the purchaser. Judge Scarborough is reported to have ruled that he was an accomplice and turned the bootlegger loose. If our information is correct at last report not a bootlegger had been convicted in his court.

Respect for the judiciary must suffer under such conditions. But this is the same Judge Scarborough who so eagerly admitted into his court an illegal suit brought by wet lawyers to keep the name of a Prohibition candidate for the United States Senate off the ballot. It is also charged that over the protest of the defendant's lawyers he illegally selected the jury himself. When the evidence was in, instead of submitting to the jury the simple questions of whether the defendant was guilty or not guilty, as is usually done, he submitted to them about 20 questions that did not fairly represent the law and the evidence in the case, and agreed to abide by their decisions. After 48 hours deliberations this hand picked jury could not decide these questions satisfactorily to him. These wet lawyers went to Corsicana and held a conference with Judge Scarborough in the absence of Mr. Mayfield's lawyers and at their request he called the jury before him and dictated to them how they should answer questions of facts, and then rendered his decisions unfavorable to the defendant. In American law it is the functions of the jury to decide upon the facts in the case and when Judge Scarborough took this action, he robbed Mr. Mayfield of the rights of a trial by jury guaranteed to him under both Federal and state Constitutions. He tore from these Constitutions the "bill of rights" and made it "a scrap of paper". Liberty shrieked and the foundations of government were shaken.

JAMES C. WILSON

James C. Wilson is judge of the Federal court. In taking his office he swore to uphold the Constitution and impartially enforce all laws. A part of that Constitution is the well known Eighteenth Amendment that requires Congress to pass laws to suppress the beverage liquor traffic. In obedience to that Constitution the Congress of the United States passed the Volstead act, a provision of which is that "The provision of this Act shall be literally construed to the end that the traffic in intoxicating liquor shall be suppressed." The official acts and decisions of Judge Wilson since taking that oath of office are too well known to need recounting. It is enough to say that after three years trial under Judge Wilson the liquor traffic that was to be suppressed is anywhere from five to ten times as great in his district as it was in the beginning. Judge Wilson makes the claim that the state courts have an equal responsibility with him in thus suppressing the liquor traffic. In this he is correct. The derelictions of duty in Dallas and Tarrant county are as great at the court houses as in the Federal buildings. But their sins will not purchase redemption for Judge Wilson. It remains a fact that fines for violations of the Volstead act ranging as low as one penny each and seldom faithfully representing the law, does not suppress bootlegging, and equally fails to sustain that Constitution that he swore to uphold.

Who can respect such a judiciary as these? Exportations that may be given will only elicit smiles of derision from the criminals, and forces loyal Americans to hang their heads in shame. If our judiciary is to be respected we must have judges who will respect their oath of office.

THE SINS OF THE LAWYERS

If there is any element of our citizenry to whom we should be able to look with confidence in aiding us to maintain that respect for the Constitution and the judiciary it should be the lawyers. Among the lawyers are many high class, patriotic citizens. The history of America is resplendent with the glory shed upon it by countless members of the legal profession. To them we must look for that clear vision in governmental affairs, those exalted ideals and unselfish purposes that will insure the stability of our government. If they fail us, as a nation we are gone.

In view of these considerations our heart grows sick at the action taken by the Bar associations in Corsicana and Fort Worth.

THE CORSICANA BAR ASSOCIATION

When Hawkins Scarborough's actions called down the denunciation of an indignant and outraged public the Bar Association of Corsicana passed

PEDDY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Much has been said about the campaign expenses of Earle B. Mayfield but they pale into insignificance in the light of the money to put over Mr. Peddy.

In a statement filed with the Secretary of State on November 18 by James P. Smith, acting secretary of the Peddy committee, he stated that \$73,050.89 was spent, but he makes no report of the grip full of money that a Dallas citizen is said to have brought down from the Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis; nor the grip full that is said to have been brought from New York by a former Dallas citizen.

In a letter to the public from J. S. Cullinan, the millionaire anti-Prohibitionist of Houston, he stated that he furnished \$35,000 to this fund and that John Kirby, another millionaire anti-Prohibitionist, furnished \$20,000.

In his letter, Mr. Cullinan seems sore over his defeat, gives the public a round "cussing" and says he is going to quit. He might have quit before he parted with this \$35,000. He is wiser now and poorer.

And this is the crowd that talks about Mr. Mayfield being refused a seat in the Senate because in two long, hard campaigns he spent a little over \$9,000. Don't laugh. The liquor crowd is mad because they were licked so completely and they don't know what else to do.

DO AMERICAN TOURISTS ABROAD DISGRACE OUR COUNTRY WITH DRUNKENNESS?

A Surprise Message from Sweden

A great deal has been said about how Americans rush for the saloons on reaching Europe and how Americans are so thirsty they won't take passage of a ship that does not carry liquor. Evidently this is all propaganda if we may form a conclusion from an unbiased source.

Dr. Bratt is the author of Sweden's liquor law which attempts to prevent Prohibition by such strict regulations of the liquor traffic as will do away with the abuses of the saloons. Hence Dr. Bratt will not be a witness biased in favor of Prohibition. Mr. E. G. Cahill, in an article published in the San Antonio Express Sunday, October 22, has given a pretty full discussion of the liquor situation in Sweden, from which article the following language is reproduced as quoted by Mr. Cahill from Dr. Bratt.

"I do not know what the general sentiment is in America, but saw something the other day which impressed me very much. Two hundred American travelers who came here with a Travel Bureau to see Sweden, were dining at the Grand Hotel. Only one out of the two hundred drank wine with his meals. The rest drank water."

This is valuable evidence. Certainly the tourists who turn down the wine at a wet hotel in a wet country would not hesitate to travel on American ships without wine if its service was equal to that of the rest. Evidently Mr. Lasker has been creating a smoke screen behind which to hide his inefficient service.

LIGHT THROWN ON LIQUOR SMUGGLERS

Many of the So-called British Vessels Were Really American Vessels

Of recent very much newspaper space has been wasted by those who wish to make the American public think that Prohibition is about to get America and Great Britain into trouble on account of liquor smuggling. It turns out that most of this liquor smuggling charged to the British is really done by Americans. Under date of October 13, a special from London states, "Of the 19 vessels which have come to notice as seized by the Prohibition navy, seven of them had flown the American flag within a few months of their capture; four of these seven former American vessels had made their headquarters at Nassau in the Bahamas. One was supposed to be on its way there to be registered; one came from Bermuda and one from Canada. Their life under this new flag was in all cases, short, if not particularly sweet. One vessel hailing originally from Philadelphia was registered on June 24, 1921, and seized by the United States authorities five days later, but the general average was higher than this, apparently about five months."

So after all it is the American vessels that have changed flags in order to smuggle liquor into our country. Not much love for such offenders will be lost by American people.

resolutions of confidence. Of course this action would not have been taken if Judge Scarborough had not needed such help as they could give him. The Bar Association at Corsicana is made up of as fine men as we find anywhere. They should not have been humiliated by having to act upon such a question. We make due allowance for that feeling of sympathy so natural between comrades of the Bar. We are not unmindful of the needs of a lawyer remaining on good terms with the presiding judge. We can appreciate fully the local pride that would prompt local citizens to take the best view of an embarrassing situation in their midst. But that action should not have been taken. In spite of all good intentions of the learned lawyers we are convinced that respect for the judiciary cannot be maintained that way.

FORT WORTH BAR ASSOCIATION

The same may be said of the Bar Association in Fort Worth. No finer set of men graces the Bar than those in Fort Worth. Judge Ocie Speer who had the unpleasant responsibility of serving as chairman of the investigating committee is as high class Christian man as the church affords. We appreciate the great service he has rendered our state. We have always thought that Texas has not honored him as it should. His comrades on the committee are all excellent men. And there are many more just like them comprising the Fort Worth Bar.

But when Judge Wilson asked for this committee, it was a confession that help was needed. Had his administration of the law adequately upheld the dignity of his office, no such help would have been needed. The committee appointed to investigate had behind it no authority whatever from the government. It could not compel witnesses to attend, nor to answer questions, if they did attend. They could not protect the witnesses from the actions of the libel law, if their testimony was damaging to Judge Wilson. Those witnesses who had the information that they were supposed to want, could not afford the risks involved in testifying, and did not. This necessarily made it a "white-washed" committee.

As in the Corsicana case, we realize the bond of sympathy for one another natural among those of a profession. We are not unmindful of the obligations of friends when one is in trouble. Still we must say that the Fort Worth Bar made a serious mistake in taking this action, and did Judge Speer and his committee a great injustice in putting this responsibility upon them.

Artificial props will not sustain respect for the judiciary.

ETHICAL STANDARDS OF THE LEGAL FRATERNITY

What we are about to say must not be applied personally to anyone referred to above. If the learned profession will permit us, we want to preach the lawyers of Texas a little sermon. It won't be long. It may be plain. But it comes from the heart of one who loves them, and, in spite of their derelictions, hold this learned profession in very high esteem. And let not any of them get mad and say hard things, for we want to love them still. But—

The lawyers of Texas may have an ethical standard to maintain. If they fail to maintain it every member among them will suffer. They may not be aware of the fact that already the learned profession in Texas is being severely criticized. This is not the outburst of prejudiced passion. If the public only knew the whole truth the criticism would be far worse. It will do no good to fuss about this criticism. If the lawyers of Texas will look around them they will find a great number who are a disgrace to the profession. If the profession wants the respect of the public let them get rid of those who are disgracing them. If the Bar Association will take active steps toward getting rid of unworthy members and will refuse to condone those under fire for questionable conduct, they will accomplish more than in any other way to maintain respect for themselves and for the judiciary.

Amen!

OPPORTUNITY AND OBLIGATION OF THE WORLD MOVEMENT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

Keynote Address Delivered at the International Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, Toronto, Canada, Nov. 24, by Ernest H. Cherrington, LL.D.; Asserts the Fight Against Alcoholism Marks One of the Events of the Past Decade That Most Profoundly Affects the Future of Civilization; Prohibition, Founded on Truth, Is Economically, Socially and Politically Sound; America, the "Melting Pot" and Laboratory of the Nations, Admirably Suited For the Test of Prohibition; the Program and Methods of the World Liquor Traffic Clearly Revealed; A Sober World Accepts the Challenge of the World Liquor Traffic and Moves Forward to Its Permanent Extinction.

The most important fact deduced from the philosophy of history is that of a great central truth running with the ages which the laureate Tennyson described as the "one increasing purpose." If the philosophy of that great British poet and seer is sound, it follows that the race is most profoundly affected in every way by those events in history which make for social, moral and spiritual uplift, thus upholding the theory that evil of whatever character ultimately "dies among her worshippers" and that good alone has in it the germ of eternal development.

Reasoning from this premise it may truthfully be said that the most important and significant events of recent years have been not the outstanding inventions of the decade, not the political and economic revolutions which have swept the world, nor yet even the great World War with all its staggering proportions and its almost limitless influences. Rather is it true that the events of the past decade which will play the largest part in the life of the race and will most profoundly affect the future of civilization, are those events which have in them the dynamic of moral and spiritual influence. This being true it follows that one of the greatest events not only of the past decade but of modern history, was the adoption of the policy of prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, by one of the greatest nations of the world.

International Policies are Evolved from National Experience

The history of radical changes in governmental policies records the fact that in practically every such case it has been given to one nation first to try out the experiment and that in that nation, in every case, a long period of years has been required to conform ancient domestic customs and life to the imperative requirements of the new order, and another long period has been required for the evolution of such a national policy into an international policy, recognized, adopted and followed by other nations.

Three hundred years ago the ideal of popular government was only a dream arising out of the misty sleep of an age called modern but which in reality was but the aftermath of the awakening from the long night of the Middle Ages. Popular government had its birth as an ideal in the stirring and eventful years of the seventeenth century, in England and France, but it became a living reality as a great national policy of government in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

For one hundred and fifty years America has been struggling to adapt its life and its institutions to the system of popular government. For a similar period the struggle for recognition and adoption of that policy has been carried on throughout the world, until today instead of such a governmental policy being strange or peculiar or rare it has become the rule, and thus the stone "cut out of the mountain without hands" more than two centuries ago has become the cornerstone of governmental structure in practically all nations.

Truth the Only Possible Foundation for Prohibition

The reason for prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic must rest absolutely upon fundamental truth. In the last analysis, Prohibition must find its sanction in scientific knowledge of the relation of alcoholism to the economic, social, political, moral and religious life of the world. If tomorrow the consensus of opinion among the scientists of the world should be to the effect that beverage alcohol is helpful and beneficial; in fact that that consensus of opinion should even be that beverage alcohol is not harmful, there would not be the slightest excuse in reason for any further effort of any such movement as the world movement against alcoholism. In fact, the only possible foundation for any movement against beverage alcohol is in itself the only hope for success—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Science, history and philosophy moreover, have all fully demonstrated the fact that the same truth operates in every realm. Good business is good politics and good morals alike. What is bad in morals is fundamentally bad, economically, socially and politically. There is not one code for the business world, another for the social world, another for the political world, another for the moral world, and still another for the religious world. There is but one code—"one law, one God, one element, and one far off divine event, toward which the whole creature moves."

America—The World Laboratory of Prohibition

No nation, past or present, is so remarkably suited to the testing of Prohibition as America. This is true, not only as to the Prohibition policy itself, but as to the possible application of that policy to the different conditions to be found in different sections of the world.

America is the melting pot and the laboratory of the nations. The peoples of every race and clime make up the American nation hold their traditions; behind them and keep their ideals before them, but they are bound with peculiar cords to peoples of all countries whence they came.

There are 3,424 distinct languages and dialects in all the world. Africa has 276, Europe 587, Asia 537, while America has 1,624. One hundred and sixty foreign language daily newspapers, with a daily circulation of more than two and a half millions, are published in America. There are, in fact, 1,404 foreign language periodicals, with a combined circulation of almost 11,000,000.

The Country of All Races

America has one-tenth as many negroes as the entire continent of Africa. America has three and one-half million Jews, or one-third as many as all the rest of the world. One and a half million Jews are in the single city of New York. There are as many Jews in America as in Russia; there are 50 per cent more Jews in America than in both Austria and Hungary. There are five times as many Jews in New

York as there are in Palestine and Armenia. There are, in fact, more Jews in the city of New York than there are, all told, in all of North America outside the United States, all of South America, all of Asia, all of Africa and all of Australia.

The American population is made up of almost every clan of every race, of every color and of every nationality on the face of the earth. Almost one-third of the entire population of America is either foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents.

Why America Adopted and Must Continue Prohibition

A library of statistics might be presented on the beneficial results of Prohibition in America. Great facts stand out like beacon lights in the records of states and cities since 1917 when Prohibition by state law spread rapidly through the United States until the coming into effect of war-time Prohibition on July 1, 1919, and of constitutional Prohibition on January 16, 1920.

Numerous factors, of course, naturally enter into and affect statistical records, yet it is a significant fact that in spite of the tremendous development of the railroad activities in the United States of America there were actually fewer persons killed on or by the railroad operations in 1920 than had been killed by such operations during any year for more than thirty years. Fewer miners of coal were killed during the year 1920, in proportion to the number of miners employed and in proportion to the number of tons of coal mined than in any similar period for a quarter of a century.

The records of 100 largest American cities show that there were fewer suicides during the year 1920 than during any previous year of the twentieth century. The per cent of deaths of children under five years of age for 1918, 1919 and '20, was less than for any similar period for a third of a century, and the full death rate in the United States for 1919 and '20 was less than it had been for 35 years.

Fewer deaths from automobile accidents in proportion to the number of automobiles in use have been recorded under Prohibition than during any previous similar period. The statistics of crime, pauperism and insanity, show a remarkable falling off under Prohibition as compared with similar periods under license and regulation. The ledger of public charity is significantly marked by the passing of the legalized liquor traffic, while improvements in public health, the public peace and the public welfare score heavily on the side of Prohibition.

Even more significant is the contrast shown in what might well be termed "a revival of learning in America" under the Prohibition regime, as that revival is indicated by the records of the public schools, the high schools, the technical institutions, the colleges and the universities.

There are, however, more comprehensive, more fundamental and more conclusive facts which tend to show why America was compelled to adopt Prohibition, why America must continue Prohibition and why return to the reign of the liquor traffic in America is essentially impossible.

This, in a special sense, is an industrial and commercial age. The implications therefore in the transformation which has taken place during the industrial revolution of the past few years deserve thoughtful consideration.

Railroad Prohibition

A few years ago, comparatively speaking, it was not unusual for newspapers to ascribe railroad wrecks to "drunken engineers." Railroad lines in America have increased in fifty years from 53,000 miles to 264,000 miles. Railroad development of every character has gone forward in America until today twenty billions of dollars are invested and two million men are employed at an annual compensation of three billion dollars. These railroads carry annually more than two thousand million tons of freight and more than one thousand million passengers. Yet with 60,000 railroad locomotives being driven on all lines throughout America, how many wrecks are today charged to drunken engineers, or drunken train dispatchers? American railroads will not employ an engineer who uses intoxicants either on or off duty. This imperative railroad law carries a far greater degree of punishment than any local state or national prohibitory law. Even the liquor interests in America have long since ceased to defend the personal liberty of railroad engineers to drink intoxicants.

When American railroads modify their rules which have stood for a quarter of a century, so as to permit engineers, train dispatchers, and telegraph operators to use light wine and beer, the American Congress will undoubtedly be ready seriously to consider the advisability of modifying the federal prohibitory law.

Iron and Steel vs. Alcoholism

The giant lake freighters, which carry ore from the great Superior ore districts, are unloaded at American lake ports, when the ore is transported

by trains to the numerous smelting furnaces of the United States, which produce more iron and steel each year than all the rest of the world. "Comparatively a few years ago, vessels were unloaded by laborers with shovels and wheelbarrows. The unloading capacity under the old system was a hundred tons a day. Today electric machines unload such vessels at the rate of three thousands tons an hour. Even greater revolutions than this have taken place in the electrical equipment of iron and steel mills.

Under the old system it was possible for an unskilled employee with a brain well soaked with alcohol, to handle a shovel and a wheelbarrow. The intricate modern unloading equipment, however, can not be entrusted to habitual users of alcoholic liquors. The same rule applies with even greater force to the vast electrical equipment now operating the iron and steel mills of the nation. When the iron and steel industry of America advocates the letting down of Prohibition bars, Congress may heed the suggestion.

Decoholizing the Mining Industry

During the last ten years modern electrical inventions have revolutionized the American coal mining industry. Electrical mining machines with two operators today do the work which a decade ago required twenty miners. Seven hundred and fifty thousand American miners who already are producing more than 40 per cent of all the coal used in all the countries of the world, can not begin to meet the demands even with the installation of modern equipment. Under the old system a miner with a brain fairly well soaked with alcohol could produce a few tons of coal a day, but the man who operates a modern electric mining machine must be sober.

An Industrial Revolution

Perhaps no series of legislative acts have so aroused the manufacturing interests in America to the absolute necessity of Prohibition as the Workmen's Compensation Laws, passed during recent years in all but three states of the American Union. As a result, millions upon millions have been invested in safety devices for the protection of life, limb and health of 10,000,000 American manufacturing employees. Safety to workers and insurance to manufacturing interests preclude the possibility of those interests accepting the hazard which would be inevitable with the return of the beverage liquor traffic.

An Automobile Nation Without Prohibition

There are in operation in America ten million automobiles. All the rest of the world together employs two million automobiles. America, therefore may be said to be the most thoroughly automobilized nation in the world. The great development of the automobile industry has taken place in the last decade, during which same period Prohibition by state legislation was rapidly covering the area of the nation. The beverage alcohol system in operation in automobilized America today is unthinkable. What degree of safety, under alcohol, could be vouchsafed to any traveler upon any highway or any pedestrian upon any sidewalk of any town or any city? If America faces such a situation now, what will other countries of the world do in regard to this important question, as the use of automobiles rapidly increases?

Insurance Risks and Prohibition Inseparable

Perhaps no department of American business has developed so rapidly as life insurance. Insurance estates are rapidly becoming important factors in the financial world. In slightly more than thirty years the amount of life insurance in America has increased from five billion dollars to more than forty-two billion dollars. The number of life insurance policies in existence in the United States in 1900 was 14,247,375. The number in 1910 was 14,395,347. The number in 1920 was 29,998,281, while the number in 1920 was 64,341,000. Investigations of actuaries covering long periods have established a decided difference between the actual costs of risks on the lives of abstainers as against those of non-abstainers. With this remarkable increase in the number and amount of risks carried by the American insurance companies, the greater part of which increase has come during the

period of state and national Prohibition, even the suggestion of a return to the days of alcoholism is startling. What would happen to millions of insurance risks, to the insurance companies themselves, and to the vast financial interests of America, in which those insurance companies now play so significant a part, were the beverage liquor traffic to be restored, with its attendant results through the use of alcohol, upon millions of policy holders, and its even more far-reaching effect upon mortality statistics that would inevitably result from accidents, disease and crime that would follow like an avalanche in the wake of alcoholism?

Aeronautics Demand Sobriety

The airship is in its infancy, yet the development of the past few years is prophetic of a day not many years ahead when the airship will be one of the most important factors in the life of the world. What class of employees in connection with the airship, from the pilot to the man in the shop who makes the final examination of minute adjustments before the ship takes the air, can be considered as interested in the repeal of Prohibition?

Alcoholism an Impossibility in the New Age

The liquor traffic may have been possible in the agricultural world in the age of the horse-drawn plow and the mule teamster; it is not possible in the age of the tractor, the great wheat-header and the auto truck. The liquor traffic may have been possible in the days when the wood-chopper's ax was the only means of felling trees; it is not possible in the age when electrical operations are so essential to the rapidly increasing lumber industry. The liquor traffic may have been possible in the age of the drunken sailor and the drunken engineer and the age when manufacturing concerns were not responsible for the health and safety of employees; it is not possible in the age of the industrial development which has revolutionized railroad operations, the mining industry, the manufacturing interests, international commerce and trade activities, and other great industries in economic progress. The liquor traffic may have been possible in the age of the ox-cart, but it is not possible in the age of the automobile. The liquor traffic may have been possible in the age of the stage coach, but it is not possible in the age of the airplane. The liquor traffic may have been possible in the age of the water mill, but it is not possible in the age of the electric dynamo.

The Right of Self-Determination for Small Countries

No provision of the international code is more firmly established in the recognized law of nations than that which insists upon the right of small countries to be protected from unjustifiable aggression by more powerful nations. The international sense of equity and justice is always outraged by the aggressions of a strong nation against a weaker one. As a result of scientific development conditions prevail in the world today, however, which make the economic weapon even more effective than military operations.

(Dr. Cherrington cited the instance of Spain compelling Iceland to suspend her Prohibition law for one year and a similar situation now presented in the case of Norway by the demands of France, Spain and Portugal, and continued.)

Suppose Spain succeeds in permanently defeating Prohibition in Iceland. Suppose Norway is brought to her knees. Suppose Finland is compelled to yield. Suppose the economic pressure succeeds in the case of Poland and suppose that by virtue of such success for Prohibition and such successes for the international liquor traf-

fic the world liquor interests shall be encouraged to use the economic weapon of many liquor nations against stronger governments in order to stay the progress of Prohibition as a governmental policy? How long would it be before such pressure would affect America? If the liquor forces of the nations of the earth, united and organized, can succeed in overriding the will of the people in any country, small or great, self-determination in every country is jeopardized. The violation of the rights of any nation threatens orderly government in every nation.

The Program and Methods of the World Liquor Traffic

A considerable portion of the liquor traffic which formerly carried on operations in America has been transplanted in other countries, where nevertheless it is controlled and directed by what remains of the organized liquor interests within America.

Uniting for Common Defense

American Prohibition, moreover, had the effect of vastly curtailing the wine export trade of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Austria. As a result, the great wine and vineyard interests of those countries have themselves not only united for common defense but have also joined in co-operation with outlawed American liquor interests.

The Generation of Anti-American Propaganda

The chief weapon which is being used by the organized world liquor traffic in countries outside of America is that which aims at the generation of anti-American feeling. This is the natural method for the world liquor traffic to employ. It is in keeping with the record of that traffic in all countries during the past century. A traffic which is self as has no respect for the laws of God or man can hardly be expected to manifest sincere love for any government. Such a traffic knows no appeal but the appeal to ignorance and prejudice.

Lady Astor of the English Parliament, upon leaving American shores after a brief visit in her native land, in 1922, made the significant declaration that the principal anti-American feeling in England had been created by the ever and promoters of the English liquor traffic who hoped by anti-American propaganda to postpone the day of Prohibition in Great Britain.

By generating hatred for America, the international liquor interests naturally hope to generate a hatred of American institutions and American governmental policies which in both cases involves the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Sowing hatred for America, according to their calculations, will naturally make the road to Prohibition in other countries more difficult and thus longer protect them and their interests from the rising tide of world Prohibition.

Interference in Domestic Affairs of Other Nations

In line with other activities of the international liquor traffic there is also being employed the age-old argument presented by every great international evil about interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The international liquor interests might well have raised the same cry when the people of America and other nations contributed their millions and sent their representatives into Central Europe for the relief of homeless children after the Great War. The same pro-liquor cry might also have been raised against the people of the different countries of the western world who have attempted from time to time to relieve human suffering and starvation in China, Russia and elsewhere. The same cry might also be raised against all activities of the Christian church in foreign missionary lands.

The superficial theory of the international liquor interests does not harmonize with the joint international action for the protection of Christians in the old Turkish Empire nor with the Allied Relief Expedition in the Chinese Boxer uprising, nor with the international agreements and activities for the suppression of piracy on the high seas. It is not in accord, moreover, with the international action for the suppression of opium in the Orient, international activities for the suppression of white slavery, or the several Brussels conference agreements for the protection of native races. The cry of the world liquor traffic against the invasion of other countries by the anti-liquor forces of any country presents

a conception of protection and license for which modern civilization has no proper place. It is not merely the demand of the road hog against the proper rights of all others who travel the international highway; it is indeed the last cry of the social and moral savage against the inevitable advance of civilization.

Economic Chaos and the World's Drink Bill

The maelstrom of debt which has engulfed the nations of the world presents an international economic problem of staggering proportions. The indebtedness of the United States government has jumped from one and one-half billions of dollars to 24 billions; that of Great Britain, has gone over 38 billions; that of France 50 billions; that of Germany 70 billions; that of Poland 68 billions; that of Russia 25 billions; that of Italy 19 billions; that of Austria 18 billions. In fact it is conservatively estimated that the aggregate indebtedness of the governments of the world is approximately 350 billions of dollars. Moreover, Great Britain is the only one of the European nations engaged in the great war which has been able to balance her budget since the war. Authorities on national and international finance insist that at best the liquidation of this indebtedness will require a hundred years, and many of the most competent authorities persist in declaring that most of the indebtedness of the countries of Europe can never be paid.

The Time to Strike is Now

Conditions throughout the world indicate that now is the psychological time for international action against alcoholism. Governmental reconstruction and reorganization are the order of the day in practically every nation. The remarkable benefits derived from restrictions and prohibitions placed on the liquor traffic in most countries during the World War are still fresh in the public mind. The liquor traffic just now is willingly shouldering the burden of taxation in the several nations in the hope that it may thus intrench and protect itself against the rising tide of Prohibition.

Oriental countries that have been under total abstinence religions for centuries are beginning to feel the effect of the penetrating methods of the world liquor traffic which threatens greater evils for the Orient than even those of opium.

Prohibition has made remarkable progress in recent years. It has compelled the thoughtful consideration of the civilized world. If its progress should now be checked, generations must pass and the liquor evil in all the world must play a far more deadly part in the wrecking of the world's civilization before another such opportunity is presented.

Formative Period for Moral and Religious Forces

Moreover, this is the formative period as regards the temperance reform for the religious and moral forces of practically every nation. Those forces for the most part were not compelled to face the issue until America adopted Prohibition. Among those forces to be formed, decisions are being recorded, definite policies for the future are being settled, and the choice between different methods of dealing with the liquor traffic is being made. Now, of all times, there is presented the opportunity for effective effort that may influence the moral progress of the world for centuries to come.

The Significance of the New Age

Among the most important contributing factors in the movement of the new age toward automatic moral reformation, undoubtedly has been that of popular education, which by creating a knowledge of conditions, governments, language, and characteristics of the peoples of all countries, has paved the way for international understandings and relationships that are now inevitable.

The diffusion of a cheap daily press has greatly assisted this new Renaissance. Trade, banking, manufacturing, industry, labor movements, physical science and invention, all have an international significance.

The stock exchange, market values, wages, housing conditions and industrial welfare activities are materially influenced by international relations. Railroads, steam ships, electric lines, automobiles, submarines and airships, in a comparatively few years have converted scattered and widely separated countries into a great neighborhood of nations.

The telegraph, the telephone, the ocean cables, the wireless, and the radio have brought the remotest sections of the earth into closer speaking contact than were the peoples of the different sections of New York a century ago.

The universal tendency toward democratic government and democratic institutions, moreover, has given to the masses of every country common interests and common yearnings, which promise rapidly to grow into common understandings.

The Christian Religion

The greatest factor, however, in the inauguration and development of the new spirit of international understanding, international cooperation and international peace, has been the Christian religion, with its challenging world-wide program.

The practical application of the Christian doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, if that doctrine is fundamentally sound, must of necessity result in the tearing down of the high walls of prejudice, distrust, hatred and provincialism, which have separated the nations.

The Challenge of the Problem This new spirit of international cooperation is the age in which the great problems of our day must be solved. They must therefore be solved in harmony with the spirit of the age and with due regard to the conditions, obligations and responsibilities which the age imposes. Every nation today is alive to the spirit of progress and reform. Slowly but surely the races of mankind are turning their faces away from the dead past and are setting them flint-like toward the future.

The world liquor problem sounds a call to the men and women of the nations. The spirit of that call demands cooperative, aggressive and wise action in the interest of a sober world. Thoughtfully, courageously, confidently, the World League Against Alcoholism heads the call, accepts the challenge and moves forward to its goal. "Now God be thanked who has Matched us with his hour."

FEW WET N. J. REPUBLICANS ASSUME TO SPEAK

Declare "Grand Old Party" Return to Pristine Wines in the Mire.

WISH FATHERS TO LEGISLATURE TO BE ASKED TO MORALIZE 67TH CONGRESS

peal Volstead Act

The big wet newspapers are featuring under scandalous story to the effect that the Republican party have accepted the defeat of the United States governor as a mandate people that New Jersey is the Prohibition amendment Volstead law. These leaders to have declared their intention that the legislature overwhelmingly Republican the Prohibition enforcement signed to make the Volstead law operative in New Jersey a resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Volstead law.

The Anti-Saloon League of Jersey declares that it comes merely from a few leaders who have always sympathy with the Prohibition and its enforcement, and statement the League president reasons why the Republic should not become partitioned. Attention is called to the rank and file of the Republic is dry and in thorough dry law enforcement.

A Republican legislature present enforcement code of a pledge given the pledge which influenced the elect a Republican.

Every primary election years has demonstrated the drys in the Republic in the majority. The legislature is Republican two was elected on a party pledging strict enforcement Prohibition law and unimpaired law. The statement Anti-Saloon League declares the Republican majority legislature listens to these fe publican politicians the commit hara-kiri. The reads:

"There are several reasons why Republican leaders should keep their heads down if they do not wish to lose the mire and let Hudson the other twenty counties state:

"The first of these reasons should be regard for personal honor.

"Failure to keep a promise is a pariah on the stock and there is a proverb even among thieves. An even less honorable?

"In 1920 the Republican voters' impartial endorsement the Eighteenth Amendment laws relating thereto, and elected with an overwhelming majority.

"In 1921 they reaffirmed ratification and again the voters them to power, trusting they did by enacting measures the Prohibition laws now on our statute.

"In 1922 the Republic promised to 'stand unequivocally for the preservation of the law and enforcement laws and enforcement laws.' Against the their promises and at the heads of the ticket were for various grievances the were given a two to one legislature.

"Of course as honorable women they will keep for people and not be enticed Hague, Nugent, et al., in of 'wine, women and song'.

The second reason for the panic stricken is discretion or consistency political and party safety.

"The majority of voters publican party are dry. proved this in many a primary contest. For succession they demonstrated Essex county. This year county there was no wet the twelve assembly can were elected made their voters as 'extra dry' themselves if elected to for the maintenance of state enforcement laws, nominated as drys and elected and of course both honor and dictate that they be to their promises. Any would be fatal to future years to come for such publican politicians; they jobless while the Democratic in plenty of jobs. The of dry Republicans are than politicians and are that the Eighteenth Amendment the Constitution shall be and not made a football ball and in order to expressments they will not hesitate

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FEW WET N. J. REPUBLICANS
ASSUME TO SPEAK FOR ALL

Declare "Grand Old Party" Will
Return to Pristine Wallowing
in the Mire.

WISH FATHERS THOUGHT

Legislature to be Asked to Me-
morialize 67th Congress to Re-
peal Volstead Act.

The big wet newspapers of the east
are feasting under scare headlines a
story to the effect that the leaders of
the Republican party of New Jersey
have accepted the defeat of their candi-
dates for United States senator and
governor as a mandate from the peo-
ple that New Jersey is opposed to the
Prohibition amendment and the
Volstead law. These leaders are said
to have declared their intention of de-
manding that the legislature which is
overwhelmingly Republican repeal the
Prohibition enforcement code de-
signed to make the Volstead law op-
erative in New Jersey and adopt a
resolution memorializing Congress to
repeal the Volstead law.

The Anti-Saloon League of New
Jersey declares that this demand
comes merely from a few Republican
leaders who have always been out of
sympathy with the Prohibition policy
and its enforcement, and in a public
statement the League presents several
reasons why the Republican leaders
should not become panic stricken.
Attention is called to the fact that the
rank and file of the Republican party
is dry and in thorough accord with
dry law enforcement.

A Republican legislature enacted the
present enforcement code in fulfill-
ment of a pledge given the people, a
pledge which influenced the voters to
elect a Republican legislature. Every
primary election of recent years
has demonstrated the fact that the
drys in the Republican party are
in the majority. The present legis-
lature is Republican two to one and
was elected on a party platform
pledging strict enforcement of the
Prohibition law and unimpairment of
that law. The statement from the
Anti-Saloon League declares that if
the Republican majority in the legis-
lature listens to these few wet Re-
publican politicians the party will
commit hara-kiri. The statement
reads:

"There are several reasons why the
Republican leaders and legislators
should keep their heads at this time
if they do not wish to fall back into
the mire and let Hudson county rule
the other twenty counties of the
state:

"The first of these reasons should
be regard for personal and party
honor.

"Failure to keep a promise makes a
man a pariah on the stock exchange;
and there is a proverb about 'honor
even among thieves'. Are politicians
even less honorable?

"In 1920 the Republicans promised
the voters 'impartial enforcement of
the Eighteenth Amendment and the
laws relating thereto,' and they were
elected with an overwhelming major-
ity.

"In 1921 they reaffirmed this decla-
ration and again the voters returned
them to power, trusting that they
would keep their promises—which
they did by enacting as party
measures the Prohibition enforcement
laws now on our statute books.

"In 1922 the Republican platform
promised to 'stand unequivocally for
the preservation of the Constitution
and enforcement laws without im-
pairment.' Again the voters believed
their promises and at a time when
heads of the ticket were slaughtered
for various grievances the Republicans
were given a two to one control of
the legislature.

"Of course as honorable men and
women they will keep faith with the
people and not be enticed by Edwards,
Hague, Nugent, et als, into the camp
of 'wine, women and song'."

The second reason for not listen-
ing to the panic stricken wet minority
is discretion or consideration for
political and party safety.

"The majority of voters in the Re-
publican party are dry. They have
proved this in many a hard fought
primary contest. For five years in
succession they demonstrated this in
Essex county. This year in Essex
county there was no wet faction and
the twelve assembly candidates who
were elected made their appeal to the
voters as 'extra dry' and pledged
themselves if elected to stand firmly
for the maintenance of our present
state enforcement laws. They were
nominated as drys and elected as drys
and of course both honor and discre-
tion dictate that they be not recreant
to their promises. Any other course
would be fatal to future jobs for some
years to come for such recreant Re-
publican politicians; they would go
jobless while the Democrats would
riot in plenty of jobs. The big mass
of dry Republicans are more patriots
than politicians and are determined
that the Eighteenth Amendment to
the Constitution shall be respected
and not made a football by politicians;
and in order to express their senti-
ments they will not hesitate—if neces-

sary—to support independent candi-
dates at the primary and general elec-
tions.

"There will be another election next
November and two years hence an
United States senator must be elected.
In the meantime a good or a bad re-
cord can be made by individuals and
parties and the non-partisan Anti-
Saloon League will as usual be on
guard.

"Safety first' signs for politicians
all point to the highway marked
'Reverence for law'."

We might add other reasons such
as the stupidity of playing cat's-paw
for Hudson county Democrats in help-
ing to secure fat jobs—and fatter con-
tracts—but the foregoing ought to be
a sufficient warning to any Republican
politician who is so home-headed as
to compete with Edwards, Hague and
Nugent for bootleggers' support—it
can't be done.

PENNA JAIL POPULATION
FALLS UNDER PROHIBITION

The annual report of the board of
inspectors of the Northampton coun-
ty, Pa., jail, gives the average number
of prisoners per day in the county jail
for the past nine years. The senti-
ment of the county is very wet and
the law but poorly enforced. In face
of these facts the following average
of prisoners is highly significant.

Year	Daily Average
1913	135
1914	142
1915	131
1916	118
1917	102
1918	91
1919	83
1920	62
1921	62

GALLIVAN, LOADED FOR
BEAR, LETS LOOSE

Assails Commissioner Hayes on
Appropriation For Dry Law
Enforcement.

SAME AMOUNT ASKED

Gallivan Considers Appropriation
Too Great For Successful
Bootlegging.

Congressman James A. Gallivan of
Massachusetts, an aggressive wet, sub-
jected Prohibition Commissioner
Haynes to hostile cross-examination
when the Commissioner appeared on
November 15 before the house ap-
propriations committee to seek an ap-
propriation of nine million dollars for
enforcing the dry laws during the
coming year. The sum asked is the
same as was received by the depart-
ment last year.

Mr. Gallivan thinks it is too large
an appropriation. In this he is in
perfect accord with the outlawed li-
quor interests. The publicity agents of
these interests are filling columns of
space in the newspapers telling how
Prohibition law is not being enforced
and how it can't be enforced, and at
the same time these same interests
are doing their utmost to prevent
Congress making an adequate ap-
propriation to meet the expense of
hunting down and convicting those
who are attempting to trample the
Eighteenth amendment under foot.

The nullificationists realize that
there are two ways to accomplish
their purpose of rendering the Eight-
eenth amendment inoperative. One is
to cripple or repeal the Volstead law;
the other is to prevent Congress from
making an appropriation to meet the
expense of enforcement.

ILLINOIS WOMEN

Condemn All Attempts to Nullify the
Prohibition Law

On the final day of the convention
of the Illinois League of Women
Voters, the following resolution was
adopted by the large gathering which
represented women from all over the
state:

The United States government
through the department of internal
revenue in 1902, fixed the alco-
holic content of beverages free
from taxation at one-half of 1 per
cent. This tax was paid without
protest for over 15 years.

In the Volstead law, Congress
followed this precedent, as had
also 32 dry states before National
Prohibition was adopted.

Beer containing 2 3/4 per cent
alcoholic content and so-called
light wine, being intoxicating,
cannot be legalized under the
Constitution.

Repeal of the Volstead law
would leave the government with-
out means of enforcing the provi-
sions of the Eighteenth Amend-
ment.

Therefore, we, the women of the
Illinois League of Women
Voters, do hereby re-emphasize our
loyalty to the Constitution, and
thoroughly condemn all move-
ments intended to nullify or bring
into contempt any article con-
tained in the fundamental law of
our land.

SCIENCE CHALLENGES VALUABLE CLAIMS AS
TO ALCOHOL'S STIMULATING PROPERTIES

Drug Is Narcotic Rather Than Stimulating; "Stimulating" Theory
Untenable: Up-to-Date Physicians Reject in Toto
Boozers' Arguments.

(Belated Statement)
(Cora Frances Stoddard)

It is reported that the proposi-
tion has been seriously made to
legalize the sale of "stimulating"
alcoholic beverages, the idea being to
have scientific inquiry establish the
percentage of alcohol at which a li-
quor ceases to be "stimulating" and be-
comes "intoxicating", everything of
higher alcoholic percentage to be pro-
hibited.

Such a proposition shows either how
desperate or how far behind their day
are the sponsors for the proposition
and how uninformed the legislators
who will fall for it.

More than twenty years ago, Prof.
J. J. Abel of Johns Hopkins Univer-
sity in a report made for the commit-
tee of fifty, which was by no means
a Prohibition body, said, "Alcohol in
small and moderate quantity does not
have any direct stimulating action on
the heart."

Three years ago the Journal of the
American Medical Association almost
apologized for even bringing up the
fact that alcohol is not a stimulant
when the editor felt it necessary to
correct the statement in a book by a
non-medical writer. The Journal
said (Dec. 27, 1919):

"The popular idea that alcohol is a
true stimulant has so often proved to
be untenable on the basis of scientific
evidence that it seems almost super-
fluous to repudiate the mistaken
notion anew."

The "scientific inquiry" so smooth-
ly recommended as a preliminary to
letting "stimulating" alcoholic drinks
go on sale has already been made.
The advisory committee of the British
central board of control (liquor traf-
fic) composed of some of the best-
known medical authorities in Great
Britain, including Dr. Cushman form-
erly of our own Michigan University,
said on this point:

"Alcohol is narcotic rather than
stimulant in action. No scientific
ground has been discovered for any
claim on behalf of alcohol to practical
value as a direct stimulant of the heart
in cases of threatened failure of the
beat. When it appears to promote
recovery from fainting, it probably
acts simply by virtue of the irritant
action on the mucous membrane of
the mouth and throat. The popular
idea that it is a stimulant proves on
examination to be scientifically un-
tenable."

Dr. Cushman of our British com-
mittee himself says in the 1918 edition
of his "Textbook of Pharmacology
and Therapeutics":

"Dodge and Benedict" (American
experimenters at the Carnegie Insti-
tution) "were unable to find any stage
of accelerated nervous activity, and
conclude that alcohol only depresses
the brain. Most other psychological
experiments give similar results. No
unequivocal evidence of initial stimu-
lant action on the brain has yet been
adduced, for each new feature may be
interpreted as really due to the depres-
sion of controlling or inhibitory func-
tions."

These are but a few of the state-
ments recently compiled by Mrs. E. L.
Transeau, research secretary of the
Scientific Temperance Federation,
from scientific statements of the past
ten years.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby in an article late-
ly published in England put the mat-
ter in his peculiarly terse, vivid
way:

"From the slightest trace of any
action until it lays its victims out
'dead drunk', alcohol does nothing but
paralyze. But everyone has seen the
boisterous condition of the alcoholic;
how, then, can men of science call al-
cohol a narcotic?"

"The answer is that we all live
under self-control of body and mind
technically called inhibition. With-
out it we should exhaust our reserves
and die like a runaway horse on a
mountain road. Alcohol paralyzes
self-control, the highest thing in us.
This applies to behavior such as
speech, control of temper, the sex
instinct; and to the body as in the
case of the heart which normally
runs under the control of a pair of
nerves, and the rate of which doubles
when they are cut or paralyzed.

"Any solitary drinker shows the
pure narcotic action of alcohol. He
simply becomes fuddled, slow, stupid,
sleepy, unconscious. Alcohol is often
mixed with chloroform and ether as
an anesthetic in surgery. All three
drugs act the same way. The patient
is violent at first—his 'inhibition' is
paralyzed, the first to go, and soon he
is unconscious."

"Alcohol dulls feelings of effort and
fatigue and makes us feel stimulated;
but when our work is tested with and
without, it is found to be slower and
less accurate with alcohol, though
we thought the reverse."

If the wine and beer propagandists
are depending on finding alcohol a
stimulant to get back these intoxicat-
ing beverages, their case is ap-
parently lost in advance.

BUCKEYE STATE STRONGLY
AGAINST FAMILY STEIN

Increased Vote in Last Tussle
With Brewers More Than
Six Times.

WET PLANS SLIPPED UP

Recent Election Tally Sheets
Show More Men Voted Dry
in 1922 Than in 1919.

Newspapers generally give the ma-
jority piled up against the beer amend-
ment at the November election in Ohio
at a little more than 187,000. Official
returns, however, from all but five
counties, with no returns included from
Pike county, now show the dry majority
to be 195,350. The unofficial returns in-
cluded in this figure are practically cor-
rect.

The majority this year is more than
six times the majority against the beer
amendment three years ago.

Of the 88 counties, 81 gave dry ma-
jorities and 7 returned wet majorities.

The 7 wet counties are Cuyahoga,
Hamilton, Lucas, Butler, Erie, Mont-
gomery and Ottawa.

The most arid county in Ohio is Mor-
row, which gave more than a five to one
vote against beer.

Highland county ranks second in arid-
ness, her vote being nearly four to one
against the amendment. Highland is
the home county of Federal Prohibition
Commissioner Haynes.

Franklin county, in which is located
the capital city of Columbus, having a
population of a quarter million, give the
largest dry majority of any county in
the state, 10,407.

There is not a dry county which did
not increase its majority over that given
against beer in 1919.

In many counties the dry majority
of three years ago was doubled, trebled
and quadrupled.

The vote of the women had much to
do with this increased majority, al-
though the dry majority in a number
of counties was increased out of all pro-
portion to the vote of the women, and
analysis of the figures shows that the
men voted more strongly dry than in
1919, when the women did not vote.
This proves that there has been no re-
action in favor of beer among the men
as claimed by the wets.

Hamilton county, the wettest spot in
the state, gave about a three to one vote
for beer. Eighteen dry counties, how-
ever, gave a more than a three to one
vote against beer.

Cuyahoga county, with the City of
Cleveland, the state's metropolis, gave
a fraction less than a two to one vote
for the beer amendment; but 47 dry
counties gave a more than two to one
vote against the beer amendment.

COPENHAGEN BISHOP IN
ROLE OF INVESTIGATOR

Wandered About Streets of New
York and Chicago in Deep
Disguise.

SAW BUT FOUR "DRUNKS"

Believes New York City to be
Most Sober Metropolis
in the World.

A New York Associated Press dis-
patch of November 13 says that
Bishop Anton Bast of Copenhagen for
months wandered about the streets of
New York and Chicago in disguise.
On November 15 just before sailing
for Europe, he revealed his identity
and gave the New York newspapers
the following interview:

The only drinks I saw during
my wanderings were four in a
New York subway. On the
Bowery where I wandered on
several occasions day and night,
I saw no intoxicated men, but
everywhere I found men sober,
so much so that I believe New
York is the most sober metropolis
in the world. There is surely
drinking going on here, but it is
on the quiet and the tales of wild
debauchery told us in Denmark
are without foundation so far as
the great general public is con-
cerned.

HAS COME TO STAY

But Evangeline Booth Points Out
Danger to Prohibition

Evangeline Booth, National com-
mander of the Salvation Army, speak-
ing before the recent convention of
the World W. C. T. U., declared it to
be her belief that Prohibition has
come to stay by warning that the
real danger at this time is the move-
ment favoring a modification of the
dry law permitting the sale of beer
and light wines.

Miss Booth declared it is not the
radical wet that injures the great dry
cause, as that class is in a hopeless
minority, but that it is a class of
citizens undecided as to a sweeping
dry regime and that it is this public
that the drys must reach and bring
to their way of thinking.

The Salvation Army leader cited a
number of statistics to show that
Prohibition had not caused an in-
crease in crime or intoxication, and
said that investigations by the Salva-
tion Army and other organizations
demonstrate clearly that the laboring
classes were establishing homes and
buying automobiles as a direct result
of the disappearance of the saloon.

BOOTLEGGER HIRES "SUB"
TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE

It has been called to the attention
of the president that a bootlegger of
Cleveland, Ohio, convicted and
sentenced to jail, hired a substitute
to serve his thirty days sentence at
the rate of ten dollars a day. The
New York Herald Washington bureau
in recording the incident says that the
president believes it is not an uncom-
mon practice and that it savors of
collusion on the part of officers of
the law.

In an address November 16 before
the tenth annual session of the Negro
Organization Society in Richmond,
Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia
declared that Prohibition is here to
stay because the law-abiding citizens
are not going to bow the knee to
the few law breakers.

ARKANSAS, MAINE AND OHIO'S GOVERNORS
TELL DRY LAW EFFECTS IN THEIR STATES

Everything Appears on Credit Side of Prohibition; Pioneer Dry
State of Maine Sees Policy Justified by Action
of Her Sister States.

Some months ago American Issue
published a number of statements
from governors of various states giv-
ing their estimates of the value of Pro-
hibition in their respective commu-
nities. Since then additional statements
have been received. These state-
ments are in response to a question-
naire submitted by the editor of Ameri-
can Issue. The questions asked will
be found in the statement of Governor
McRea of Arkansas:

Governor McRea of Arkansas

How long has your state had Pro-
hibition? Since Dec. 31, 1915.

Would Prohibition carry in your
state by popular vote, if submitted to-
day? Positively, yes.

Is there any majority demand for
amendment of the Volstead law so as
to permit the sale of wine and beer?
No; only a minority.

Is the law being enforced impartially
among all classes? It seems so.

Is organized labor, as you know it,
in favor of retaining the present Pro-
hibition policy? It is.

Is enforcement against bootleggers
better than it has been? Yes.

Can you justify report that Prohibition
has—

a—increased the well-being of the
general masses? Yes.

b—increased savings among work-
ers? Yes.

c—stimulated home ownership?
Yes.

d—benefitted children in marked
degree? Yes.

e—reduced drunkenness? Yes.

f—reduced crime in general? Yes.

Have any jails or penal institutions
been closed as a result of Prohibition?
Several jails, from reports, have no in-
mates.

Is there any idle property, due to
Prohibition, or have breweries, saloons
and wholesale warehouses been ab-
sorbed for other purposes? The
"slack" was long ago taken up in Ar-
kansas.

Taking a broad view, weighing diffi-
culties and disadvantages against posi-

tive benefits, do you consider Prohibition
to be worth while?

Indubitably. Everything appears on
the credit side of Prohibition in Arkan-
sas. In this connection it should al-
ways be pointed out that a program so
vital, a change so sudden and vast,
must be beset with difficulties commen-
surate with the end sought.

Governor Baxter of Maine

"The state of Maine for sixty years
has stood loyally for Prohibition. It
has endured the abuse and been
tempted by the gold of the liquor in-
terests of the nation. The state, how-
ever, has remained unshaken in its
faith, and today stands before the
world justified by the action of its sis-
ter states in adopting national Prohi-
bition. Those within the state who in
the past sought to betray it, are now
discredited and are heard from no
more."

"The men of Maine remain true to
this great cause and the women give
to it their overwhelming approval. I
believe the day is soon at hand when
our whole nation will be as firm in the
faith as is Maine, the pioneer Prohi-
bition state."

Governor Davis of Ohio

"I seriously question whether there
are any considerably great numbers of
people in Ohio today, irrespective of
their prior convictions, who would be
willing to deny that Prohibition has
been an economic and social benefit in
many ways. That a general recogni-
tion of this exists, appears to me dem-
onstrated clearly by recent protesta-
tions by proponents of a 'light wine
and beer' policy, in presenting their
case to the public, that they are not ad-
vocates of any plan that might have
for its purpose, return to pre-Prohi-
bition conditions connected with the sa-
looon."

"I do not claim to be able to see into
the future, but on the strength of the
experience this state has had under
Prohibition, I am willing to assert that
our people would under no circum-
stances exchange Prohibition of today

A SIMPLE SERMON

There's only one method of meetin'
Life's test;
Jes' keep on a-strivin' and hope fur
the best.
Don't give up the game and retire in
dismay
'Cause hammers are thrown when
you'd like a bouquet.
This world would be tiresome; we'd
all get the blues
If all the folks in it held just the
same views;
So finish your work; show the best
of your skill.
"Some folks won't like it, but other
folks will."

—Christian Standard.

REAL INVESTIGATOR

Copenhagen Bishop Studies Prohibition
in America for Himself

An old man in rough clothes, who
has passed months wandering about
the streets of New York and Chicago,
dropped his disguise and announced
his findings on Prohibition as it af-
fects the poor. He is Bishop Anton
Bast, of Copenhagen.

"The only drinks I saw during my
wanderings," the bishop said, "were
four in a New York subway. On the
Bowery, where I wandered on several
occasions day and night, I saw no in-
toxicated men. But everywhere I
found men sober, so much so that I
believe New York is the most sober
metropolis in the world."

"There is surely drinking going on
here, but it is on the quiet, and the
tales of wild debauchery told to us in
Denmark are without foundation as
far as the great general public is con-
cerned."

HOME AND STATE

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"Going Too Far"

The stock-in trade wet argument during all the years of temperance movement, has been the "drys are going too far." When the saloonists were forbidden by the law to sell intoxicants to children and drunkards, the cry was raised, "It is going too far." Similar whines were emitted when the traffic was taxed to help support the victims that it made. Likewise, limiting the hours of sale, and, in fact, every other limitation placed upon the liquor business was promptly brand, "going too far."

When, however, the old alley dives and joints in out-of-the-way places began to move to the main streets and the best corners, to advertise their business, and raise great funds for the "protection" of the saloon criminal; when they began to interfere with the administration of justice, corrupt the elections, dictate legislation, defy the constitutional authorities, and corrupt the judiciary, not a whine came from the "trade" about going too far.

The people, however, decided that the traffic was going "too far" and promptly proceeded to suppress it.

A Prince of the Southern World

By William E. Johnson.

(Editorial note.—The following editorial by William E. Johnson, written two months ago, is nevertheless timely for Rev. Mr. Hammond is now in this country and American issue is pleased to give as wide publicity as possible to "Pussyfoot's" kindly introduction of him to the people of the United States.)

As I write this, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond is on his way to America. I left him at Wellington on August 12, when a tremendous gathering of drys met to give him a godspeed and incidentally to welcome me, I having arrived in the morning of that day.

This is the third trip that Mr. Hammond has made over America, gathering facts about the operation of our dry laws, which information he has used with terrific power all over Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. He is the one big leader of the southern hemisphere, the president of the Australian Prohibition Council.

It is no disparagement to anybody to say that R. B. S. Hammond towers above everybody south of the equator in ability, in oratorical power and in influence. He is the prince of the Southern World.

Nobody ever listened to him who was disappointed.

I earnestly hope that America will extend to him the same degree of welcome and hospitality as has been extended to me by Australians and New Zealanders since my arrival in these parts. If she does, she will be going some.

Government Control Not a Howling Success In British Columbia

The Province of British Columbia is experimenting with so-called government control of the liquor traffic. This method of dealing with the traffic was adopted by the people on the plea that it would reduce drunkenness, and, above all, prevent bootlegging.

Rev. E. A. Cooke, in an address before the Dominion Alliance convention in Toronto on November 23, declared that conditions are now infinitely worse than they were under the old license system. Instead of the government controlling the liquor the liquor interests are controlling the government.

Bootlegging has increased to such an extent that the name of Canada has become a "by-word and a thing of contempt to decent citizens of the United States."

He sounded a warning to the people of the Province of Ontario, one of the seven dry provinces in Canada, against the inevitable result that would follow should Ontario fall under "the spell of the siren song of the moderationists when they begin their chant of beer and wine." This ought to be warning enough to the people of the United States who are being appealed to by the liquor interests to let down the barriers to the brewers and wine growers.

The "Intense Campaign"

W. H. Stayton, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, announces that that organization will conduct a two-year intensive campaign for the overthrow of Prohibition. This seems to indicate that the brewery outfit has permanently abandoned the old gum-shoe and the work-in-the-dark methods of campaigning against Prohibition. This intensive campaigning is not so frightful as it appears in print. It will be remembered that Mr. Stayton conducted such a campaign in a number of states, as Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, for example. As a consequence of his campaign, Ohio multiplied by six her former majority against beer.

Mr. Stayton is rather young and sophomoric in campaigning

IT SEEMS TO HAVE GONE TO HIS HEAD



—The Portland Oregonian.

against Prohibition. He has several things to learn. He will learn as the old wet leaders learned, that the covert method of campaigning against Prohibition is more effective. Agitation of a good cause strengthens it—agitation of a vicious cause simply arouses public opposition to it. If the head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will compare his forecasts of the sixty-eighth Congress with what the voters actually handed him on November 7, he might learn something to his advantage.

Patriotism and Decency

Under the recent ruling of Attorney General Daugherty, the sale of liquors has been prohibited on American ships. As a matter of patriotism it is clearly the duty of every American citizen to patronize these American dry ships. Why should American citizens patronize ships defying American laws and American sentiments?

Further, associations on these dry American ships will be better. Few self-respecting men will care to take their families aboard a ship where drunken men stagger about. The time has come to put patriotism and decency into exercise.

Closing In

Formerly persons condemned to death were placed in cells with movable walls. These walls moved inward with an almost imperceptible, but irresistible force, which slowly crushed the imprisoned victim to death.

Impartial observation clearly shows the American people are slowly, irresistibly closing in on the liquor traffic. The recent elections add emphasis to this fact. In the election the wets gained nothing. They simply held what they had before, in most cases with decreasing majorities. The drys gained one state and increased their majorities in a number of others. The Congress of the United States, the great goal of the liquor drive, remains practically as dry as the previous one. It is too much to hope that the liquor interests will be observant enough to the irresistible force moving to their destruction, to cease their effort to overthrow Prohibition. But with the drys aroused and on the job, the issue is certain.

The Amusing New York World

In Ohio, the vote on the wine and beer amendment to the state constitution was close. It marks a sharp reaction in public opinion throughout the state since 1919, when there was a referendum on the same question. Then it was beaten by over 29,000.—New York World.

The New York World's idea of "reaction" is amusing. The World is correct in saying that the beer amendment in 1919 was defeated by more than 29,000, but it is hard to understand how a dry majority increased from 29,000 to 195,000 on the same proposition indicates a reaction in favor of the brewers.

Why the People Turned Down Beer and Wine

First. Because they are intoxicating liquors—so says science—so says the United States government.

Second. They impair the public health.

Third. In the vast majority of instances they are stepping stones to the use of strong liquors. In all additions to drugs, of which alcohol is one, the dosage must be steadily increased to produce the effect the drinker desires, resulting in the creation of an alcohol appetite.

Fourth. Wherever beer and wine saloons have been tried—in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Quebec and elsewhere—beer and wine saloons sell openly all kinds of liquors.

Hence, the voters decided this wooden horse could not be invited back without danger to the nation.

The Noisy Minority

In early Jewish history, it is related that the Hebrews put a vast Syrian army to flight by making a great noise.

The liquor gang today are employing the same tactics in their fight against Prohibition. Forty-six out of the forty-eight states have already ratified the Prohibition Amendment; thirty-four states are dry by the action of their own citizens, and dry majorities are increasing practically everywhere.

Notwithstanding these facts, the liquor sellers and their patrons are declaring vociferously that Prohibition was put through "over night" by a fanatical minority; that the American people are disgusted with Prohibition and are rapidly turning against it, etc., etc.

It was sixty-eight years from the adoption of Prohibition by the State of Maine until its ratification by Nebraska in 1919—that was certainly a notification sufficiently long of America's intentions in reference to the saloon.

This clamor arises principally from those financially interested in the traffic and their unfortunate victims—practically everyone else is increasingly satisfied with Prohibition.

THAT LIGHT WINE AND BEER FAKE

(Headline and article in the New York Evening Mail, November 16, 1922)

Until we know the facts, we do not propose to comment upon the published interpretations of President's Harding's letter to Mrs. Douglas Robinson regarding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. The summary of the letter is concededly faulty, and all deductions, therefore, must be equally so.

Nevertheless, it is a familiar argument that to "liberalize" the anti-liquor law would take the question out of politics and lead to the observance by all people.

One might as well say that a sieve will hold water. Punch holes in the Volstead law and you have a sieve through which not only light wines and beer, but every form of alcohol will freely flow.

No one ever found a leaky dam of much account. Those who tolerate a small leak in it just because only a tiny stream of water oozes through it, always wake up some day to find the dam gone; that little leak steadily, but surely widens and widens until it robs the dam of its strength.

We have said before that the cry to "liberalize" the anti-liquor laws is precisely the same cry that went up from the race track gamblers in this state after the Hughes anti-betting laws became effective. You never heard from one of these gamblers that he planned to violate the sanctity of the law. All he sought to do was to "liberalize" it—so that personal friends could wager a nat or a small sum on a favored horse without being liable to arrest. The same type of supporting story was pleaded that it

was puritanical to stand in the way of friendly wagers—at baseball games, polo, tennis, etc.

Of course, this talk was mere "camouflage" for the real purpose of the gamblers. It was their first skirmish in their battle to break down the entire law. They were not concerned about wagers between friends nor the small amounts bet on amateur sports. They were after bigger game—and they got it!

The anti-race track betting laws in this state, thanks to an accommodating judiciary, are a farce. Betting conditions on our race tracks are worse than before the law was enacted. Then, the man who wagered with a bookmaker had a slight chance to win; now he has none at all. The bookmaker has had the law interpreted HIS way, and the money as certainly goes HIS way too.

The liquor interests naturally have now adopted the same tactics. They profess no desire to break down the anti-liquor laws. All they seek to do is to "liberalize" them. What they mean to do, if a light wines and beer law should be enacted, is to make a rum-saloon of every place legalized to sell light wines and beer. The old "Family Entrance" sign would be restored to its place over the saloon, and it would have the same vile and debasing meaning to the world as in the days when it brazenly defied decency, law and humanity itself.

If the issue is to come, let it be stripped of false cries and brought down to the one question at stake—do you or do you not want the saloon back on every street corner?

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY

(Headline and editorial in the New York Times, Nov. 14, 1922)

In 1914 a state-wide Prohibition amendment to the Ohio Constitution was beaten by more than 83,000 votes, in 1915 by 55,000, in 1917 by 1,100.

Gradually the wets were losing. In 1918 the dry amendment won by some 25,000, only nine of the eighty-eight counties "going wet". Many persons who believed in local Prohibition were averse to Federal Prohibition. There are large foreign elements in the Buckeye population accustomed to the use of beer and wine. The people have had nearly three years' experience of the results of the Volstead act. The state is rich in cities, in great industrial centers; and labor complains bitterly, and not without reason, of the "inequalities" of the Prohibition law.

This was a year to bring out miscellaneous dissatisfactions. Everything was auspicious, one would have supposed, for the success of the Ohio constitutional amendment legalizing beer and wine. It has been beaten by a sensational majority, some 195,000, according to unofficial returns, and a convert to Prohibition was elected senator. California, a home of grape-raising and wine-making, has voted against Prohibition steadily and again and again. California has just given

a comfortable majority, estimated at nearly 30,000, for a state law to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. These are two notable direct defeats for those who hope and labor for the permitted use, not in the saloon, of beer and light wines.

So the amiable watchmen of the towers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment need sharper eyes. There were disasters as well as victories for the liberalizers of Volsteadism. It is likely to be a long time yet before the ruby kindles in the vine in these United States. The rigid enforcement of the Volstead act and the various concurrent state acts is, to many minds at least, the best help toward a modification of the law and a reasonable definition of intoxicating liquors. None the less, efforts for that modification, though they may be powerless in immediate effect, should be pursued with new zeal. The California and Ohio wets should try again. And if the above-named association, which is said to number among its members 450,000 persons, a not yet impressive part of the whole population, desires to do something for the relaxation of the Volstead act, the very first thing it should do is to change its ill-chosen name.

DRYS DECLARE WAR ON WET NULLIFICATIONISTS

Declaration of Executive Committee of Anti-Saloon League of America, Adopted at Philadelphia Tuesday November 14th, 1922.

To the Friends of the Eighteenth Amendment and Prohibition Enforcement:

The recent, but unsuccessful attempt of the organized liquor interests to elect a Congress to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and to legalize the sale of beer and wine in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, is the most direct challenge to orderly government, by outlawed interests ever presented to the people of the United States. It means that this nation must choose between law enforcement and lawlessness, between the orderly process of government in securing, maintaining and enforcing law, and giving sanction to the indefensible methods of the liquor interests to destroy and nullify the Constitution of the United States.

To enact a state law in defiance of federal law or to repeal federal legislation necessary to enforce the Constitution is as effective and as vicious nullification as that resulting from organized physical force. The brazen post election declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, evidently made before all the dry votes were counted, that it will organize the next House of Representatives and its endorsements of candidates for floor leader to carry out this nullification program, should be resented and resisted by every member of Congress and every friend of orderly government.

We commend the Department of Justice of the United States for so construing the national Prohibition act as to consummate the manifest purpose of that act to prevent the carriage of liquors on American ships and on foreign ships within our jurisdiction. No loyal citizen of the United States who enjoys its manifold blessings will refuse to sail on our ships because they obey the laws of our country. Loyal American citizens will follow the flag on land and on sea.

We condemn the persistent attacks made by the distillers upon the Prohibition enforcement department because it is making an honest effort to confine the withdrawal of spirituous liquors to legitimate medicinal and other non-beverage needs. We appeal to the friends of Prohibition and law enforcement in foreign countries to use their influence with their several governments to withhold protection from rum-running vessels of foreign registry that violate the laws of the United States.

The results of the last election prove that there has been a steady solidification of public sentiment in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment except in sections of the country and especially in certain large cities with large foreign population. There has been an increase in the dry majority in the Senate, and the only gain made by the wets in the House which is still strongly dry, were made in a few districts with large foreign-born population under the lead of wet city dailies. There is no evidence that there has been even in those sections any increase in wet sentiment and therefore no reason for any discouragement for advocates of Prohibition and law and order, provided they heed the warning.

We therefore call upon the people of all the states to continue their efforts for Prohibition enforcement and to strengthen the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. in this essential task to support the Constitution and the laws enacted to enforce it.