



Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Hon. Representative Volstead,
Washington,
D. C.

Author of
18th. Amendment.

Doing fine. Greater the
fight, greater the victory.
(Throw out the lifeline
Twelve or more miles out
to sea.)

America must take
her share of responsibility
of being a brother's keeper.
God is back of prohibit-
ing any and all evil.
Everything to gain and
nothing (worth having) to
lose.

I believe God wants to
use America to convert the
world. 100% American

1.

We are one for Volstead his name we bear,
All true Suffragist^{ts} are we,
Members all of his great club in town,
All one common cause have we.

Chorus:-

All for Volstead banded firmly together,
Boost - our watchword ^{ere} ~~we~~ shall be,
All for Volstead true and loyal forever,
Just one common cause have we.

2.

When we have a clean and happy land,
Let our hearts united be,
We will give to him our best support,
Just one common cause have we.

Chorus: -

To be kept

Andrew J. Volstead.
Granite Falls, Minn.

Alfred M. Carlisi.
248 East 3rd. St.
New York City.

Dear sir:

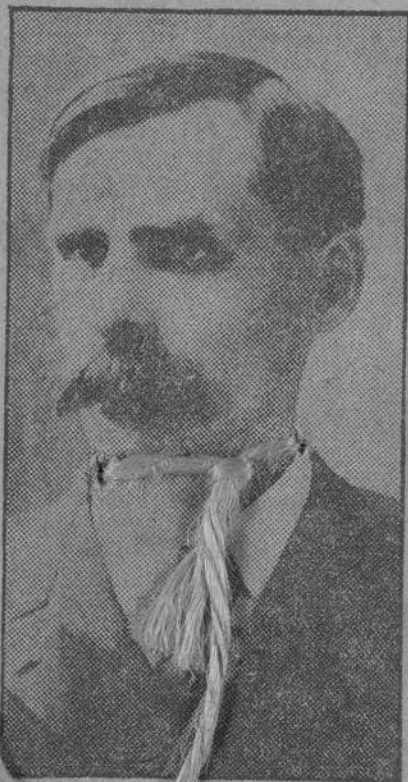
I am one of the few or maybe many people who favor the enforcement of Prohibition. Therefor I consider the men who drew up the eighteenth amendment as men who have opened the portals of happiness to the people of the United States who are to ignorant to know that it is for their good and when some man who is bribed or so tells the people to repeal the amendment, they follow like innocent sheep to the slaughter house. The eighteenth amendment has administered for over ten years and now comes the crisis. The amendment is being assailed from the remotest corners of the United States. It looks as if the amendment will fall. Therefor I am taking this opportunity to ask you to send me one of your autographs. And by the way, what's your opinion of the present abuse the 18th amendment is getting.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Alfred M. Carlisi
Alfred M. Carlisi.

1919
Here's Man Whose
Bill Made U. S. Dry

When a man goes around advocating a "bone dry universe," you can safely bet your boots that he has been a great tank in his day.



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD.

Representative by International.

Andrew J. Volstead, Republican representative from the Eighth district of Minnesota is the father of the Volstead bill, which passed by both the house and senate over the President's veto, caused the country to go dry Tuesday at midnight. The bill, now law, makes it illegal to sell, in any part of the United States, any beverage containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of alcohol.

10,569

The inauguration of National Prohibition made it necessary to enact legislation covering a field that in many respects was new and untried. The officers charged with the enforcement of these laws were forced to pioneer an organization and the policy to make these laws effective. This had to be done in the face of bitter and relentless opposition. At every turn their acts were challenged by innumerable lawsuits. In many instances it was not always easy to determine in advance what the Courts might eventually decide. Naturally, under such circumstances, officers may have hesitated as to the extent of their powers. These attacks were not confined to claims that the officers were exceeding their powers ^{given them by the law} but the law itself and even the Constitutional Amendment upon which it rested were denounced as illegal. Altho this amendment was legally submitted and ratified, it was contended that it was void and that there was no power any where to place such an amendment in the Constitution. The Supreme Court brushed that contention aside though it was urged by an array of Council as formidable as any that ever appeared before that great tribunal. The next great legal battle grew out of the claim that Congress had no power to define what liquor should be classed as intoxicating liquor. In denying that claim the Supreme Court took occasion to point out that in almost every state, as well as under the laws of the United States, the liquor prohibited under the Prohibition Act was classed, treated and taxed as intoxicating. The Wets became jubilant when an attorney general held that under the law beer might be prescribed as medicine altho it had never been recognized as a medical agent. Congress blasted the hope of the brewers that they might be classed as manufacturers of medicine instead of brewers of beer. It was strenuously insisted that Congress had no power to regulate the production and use of non-beverage liquor. It was urged as a reason that the Constitution only prohibited beverage liquor. Again the Wets met defeat in the Supreme Court. These are only a few of the hundreds of questions that the Government has had to litigate. So far, practically every question of importance has been settled in favor of the law, and the powers of the National Government have been pretty well defined and

all powers may now be quite confidently exercised. A number of its provisions have been used but very little and some of these are, as I view it, among the most effective in the Law. I desire to call attention to some of these. Sections 21 and 22 of Title II of the Act, known as the Padlock Provision, is not a new or untried remedy. Way back in 1857 the Supreme Court in *Mugler vs Kansas* 123 U.S. 633, held such a law valid. A few years later they sustained a similar law in *Ellenbecker vs District Court* 124 U.S. 31. In the case of *Lewins Schone vs U.S.* 278 Federal 421 the Padlock Provision in this Act reached the Supreme Court on an application for a writ of certiorari in which it was sought to call in question these very sections. The Court denied the application and thus indicated its view that the question is not an open one. Only a small number of cases have been brought under these provisions though the remedy they provided is recognized as one of the most effective and easily applied. A person maintaining a place where liquor is illegally manufactured, kept or sold may be enjoined from continuing such business. Such an injunction may be obtained on affidavits or other evidence sufficient to satisfy the Court or a Judge that such business is being maintained. This proceeding puts the offender and his place of business under the supervision of the Court and for his failure to obey he may be promptly arrested and punished as for contempt without the formality of the jury trial. When the action is finally tried, his place of business may be closed for the year. As a rule, a person who is selling liquor illegally does so in connection with some other business. This proceeding puts an end to all the business conducted in the place where liquor is sold and thus usually ends the illegal traffic.

It seems to me that every effort should be made to secure prosecutions of lawbreakers under this law, not perfunctory suits but suits that are vigorously followed out to final judgment. It does very little good to suspend a person's business for only a few weeks. Every effort must be made to secure judgments that will make the illegal business unprofitable. As long as it is profitable it cannot be suppressed. The Padlock Provisions can not only be enforced in the Federal Courts - they may also be enforced in the State Courts. It is a civil

suit in equity and prosecuting officers of a state or any subdivision of a state may bring such actions in the name of the United States and prosecute them to final judgment. This is important in states where no similar provisions are contained in their laws. In that connection it may be proper to also refer to the fact that state magistrates and courts have authority to issue warrants for arrest and search warrants under the National Prohibition Act. This power can be used to great advantage in localities where officers are not willing to prosecute in the State Courts or where it is difficult to secure a United States Court or Commissioner from which orders for such arrest or warrants may be secured. Section 23 of Title II of the Act is another kindred remedy borrowed from State Prohibition codes. This has been found to be very effective. It authorizes the issuance of an injunction against a bootlegger under which he may be summarily tried and punished as for contempt if he continues to conduct his illegal business. Very few prosecutions have been had under this provision.

Since the force in the Customs Service has been increased, reorganized and charged especially with the duty of preventing importation of liquor from abroad, the bootleggers' source of supply is very largely confined to grain alcohol that has been diverted for illegitimate uses and to redistilled denatured alcohol. I was recently told by a person especially well informed that in his opinion at least 90 per cent of the illicit liquor came from redistilled special denatured alcohol. That means that the permit system under which this liquor is handled is not sufficiently policed or is defective. A great deal has been done to perfect the system, but it seems to me there still is room for improvement. The law provides that in issuing permits the acts authorized may be designated and limited and that the facts to be set forth in the application for a permit and in the permit may be prescribed. This is a power that has been very sparingly used and still it is one that it seems to me might prove quite effective. *It was the subject of a very bitter contest in Congress* It was believed that it would give the Government the right to adopt almost any means that might be necessary to prevent denatured and other alcoholic preparations from being sold for beverage purposes or under circumstances from which the dealer might reasonably infer a purchase for such purposes. For instance, it might provide that no sale be made except to retail dealers and users in need

of the amount asked for who would agree to account to the Prohibition Administrator of his district for such liquor and allow any Prohibition Agent or Supervisor to inspect his books of account and place of business. To enforce this provision it might be provided in the permit that if the purchaser diverted any ~~of such~~ ^{or article containing alcohol} alcohol to illegal use or refused to account or permit such inspection that the permit might be canceled unless the vender showed that he had used reasonable care in selecting his customer and had no reason to believe that his vendee would fail to comply with his agreement. Unless the seller can in some way be held responsible for his sales he will continue to sell to any one who will buy and will even provide himself with bogus purchasers who will turn the liquor over to the bootleg trade.

Since the Personnel of the Customs Service has been increased and especially charged with the duty of preventing the importation of liquor, the bootlegger has turned to denatured alcohol for his supply and carloads of Bodi-Hub and other like preparations are being shipped to illicit stills throught the country. From all accounts this kind of alcohol can readily be redistilled and converted into beverage liquor. I am credibly informed that not less than ninety per cent of the liquor now in the illicit trade is such redistilled alcohol. Every possible restriction should be placed on the production and distribution of this alcohol and the number of plants producing it should be limited to what the legitimate trade requires. The Section above referred to provides that the Government may prescribe the facts to be set forth in an application for a warehouse or any plant using alcohol. Under this power it would seem that an applicant ^{for a permit to establish such a plant} might be required to show that there is ^{need for} a lack of the kind of plants asked for to conveniently and adequately supply the legitimate trade. Why should any one be authorized to produce an article when in the judgment of those granting the permit its chief purpose is to supply liquor to the illicit trade. Congress has indicated its policy by passing the act concentrating liquor in as few bonded warehouses as possible. The reason that prompted that act would sustain a refusal to grant only the number of denaturing plants and other establishments for the manufacture of alcoholic preparations that the legitimate trade

would require. This is a power that the trade has fought very bitterly and I know that many who claim to be legitimate manufacturers and dealers will object strenuously to any such restriction, but as long as alcohol and alcoholic preparations are ~~giving~~ being constantly diverted to illegitimate uses they cannot reasonably complain against any necessary regulations. They are in bad company, and like any one else caught in such company, must submit to regulations that are necessary to keep the trade in which they are engaged within the law. A law cannot be passed for each individual and no one can tell to a certainty who is and who is not honest. It is the duty of the officers of the law to adopt the necessary regulations to prevent ^{illegal} diversion of alcohol and other liquors.

In drafting the Prohibition Act it was recognized that the laws then in existence regulating the manufacture, taxation of and traffic in intoxicating liquor had been developed as the result of more than half a century of experience and that as such they were invaluable and ought to be retained except such provisions as are in conflict with the Prohibition Act. A section was placed in the Act to preserve these laws, but the Supreme Court construed it so as to largely defeat its purpose. I then redrew it in somewhat different language and Congress re-enacted it. The Supreme Court has since held that these old laws are in force. Section 3258 and a number of other sections have been held to be in force. A district attorney in the prosecution of persons operating illegal stills should in suitable cases avail himself of these laws as they carry much heavier penalties and are better adapted for the suppression of this traffic than are provisions of the National Prohibition Act. Under Section 5258 ² *original denaturing act, a section that is no doubt still in force,* of the Revised Statutes, a person operating a still for redistillation of denatured alcohol may not only be more severely punished than under the National Prohibition Act but his plant and the property upon which it is situated, together with all property used in connection with it may be forfeited to the United States. It may be said that such penalties are too drastic, but it should be remembered that if it was necessary and reasonable to impose them to insure the collection of the tax on liquor they cannot be criticized now when not only the tax is involved but the suppression of beverage liquor. Many people forget that taxes are still levied not only on beverage but on liquor used for other purpose

It has been generally assumed that the purchaser of illicit liquor is not subject to punishment. Section 6 of Title II of the National Prohibition Act provides that it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase liquor without a permit. Section 29 of that Title provides that a person guilty of such a purchase may be punished for the first offense with imprisonment for not to exceed ninety days and for a subsequent purchase for not to exceed two years. It would have a salutary effect to prosecute some of these purchasers so the country might know that these so-called "good people" posing as above the law are simply in the bootleg class.

I want to emphasize one thing in the enforcement of this law. No pains should be spared to secure penalties that are sufficiently drastic so as to make it unprofitable to continue in the illegal business. It is idle to attempt to restrain the manufacture or sale of liquor by simply imposing a fine, the money for which can be earned in a few days by resuming the illicit business. The imposition of such a fine is nothing but a license and the Judge who imposes it is ^{little} ~~not~~ much better than the bootlegger. A record should be kept, as the law requires, of all convictions and wherever a subsequent charge is presented the former conviction should be pleaded so that the Court may impose the penalty prescribed for a second offense. This I understand has often been neglected.

Every permit that is wilfully violated should be promptly canceled. No one should be permitted to prescribe, produce, sell or use liquor who is not willing to comply with the law, but the main endeavor should be to get the ^{source} ~~source~~ from which the bootlegger gets his liquor. ^{instead of prosecuting, as is quite usual, the mere vendor} It is frequently necessary in these cases to establish a conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Law. When-
^{ever} ~~that~~ such conspiracy can be established it should be done. The Conspiracy Statute ^{if necessary let the small retailer go if he will help to conceal these} carries more drastic penalties than the Prohibition Law.

It has been held that an offense punishable as a felony under the Prohibition Law is an act involving moral turpitude. A conviction for defrauding the Government of taxes on liquor is certainly such an act. Under the Immigration laws a person who is not a citizen but is guilty of an offense involving moral turpitude may be deported from this country. If a few of these persistent violators were sent back home, those who might remain here would have considerable more respect for our laws.

from whom he gets his liquor

The officers in different branches of the Government should be required to report to the Prohibition Commissioner any evidence that may come to their notice indicating a violation of the law and to render prompt assistance to bring ~~the~~ guilty parties to justice. Many other things might be urged but aside from an effort to arouse public opinion in favor of law enforcement these appear to me to be the most important. You who have been leaders in this great ~~war~~ crusade have a large work still before you altho you have accomplished a great deal. ^{Good effect} The ~~result~~ of the Act is apparent ~~on every hand~~ but it can be made more and more effective and more and more beneficent. We are making progress ~~and shall win in the end.~~ Public sentiment is growing stronger and the path of the offender more and more difficult despite all the claims of our Wet friends to the contrary.

Franklin

"Prohibition" and TRAFFICK.

Traffick creates abnormal Capital, and abnormal capital means TRUST! Consequently, TRAFFICK and TRUST are one and the same thing: the business of making USE of females for the purpose of filching hard-earned cash out of the pockets of the male sex, both men and women; which, re-invested in all lines of legitimate business, real-estate, including the SOIL, - piles up huge fortunes and INCOMES. The 'property and income tax', and inheritance tax, have no value in the way of Social Legislation for the people. Insurance is the business of "fooling and fleecing" the common people; Insurance Companies making huge millions profits on the PREMIUMS paid in WHOLESALE by the people on WOODEN FEMALES, and MALE ORPHANS killed off as Insurance suspects; Food Tickets! Capitalists make the profits; the people are demoralized and killed off physically, millions in prisons; tax victims; to say nothing about the females, who are as legitimate as Eve in the beginning, and who constitute one-half of the human SPECIES. Food comes from the GROUND; not females' or males' bodies used as Insurance "Shooting-targets," which is CRIMINAL ABUSE, the LIMIT.

Men have the Civil Power for the protection of the human race against being EXTERMINATED entirely, having Free-will, and therefore, able to break the laws which God instituted for the protection of the entire human race: One male and one female, and their offspring: the Unit of the human race. The all-wise God, knowing the nature of man before He created the human race, also provided against the wholesale slaughter of the infants deprived of their own mother's milk, by adding the MAMMAL GLANDS to the male anatomy; but He never has, and never will, make a male a female. Every child born of a God-made female, is either a male or a female, just as in the BEGINNING. Man is a daring animal, composed of bodies, of which they make gods; and intellects with which they, either by ignorance or presumption, rebel against God, the Creator of every creature; viz; fixing the human race over for COMMERCIAL purposes, with no INTENTION of putting God's laws into effect when it is perfectly possible to do so. Thirty-six of the State Legislatures, backed up by the will of the people, will free this nation from British Empire rule, the Steel Trust a close second; the British King and John Rockefeller.

Democracy means the PEOPLE; not the British Empire, nor the Steel Trust. Abnormal Capital runs the people out of competitive business, and off the productive soil. It only requires TIME for this country to be reduced to conditions such as in Europe, except titles; and 'titles' are only incidental to the head office being inherited, instead of elective. Capitalistic government is as detrimental to the welfare of the PEOPLE with the financial kings off thrones, as on. Traffick is the cause of all wars, murders, suicides, and DIVORCE; all immorality, seducing both sexes, beginning with the INFANTS, on Insurance policies.

The Moral Laws are quite as much in effect today as when God planted them in NATURE; also the Ten Commandments. Bondage prevents millions of males, (the females outright,) from being able to have temporal necessities, - food, clothing, shelter, - and from being able to PRACTICE RELIGION. Religion is getting into Union with God, the Creator, by Faith and Good Works, heaven being a REWARD for having KNOWN, LOVED and SERVED GOD. And more than that; God, the Creator, is entitled to be loved and served by EVERY RATIONAL CREATURE; Angels, and human beings, deathless spirits, in bodies, on trial in this world; all made in God's likeness and image, with Intelligence, and Free-will; also CONSCIENCE. Men have the Civil power. Consequently, they do all the settling up with God, the Creator and law-maker, beginning at death. "Their WORKS do follow them."

Adam began IMPROVING upon God in his WORKS, in the beginning! All white males were slaves under the Roman pagans, and for four-hundred years after the time of Christ and the first Christians, the Apostles. It requires time and blood-shedding for the PEOPLE to recover what they lost when Adam began making use of them to DO THE WORK. They lost their bodies, and all property-holding rights; their political rights, and their Civil and Moral rights. Having recovered your political rights with representative government, all males enfranchised, you have still to recover your Civil and Moral rights; and NOW it can be done by means of Public Opinion petitioning the State Legislators to shut off on furnishing Victims for Capitalists to use in their SYSTEM.

While talking "PEACE," the British and the Steel Trust are planning the next War for the extermination of the healthy males in this country, and in Canada, of whom they are afraid; not the females. The whole PROBLEM is to keep the male population DOWN under control, which they do by cultivating "GREED," the breeding of slaves and male ORPHANS for commercial purposes, and by FEAR; the fear of not being able to make a living, the fear of getting run into TAX PRISONS. The FEAR of GOD is not a TRUST SPECIALTY! The Roman Pagans were "stranglers," but were not guilty of such CRIMINAL ABUSE as the Gentiles who now are supposed to worship the true God. Traffick has damned trillions of males to the lower regions with the fallen angels, already, and other by the millions, are headed that way, either as plain heathen who pay no attention to God at all, or asX hypocrites; those who do not PRACTICE MORALS. Slaves, male or female, are covered by the merits of the Lord; Redeemed in his Blood. Victims are rewarded, not punished!

The Monroe Doctrine calls for Republics, not Kings. Canada will follow with a Republic; then all the other nations in Europe. Collectively, Europe can then shake off Empire GREED, each nation a self-adjusting government; a portion of the profits on invested Capital (owned by the people, from the top down to the laboring class,) being constantly re-distributed to the people for Social Service and public works; Universal Justice. Land-laws, limiting land-holding to Citizens, with no TRIBUTE to pay, will rehabilitate the people of any nation, whether they worship the true God, or not. Religion has nothing whatever to do with political economy; and the Moral laws are the same for all people. China, India, and the other Oriental nations will follow the abolition of government by the POWERS by the Gentile people of North and South America, and Europe. Religious Union among Christians will follow Political Union. There will be no more wars nor heresies. Traffick (Commercial competition and POLITICAL troubles,) is the CAUSE of both. France is laid out with British Capital, the PROFITS running, a golden stream, into Johnny Bull's coffers. WORLD EMPIRE is their GOAL: *The British CEASARS!* WORLD DEMOCRACY is the PEOPLE'S PROGRAM for the re-habilitation of the people of all nations. God supplies for every rational creature, in Mother Nature, food, clothing, and shelter; they starve to death by the millions, under Bondage.

Trust government is contrary to the Constitution. You have not yet FINISHED your POLITICAL ITINERARY! An increasing population will make it less possible to do so, according to the Constitution, as TIME passes. Politics is competitive; realizing on "soul-killing and body-spoiling Insurance," is competitive. Political Union will have to be maintained, in spite of either; and the Finish is - Republics, out of TRAFFICK.

A Resolution submitted to the State Legislatures, similar to the Webb resolution for National Prohibition, would relieve this nation from Empire domination in the shortest time possible.

"Joint resolution by house and senate:"

"Article--Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of females of the human SPECIES within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for immoral purposes, or as the means of 'production,' is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; viz: appropriations for the legitimate bringing up of the orphans and half-orphans, either in families or institutions, until self-supporting; 15 years of age.

"Sec. 3. (According to the Webb resolution.)

The Prohibition Amendment will go into effect ^{ENTIRELY} with the enfranchised children, whose constitutions and morals will be intact. Finite creatures cannot stand still. This nation will develop chronic political and economic troubles, and lose out to the British Empire, unless you FINISH ~~the work~~.

MART A. SMITH
BATTLE CREEK
Mich.

E. Ellsworth Brown,
29 N. Mary St.,
Lancaster, Pa.

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S POLL

Had the Brewers, themselves, or the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment have been conducting the poll instead of the Literary Digest, they could not have been more partial to the wet interests, or more unfair in the manner of conducting the poll, or commenting upon its results from week to week.

The writer wishes, briefly, to point out in this article, a few of the features of unfairness in the poll of ten million voters now being taken.

First, and of great importance, is the source from which the voters names were secured. The Literary Digest admits that practically all the names that have so far been tabulated were taken from the telephone books of the country. It is manifestly unfair to secure a list of voters from telephone directories for the reason that such a list does not represent voters in all walks of life. There are many thousands of salesmen who practically live in hotels; other thousands of citizens who live in hotels and apartments who do not have private telephones; there is also an exceedingly large class of citizens who have homes but who cannot afford to have a telephone in them. There are also many thousands of servants, clerks, office assistants, etc., etc., whose only home is a furnished room with some family. These large classes of citizens, who are just as much entitled to a vote as their more fortunate neighbors, are disfranchised by the poll of the Literary Digest. Had the names been secured from city directories, or preferably from the polling lists of the towns, cities and counties of the country, the poll then would have reflected the wishes of all classes of voters.

In the second place, the poll is unfair for the reason that either the votes were distributed largely in the wet states and very meagerly in the dry states, or, else, the voters in the wet states are voting, while those in the dry states are refraining from voting. This is very apparent by a glance at the summary of the ballots from week to week. The majority of the western and southern states are pre-eminently dry, while the votes cast in many of them are as nothing compared with the votes in the eastern, or wet states. Here are a few samples: Nevada, 3 votes; Arizona, 11 votes; New Mexico, 11 votes; Wyoming, 800 votes; Oregon, 2098 votes; Tennessee, 2857 votes; Alabama, 3359 votes, a total for seven western and southern states of 9139 votes, an average of a trifle over 1300 votes to a state. In marked contrast is the votes from eastern, or wet states. We give the vote from the same number of these, taking the figures in both instances from the Literary Digest of August 12th: New York, 79078 votes; New Jersey, 17811 votes; Pennsylvania, 52292 votes; Massachusetts, 32235 votes; Rhode Island, 4626 votes; Connecticut, 10498 votes; New Hampshire, 4542 votes, a total of 201082 votes, an average of 28726 votes per state.

The above figures show clearly that the poll does not reflect the sentiment of the people. No poll of this kind does.

From the same tabulation the vote from the state of Kansas, where they have enjoyed the benefits of Prohibition for forty years, show that more than two to one of the voters are in favor of a strict enforcement of the law, as compared with those who want a modification of the law. Equally unfair and unreliable as an index to the sentiment of the American people is the poll of the factory

workers. There have so far been two polls of the factory workers. Both of these factories are located in two of the wet states, viz, New Jersey and Michigan, the latter being one among the last states to become dry. No such poll has been made of a factory located in a preeminently dry state. The Literary Digest heralds the result of these two factory polls abroad with the statement that the ratio was 6 to 1 against present laws in the Park Davis & Company factory of Detroit, while the ratio was approximately 20 to 1 in the Edison factory located in the wettest part of the United States - New Jersey.

A large proportion of the workers in the factories of this country are foreigners, many of them coming to America with the intention to work a few years, save some money, which they cannot do in their native country, and then return. It goes without saying that these people will vote to modify or repeal our laws. For the most part many of them are opposed to any and all of our laws that interfere with their doing as they please. The wonder is that the ratio is not 50 to 1, or even more. Yet these foreigners, thousands of whom are not qualified voters and other thousands of them not even naturalized, are asked and allowed to vote on a question of such moment as the modifying and repealing of one of the Constitutional laws of our nation.

All true Americans should hide their heads in shame at such a procedure. To say that American laboring people are against Prohibition is a misstatement of the facts and is a slander to all loyal American laborers and should be resented. The better class of workers in all lines of endeavor are largely in favor of a law that enables them to have better homes, larger savings accounts and to better feed, clothe and educate their children. Such citizens will continue in the future, as in the past, to keep our glorious country dry. They voted 33 states (more than two-thirds of the total number) dry before the 18th Amendment was adopted, additional states being voted dry every year. This was done largely by the votes of men, as only a few states had woman suffrage at that time. To prove that the sentiment has not changed on this question, in practically every primary that has been held this year where light wine and beer was the issue, the dry candidate has won out. In these elections the House has gained three members and the Senate two.

The only test that should be considered at all is where the question is submitted to ALL OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS throughout the land. If such a vote were taken the majorities for Prohibition would be larger than ever before notwithstanding the poll that is now being made.

From the foregoing it is very evident that such a poll is unreliable, misleading and utterly worthless and should not be given serious consideration for the following reasons: First, because it is a class vote and not representative of the great mass of American voters. The manner of securing the names disbars many classes of voters from participating in it. Second, for the reason that the BALLOTS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED LAVISHLY IN WET STATES and very sparingly in dry states. Third, because all factory workers are allowed to vote - a thing that is never permitted in an election. Many thousands of such workers are not qualified voters, and many others are citizens of other countries. No such persons should be allowed a voice or a vote in making and changing our laws.

In reference to the statement of the Association Against The Prohibition Amendment, that in their efforts to bring back light wine and beer, it is not their intention to bring back the saloon, I wish to say that any such statement is a deception and is made to blind the people. Wine and beer cannot be brought back without a place to sell or dispense them. No matter how respectable such a place might be in the beginning, it would soon degenerate into the old-time saloon which always has been and always will be a place of debauchery and crime and a harbor for criminals. Wine and beer are intoxicating and intoxicating liquor is an outlaw. It never did and never will respect and obey law. Let no one be deceived. It will never come back to curse and blight our glorious America.

Andrew J. Volstead — a patron of co-ops

Story and photos by Carol James

A few of the history buffs in Granite Falls, Minn., have eyed the rambling white house at 163 Ninth Ave. for years.

They think it would make a grand museum.

Recently the old house was brought to the attention of several regional cooperatives, including Midland, the idea being that it could be made into a national cooperative shrine.

But the man whom these Granite Falls historians seek to honor somehow, died in 1947 as a tragic figure — victim of contemporary ridicule for his role in the prohibition movement.

THE MAN who built the house at 163 Ninth Ave. was Andrew J. Volstead, author of the legislation that enforced the anti-liquor 18th Amendment. He also wrote the Capper-Volstead Act, the major legislation enabling formation of marketing and bargaining cooperatives on a capital stock basis.

It is in the "also wrote" where much of the tragedy surrounding Volstead lies. The "also wrote" — the Capper-Volstead Act — is what survives the man.

What the public knew of him, even if erroneously, ceased importance in 1933, when prohibition was repealed. But "Volstead" was written with distaste in the minds of many of his contemporary men. Their hatred and ridicule forced him

into a shy, introverted existence. He shirked the press and the public, whom he had served for 20 years as an influential U.S. congressman from the seventh district of Minnesota.

The short-sightedness of the public and the introversion of the man caused much of the knowledge surrounding the framing of the "Magna Carta of the American cooperative movement" to be lost.

U. S. Congressman Andrew J. Volstead lived as a self-sacrifice to prohibition.

He died in 1947 embittered that he

was not known instead for his authorship of legislation he and others believed fundamental to the success of the American cooperative movement.

To the public of the prohibition era, 1920-33, Volstead was the caricature of the Dry movement — the sour, Ichabod Crane opposite of boisterous John Barleycorn.

VOLSTEAD WAS tortured by catcalls, mail threats and cruel cartoonists. The reason his life can be called a self-sacrifice is because he never publicly denied his lone responsibility for prohibition. He kept a secret how much of the Prohibition Act he wrote himself and how much was written at the instruction of the House Judiciary Committee.

Influential newspapers of the 1910's and '20's were not far removed from the distorted sensationalism of "Yellow Journalism" rampant at the turn of the century. Volstead's admiration for mass media was not unlike Spiro Agnew's.

The 20-year congressman from Granite Falls refused almost all interviews, turned down lucrative offers to write articles on prohibition and declined a contract for a lecture tour.

He would not write his autobiography. His only child, a daughter, also declined to write either her own or her father's life story and, now, at 75, Laura Volstead Lomen is unable to do so.

A famous anecdote about Volstead is that he once hung up on a newspaper reporter calling by transoceanic cable from London.

VOLSTEAD WAS almost obsessive in his desire to be obscure, which for the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives and a congressional statesman from 1903-1923 from Minnesota's seventh district, was no easy task.

When Volstead, a Republican, returned to private life after being defeated for re-election by a non-partisan in a 1922 campaign, he sought to be inconspicuous. He came back to Minnesota as legal adviser to the Northwest Prohibition Enforcement Agency. When prohibition was repealed in 1933, Volstead returned to Granite Falls, where he lived until his death.

The old white frame house at 163 Ninth Avenue is now owned by Mrs. Mable Connor, who rents out the top floor of the 14-room house and lives in what is now the bottom apartment.

Mrs. Connor is one of few Granite Falls citizens who remember Volstead well. She recalls being a neighbor of the Volsteads as a child.

Mrs. Connor says Volstead never charged as much as the other lawyers in Granite Falls. Sometimes he'd perform services for nothing. "The other lawyers used to get mad because they figured he wasn't charging enough," she says.

When Mrs. Connor and her late husband moved into the house 14 years ago, the first thing she wanted to do was to tear down the antique iron fence that runs along the yard on the side facing

(continued on page 6)



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

Prohibitionist A. J. Volstead fathered 'Mag

(continued from page 1)
Ninth Ave.

Now Mrs. Connor wouldn't part with the old fence. Not only does she realize its value as an antique, but she thinks it sort of belongs with the old house and serves a useful purpose keeping trash out of the yard.

In front of the fence's gate is a concrete hitching post with an iron ring in it.

Mrs. Connor can remember when the Volsteads hitched their magnificent team and surrey to the hitching post. "It was the most beautiful surrey you've ever seen," Mrs. Connor says. "I remember, because we thought we had a pretty nice one."

Although she knew the Volsteads, Mrs. Connor does not link the Volstead name with Prohibition. She says Volstead was "a shy and wonderful man."

Although Mrs. Connor was acquainted with the Volstead family, she did not know Andrew Volstead well.

Little was known of the inner man by Mrs. Connor or others when he died in January, 1947, at the age of 87. Even the local newspaper editor had respected his desire for privacy.

Prohibition became effective on Jan. 16, 1920, after passage of the Volstead Act of 1919 had put teeth into the anti-liquor 18th Amendment. In the intervening 52 years, two new generations have reached adulthood. Memories of prohibition are becoming as faint and yellowed as the old newsprint bearing ruthless cartoons caricaturing Volstead.

Thus it is that the last laugh is due the man who was martyred by public and press as Andy Gump, the father of prohibition.

But because the public has gone on to ridicule other things and has chosen not even to remember him, that last laugh probably would not be a belly laugh.

Rather, it would be an ironical side-of-the-mouth smirk often seen on the face of someone witnessing a tragicomedy.

FOR ANDREW J. Volstead really would have liked to have been remembered for his role in writing the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922, which defined and legalized the formation of marketing cooperatives.

If memories about prohibition are becoming faint, recollections of history surrounding the Capper-Volstead Act and circumstances that led to its framing have faded even more swiftly — like lavender wallpaper in a Victorian drawing room.

Only a few pieces of Volstead's correspondence about the cooperative marketing bill remain — some in the Granite Falls museum and some in boxes at the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul.

Volstead believed his work in writing and in spearheading the passage of the Capper-Volstead Act was probably his most important accomplishment in the 58th through 67th Congresses.

He wrote on Oct. 23, 1923, more than a year after the Capper-Volstead legislation went into effect:

"The cooperative marketing law will do more good than any other law that you can name because it will make it possible for the farmers through farm organizations to sell their products upon an equal footing with the businessman.

"If the farmers are going to be successful, it is my judgment that they must become successful in that way. It has been the method relied on by the European farmers. It has been attempted in practically every European country and it is the one thing above all others upon which they rely for success."

Volstead wrote elsewhere: "While the Prohibition Act has made my name known pretty much everywhere, I believe that this law (enabling farmers legally to form cooperative marketing associations) is no less deserving of notice."

BUT NO matter how strongly he felt about the Capper-Volstead Act, and no matter how important it was and still is, the Cooperative Marketing Act could not help but be overshadowed by "Volsteadism," synonymous with prohibition.

"It must be painful to a man to become a myth before he is dead," TIME magazine wrote March 29, 1926.

"That great mythmaker, the public, is no respecter of persons, and least of all has it respected the person of Andrew J. Volstead, a little man of Scandinavian descent who was born in Minnesota in 1861" (sources vary on his birthdate, also given as 1859 and 1860).

Volstead was born near Kenyon, Minn., to Norwegian immigrant parents. Volstead's father, a farmer, encouraged him to go into agriculture, but Volstead had plans of becoming a lawyer.

He attended St. Olaf College and became a member of the Minnesota bar. Volstead practiced law in several communities for short periods before settling in Granite Falls, where he married and built the large but simple white frame house at 163 Ninth Ave.

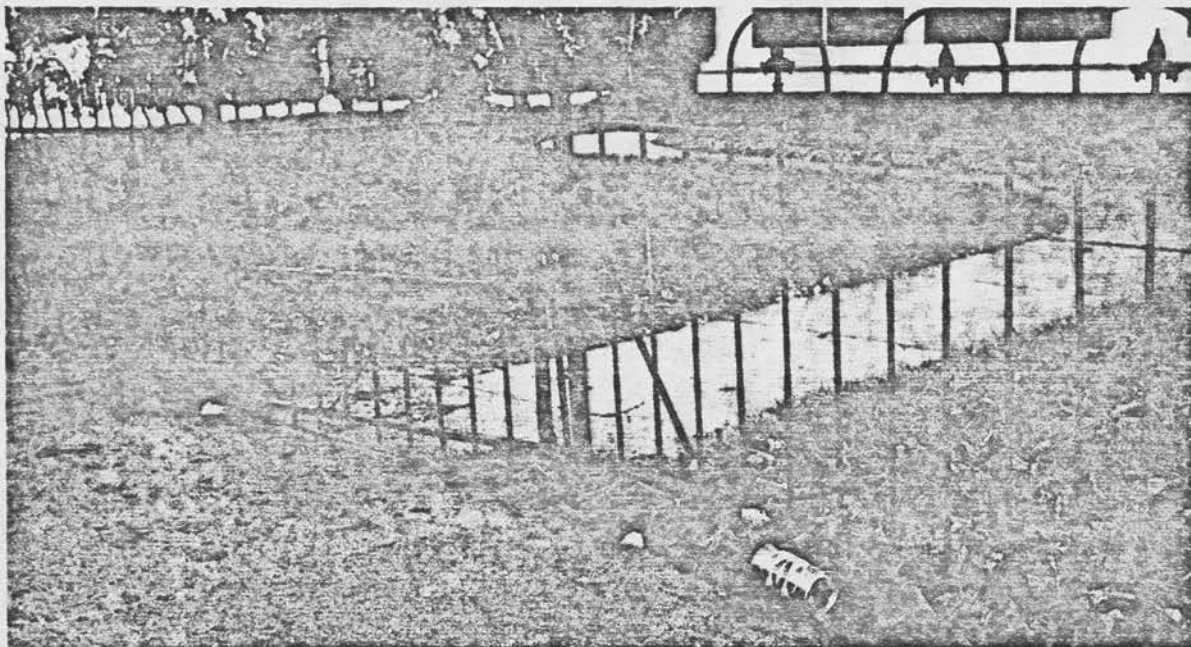
Trim, 5 ft. 10 in., mustachioed Volstead served as Yellow Medicine county attorney for 14 years, and as Granite Falls mayor and member of the board of education before his election to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1902.

His early interest in cooperatives is obscure. The cooperative movement at the turn of the century found fecund territory among the Germans, Scandinavians, Canadians and "Americans" in Yellow Medicine County.

As county attorney, Volstead may have given legal advice to cooperative organizers in the area, but no record of this remains in his correspondence.

Although not a farmer himself, Volstead owned three farms in the Granite Falls area during his lifetime and his name is still credited with \$56 on the books of the Wegdahl Cooperative Elevator Co., several miles from Granite Falls. The Wegdahl co-op was formed in 1889.

During the late 1800s and early 1900's, the legality of



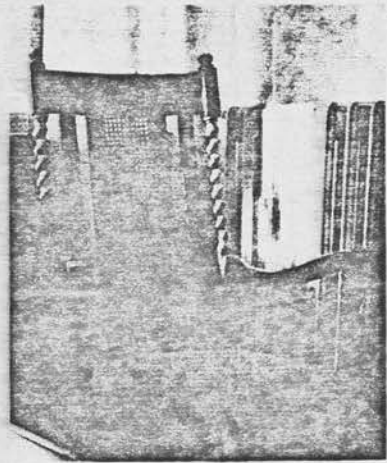
A BEER CAN lies in front of the old iron fence at the Volstead house, 163 Ninth Ave., Granite Falls, Minn., as if it were a reminder of the days when prohibitionist Volstead was tormented by whiskey bottles tipped upside down on the spikes of the old fence.

na Carta' of cooperatives

cooperative associations was at best tenuous. Throughout history, co-ops grew then foundered and died due to a lack of concrete enabling legislation.

As Ewell Paul Roy says in his book, *Cooperatives: Today and Tomorrow*: "Throughout history the rights of producers to form associations for the purchase of supplies have seldom been questioned. The right, however, to act together in marketing their products was not legally established in this country until after 1900.

"For centuries, the common law, established by common usage and court decisions, looked unfavorably on anything that appeared to restrain trade. Against this background of opposition to the restraint of trade and as partnerships, corporations and joint-stock companies grew larger and trading more complex,



VOLSTEAD'S favorite chair stands empty in the back bedroom of what was once his house, now owned by Mrs. Mable Connor. The chair and a few other of Volstead's possessions were given to Mrs. Connor by Laura Volstead Lomen, his only survivor.

Congress in 1890 passed the Sherman Antitrust Act."

Cooperatives as they are now known were then in their infancy, but as more and more associations began to form, there were several court rulings against them under state statutes and the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In 1914, Congress passed the Clayton Act, exempting non-stock, non-profit agricultural and horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, from prosecution under antitrust laws.

The Clayton Act did not, however, encompass organizations founded on a capital stock basis nor did it sufficiently clarify the status of agricultural marketing cooperatives.

Legislation to remedy these problems was then proposed, called the Capper-Hersman Bill. The bill apparently was poorly written, judging by correspondence to Volstead and from Volstead's own comments.

THE PROPOSAL had two faults, as pointed out to Volstead in a letter from an official of an agricultural association: (1) it allowed members of an association to have more than one vote, and (2) it did not require cooperatives to report earnings annually to the Department of Agriculture.

Under such a proposal, control of the cooperative organization would have gone to the wealthiest stockholders. The bill was opposed vigorously both by legislators and agricultural groups.

Volstead wrote in a letter: "Not willing that legislation on so important a subject should fail, I tried to frame a bill that could be passed."

After months of study and work to draft the bill, Volstead, then chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, submitted it to farm organizations and other

congressional leaders for their recommendations. After further work, he submitted the bill.

The Capper-Volstead Act, authored by Andrew J. Volstead, is often called the "Magna Carta" of farmer cooperatives. It legalizes an association of producers to market their products, whether or not the organization is incorporated and whether or not it is organized on a capital stock basis.

The act requires that: (1) an association be operated for mutual benefit of its members as producers; (2) that no member be allowed more than one vote, and/or dividends on capital stock or membership capital do not exceed 8% a year, and (3) the association does not handle products of non-members to a greater degree than it handles its own members' products.

In 1919, these proposals were considered revolutionary. The bill did not pass until three years after Volstead had first submitted it to Congress.

CALLING HIS fight to get passage of the bill "three years of constant struggle," Volstead wrote in a letter dated Dec. 7, 1923:

"I succeeded in getting the bill through the House but not without a good deal of opposition. After much delay, it was finally taken up in the Senate, it passed there but with amendments that made it worse than useless. I refused to accept the Senate amendments and it died in the 66th Congress.

"I introduced it again in the 67th Congress and got it through the House, but the Committee to which it was referred in the Senate reported it with practically the same amendments that had defeated it in the previous Congress.

"I then appealed to my friends in the Senate to defeat these



VOLSTEAD BUILT this house in Granite Falls in the late 1800's. Some Granite Falls historians would like to see it made into a museum.

amendments. I had several conferences with them. They made the fight and succeeded in passing it in practically the form in which I had drawn it."

Volstead said Sen. Arthur Capper, who was to have headed the drive to pass the bill in the Senate, had little to do with the bill's passage.

An active congressman, Volstead was not only involved with bills relating to prohibition and agriculture. Legislation on other topics was influenced by him.

One of Minnesota's first native sons to reach U. S. office, Volstead was one of few Minnesotans to hold positions of great power in the U.S. Congress.

Much can be said about Andrew J. Volstead. Much has been lost forever.

Andrew Volstead was a master framer of laws. The Capper-Volstead Act still stands as the legal backbone for today's marketing cooperatives. When Volstead died in 1947, he felt the potential of the act had not even been realized. Groups such as the National Farmers Organization say it still hasn't.

Whether saint or satan on prohibition, Andrew J. Volstead was a true patron of American cooperation.

Homegrown weather prophets predict a hard winter when trees have heavy budding in spring, plentiful summer foliage, brilliant autumn colors, leaves hanging onto branches long after frost, and new twigs that turn dark quickly.

TO BE FILLED IN BY COLLECTOR.

Form 1040 (Revised).

TO BE FILLED IN BY INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Assessment List 23-B (Month.)

INCOME TAX.

File No.

Folio Line

Audited by

THE PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO HAVE THIS RETURN IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 IS \$20 TO \$1,000. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 4.)

IMPORTANT. Read this form through carefully. Fill in pages 2 and 3 before making entries on first page.

Above space to be stamped by Collector, showing district and date received.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

RETURN OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS.

(As provided by Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1913.)

INCOME RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915

Filed by or for Andrew J. Volstead of Granite Falls, Minnesota (Street and number.) (State.)

COMPLETE ANSWERS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Did you render a return of income for the preceding year? yes If so, in what Internal Revenue District was it filed? St. Paul Minn. Were you single or married with wife or husband living with you on December 31, of the year for which this return is rendered? married If married, give full name of wife or husband Nellie Volstead Has your wife or husband income from sources independent of your own? yes all excluded by her accounts for her own. Have you included your wife's or husband's income in this return? yes

Table with 4 columns: Millions, Thousands, Hundreds, Cents. Rows: 1. GROSS INCOME (brought from line 28) \$ 1,426.66 11; 2. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS (brought from line 36) \$ 259.82 3; 3. NET INCOME \$ 1,166.78 8

Specific deductions and exemptions allowed in computing normal tax of 1 per cent.

Table with 4 columns: Millions, Thousands, Hundreds, Cents. Rows: 4. Dividends (brought from line 27) \$ 604.99; 5. Income on which the normal tax has been paid or is to be paid at the source (brought from line 23, Column A) \$ 350.00; 6. Specific exemption of \$3,000, or \$4,000, as the case may be \$ 400.00

NOTE.—If separate return is made by husband or wife and exemption is prorated, state amount claimed by:

Husband \$ Wife \$

7. Total deductions and exemptions (Items 4, 5, and 6)

8. TAXABLE INCOME on which the normal tax of 1 per cent is to be calculated \$ 8104.99 3562.89

NOTE.—When the net income shown above on line 3 exceeds \$20,000 the additional tax thereon must be calculated as per schedule below.

Table with 2 main columns: INCOME. and TAX. Each has 4 sub-columns: Millions, Thousands, Hundreds, Cents. Rows: One per cent on amount over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000; Two per cent on amount over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$75,000; Three per cent on amount over \$75,000 and not exceeding \$100,000; Four per cent on amount over \$100,000 and not exceeding \$250,000; Five per cent on amount over \$250,000 and not exceeding \$500,000; Six per cent on amount over \$500,000

9. Total additional or super tax \$; 10. Total normal tax (1 per cent of amount entered on line 8) \$; 11. Total tax to be paid \$ 35.63

GROSS INCOME.

This statement must show in the proper spaces the ENTIRE AMOUNT of gains, profits, and income received by the individual from all sources during the year specified on page 1, EXCEPT income derived from the obligations of the United States or any of its possessions, or of any State or political subdivision thereof, including district drainage bonds; and amounts paid by a State or any political subdivision thereof for services rendered as an officer or employee.

Table with columns for Description of Income, A (Income on which tax has been paid or is to be paid at the source), and B (Income on which tax has NOT been paid or is not to be paid at the source). Rows include Salaries and wages, Professions and vocations, Business, trade, commerce, or sales, Rents, Interest on notes, mortgages, bank deposits, and securities, Interest on bonds, mortgages or deeds of trust, Fiduciaries, Partnership gains and profits, Interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries, Royalties from mines, oil wells, patents, franchises, or other legalized privileges, Other sources not enumerated above, Dividends on stock or from the net earnings of domestic corporations, and Dividends received through fiduciaries. Totals are provided for columns A, B, and the aggregate.

*There should be included under this item all income received from guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, or other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity.

GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

NOTE.—Claims for deductions can not be allowed unless the information required below is clearly set forth.

Table for General Deductions with columns for Millions, Thousands, Hundreds, and Cents. Rows include: 29. The amount of necessary expenses actually paid within the calendar year for which the return is made, in carrying on any individual business. (Handwritten: 1817); 30. All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of taxpayer. (Handwritten: Now); 31. All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (not including those assessed against local benefits). (Handwritten: 501.23); 32. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated by insurance or otherwise. (Handwritten: Now); 33. Debts past due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year. (Handwritten: Now); 34. Amount representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in business. (Handwritten: 280); 35. Amount allowed to cover depletion, in case of mines and oil wells, not to exceed 5 per cent of the gross value at the mine or well of the output for the calendar year for which this return is rendered. (Handwritten: Now). Total 'GENERAL DEDUCTIONS' is 2598.23.

NOTE.—If space is insufficient for answering any questions, attach a supplemental sheet to this return.

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY INDIVIDUAL MAKING HIS OWN RETURN.

I swear (or affirm) that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all taxable gains, profits, and income received by me during the year for which the return is made, and that I am entitled to all the deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein under the Federal Income Tax Law of October 3, 1913.

.....
(Signature of individual.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of, 191

[SEAL.]

.....
(Official capacity.)

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT MAKING RETURN FOR INDIVIDUAL.

I swear (or affirm) that I have sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property of to enable me to make a full and complete return of the taxable income thereof, and that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all the taxable gains, profits, and income received by said individual during the year for which the return is made, and that the said individual is entitled under the Federal Income Tax Law of October 3, 1913, to all the deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein, and that I am authorized to make this return for the following reasons:

.....
.....
.....

.....
(Signature of agent.)

.....
(Post-office address of agent.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of, 191

[SEAL.]

.....
(Official capacity.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This return shall be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, having a net income of \$3,000, or over, for the taxable year.

2. This return shall be made by every nonresident alien deriving any net income from property owned and business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by him. No specific exemption is allowed nonresident aliens.

3. When an individual by reason of minority, sickness, or other disability, or absence from the United States, is unable to make his own return, it may be made for him by his duly authorized representative.

4. This return should be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the individual resides. In case the person resides in a foreign country, then with the collector for the district in which his principal business is carried on in the United States.

5. When the return is not filed within the required time by reason of sickness or absence of the individual, an extension of time, not exceeding 30 days from March 1, within which to file such return may be granted by the collector, provided a written

application therefor is made by the individual within the period for which such extension is desired.

6. This return, properly filled out, must be made under oath or affirmation. Affidavits may be made before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

7. An unmarried individual or married individual not living with husband or wife shall be allowed an exemption of \$3,000. When husband and wife live together they shall be allowed jointly a total exemption of only \$4,000 on their aggregate income. Either husband or wife may make, sign, and verify a return of their joint income. Where husband and wife have separate incomes they make a joint return of such separate income, both subscribing to the return, or they may make separate returns of their respective incomes, but in no case shall they claim or be allowed more than \$4,000 exemption on their aggregate incomes.

8. Amounts charged on line 29 for restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof from its use in business, together with the amount claimed for depreciation on line 34, must not exceed the deterioration of the property in one year.

(From The Granite Falls Journal)

VOLSTEAD ASKS SQUARE DEAL

Solon Answers False, Unfounded
Charges Made By Parties
Opposed To Him.

WANTS ONLY FAIR PLAY

Eleventh Hour Accusations Bring
Strong Reply From Congressman,
Busy With His Duties at Wash-
ington—Proofs Submitted.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1918.

While detained at Washington attending to my duties there parties politically opposed to me have circulated a lot of false and utterly unfounded charges. As it is too late to reach the voters personally, I appeal to my friends for their assistance to secure a square deal. This is the first campaign in which anyone has questioned my honesty. I may be pardoned for vigorously resenting it. I appeal from my traducers to the actual facts in the matters charged and to that spirit of fair play characteristic of the American people.

In answer to these charges I submit the following statement:

As a war measure the Government took over the railroads. A bill was introduced to regulate the roads while thus held. It is charged that Esh offered an amendment to this bill to save the "fat boys" by having the roads turned back to the owners in a year after the war. It is true, I voted for that amendment, but for the very opposite reason from the one insinuated. The bill provided that the roads might be held by the Government two years. The Esh amendment proposed to cut that time down to one year. The reason why I voted for one instead of two years was that the bill made the Government guarantee to the railroad owners the average earnings of the three years immediately preceding, which were the largest earnings the railroads have ever made in all their history. When this war ends there certainly will be an enormous slump in railroad earnings, and I did not want the Government to guarantee to railroads war-time earnings for any greater length of time than necessary. The farmers do not get any guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat for any two years after the war. Why should the Government guarantee to the railroads profits much in excess of what they are likely to earn? The Esh amendment had nothing to do with the question of whether the roads are ever to be turned back to their owners or not.

It is also said that I voted to vest the rate-making power in the interstate Commerce Commission, so as to hamper the Administration in winning the war. I did not vote to vest that power in that commission. I voted to let it remain there. This is

the commission that the railroads have for years insisted were running them by allowing them too low rates. There is no doubt of the loyalty of this commission, and I felt that it was much safer to leave that power with them rather than turn it over to politicians and railway presidents, just what has happened, and the consequences are just what I expected. The freight and passenger rates have been boosted sky high. The average is more than 25 per cent. Many of the rates are more than 100 per cent higher. One now pays three instead of two cents for travel in a day coach, and three and one-half instead of two cents for travel in a sleeper. The total increase in rates is about a billion dollars, an increase in income of from four to five billion. Do you think that sort of an increase helps win the war?

My vote against the Federal Reserve Act is also condemned. I did vote against it some five or six years ago, and so did Mr. Lindbergh, the Non-partisan candidate for Governor. I had given a great deal of study to this act, and would have favored it if it had been somewhat amended. In the first place, it was drawn to favor the large cities and gave practically no benefit to the country districts. It, in effect, left the control of the volume of money in the hands of the banks, with no such restrictions upon such volume that European experience has shown to be necessary in banks of this kind. The act has been considerably amended since then, and though still a dangerous law, serves a very useful purpose in the war. When it is said that the farmers in the drought-stricken areas are getting several million dollars from this bank, that is not

half true. The Federal Reserve Banks have no power to deal with farmers. They can only deal with banks and the Government. The money referred to comes from a fund that I helped by my vote to turn over to the President for just such purposes. This fund was kept in the Reserve System, and the President directed that it be turned over to certain local banks to be loaned to the farmers. This spring I helped fight through the House an appropriation of several millions for that purpose, but we failed in the Senate because the Administration was then opposed to it.

I am denounced as a friend of the trusts because I voted against the Clayton act. That is not an act against trusts, but in favor of trusts. It was designed to furnish a soft spot for trusts to light on, and that has been its practical effect. Since it was passed not a single trust has been prosecuted; but they have been turned over to the Federal Trade Commission to be dealt with under the Clayton Act. I explained my vote fully, and sent copies of my speech to many people in the district when the act passed. The following from Senator Reed of Missouri, a leading Democrat, expresses my views:

"When the Clayton bill was first written it was a raging lion with a mouth full of teeth. It has degenerated into a tabby cat with soft gums, a plaintive mew and an anemic appearance. It is a sort of legislative apology to the trusts, delivered hat in hand, and accompanied by an assurance that no discourtesy is intended.

"The doctrine of extermination has given place to the policy of diplo-

matic negotiations to be conducted by various boards, with the express understanding that whatever the result, no law violator is to be hurt, no trust magnate is to be sent to jail, no rude sheriff or marshal is to lay his calloused fingers on the perfumed collar of a captain of industry.

"Ah, this is a great anti-trust Congress. Compared with the Congress that put upon the statute books the Sherman Act, we appear as would a lot of wet nurses in comparison with soldiers on the field of battle, arms in hand. If we had the original Sherman Act before us this Congress, the trust busters of the present day and generation, would shy like the country horse of 15 years ago did at the sight of an automobile. Well, old Sherman and the Republicans of that day did pass that law. Their little fingers were bigger than our loins. Theirs was the spirit of the eagle, ours that of the barnyard fowl.

"It (the Clayton Act) is a sort of a Hague propaganda, promulgated under the white flag to the soothing melody of peace on earth, good will towards trusts."

Do you think I should have voted for such an act? Trust magnates know my views on the trust question, and there is good reason why they should oppose me.

My vote on the Pneumatic Tube is also made the subject of criticism. The Government has for many years rented certain underground tubes for the transmission of mail in some of our large cities. The Postmaster General reported that the mail could be transported better by automobiles. A large commission of very able and distinguished men were selected from

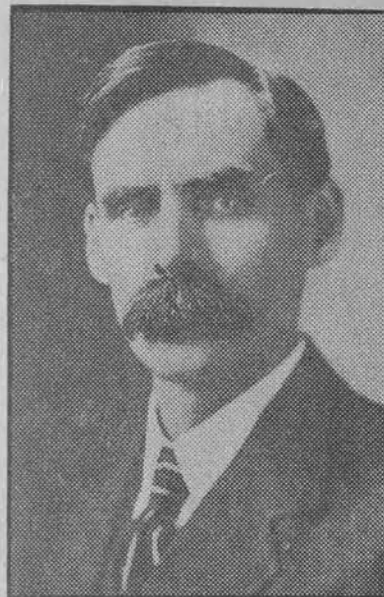
the House and Senate to investigate the question. This commission, with the exception of one member, reported in favor of maintaining this service. The business interests in the cities were unanimously in favor of continuing it. The commission, however, recommended, and the bill was drawn accordingly, that the Government should acquire the tubes, and that their value should be ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the sum ascertained, if not in excess of a figure fixed by this commission, should be paid. It would seem as though the Government could not be cheated very badly when the value of the tubes was to be ascertained by its own officers. A majority of both House and Senate voted to accept this proposition. Despite the President's veto, I think the vote was amply justified. The automobile system which the Government has substituted is much slower and will probably be more expensive.

There is one more specification in these charges, namely, that I opposed the creation of the Shipping Board, and this interfered with war preparation. The vote on this proposition was before we had any idea of getting into this war. It was proposed as a purely commercial venture to purchase ships and send them to Europe with our cargoes, despite the submarine war against all such commerce. It is evident that, if such a ship should be sunk, it would be an attack upon Government property, that would be almost certain to involve us in war, and besides, the amount to be appropriated was so small, 50 million dollars, that it would practically amount to nothing. Some six or eight ships

was all this money could buy at that time. After we entered the war, I have voted for all the shipping asked for.

As more of this kind of campaigning is promised I may be permitted to anticipate the charge that I did not favor \$2.50 for wheat because I failed to vote for it on one roll call though I supported it on other occasions, and voted for the \$2.40 finally agreed on. I did miss one vote when I was home for a few days to render the last sad services to one whose life was infinitely dearer to me than office and honors.

Respectfully,
A. J. VOLSTEAD.



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
SEVENTH DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

ISSUED BY ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
GRANITE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Rev. C. A. Lindahl

LUTHERAN PASTOR

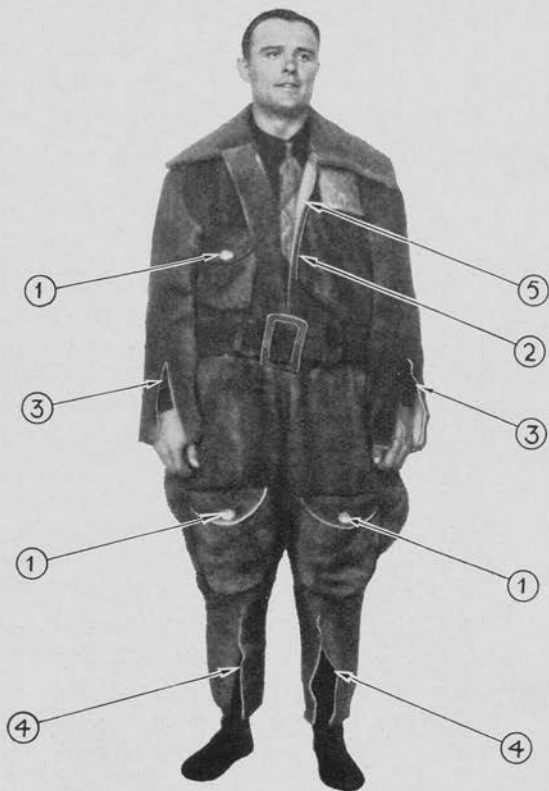
BENSON, MINN.

Re-Elect . . .

August H. Andresen
Congressman-at-Large

Prepared and issued by Merrill S. Topping, 161 Charles St.,
St. Paul, for August H. Andresen, Red Wing, Minnesota.





1—Pockets.

2—Large pocket with zipper.

3—Sleeve opening with zipper.

4—Ankle opening with zipper.

5—Front opening with zipper.

FEATHERWEIGHT FURS



THE LOMEN FLYING SUIT

*Warmth and Comfort for the
Winter Flyer*

LOMEN ARCTIC CLOTHING CO.

L. V. LOMEN, Manager

26 Cortlandt St.
NEW YORK CITY

Colman Building
SEATTLE, WASH.

The Lomen Reindeer Corporation supplied Captain Roald Amundsen, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Sir Hubert Wilkins and other arctic and antarctic explorers with their fur clothing outfits, thereby establishing an international reputation.

Long experience in arctic and sub-arctic Alaska, familiarity with Eskimo clothing and ownership of reindeer herds from which reindeer fawn skins could be selected made it possible for this corporation to furnish the *lightest, warmest and most serviceable* garments known to explorers.

Inquiries from American aviators flying in the colder latitudes, requesting warmer garments, have resulted in a new fur outfit for flyers—"THE LOMEN FLYING SUIT." *

Reindeer clothing has been endorsed by Alaska's most famous flyers—

Col. Ben Eilson when signing his name in Mr. Carl Lomen's copy of "Flying the Arctic," by Capt. Geo. H. Wilkins, Aug. 5, 1929, adds:

"Not forgetting your reindeer parka which has kept me warmer than any other clothes could for four years of arctic and antarctic expeditions."

THE OUTFIT

- 1 Reindeer fawn skin belted "LOMEN FLYING SUIT," ankle length, with high collar, zipper fastenings.
- 1 pair reindeer fur mukluks (boots) with bearded seal leather soles.
- 1 pair fawn skin socks.
- 1 pair reindeer fur mitts.

This outfit is so designed to give freedom of movement, comfort and mobility. In case of forced landing in unoccupied territory this clothing makes it possible for the pilot to walk out with perfect safety and ease in the coldest weather.

Weight (Average size).

Lomen Flying Suit—7 pounds.

Mukluks (boots)—20 oz.

Socks—8 oz.

Mitts—16 oz.

Pittsburg October 28-1919

Honest man

Dear Sir

How much did
they give you for your influence in
making our country dry out of
the large black fund your side will
find you out

Principle

A. H. RISTVEDT
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
AND HORSESHOEING

Hanley Falls, Minnesota, 191.....

Han Thor og han Per den stovjes engang
den gamle Melodi saa det blev ingen Lang
om Paletikk førte dem da sin Tale
den ene for Valstad den anden for Coale
Thor

Valstad er den som min Stemme skal fra
han for Færmere arbeidet og vil gjøre saa
han ordlig har været mod dem som han sendte
saa vad har du at klage og mere at vente
Per

Hei Coale er Manden som jeg vil sende
og du skal fra se han setter Landet paa ende
saa alle kan se det både fjernt og nær
at han er sendt fra en Gaunli Her
Thor

Valstad er Manden som har staet sin prøve
og Kunskab har han og Mat som en Løve
og godt har han gjort os Færmere i Vesten
og tag Likör af Landet som du ved forresten

A. H. RISTVEDT
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
AND HORSESHOEING

Hanley Falls, Minnesota, _____ 191_____

Judiciary Committee er Valstad Formand
og den plads har magt udi dette Land
og den Stol man holdes af gamle Mand
som i Congressen har tjent med Sagfører pen
Per

Men hør mig her min kjære Thor
du vil indbilde mig at Valstad er stor
og Mester Evale er lidem og ingenting
man bare vent kan dig vender omkring
Thor

Valstad har Kuskab er edlig og prøvet
og til vort bedste hans arbeid er altid ävet
og tror du ei mig saa les hans rekord
den forsvor sig selv som et tveaget Svord
Per

Nei dem bare lyver i Skrift og Tale
og det er aarsag for vi sender Evale
og Socialist er kan jo aldeles ikke
du ved en Prest sig man bedre skikke

A. H. RISTVEDT
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
AND HORSESHOEING



Hanley Falls, Minnesota, 191.....

Thor

Men Taunli er Konge for hele klikken
saar naturligvis di maa følge Skikkens
og sig under. Vidner hans rekord er lögn
og du skal möde Inspekter et andet Dagens

An Open Letter in Answer to One From a Prominent Nonpartisan

Issued by Andrew J. Volstead, Granite Falls, the Republican Candidate for Representative in Congress, Seventh Minnesota District

My Dear Sir:

You apply to me the charge which the Nonpartisan League makes against all its opponents, namely, that they are tools of Wall Street, or as it usually expresses it, of "Big Business." It is easy to make charges. As a bare denial of such charges is often of slight value, I shall make a more specific answer. There is also another reason why I do this. A pamphlet is in circulation consisting of nothing but blank leaves, entitled: "Volstead's Record in Congress." I want to fill some of those blank leaves to show how little regard for truth some people have in carrying on a campaign.

It is not possible to enumerate any considerable part of the work I have done while in Congress without making this letter entirely too long, but I shall mention some matters that may throw some light on my attitude toward "Big Business," and that will show whether or not my record has been a blank.

Attitude Toward Big Business.

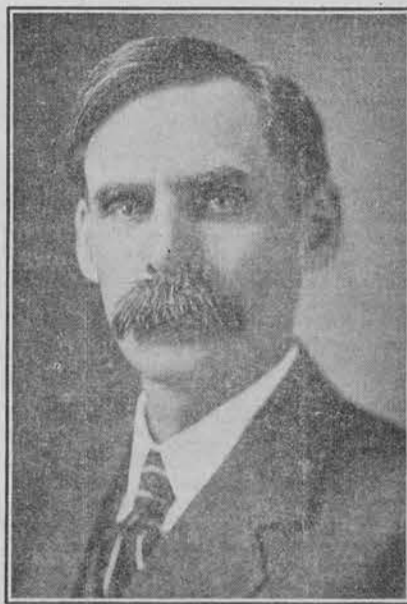
I have always opposed Canadian Reciprocity in farm products. Such reciprocity means simply the free importation of Canadian agricultural products to compete with those of our farms. I took this stand when the millers, the grain elevators, the railroads, and business men in Minneapolis and St. Paul were doing everything they could to secure such reciprocity. The speech I made at that time against it, caused the Twin City papers to denounce me very vigorously.

I introduced the first bill in Congress to prevent railroads from issuing watered stock and bonds, and after having a conference with President Roosevelt secured from him a promise to support such legislation. He sent to Congress several messages favoring it. I was then denounced in the New York papers as a radical and as proposing an unconstitutional law. I appeared before the committees and defended the legislation in a number of speeches and it finally became a law as a part of the Esch-Cummins act. I introduced the first bill to have the Government lease instead of sell its coal lands and to place a limit on the quantity that any company could acquire. Coal lands can now only be leased from the Government and to prevent monopoly a limit is placed upon the amount of land that any company can hold. I took an active part in securing the passage of the National Pure Food Law to prevent profiteers from poisoning and exploiting the public. I supported the Hepburn railway law; the first one that gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to reduce and fix railway fares and charges, and later on, the law that makes it necessary for the railroads to show to this commission, before it can increase a railway charge, that such increase is necessary. I took a very sincere interest in promoting the passage of the Farm Loan Act and the act that established the parcel post, including the provision allowing parcels weighing one hundred pounds to be transported. The income tax amendment to the Constitution was designed to place the main burden of Federal taxes on large incomes and big business and had my cordial support, and so have the various income tax laws which have been passed to put the amendment into effect.

The charge that Senators elected by the legislatures were too friendly to big business was met by an amendment to the Constitution making them elective by the people. I supported that amendment and also the amendment giving women the right to vote and the one prohibiting the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquor. Big business had no use for either of these amendments. Hundreds of millions of dollars were invested in saloons, breweries and distilleries. If money could have written the prohibition law in the way it desired, the wets would now enthusiastically support me, instead of oppose me. Every now and then the big packers try to get a law that will allow them to sell colored oleomargarine as butter. I have always opposed this fraud on the farmers as well as all schemes to sell so-called mixed flour, filled cheese and imitation milk, though large financial interests are back of these schemes and are trying to delude the people at home and evidently have in some cases. I have time and again appeared before the Secretary of Agriculture and the President to try to secure fairer grain grades. Millers and grain elevators have persistently fought all changes in such grades. Against the vigorous resistance of large lumber

concerns, some from my own State, I helped to frame and pass an act to repeal a law under which privately owned worthless lands inside of the forest reservations were being exchanged for valuable timber lands owned by the Government outside of such reservations. This repeal saved the Government many millions. I helped to draft and pass a law under which a vast amount of very valuable timber land in the States of Washington and Oregon, held by railways and lumber companies in different sections of this country, was forfeited to the United States. It is estimated that this will place in the United States Treasury more than \$100,000,000.00.

I drew and secured the passage of a law to drain Indian and Government lands in the northern part of Minnesota, known as the "Volstead Drainage



Act." Under its provisions it has been possible to reclaim vast quantities of otherwise worthless lands, establish homes and add many millions of dollars to the wealth of the State. This law has been repeatedly copied and applied to like lands in other States. I supported the act under which the Government secures a revenue from water powers on the public domain and in navigable streams, and which regulates the price at which electricity from such powers is sold; an act which "Big Business" fought for many years. I have always fought ship subsidy, though against the judgment of many good men. To oppose it does not favor big business, however. I was among the first to advocate a ship canal from Duluth to the ocean. No doubt it would greatly reduce freight rates and help to break the financial grip New York has on the country.

If there is anything that big business is more opposed to than this canal, it is perhaps the soldiers' compensation bill, which I have repeatedly voted for and supported. The financial interests in the East have strongly opposed contributions from the National Government to good roads. Every dollar that Congress has voted for that purpose has had my support. I supported the law against profiteers which the Supreme Court recently held went beyond the power of Congress. The law that Wall Street and big business had more to do in writing than any other is the law creating the Federal Reserve Banks. In many respects it is helpful, but I opposed it because I did not believe it had the safeguards banking experience had shown to be necessary to prevent such senseless price inflation as followed the armistice; an inflation that always spells financial trouble such as we are having. I helped to frame and pass a large number of acts made necessary by the war and every dollar that has been appropriated for the relief of the ex-service men has had my support. I helped to frame and pass the act incorporating the American Legion and the law to protect the property rights of the soldiers and sailors while in the service.

Active In Present Congress.

Passing by a great many other things that I might call attention to, I shall direct more particular attention to work in this Congress as showing more definitely my present attitude. I opposed the repeal of the Excess Profits Tax, and voted for and supported an increase of the inheritance and income taxes in the new revenue law on the very large fortunes and incomes from thirty-two to fifty per cent. I introduced and tried hard to secure the passage of a bill to amend a statute under which certain national

banks are seeking to avoid the payment of their just share of taxes. Some of the banks in this State are seeking to take advantage of this statute. I introduced and secured the passage of a bill to extend from three to six years the time within which those guilty of war frauds may be prosecuted, and have introduced and passed other bills to make it possible to more promptly and effectively sue, indict and try those guilty of such frauds.

Marketing Act Important

I drafted and after a fight of several years secured the passage of a bill that it is believed will eventually prove of great value to the farmers, — the one giving farmers the right to form Co-operative Marketing Associations. While the Prohibition act has made my name known pretty much everywhere, I believe that this law is no less deserving of notice. It is known as the "Volstead Co-operative Marketing Act." As Senator Capper introduced it in the Senate after I had drawn and introduced it in the House, it is sometimes known as the "Capper-Volstead Act." The farmers in foreign countries profit greatly by such associations and our farmers have for many years striven to secure such a law so they might meet competition on equal footing with other business men.

Member of Agricultural Bloc

As one of that group of representatives who have been denounced as forming an agricultural bloc, I took an active interest in passing an emergency tariff law placing substantial duties upon agricultural products so as to keep the American market for the American farmer. The Underwood law, inherited from the last administration, placed nearly all farm products on the free list. To assist farmers in securing a market abroad we revived the War Finance Corporation and placed a billion dollars at its disposal. It greatly aided such exports and helped to maintain prices. A little later, to relieve the financial stringency which was forcing banks in agricultural sections to collect their notes, we amended this law so as to place at the disposal of the Finance Corporation five hundred million dollars to be loaned on farm paper. More than three hundred million dollars has been so loaned. To enable farmers to secure loans upon their farms we gave authority to turn thirty-seven million dollars over to the Farm Loan Board to be used as capital. To facilitate the sale of farm loan bonds, from which money for farm loans could be had, the rate of interest on these bonds was raised by another law, without raising the rate of interest to be charged the farmers. This made the sale of such bonds possible, and aided greatly in procuring money for new loans to prevent mortgage foreclosures. To control the monopolies that more directly affect the farmers, we passed a law to regulate and control stock yards and stock exchanges, and another law to regulate and control grain exchanges. These laws give to such co-operative associations as may operate under the Co-operative Marketing Law above referred to the right to be members of such exchanges, a thing that no doubt will prove of great value, as it will give farmers an opportunity to deal on an equal footing with other business men. We urged that a representative of agriculture be placed on the Federal Reserve Board so that the interest of the farmers might be taken care of in the control that the Government exerts over money and banking.

Saved Shippers \$300,000,000

We insisted on the repeal of the tax on railway freights and fares under which more than three hundred million dollars was annually paid by shippers and others using transportation in addition to the rates charged by railways. This did not relieve the railways as they did not pay this tax but did relieve the shippers and others using transportation.

We passed the Voigt bill to prevent imitation milk from being sold in competition with real milk.

The bill to punish lynching was originally introduced by another. I redrew it and passed it in the House. This is a great national problem for the solution of which a number of Presidents have appealed. I introduced and passed a resolution to suspend the war laws and in connection with it repealed the amendment to the Espionage act against which many had complained. I introduced and passed in the House a bill to punish commercial bribery, legislation that is deemed of great importance, as the practice that

(OVER)

it seeks to eliminate materially increases the price of transportation and of goods. Against the insistent demand of both Democratic and Republican administration, I have urged reduction of the army and the navy. Drastic cuts have been made in both. This and other measures have made it possible to discharge more than seventy thousand employees taken on during the war and to reduce the annual tax burden almost a billion dollars. I introduced and secured the passage of an act under which more than three billion dollars of war expenditures are being adjusted.

In addition to this legislation, we created a Joint Commission of the House and Senate, of which Mr. Anderson, of this State, is Chairman, for the study of agricultural problems. This commission has done a great amount of work and made many practical recommendations, among others, one that should give the farmers cheaper money on personal security than is now obtainable.

Industrial Disputes

I have urged that disputes between capital and labor be settled by some public tribunal and that effective provisions be made against strikes and lock-outs on railroads and in coal mining. To stop transportation and the production of coal is a crime against the public. Neither capital nor labor should be permitted to disregard or imperil the public. I supported legislation to control the disposition of coal and prevent profiteering in coal. To give Congress the power which the Supreme Court says it does not have, I introduced a Constitutional Amendment to give the National Government instead of the States, power over the production of coal, oil and gas.

I shall not weary you with any further recitals. No doubt this record would be satisfactory to you if I had been a Nonpartisan. But how would that have been an advantage? The only distinctively Nonpartisan policy that your two representatives in Congress have proposed is a law to fix the prices of wheat, corn and cotton, for the next five years. They were not alone, however, in doing that. Several western members proposed the same thing. It was defeated because farmers from other sections strongly opposed it. They urged that as the farmers are less than one-third of the population, it would be dangerous to trust the other two-thirds to fix their own prices on what they consume and would want to buy.

Your platform condemns the Esch-Cummins law. That law was passed by as honest men as there are, either inside or outside of Congress. On the one hand it is insisted that it is the most drastic law against railroads that has ever been passed and on the other that it is too favorable to them. If this law is as bad as some of you seem to think why have not Senator Ladd or Mr. Sinclair, your Nonpartisan representatives, introduced bills to repeal it? Neither has introduced such a bill and I am not aware that anyone has made any serious effort to repeal it, though there are many here who would jump at the chance could they establish the truth of the charges that loom so large in campaign discussions.

Value of Experience

I do not blame you for complaining against present conditions. That is natural, but you can not improve those conditions by defeating your friends. The Nonpartisans defeated Senator Gronna of North Dakota when he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was as much a farmer as any one in the league and was doing everything he could to help the farmers. He was a very capable, practical legislator, and his defeat was not only a loss to North Dakota, but a severe loss to the entire Northwest. Do you suppose that Wall Street was sorry? I am not finding fault with Senator Ladd, but he cannot hope to attain for many years, if ever, the powerful position held by Mr. Gronna. He represents an organization that is hostile to both the Republican and Democratic parties and can not expect aid from either. The league has made a special effort to defeat me. If they had won what would they have gained? I am holding one of the most important positions in Congress, that of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. In its history the State has held but one other position in the House that compares with it in importance. My defeat at this time will give that place to one of the most prominent corporation attorneys in the east, Mr. Graham of Philadelphia, who ranks just below me on the committee. The national farm organizations have repeatedly commended my efforts in behalf of the farmers. They relied on me to draw and pass the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Bill, a law they consider of more real value to them than any other law that has been passed in many years and they frequently consult me in regard to other farm legislation. While I do

not claim to be a farmer, I venture the statement that my interest in the success of the farm is no less than yours. A large share of my property is in a farm near my home.

As a candidate I offer the services of one who has had years of experience in the work and whose acquaintance with it and with the membership of Congress is of distinct value. My candidacy offers to the district a position in the House recognized everywhere as one of the most important in the Congress. Personally I appreciate thoroughly the high honor the dis-

trict has conferred upon me and for its generous confidence I am sincerely grateful. If re-elected I assure you that in the future as in the past I shall strive to deserve the good will and confidence of the people of the district.

Very truly yours,

A. J. Volstead

ENDORSEMENTS:

(Reprinted from Dairymen's League News representing an association of over 100,000 farmers, July 14, 1922.)

"Farmers Need Volstead in Congress."

"We note that Honorable A. J. Volstead has been renominated as member of Congress. Of course every farmer will remember what Mr. Volstead did in helping to get the Capper-Volstead Bill passed, giving the farmers the right to co-operate. The farmers of the whole country are indebted to the voters of Mr. Volstead's district in keeping him in Congress. His profound knowledge of the law, coupled with his complete grasp of the economics of agriculture, makes him especially well adapted to guard the interests of farmers in federal legislation. Time and again he has shown his desire to do this both by aiding necessary legislation and preventing legislation that would be injurious to agriculture. His years of service in Congress together with the rules of seniority that prevail have resulted in his becoming chairman of the Judiciary, an important and powerful committee.

"His district may have just pride in keeping in Congress so useful a man and we certainly hope, and we know that the farmers of the entire country, will hope, that his nomination will again be followed by election."

On February 24, 1922, in speaking of this law, this publication had this to say:

"This law as a whole is a great forward step, and gives to farmers' marketing associations a defined legal status, and is so important that some have declared it to be the **Bill of Rights of the American Farmers.**"

The officers of national farm organizations paid Mr. Volstead this tribute:

Washington, D. C.
February 9, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:

We heartily congratulate you and those associated with you on the passage of H. R. 2373, the Farmers' Collective Marketing Bill. When in the last Congress, now some two years ago, you drafted and introduced this bill, it met, as we all remember, very vigorous opposition, an opposition that was strong enough to defeat it in the Senate at that time. In this Congress you again introduced and caused its passage in the House by an overwhelming majority, and due in large measure to your firm stand for the House bill in conference, to your persistence and your loyalty to the interests of the farmers, it was possible to renew the fight in the Senate where it this week finally passed by a like overwhelming majority.

We consider this measure a forward step of the very highest value to agriculture, and we hope now to effect by self-help of the character permitted by this bill, a fairer marketing condition for agricultural products.

Very respectfully yours,

MILO D. CAMPBELL,
President National Milk Producers' Federation.

JOHN D. MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee, National Board of Farm Organizations.

T. C. ATKESON,
National Grange Representative.
GREY SILVER,
American Farm Bureau Federation.

American Farm Bureau Federation.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1921.

Honorable Andrew J. Volstead,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:

Your active work in the interests of co-operative marketing and other measures pertaining to the welfare of agriculture and the nation at large, is keenly appreciated by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We wish to express to you our thanks for the good work you have done as a member of the House of Representatives.

Very truly yours,
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION,
J. R. Howard, President.

J. D. Miller, Vice President and General Counsel, Dairymen's League and Chairman Executive Committee, National Board of Farm Organizations, made this statement:

"In representing the National Board of Farm Organizations before your committee, I became impressed with your sincere desire to support legislation so much needed by the agriculture of the nation."

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
St. Paul, Minn.,
March 1, 1922.

Congressman A. J. Volstead,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Volstead:

I wish to express to you the appreciation of the State Department of Agriculture for the very prominent and useful part you took in securing the passage of the Federal Co-operative Marketing Act.

This act will materially strengthen the movement of co-operative marketing in the United States, and we desire to congratulate you on the achievement.

With kind regards and wishes for future success, I am

Very respectfully,
N. J. HOLMBERG,
Commissioner.

Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
St. Paul, Minn.,
February 18, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

This is the first opportunity I have had of writing you since the ultimate passage of the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Bill through the Senate.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking you for your untiring efforts in the interest of the farmers of the country in the passage of this law. I am certain that the agricultural interests of the Nation will long have reason to remember the great service that you have performed for it in the enactment of the law of this most helpful measure.

With kind wishes and my highest personal regards, I am

Respectfully,
J. F. REED,

President, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

William Allen White, noted author and editor, writing in Collier's National Weekly under the caption, "The Best Minds, Incorporated," or "Who's Who in the Harding Administration and What to Expect From It," pays a strong tribute to Hon. A. J. Volstead in mentioning the outstanding men of the National House of Representatives.

He says: "Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is the only member of the House of Representatives now in Congress whose name will go down to posterity as long as there is any such."

William Jennings Bryan writes:
Miami, Florida,
December 17, 1921.

My dear Volstead:

If you will examine the records of public men you will find that very few out of a multitude ever have the honor of attaching their names to bills that become laws. Of the very small number whose names are thus embodied in legislation few attach their names to really important measures. It is therefore, a really extraordinary honor that comes to those whose names are connected with measures of the first magnitude. This honor fortune has awarded to you and it is a deserved honor because you fairly won it. Accept my Christmas congratulations. I wish you many happy returns of the day—I would say, of the honor, but such honors are too rare to expect them to return.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

Who is a Progressive?

One who in an honest effort to remedy evils DOES THINGS or one who simply criticises?



MY BEHINDS FOR MAKING THE DATE
FOR SHIRT...

What

Everybody

Should

Know

I have been a televisor for more than
10 years and my power for doing good
for my fellow man will be made
greater in serving as Sheriff than in
any other capacity at this time.

How many cities, counties, states and na-
tional offices think they're ready to
take on the job of a Sheriff? I think so.
I have it on my mind to believe that
I'm too old, that I'm twice what they
should be. We have too many people
drawing big salaries for their time.



MY REASONS FOR MAKING THE RACE
FOR SHERIFF.

1. Knowing myself as I do.
2. The Sheriff's office should require the services of the best brains and character obtainable.
3. My own experience in studying conditions and remedies that will eradicate them.
4. The Sheriff must be bone dry and possess those attributes that make a real man.
5. I have been a reformer for more than 40 years and my power for doing good for my fellow man will be much greater in serving as Sheriff than in any other capacity at this time.
6. How many city, county, state and national officers think their salary is too high; how many would be willing to have it cut 50%? I believe taxes are 100% too high, that is, twice what they should be. We have too many people drawing big salaries for their time in

place of their service to the community and nation.

I will donate half of my salary to charity or for the general welfare of my fellow man.

Personally I do not care for the office, only that I may serve my country to the best of my ability would I accept. From a psychological and practical standpoint I am the best fitted to render the greatest service possible as Sheriff of Vigo County at this time. If it were possible to elect a man better fitted, that would do more for human good than myself I would be better pleased.

If these ideas appeal to the good citizens of the County and they do their duty there should be no doubt of the results.

Very respectfully,

M. P. KIRKHAM.

One-eighth of my salary to St. Anthony's Hospital.

One-eighth to Union Hospital.

One-fourth to erect a public bathhouse at foot of Walnut Street, where the Artisan water is flowing into the river.



THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE; WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC; A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN STATES; A PERFECT UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE; ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT; TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION; TO OBEY ITS LAWS; TO RESPECT ITS FLAG; AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

AUTHORIZED VERSION

My dear Sir:

Washington, D. C.

Sorry that some of my friends find fault with my vote on the McLamore resolution. I am not surprised, however, as the news papers quite generally ignore the actual facts and persistently impute disloyalty to those who voted the same as I did. It is easy to make such an accusation, but is it reasonable to believe that the one hundred and forty-three Members, who in the House voted against tabling this resolution, are all disloyal? Of the one hundred and forty-three, thirty-three were democrats. These certainly did not want to embarrass the administration, then there were three leading democrats in the House, one the well known civil war veteran, General Sherwood, who when confronted with the demand from the President to vote against this resolution, announced their determination to quit Congress because unwilling to endorse this course. There must have been some reason for such a course.

The facts are, that for some time before the resolution was voted on, it was greatly feared and freely talked in the House and Senate that the President was willing to force this country into war with Germany. A few days before this vote Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Senate, in a letter addressed to the President in regard to this matter, made use of this language:

"I think I should say to you that the Members of both Houses feel deeply concerned and disturbed by what they read and hear. I have heard some talk to the effect that some are saying that, after all, it may be possible that the program of preparedness, so-called, has some relation to such a situation as we are now called upon to meet."

At another point in this letter he said,

"I think you understand my personal attitude with respect to

(2)

this subject. As much and as deeply as I would hate to radically disagree with you, I find it difficult for my sense of duty and responsibility to consent to plunge this Nation into the vortex of this world war because of the unreasonable obstancy of any of the powers, upon the one hand, or, on the other hand, of foolhardiness, amounting to a sort of moral treason against the Republic, of our people recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships. I cannot escape the conviction that such would be so monstrous as to be indefensible."

Senator Gore, speaking on his resolution in the Senate, made the charge that the President had in effect said

"that if Germany insisted upon her position the United States would insist upon her position; that it would result probably in a breach of diplomatic relations; that the breach of diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war; and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil, but that the United States by entering the war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer and thus render a great service to civilization".

A partial and apparently perfunctory denial was made of Senator Gore's statement but so detailed and repeated had been the accounts given by different persons of the President's statements that it was quite evident that Senator Gore's statement was substantially correct. I had been told by a number of leading democrats of these statements of the President before Senator Gore made the charge in the Senate.

It was in view of this situation in the House and Senate that the administration leaders did not dare to have these resolutions presented so they might be amended or voted on and hence parliamentary contrivances were adopted in both Houses to avoid a direct vote. The object of both the Gore resolution in the Senate and the McLamore in the House was primarily to warn American citizens from taking passage on armed ships of a belligerent. The passage of such a resolution would not release any country from responsibility. Sweden warns her people not

(3)

to embark upon any such vessel. She certainly does not intend to withdraw protection from her people.

The McLamore resolution contained, in addition to the warning, a provision withdrawing protection to Americans who might go on belligerent ships. By tabling this resolution the House not only refused to say whether it favored warning, but also refused to express itself upon this very important provision. Had the resolution not been tabled an amendment would have been offered to eliminate this provision which would have raised a square issue. I am sure that very few, if any, of those who are now accused of voting to surrender American rights would have voted for such surrender. Those who had the courage to face the real issue are now called unpatriotic by those who sidestepped the question.

It is quite doubtful that it is a violation of international law to sink without notice a merchant ship armed with guns that can destroy a submarine at a distance of five or six miles, especially, if as charged, these ships are manned with expert gunners directed to shoot at sight. Secretary Lansing on the 18th of last January, speaking on the subject of armed merchant ships, in a note to the Allied powers said,

"My government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying an armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly."

I do not know what new light has recently been shed upon this subject. The President has not informed us. No reason is apparent why the President made the demand for a vote upon these resolutions unless he wanted Congress to share responsibility

with him for forcing this country into war, if war should come.

No one had threatened to disturb the President in his negotiations. He knew, as well as every well informed man knew, that an earthquake could not, without his consent, have jarred either of these resolutions out of the committees where they were safely resting. They were there because a large majority of both Houses wanted them to stay there. The vote of the majority of both Houses sidestepping these resolutions, instead of voting upon them as the President demanded, clearly demonstrated to the President and to every one else that Congress is opposed to war. The administration, though loudly claiming a victory, was quick to see the real significance of the vote.

On the day following the vote in the House, Secretary Lansing gave an interview announcing that the government had taken steps to keep American citizens from embarking on armed belligerent ships. He said in that connection that these arrangements would be more effective than the passage of a resolution. The countries at war are all aware that this arrangement has been made and publically announced. If the passage of a resolution of warning is a surrender of American rights, why does not the action of the Government in refusing to give passports and in other wise preventing Americans from going on belligerent ships constitute a surrender? Clearly such action is not a surrender but a proper precaution. All nations concede that a ship that resists capture by using its guns offensively or defensively may be sunk. No American ought to endanger the peace of this country by insisting on such travel. There are a sufficient number of neutral boats upon which he can go.

(5).

Our delegation expressed the general sentiment of the section to which it belongs. There was no caucus, conference or agreement among the membership before the vote was cast. All the Members of the House from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, save only one man, voted the same as the Minnesota delegation. The East, quite generally, voted the other way; that section may have more munition factories than the West but I deny that it has any more patriotism.

Stand up for the administration is the cry. How is it possible to blindly surrender ones own judgment to the judgment of an administration that does not think alike two days in the same week? It seems to me it is ~~my~~ duty to use my own judgment rather than justify my course by trying to follow that of the administration.

The same avalanche of abuse was hurled upon me and others by many of the same papers when about two years ago we voted against sending our troops into Mexico to punish Huerta for not saluting the American flag according to a prescribed formula. This salute, as you may remember, was demanded (after ample apology had been made) for the mistake of a petty officer in detaining for a few minutes up the street a ^{small} squad of our seamen while he was inquiring of a superior officer a block or two off whether he might legally do so. This sham pretext was siezed upon to aid the lawless bandits that then, and ever since have been, guilty of every possible crime against our people. Congress was then told to act quickly so the troops could prevent a ship load of arms and amunition from reaching Huerta. They acted but the ship load was allowed to reach Huerta a week later. After loosing a score of our boys

(6)

and wasting millions, the administration made a humiliating surrender by withdrawing from Mexico without having compelled the salute and without having accomplished anything else than to stir up more trouble and make us hated and despised by the Mexican people. That was a declaration of war against the only organized government then in Mexico. After this declaration passed, we all voted for anything the President asked just as we have voted for all the men and money asked in aid of the present Mexican campaign.

I believe that we should use all honorable means to avoid a European war but if war does come, Minnesota will have no cause for complaint against its delegation for not supporting the National cause. It is not easy to stand up against a jingo press with its sham appeals to National pride and personal patriotism but I believe that in the long run right will win and whether it does or not, I shall have no regrets so long as I know that I have honestly tried to do my duty. Thanking you for your kind letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. Holman,
1731 "I" St.

Chas. A. Lyman, Sec'y, Nat'l Board of Farm Organizations,

Thomas C. Atkeson, Wash., Rep., Nat'l Grange,
303, 7th St. N. W.

A. M. Loomis, Sec'y ^{Wash. Office.} / Nat'l Grange

J. D. Miller, --?, Nat'l Board of Farm Organizations,
303, 5th Ave., New York City.

THE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Miss

GENTLEMEN.

Having so far been denied every right as outlined by the U.S. Constitution to its citizens, by the Officers of the Department of Justice, I now appeal to the honor of you Gentlemen, and in compliance with your Oath of Office as Congressmen of the United States, to look into this foul affair, so, that true Justice may be done, or admit, that the Citizens of our Country have no longer any rights, and no redress for acts of gross injustice done for them or their families by officers of the Department of Justice; That the only way to get justice now, is to buckle on a Six Shooter and shoot down the contemptible currs who banded themselves together into a Conspiracy of the vilest sort, in order to shield a few of their crooked friends, who had violated the law for profit. If true Justice is no longer obtainable, then the Insignia of Justice, the Lady with the Scales should be removed, and in lieu of same place upon that Pedestal a man with a Gun and Dagger above the inscription " Might is Right "

I have tried every avenue of legal ways to get Justice, thus far without avail, due, it seems, to a tendency of Lawyers seeking to shield and screen some crooked Lawyers, who are members of some sort of Texas University Union. We have so far refrained from turning this matter in full over to the Press, and will not do so, until we find, that real Justice lies bleeding and is dead in our Country. Your honorable Committee, and that of the U.S. Senate, is the last Resort, and your answer is awaited.

The facts in this case are as follows:

When it appeared, that War with Germany on our part would be unavoidable, I set up many nights, owing to my former large experience in Militarum matters, and studied out a plan of National Preparedness and Defense, communicating this plan to the "General Staff, War Department, Washington, D.C., afterwards getting in direct correspondence with Major R.E.L. Michie of the General Staff in reference to this matter and explaining to him more fully various parts of my plan to raise an Army in the shortest possible time. I knew Captain Michie quite well here in Texas, while he was with the 12th Cavalry. You will find that the Select Draft Act came from the General Staff, you will also find, that nearly everything outlined in my long correspondence with the General Staff and Maj. Michie was adopted by Congress and became the select Draft Act. You will find that the War Department in their letter to me of March 16th 1917 states that by direction of the Secretary of War, my communication of March the 4th will be carefully considered. You will find, that on April the 18th 1917 the War Department wrote me as follows: I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of April 2nd 1917 in regards to YOUR plan for National Preparedness and Defense, and in response thereto to inform you that the same will be considered in connection with your previous letter of March 4th 1917 (signed Edward T. Connally, Adjutant General) This letter is numbered 2551667 - A - War Department.

We believe that the files of the War Department will show fully all correspondence and answers between myself and the General Staff and myself and Major Michie. Nothing occurred until some time after the Select Draft Act was in operation and an Army was being made, then some gross irregularities sprang up, not alone that, but it was reported, that a certain Relationship of a Doctor Shropshire of Youkus had made the astounding statement, that they would do all they could to help Germany. This occurred at Yorktown Texas. I at once notified the San Antonio Office Dept of Justice, Bureau of Investigation and asked Mr Barnes (then in charge) to send a representative of the Dept to Youkus to look into these matters. After some correspondence he finally send J.B. Rogers, who at once investigated, finding things as I had Stated. After a few days, Rogers publicly stated on several different occasions, that he found all over Lavaca County, that French Simpson, Chairman of the County Exemption Board was charging the boys for the Exemption Blanks, and stirring them in to the hands of certain Lawyers to be fleeced. In going a little backward, you will find, that this same Simpson had made a notorious Bank-Bust in Columbus,

Texas, and was at the time under indictment for Embezzlement, some of these same Lawyers, who were fleecing the Registrants being his Attorneys, finally got him out of it, leaving the Depositors to be the suckers. I was satisfied, that an old law, which strictly prohibits the charging of any fee by any one in connection with Military service outside of criminal, has not been repealed, and like the old Law of the early 70s aimed at the KU KLUX Klan, was still on the books, yet, in spite of all this, they fleeced the boys right and left, and their acts, in order to make money, was absolutely contrary to the Proclamation of President Wilson, as well as the Spirit of the select Draft Act. (refer here to letter to me from Capt W.M. Hanson Oct 2nd 1918) My deep interest in the Draft Act, upon which I had worked and labored while others slept, prompted me to discourage the boys from having anything further to do with that bunch of Crooks, and then proceeded to take up with the War Department such cases as were rightly entitled to exemption in line with the Presidents Proclamation, for adjustment. It was then, that these Lawyers became infuriated against me, solely because I was interfering with their BUSINESS of fleecing the boys, and also partly in revenge for my part in putting DeWitt County in the republican Column in 1916, and further for having reported Shropshires Kinfolks. (You will find Richter was before the Federal Court in Laredo for this) Those were the major reasons for the CONSPIRACY formed against me. This Conspiracy was aided and abetted by Officers of the Department of Justice, for the following reasons: One Dentist, F.W. Ledbetter of Youkum, a notorious immoral man, while under the influence of Liqueur or Dope or both, stated in Saloons of Youkum that THEY had taken up the matter in the Masonic Lodge, and THEY would FIX Jakel for having reported Shropshires Kinfolks, that HE had written to San Antonio and Houston Federal Officers, who, he claimed were all Masons, and he even showed some of this Correspondence while drunk. This was in September and October, mind you, and a Federal Grand Jury was in Session, also Federal Court was in Session in Victoria, Texas, in the last week of November, to which District Youkum belongs, yet, no indictment, or anything was done, though Ledbetter had corresponded with those Officials months back, seeking a way to work out his foul scheme. I wish here to state, that in 1913 this same Ledbetter had sold some accounts, mine among them, when in reality he had been paid before they were due, and before he sold them. I was dooned for several months by the Mercantile Reporting Company of Newark N.J.. I understand they finally gave him a black name commercially on this account and my correspondence with them, thus you will perceive his aim at revenge. On December 3rd (Federal Court having just adjourned at Victoria) I was arrested without a warrant by Roy G. Clayton, a special Agent of the Department of Justice, ordered to be publicly searched by him without a warrant, some of my property abstracted from me, some of which to this good day has not been returned to me, and was locked up in the Youkum City Jail for the night, all without a warrant or due process of Law. The following morning I was taken to Victoria without warrant by Clayton who had ordered my illegal arrest and search, D.F. Sistrunk and L.A. Orth, and was placed in the Victoria County Jail, charged with having impersonated an Agt of the Dept of Justice. This supposed impersonation to have occurred months before, before the Grand Jury met and before the Court met in Victoria. The point is this: Nearly up to that time Barnes and Rogers were both with the Department of Justice, and were fully aware of what was going on, and knew that I had requested the Dept to send some one to Youkum. You Gentlemen will see of course through it, that axman who wishes to impersonate an officer would not on any occasion want an officer to help him impersonate, that would indeed be silly. You will note, that this Clique waited until Barnes and Rogers were out of office, before they pulled this thing, and got busy with their FRAME - UP. An examining Trial was set for Dec 11th, I asked that certain papers Clayton had unlawfully abstracted from me, be handed by that time to the Commissioner, James B. McDonald, and that Rogers be summoned (I agreed to pay the expense) some of the papers mentioned above were from Mrs Barnes and on their face would show my innocence. I also wrote the San Antonio Office of the Dept of Justice, asking them to send originals or copies of all our correspondence to McDonald by the 11th. Also wrote my wife to come down and bring Judge Horace Wimberly with her to represent me. When the 11th came I was taken in to the Federal Court Room, I found there no Attorney for me and was denied the rights guaranteed by the Constitution under articles 4 - 5 - 6 - 8 original amendments to the U.S. Constitution. I was told afterwards by the Jailer, W.L.O. Radler, (now sheriff of Victoria County) that my letters to my wife, asking for Counsel

and to the San Antonio office for correspondence and also to send Rogers, were NEVER mailed, although the postage was paid for, that he was ORDERED by the FEDERAL OFFICERS not to mail them. Hence the examining trial was unlaful and a mockery of justice, and not REGULAR as now claimed by Mr. Daugherty in his letter to Senator Sheppard, in addition, there are plenty witnesses, who were in that Court Room and saw what was going on. The facts are: I was denied the right of Counsel, contrary to every Law, State or National, by means of a pre-arranged scheme. Mr. Hudler took no part in their FRAME-UP. I entered a plea of not guilty to their framed up charges. The promise to have those abstracted papers and letters there, was INTENTIONALLY not fulfilled. Clayton then DICTATED to the Commissioner to write upon the Margin of the Commitment papers, there being no room elsewhere, that I be locked up in Victoria County Jail INCOMMUNICATO, no one to speak to me, nor permitted to write to any one. This Dictation took place in the presence of 4 Citizens, hence the statement by the Attorney General as to what transpired at Victoria is false and not remotely related to Truth. I was placed under \$5,000 Bond, however, no one can make Bond while locked up thus, INCOMMUNICATO, not even a Saint. In addition, Clayton, while drunk it is true, made threats there about and in Youkus, that anyone who would go on my Bond would be severely dealt with. WHY???? Clayton, as an Agent of the Department of Justice(?) upon his return to Youkus about Dec 14th told my wife, that I would be sent to the Penitentiary for no less than 25 years, and she must at once consult Henry Paulus (one of the Lawyers who was fleeing the boys) to sue for divorce, if she would wish to retain the respect of the people. Also told my family, that Mrs. Oscar Rees of Victoria had turned her back upon me when they took me to her home to see about Bond for me, all of which were LIES plain and simple. THEY did NOT take me to her house or anywhere else, and she did NOT turn her back upon me. The fact is: She sent me a Sunday dinner to the Jail, the Family of Sheriff Hudler and Mrs. Rees, now living in San Antonio will so state. On Sunday night, while I was in Jail in Victoria Dec 9th, Clayton and L.A. Orth appeared at my home in a drunken condition, making mention of Mrs. Jakel getting a Divorce, and dropping my Insurance. The same morning, Clayton had my son called to the St Regis Hotel. In the Lobby, Clayton, very drunk from an all night debauch, sought to force my son, who does not drink, to drink with him, my son at the time being 16 years old. Clayton then told him in the presence of the Guests there, that he must testify against me next Tuesday in Victoria. When my son refused, Clayton Threatened him with the same dose I got, using an Unprintable name for me, much to the disgust of the Guests, that a Federal Officer should appear drunk in a public place and use obscene language in a hotel Lobby. Next day, Monday, he caused L.A. Orth to write a note to my Daughter, then 14 and 1/2 years old, commanding her to appear at once at Ledbetter's Dental Shop, using a Threat. When she appeared there, Orth was not there, though he had signed the order, as if she was to meet him there, in his stead Clayton was there. He began by asking her about the morals of certain School Girls, about meeting boys etc, all at once he made an indecent proposal to her upon which she tried to hit him and ran out of the place at the same time. After Elaira had left for Ledbetter's office, Mrs. Jakel became suspicious that something was wrong, and send my son to look for Elaira at that office. Clayton repeatedly send him out on some errand, the last time upon a mission some mile away, however, he did not go, but stayed close to the office, and was there, when the attempt was made and Elaira ran out, when he took her home and informed his Mother what had transpired, Elaira crying all the way home. Soon after, she was ordered by that infamous Scoundrel, ROY G. Clayton, an Agent of the Department of Justice(?) to accompany him alone next morning (Tuesday) to Victoria and testify against me, or be locked up with the old.... (unprintable) It was then, that Mr. E.P. Wagner Grocer of Youkus came to my House and begged Mrs. Jakel that under no circumstances to let Elaira go with that Devil alone. So Tuesday morning, when Clayton came after Elaira, Mrs. Jakel was ready also, much to the chagrin of Clayton and Orth, who both evidently had figured upon accomplishing the ruin of my Daughter. Nothing was spoken on the road to Victoria. When they arrived at the Court Room, Clayton told them it would not do for them to see their husband and Father, so with the Assistance of the Commissioner McDonald, they were placed into another Room, the point here is: He was afraid, they may tell me what had transpired, hence he kept them away from me, thus I did not know they were there for my examining Trial, which they did not see nor hear, and which was, as already said, a debauchery of Justice and a Kangaroo Court. I was kept in Jail until May 6th 1918, without exercise or fresh air, as required by Law. When Court met on May 6th 1918, I enquired at once whether a Grand Jury was in session, as I wished to appear before them. I was told by 3 different

Citizens, that, owing to the death of the former Federal Judge, no Grand Jury HAD BEEN DRAWN. I was then taken before Judge J.C. Hutchinson in Chamber with my family, who were all there. I submitted to the Judge a very lengthy statement of facts, showing conclusively, that a CONSPIRACY existed, of which other manuscript copies are in existence, as well affidavits by a prisoner in the same cell with me, who had helped me to compare them. Hutchinson merely glanced at the statement, seeing the statement about the select Draft, he proceeded at once to ridicule me and upraided me for that statement, saying President Wilson wrote the Draft Act. He humiliated me for some little time on that account. You will find that the little Judge can not furnish any proof his statement that Wilson wrote the Act, and you can find out from the War Department, that Wilson had nothing to do with it, except to ask its adoption. It has been held IMPROPER from time immemorable that a Judge should NOT express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a Prisoner before the Bar of Justice, until he hears all the evidence, for or against, and none in this case was introduced. Not only did Judge Hutchinson do this, but during the Noon Hour, his remarks to those present, after he had send me home with my family, upon my own recognisance until next term of Court, are unbecoming a Judge and an Honest man. After I got home with my Family, I was informed by them that all my Life Insurance was lapsed, that Clayton and Orth had advised them to drop it, that I would be convicted and that would lapse all Policies and the Companies would not pay. So by the Lies of that INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL ROY C. CLAYTON, an AGENT of the Department of JUSTICE(?) my family is out of Insurance protection to the amount of \$5,500. This AGENT, while drawing pay from the Government, was at the same time in the employ of a Gang of CONSPIRATORS. It seems to us, that, in as much as Clayton was in the employ of the Department of Justice as their Agent, the Department is and should be held responsible for his unwarranted acts and unlawfull deeds of that AGENT.-- As soon as I found out about my Insurance matter, I took the matter up with D.E. Simmons of Houston, and received this reply from him:

Houston Texas, May 23 th 1918. Your letter of May 13th was duly received, but we have been attending Court at Brownsville. In reference to your Insurance, I do not know what to advise you except to take it up with the local authorities of the Woodmen, and also write a letter to Honorable Morris Sheppard, United States Senator, Washington D.C. if the lodge is W.O.W.. Tell him the facts and refer to me as having asked you to write him. Yours very truly, D.E. Simmons ASST U.S. Attorney. This was done at once, though Morris Sheppard claims now he never received such a letter, however, the letter was mailed and NEVER returned to me(?). I also wrote Charlie Gulberson and received no reply. On July the 10th 1918 I received the following letter from D.E. Simmons, which please study closely,:

Mr. W.A. Jakel
301 E. Hochheim Street, Youkum Texas.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of July 6th has been received. Your request for the return of the papers taken from you by Mr. Clayton has been refered to the San Antonio Office for attention. We note the charges you make against Special Agent Clayton, but we are loath to believe that he would be guilty of such conduct. I am inclined to the opinion that it would be better for you and your family not to unduly notice this matter, BUT LET IT BE FORGOTTEN, and CONTINUE TO SO CONDUCT YOURSELVES AS I AM SURE YOU HAVE IN THE PAST SO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND APPROBATION OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF YOUR COMMUNITY.

VERY TRULY YOURS D.E. SIMMONS. ASST U.S. Attorney. Now then, ask Mr Daugherty to explaint to you Gentlessen how he came to send over to Sheppard such a report of the Jakel Conspiracy matter, and us in possession of this letter of Simmons. Why does Simmons ask me to forget it? This, in itself, shows up the whole dirty deal. Simmons is quite right as to my conduct in the past, I have never been arrested for anything outside of this dirty FRAME -UP anywhere on Earth. Served some 7 years in U.S. Cavalry (3rd) back in the 80s without the slightest reprimand from anyone.-- The following November we were ready and of course prepared for trial and had send a list of 56 witnesses to Commissioner to be subpoenaed. To our astonishment, He Donald phoned to Youkum to me and a nother party to also tell me not to come to Victoria, that there would be no Federal Court held there as there were no cases there, notwithstanding that I had been in Jail there 5 months and was send home upon my own recognisance, and certainly thought there was a case pending there. So we

waited until the following May 1918, when I went to Victoria the day before Court was to meet, and reported to Commissioner McDonald, who informed me, when I stated we were there ready for trial, that THEY DID NOT WANT ME THERE ANY TIME, returning to me some things Clayton had unlawfully abstracted from me, nothing was stated about any dismissal of the case. In the mean time I noticed that the Crooks who had fleeced the boys out of large sums of money, were not tried. Jim Ragdale of Victoria was arrested, and boldly admitted, he had made some \$165,000 out of the boys. His Law Partner, Ben Fly of Victoria, was on the District Exemption Board at Houston. Do you see the scheme? The HONORABLE(?) Ragdale was never tried. P.F. Sistrunk of Youkum, who intercepted a letter addressed to the War Dept for use of that bunch of Conspirators, was never tried. L.A. Orth, who, as Manager of the Youkum Ice Plant charged the Shippers up with 10 bars of Ice for every 2 actually placed in the Refrigerating Cars re-icing at Youkum, thus beating the Shippers out of 3 to 4 bars of Ice, 12 to 15 hundred pounds per Car, re-icing quite a number of Cars daily, making the Government by virtue of Government Control of Railways a party to a dirty steal, was never tried. French Simpson, Henry Paulus and all other Crooks got by, though the the District Attorney was aware of their acts, and knew they were violating the law.

Now in this late day, the Department of Justice submits a letter to Senator Sheppard in which they state that the case against me was dismissed by the District Attorney (alleged by himself) for reason that I was not sound mentally, that a Grand Jury met in May 1918, all of which are LIES pure and simple. There was no Grand Jury nowhere in the whole District for reasons stated herein on top of page 4. My friends and myself were looking for a Grand Jury. I recently asked the Attorney General to be kind enough to, since he had written the Statement to Senator Sheppard as FACTS, to give me the Names of the members of that alleged Grand Jury in May 1918 and the place of its meeting, or if it was some sort of Democratic KLU KLUX KLAN meeting of the INVISIBLE EMPIRE to which some religious Fanatics swear, in place of swearing to the Flag and Constitution of our Country. Mr Daugherty has FAILED to reply and give any enlightenment upon that PECULIER Grand Jury, which was NON-EXISTANT in 1918 and appears, according to his statement, EXISTANT in 1922, shame upon such dirty trickery. You will note, that they did NOT want this matter to go to trial at any time, so they, in order to help out and shield that bunch of political crooked friends, hit upon this foul dismissal dodge, when as a matter of fact, myself nor my attorneys at no time asked for a dismissal on any grounds, we wanted a trial, so that this whole rotten affair would come to light, they smelted the Rat. They overlooked the fact, that they should first have had some sort of an indictment from a Grand Jury, before dismissing something not yet in existence. We did not know that such a low contemptible trick was played to get rid of this case, until we received the letter from Mr Daugherty to Sheppard. We are indeed sorry that Mr. Daugherty allowed himself to be tricked into this matter by his Subordinates to sign that letter he or THEY wrote Morris Sheppard on March 28th 1922, which unfortunately makes him out a Lier, as the statement is without facts to support any part of it, while we have overwhelming evidence to prove, that the Department of Justice resorted to the Lie. The hearing at Victoria was not REGULAR, I was NOT allowed any defense or witnesses by a pre-arranged scheme of theirs, I was denied the right of Counsel as prescribed by law under the ten original amendments to the Constitution, There was NO exhaustive hearing, and there are LIVING WITNESSES as to what took really place, and that FEDERAL OFFICERS VIOLATED THE CONSTITUTION they swore to uphold, by that Kangaroo Court. Shame, that the Department of Justice, once the seal of the American People, should now stoop so low, as to willfully lie, in order to shield a bunch of Crooks who rightfully belong into the Penitentiary, have we now come to this? It seems entirely right, that the following Officers, still connected with the Department of Justice, should be removed from office: Judge J.C. Hutchinson, Federal Judge of the Southern District of Texas, James B. McDonald, Commissioner at Victoria Texas, C.E. Brennan, AGENT in charge of Dallas Office, Bureau of Investigation, Louis DeNette, AGENT, and such others as aided and abetted that CONSPIRACY at the time or since, seeking to justify the illegal and unwarranted acts of Clayton-Fohns, Green Jr, D.E. Simons, J.C. Hutchinson, J.B. McDonald, J. Thomas etc etc. If no Justice can be obtained under Democratic or Republican Administrations, it is then time that the people be aroused by proper publicity of the necessity of setting an entirely New Party, so, that under its Administration true Justice will again hold her banner of real Justice and SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE, and the Department of Justice regain its former respect and standing, and not Dole out the kind of Justice the

older parties Administrations appear to be handing us out. In conclusion let us call your attention to Mr.Crim's (Asst Atty General) latest remarkable Statement of June 27 th in which he states that the Department FAILS to find any ground to proceed under Federal Law,Ask Mr Crim what became of Chapter 5,section 10183,United States Compiled Statutes, Criminal Code,section 19 ????Who took it out of the Book? Was it not in the Book in May 6 th 1913CWhy did Hutchinson and the other Federal Officers fail to act then and sinceCCCC as to my mental State that is so nicely mentioned in the Lie of the Dept To Sheppard,can only say,that any one who knows me is bound to laugh at such tomy rot statements.I wrote the AttyGeal,that I would gladly undergo a Mental and phisical examination before some Army Corps Board with the infamous Scoundrel who wrote that to the Atty Geal,providing the looser in such examination permits the winner to beat him up to his satisfaction.I have not been called.Wish only to say:I am presiding Officer in one Lodge,in another,have served on various Grand Lodge Committees,usually as Chairman,this past September I was elected for a term of 4 years on the Committee on Law at their National Convention,at the earnest solicitation of Judge Claude Wilkerson and Judge Paul Barnett of Sedalia Mo, and W.H.Hughes of St Louis Mo.,able men ,i presume to judge a mans capability and mentality as to fitness upon a National Committee on Law for an Order.Gentlemen,the idea is absurd, and UNWORTHY of a Department of Justice.I do admit,however,that I do NOT suffer from DEMENTIA-RELIGIOSO,an apparent requirement to become a KLUXER,so could never be one of that species of 100%,Many seem afflicted with malady these days of that nature.Last Republican Convention here in July,I paid my respects to that outfit in the report of the Committee on Resolutions of which I was Chairman,so do not wish to quote same again and mention their fanatical aims,trailing in the footsteps of the Know-Nothing Party of past History,but do wish to call your attention to the fact,that John E.Green ,a Preacher of Houston,and Father of former U.S.District Atty Green,publicly advocates the Klan issue, and solicits members for the Klan.Let us look at the thing .The State Laws of Texas provide,that no LUNATIO can vote in Texas.The word Lunatic is derived from LUNA (MOON) Webster says that a Lunatic is one who is affected by the influence of the Moon.It is generally known that the KU KLUX KLAN is in the habbit of holding large gatherings out in the Pastures during Moonlight Nights,They are therefore the real Lunatics we have,and should not be permitted to vote in this state.It would be well for your Committee to enquire into the mental state of those who wrote that silly stuff to the Attorney Generals Office from Houston Texas.,along the line suggested.

It is in order for your Committee to equest the Atty Generalsoffice to submit to you all correspondence touching upon the Jakel Conspiracy matter,so that we may be able to submit to you such letters ,documents,papers,affidavits etc,to prove every claim we make.We dont have to lie,we have the evidence,witnesses etc,and will assist you in every way to get down to the botton of this outrageous affair and unlawful deeds by officers of the Dept of Justice.It is further right and proper,that steps be taken toward reperation for myself family for the gross injustice done,and losses suffered in addition to humiliation,it is clear that the Department is morally responsible for the acts of Clayton and the other officers in this case.If we holla about Reperation from foreign Governments for mistreatment of American Citizens,how about an American family here at home ,mistreated by Federal Officers?????.Real Justice would have been,for the Department upon their own initiative to seek to do the right thing in the matter,and not squirm about,lie and manu- facture evidence which does not hold good anywhere,seeking thus to justify their own ille- gal acts.We await your action Gentlemen.Your action or Inaction will be the signal of going before the American pr publicity with this matter,or not,but Justice must be done.

Very Respectfully

Gonzales,Texas,Box314.

The man,who for his untiring efforts in behalf of the select Draftact,was kept in Jail 3 months INCOMMUNICATO,charged with a crime he never committed,then denied the right of trial by Jury,by all manner of evasions and finally by the Lie Route by officers of the Department of Justice.Gentlemen,men who were responsible for this affair deserve the utmost contempt from every right thinking man and woman,and should be excluded from all respectable society,like one exclude a mänge ridden Dog.



M. P. KIRKHAM

(BONE DRY)

NEXT

SHERIFF VIGO COUNTY

(OVER)

Reason I am not Superintendent of Police:
Too good a man for the powers that be.

M. P. K.

(OVER)

Big Stone Village Township	Total Vote	Miscall	%
	1767	211	12%
	1536	163	10 ⁴ / ₇ %

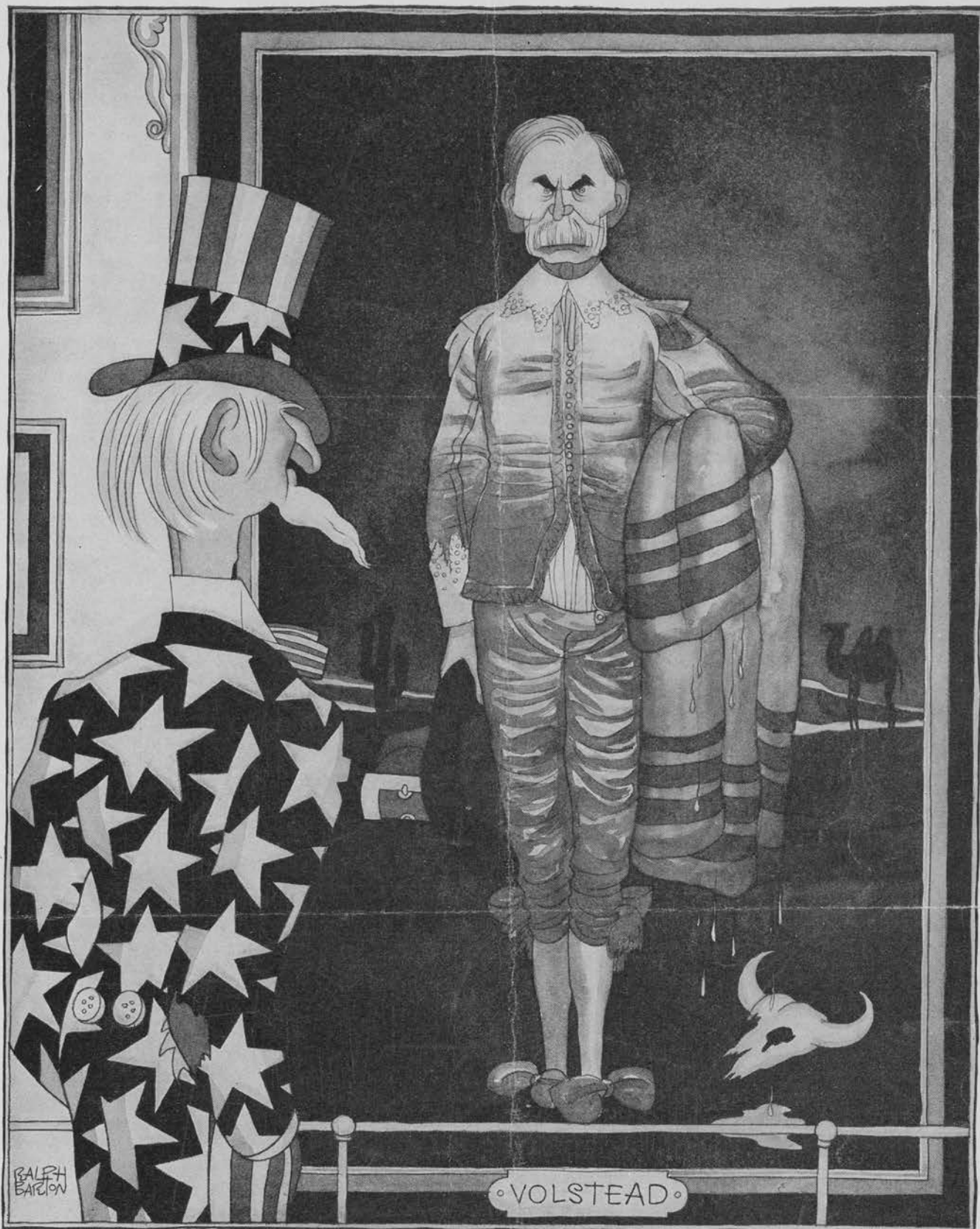
Chippewa V.	2444	156	6 ³ / ₈ %
A	3139	166	5 ¹ / ₃ %

Lac qui Parle	2101	120	5 ⁷ / ₃ %
	3357	83	2 ³ / ₇ %

Lyon	3589	545	15 ² / ₁₁ %
	2905	359	12 ³ / ₈ %

Renville	3303	415	12 ⁴ / ₇ %
	5466	349	6 ⁴ / ₁₁ %

Yellow Med.	2489	62	2 ² / ₇ %
	3858	85	2 ¹ / ₁₁ %



The Blue Boy

Mr. Huntington only paid \$640,000 for Gainsborough's "Blue Boy." Uncle Sam's "Blue Boy" has already cost him \$169,026,727.24—and will cost him about \$100,000,000 a year—until he gets rid of it.

As the Country sees you today

In the Bank

LADY (*alighting from a limousine in front of a bank and speaking hurriedly to the chauffeur*): I sha'n't be a minute, James. (*She rushes towards the bank and then changes her mind.*) I think I'll get the candy first. (*Goes into a candy store next door, and rushes up to a salesgirl who is receiving "a caller."*)

LADY: Will you please wait on me?

SALESGIRL (*to her caller*): What's the big idea? (*To the lady.*) What is it you want, Madam?

LADY: I want some of those long things that look like chocolate, but are something else, and used to have cream in them, but now they have nuts or something.

SALESGIRL: I don't know what you refer to, Madam. (*To her caller.*)

Well, she's the limit, I bet if her mother knew—!

LADY: Well, give me one of those cute little boxes of gum drops. That's the right change, I think.

SALESGIRL (*taking twenty-five cents from the lady and talking to her caller*): Money is nothing in her young life, I'll say. He must be soft, all right.

LADY (*seeing a friend at the lunch counter, rushes over to her*): Why, Cynthia! You darling. How good that looks. I believe I'll have one, too—I'm not supposed to eat between meals, but I've got such a lot before me to-day—I think that makes a difference, don't you? (*Gets a check from the cashier, and orders a hot chocolate.*) How do you like my new hat, dear?

CYNTHIA: It's too sweet.

LADY: I love the whipped cream on the top.

CYNTHIA: It's a nice shape.

LADY: It was marked down. I never knew anything so hot, or I shouldn't have got it. Well, I must go now, I haven't done a thing this morning, we had breakfast late, and we're having an early luncheon. I'm going to Washington at 2. Good-by, darling. (*As she goes into the bank she calls out to the chauffeur, who has been round three times.*) I sha'n't be a minute. (*She rushes into the bank and bumps into a young girl in a leopard skin coat.*) Why, Sally! How nice you look, I didn't know you. When did you get back? Come over here and tell me all about it. I've only got a minute. (*They retire to a window seat and have a hat-to-hat talk for twenty minutes.*)

GIRL IN THE LEOPARD COAT: When we have time we'll talk it over.

LADY: Well, it's good to see you, if



The Boy: Gee! Ain't women the limit?

VOLSTEAD, ANDREW JOHN (Oct. 31, 1860-Jan. 20, 1947), lawyer and congressman, was born near Kenyon, Goodhue County, Minn., one of four children of John Einersten and Dorothea Mathea (Lillo) Wraalstad or Vraalstad. Market gardeners near Oslo, Norway, the Wraalstads migrated in 1854 and farmed in Olmstead County, Minn., before settling and prospering in Goodhue County. Volstead attended the public schools, St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., and in 1881 graduated from Decorah Institute, Decorah, Iowa. His parents intended him for the Lutheran ministry, but for the next two years Volstead taught school and read law in the Decorah office ~~office~~ of Cooley and Akens. Admitted to the bar, Volstead practiced in Lac qui Parle County, Minn., and in Grantsburg, Burnett County, Wis., before settling in Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minn., in 1886.

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In Granite Falls Volstead immediately entered politics as a Republican and served as Yellow Medicine county attorney from 1887-93 and 1895-1903, became a member and later president of the Granite Falls board of education, was city attorney, and from 1900-02 served as mayor. In Granite Falls he also met a teacher Helen Mary Osler ("Nellie") Gilruth (1868-1918), a native of Scotland and the daughter of James Gilruth, married her on Aug. 6, 1894, began attending the Congregational Church, and in 1895 fathered their only child Laura Ellen (Mrs. Carl Joys Lomen).

In 1902 the Seventh District elected Volstead to Congress, where he served from Mar. 4, 1903, until Mar. 3, 1923. A chewer of plug tobacco, Volstead was thin with a bushy moustache. For years he was

an unobtrusive, taciturn, and kindly congressional back bencher, but all the while he energetically and stubbornly guarded the interests of western Minnesota wheat farmers. Anti big city, big business, and big labor, Volstead supported much progressive legislation, insisted on fair play for his rural constituents, and, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands during his first ten years in Congress, championed the homesteader. Strenuously opposed to reciprocity for Canadian wheat, Volstead attacked millers and elevator men who wanted cheaper grain, railroadmen who wanted more freight, and newspapermen who wanted duty-free Canadian paper. Volstead's belief in competition and his hatred of monopolies led him to applaud the Hepburn Act (1906), but he demanded additional regulatory legislation; and though he supported the Mann Elkins Act (1910), he thought it did not sufficiently regulate railroad finances and he objected to its provision enabling a carrier to buy into a noncompeting carrier. He supported the Aldrich Vreeland Currency Act (1908) enabling banks temporarily to convert assets into bank notes, but he disagreed sharply with the 1912 report of its creature, the National Monetary Commission, which proposed a central bank.

In 1913 Volstead joined the Judiciary Committee as its ranking Republican, but the 1912 election ^{had} placed him in the minority and in opposition to the Wilson administration. He opposed the Underwood Tariff (1913) because it discriminated against the farmer; the Federal Reserve Act (1913) because it benefited large city banks; the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) because it legalized holding companies and exempted labor from practically every federal law; and the Webb Pomerene Act

(1918) for suppressing competition in export trade. Volstead, however, vigorously supported World War I measures, worked for a stringent espionage act including press censorship, backed Wilson's efforts to consolidate government bureaus, and characteristically advocated higher agricultural prices as the best way to increase crop production.

Although Volstead had become a teetotler shortly after arriving in Granite Falls and had consistently supported county, state, and national prohibition, he had "never made a prohibition speech" [Cong. Record, 66 Cong., 1 sess., 2296 (July 8, 1919)] before becoming chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1919 after passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Working alone, Volstead drafted a bill to enforce prohibition. He staunchly maintained that his bill differed materially from its antecedent, a bill by Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, that his bill was less drastic than the Wheeler bill or either the Ohio or New York statutes, and that amendments by the Judiciary Committee following public hearings and in the House and Senate following debate did not greatly change his bill. While permitting the sale of alcohol for industrial, medicinal, and sacramental purposes, the Volstead Act-- passed on October 28 over Wilson's veto--outlawed any beverage containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of alcohol (allowing near beer), provided for concurrent state and federal power over prohibition (not wishing to set aside more drastic state laws), included a search and seizure clause, and provided for injunctions against and the padlocking of establishments selling alcoholic beverages. For most Americans Volstead personified prohibition. Though reluctant, he was thrust into the limelight as a hero to the drys and the recipient of gibes, bitterness, and abuse

from the wets.

Although convinced that the Volstead Act was a good law and that prohibition was a good thing, Volstead was chagrined that connection with prohibition obscured his earlier and later contributions. He was particularly proud of writing the Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Act (1922), which enabled farmers to organize marketing and bargaining cooperatives on a capital stock basis. Designed to eliminate the middleman and make money for the farmer, the act exempted farm cooperatives from the antitrust laws and limited their profits. Volstead also supported woman suffrage, backed an antilynch law to destroy "this infernal institution of practically legalized murder" [*Ibid.*, 67 Cong., 2 sess., 1744 (Jan. 25, 1922)], and favored extending workmen's compensation laws to longshoremen.

By 1920 Volstead had trouble in his home district with the American Federation of Labor, wets, and in particular the Farmer-Labor movement. The Reverend O. J. Kvale, who claimed to be "drier than Volstead" [*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 21, 1947], ironically combined these diverse elements to defeat him in a bitter primary campaign but lost the Republican nomination for libelously charging that Volstead was an atheist. In the ensuing election, Kvale ran on the Farmer-Laborite ticket, but Volstead won. Two years later running as an Independent, Kvale again combined the opposition. Aided by low farm prices, he defeated Volstead.

Never one to seek publicity, Volstead became obscure after attending in Copenhagen the 1923 International Congress Against Alcohol. Spurning lucrative offers to write and lecture on prohibition--he

thought it unethical--he practiced law briefly in Granite Falls and from 1924 to 1931 played a minor role in St. Paul as legal adviser to the Northwest Prohibition Enforcement District (Minn., N. D., and western Wis.). Returning to Granite Falls, he practiced law--particularly probate cases--until 1941. Although he kept well informed on national issues, Volstead took little part in community affairs. In 1942 he refused to lead the losing fight against a local liquor store, and although in 1945 he thought the liquor situation was "bad and getting worse" [George L. Peterson, "Where is . . . Andrew J. Volstead," Sat. Ev. Post, 217 (June 23, 1945), 447], he preferred discussing the chances of world peace and the coming 1948 presidential election. A semi-invalid in his last years, Volstead died of a coronary occlusion in Granite Falls and was buried in the Granite Falls Cemetery.

[Volstead's papers are in the Minnesota Historical Society. In addition to the sources cited above, see Thomas Waldhart, "A Bio-Bibliography of Andrew Joseph [sic.] Volstead, 1860-1947, Lawyer, Congressman," mimeographed (Madison: University of Wisconsin Library School, May 7, 1963); Cong. Record, 1903-23; N. Y. Times, 1913-47; Nat. Cyc. of Am. Biog., 41, 520-21; Bio. Dir. of the Am. Cong. (1961); Henry F. Pringle, "Obscure Mr. Volstead," World's Work, 58 (July, 1929), 82-83, 120, 122; Carol L. James, "Andrew J. Volstead--a Patron of Co-ops," Midland Cooperator (Superior, Wis., Jan. 11, 1971); Theodore Christianson, Minnesota; The Land of Sky-Tinted Waters; A History of the State and Its People (1935), 4, 9-11.]

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time Law Or

Here's Man Whose
Bill Made U.S. Dry



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD.

Copyright by International.

Andrew J. Volstead, Republican representative from the Eighth district of Minnesota is the father of

a waiver of the manifest disabilities.

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Bonaparte,

Secretary.

Hon. Knute Nelson, U.S.S.,

Alexandria, Minn.

such a contest and threw his whole soul into it. It was this characteristic of the man that made him the idol of people everywhere. His life is an inspiration and I believe that as the years go by he will grow in the estimation of the people.

In this age when every change is called a reform and every noisy agitator is heralded as a prophet, the good old Scriptural injunction "Prove all and hold fast to that which is good" may be read and reread with profit. It is an honor to be a citizen of this great republic, but that honor places upon us great responsibility. I want to appeal to you for your earnest and active interest in your public as well as your private duties. At no period of our history have greater problems confronted this nation than at this time. Upon you and upon others of the coming generation will rest in a large measure the duty of solving these problems. Let the patriotic devotion that inspired those who fought here fifty-eight years ago animate you to an aggressive fight for the right. I am sure the memories and associations of this school and of this battlefield will inspire you in such a fight.