



Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit

www.mnhs.org/copyright.

Echo, Minnesota.
Jan. 28, 1922.

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

Dear Friend,

10,569
The time seems to have gone faster than we realize, and soon we are on the campaign of next summer. I should have written you before to thank you for what you did for my daughter, Bessie Martinson, in regards to her getting the post-office back for another term. I surely do appreciate it, and if at any time I can do you any favors I shall be "right on the spot" to do some fighting. Everything is quiet just now, and I do not know very much except what I have read in the papers where two or three names have been mentioned.

In regards to yourself, will you be in the field for another term, I would like to know so that we can be on the lookout.

Kindly let me hear from you. Everything you say will be strictly confidential.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Your friend,

Andrew Johnson

1922??

J. B. FOWLER

OFFICE TELEPHONE
VERMONT 7756

DEALER IN

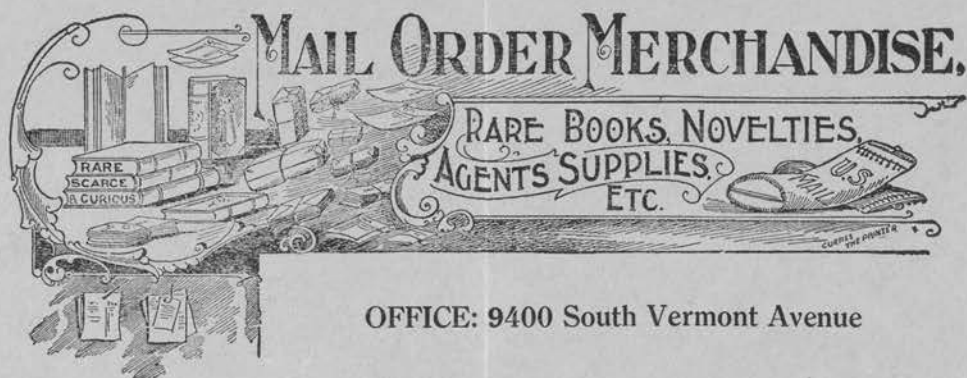
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

COTEX

The latest scientific discovery of a metal preservative.

RUST'S GREATEST ENEMY

A positive guarantee against oxidation for iron, steel, brass, nickel, bronze, copper and silver.



OFFICE: 9400 South Vermont Avenue

Los Angeles, Calif., 192

675101

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

My dear Congressman

I cannot refrain from writing you and congratulating you upon your continued success in your great conflict with the "Neb" forces.

California you know is inclined to be "Neb," and yet the grape growers are getting a great deal larger price for their grapes.

at Garate a sub station near here is located the Stolein Vineyard Co. the largest vineyard in the world, some 8000 A. under cultivation and planting more each year.

J. B. FOWLER

OFFICE TELEPHONE
VERMONT 7756

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

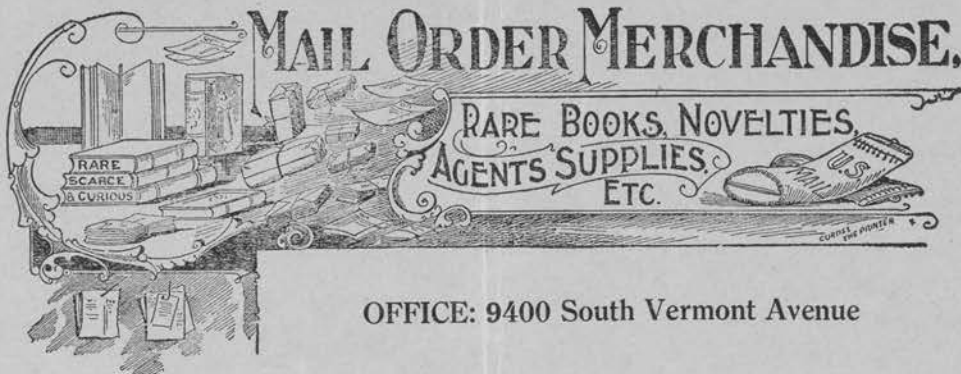
COTEX

The latest scientific discovery of a metal preservative.

RUST'S GREATEST ENEMY

A positive guarantee against oxidation for iron, steel, brass, nickel, bronze, copper and silver.

DEALER IN



Los Angeles, Calif., 192

You have done a grand and noble work
for your suffering humanity. My best
and kindest prayers that your
efforts may be crowned with still greater
success.

Grate souls should be very proud
of their Congressman, and I take this
means of showing you my appreciation

I am not the man you once
knew and should it happen that
I might be of service to you command
me.

Sincerely Yours

John W. Crandall

address

#1197 - N 106 St.

Los Angeles, Cal.

[1922?]

The Milan Standard

ANDREW BROMSTAD, PUB.
MILAN, MINN.

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

Dear Mr. Volstead:

10,569

When I wrote you on Feb. 20 relative to the talk heard at the Editorial convention in regard to your candidacy, my object was to inform you of what was going on. I have read carefully your reply dated Feb. 25, and I believe that your size-up of the situation is nearly correct. I don't think, however, that the stand taken by a number of newspaper men is due to dissatisfaction because service men have failed to be appointed postmasters, but because newspaper men happen to be personal friends of Mr. Christianson.

I enclose herewith an editorial clipped from The Standard relative to your candidacy for reelection.

I received some time ago my commission as postmaster, and I wish to thank you very much for your kindness in recommending me for reappointment.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Bromstad.

People interested in the political fortunes of other prospective candidates are trying to create the impression that Mr. Volstead cannot be re-elected to congress. The argument can be made to sound plausible enough, but we have been looking around a little bit and we are no longer impressed with it. Will a new candidate receive the active support of the anti-saloon league and the other "dry" forces of the district? These people have an interest in keeping Mr. Volstead in his present position as chairman of the judiciary committee. They are not going to take any chances of having that position pass into the hands of a "wet." They need Mr. Volstead to defend the law that bears his name against a propaganda growing more and more bitter and carrying signs of being backed by strong financial interests. Mr. Volstead is the author of much practical legislation in the interest of farmers, and that fact is becoming more and more recognized. When these things are taken into consideration, the question of Mr. Volstead's strength assumes a different aspect. In fact, it raises the question if he is not, after all, the strongest candidate that can be put in nomination at the present time by the republican party.

January 27, 1922.

Mr. William A. Countryman,
The Logan, Iowa Circle,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 19th instant addressed to Mr. Preus was referred to me.

I wish it were possible to arrange a hearing on the subject to which your petition relates. I regret to advise you, however, that there is no bill pending before the committee to change the method of electing the President. As you no doubt know, the pressure of business is such that it would be impossible to arrange for a hearing on a petition when there is no bill before the House on the subject to which the petition relates.

I may say that my understanding is that Senator Norris has such a bill before the Senate. This may be before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and if that is true no doubt hearings may be arranged by that committee.

Very truly yours,

9/ With Mr Pepper in the Senate
I think we are comparatively
safe, with you & our wheels
on the firing line we ought to
have a great victorious year
in 1922. I want to thank you
now for all you have done
for our cause. Your work
has been glorious, and we
are overwhelmingly indebted
to you. You notice Mr
Oakley says all your sup-
porters are "at home in
both elements". I am one
of you followed, but I
should like Mr Oakley to give me

\$1000. for my drink offered to
me that I did not take.
I shined like a very rich
woman. Will you write me a little
outline of how to overcome
in regard to your not being a
convinced; also your ideas of
requiring the enforcement of
total Civil Service examina-
tions? My idea is simply to get
the job to absolutely dry
men in perfect sympathy
with the Prohibition Cause.
Thanking you once more for
all your good work, & with
best wishes for your success,
I am, Faithfully
yours,
Walter Anderson Dayman.
(and Joseph M.)
Chairman Pa. Com. for
Opposition to Prohibition.

found in 1922 clipping files
referred to in 1965

[9223]

REFERENCE TO HOUSE DEBATE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE
FROM JULY 8th TO JULY 21st.

CONCURRENT POWER -Steele- CURRIE'S SPEECH	Pages 2565-66-67 Pages 2567-68-69-70-71	Congressional Record July 10th.
BEER -2 ³⁰ / ₄ %	Pages 2697-99-2700-1-2-3 3058	July 14 - 19th
EFFECT ON TAXATION -Moore-	Pages 2583-2600-2601	July 11th
DEWALT AGAINST BILL	Pages 2589-2590	July 11th
JURY TRIAL	Pages 2926-27-30-31-32- 33-34-35-36 3061-62	July 17 - 19th
DEFINITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.-Judge Follack-	Page 3013	July 19th
DEFENDANT UNDER BOND NOT TO VIOLATE LAW	Pages 3108-9-3110	July 21st
PRESCRIBING LIQUOR	Pages 3020-31-22-23-24	July 19th
WAR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE	Pages 2690 to 2697	July 14th
EXTRACTS	Pages 3008-9-10-11-12	July 19th
SEARCH AND SEIZURE " " "	Pages 3047-48-49-50-51 Pell's speech, Pg.2637	July 19, Jul.12
POSSESSION IN HOME POSSESSION	Pages 3018-19-20 Pages 3112-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21	July 19th & July 21st.
VOLSTEAD'S SPEECH	Pages 3465-3469	July 9th
PROHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA, "	2635-2597	July 11th,12th.
HUSTEAD'S SPEECH - PERCENT OF ALCOHOL	Pages 2803-2804	July 15th
SACRAMENTAL USE OF WINE	Pages 3123-24	July 21st
GALLAVAN'S SPEECH AGAINST BILL	2415-16	
KAHN'S SPEECH ABOUT WASH.	Pages 2629	July 12th
BURKE'S SPEECH -LAW AND ORDER-	2635	July 12th
SUMNER'S SPEECH, GIVING FACTS	2639	July 12th
RANDALL'S SPEECH ABOUT RESULTS IN ST LOUIS	Page 2639	July 12th
UPSHAW'S SPEECH	Pages 2647-2651	July 12th
PROHIBITION IN W.VA.	Pages 2590-91	July 11th

Pages 2690 to 2697 cover various amendments designed to repeal or amend war prohibition and were ruled out on points of order.

INDEX.

ANTI ADVERTISING	35, 91, 98, 114, 151, 174, 187, 200, 274, 364, 394, 526, 577, 685, 716.
ANTI SHIPPING	83, 92, 100, 134, 164, 340, 349, 354, 507, 569, 674, 724, 751, 800.
APPLICATION FOR	176, 194, 302, 777, 788.
ATTORNEYS FEES.	246, 404, 775
BOND	210, 305, 400, 500.
BONE DRY	175, 205, 632.
BOOTLEGGER	98, 114, 393, 505, 605, 619, 784, 806.
CIVIL ACTION	224, 312, 319, 411, 424, 496, 611, 623, 735.
CLUBS	152, 218, 300, 395, 476, 497, 539, 613, 631, 721, 752, 786, 812.
COLLECTION ON ILLEGAL SALES.	228.
COMMISSIONER	316, 428, 583, 600, 673, 721, 812.
CONSTITUTION	47 to 52.
DEFINITION, LIQUOR	29, 53, 73, 77, 99, 144, 157, 193, 204, 246, 299, 272, 380, 572, 380, 572, 393, 430, 575, 673, 691, 704, 738, 783, 805.
DISPOSITION OF LIQUOR	764.
DRINK	728.
DRUGGIST RECORD	33, 80, 122, 194, 214, 302, 339, 390, 398, 486, 583, 565, 585, 708.
DWELLING NOT SEARCHED,	277, 308.
EVASION	35, 231, 246, 497, 609, 734, 753, 778.
EVIDENCE	122, 162, 229, 283, 386, 423, 498, 615, 720, 760, 786.
EXCEPTIONS	300
EXPARTE EXAMINATION,	309 - 346, 405, 549.
FORFEITURE OF LEASE,	159, 229, 679.
GENERAL REPUTATION,	407, 625.
HINDERING OFFICER	602.
IMUNITY	160, 172, 203, 348, 386, 409, 423, 487, 735, 781, 787.
INDICTMENTS, SUFFICIENCY OF	
INJUNCTION	25, 37, 59, 104, 158, 200, 219, 228, 247, 288, 379, 402, 495, 543, 561, 605, 625, 768, 813.
JOINER OF COURTS	73, 228, 409, 686
JUDGMENTS LIEN	224, 384, 552, 615.

INDEX (Cont.)

LABELING 102,118,183,198,246,287,357,397,225,310,480,
511,791,675,598,570,534.

LABEL 276

LIQUOR NOT REPLEVIABLE - 281,384,546,680.

LIQUORS DESTROYED - 278,545,682,731.

MEDICINAL PURPOSES - 80,100,120,195,401,466,538,564,594,
686,711,733,785.

NEAR BEER 271,476.

NUISANCE 25,36,68,103,104,114,158,199,207,219,320,379,
381,402,494,567,579,605,624,626,678,761,783.

OFFICER NEGLECTING TO DO DUTY - 614.

OFFICERS DUTY 119,202,230,237,246,384,314,345,384,410,426,490,
493,572,529,534,546,575,613,321,674,689,728,755,792.

ORGANIZATION MAY EMPLOY - 390,411,584,615,787,814.

OUSTER 124,204,314,388,410,527,626,283,736.

OFFICER DISPOSING OF LIQUOR ILLEGALLY FOUND - 387.

OFFICER MAKING AGREEMENTS ETC.- 387.

OWNER LIABLE 404,425,502.

PROPERTY RIGHTS - 26,61,99,101,122,163,180,187,248,392,429,686.

PATENT MEDICINES 242,743.

PAY FORCING FOR DRINK - 246.

PERMIT PHARMACIST - 20,114,182,194,207,241,203,399,419,482,533,
579,632,712,789,797.

PERMITTED PURPOSES 97,197,208,338,352,482,563,570,589,618,707.

PENALTY FOR CONTEMPT - 607,813.

PUBLIC DRINKING - 71,248,279,394,609,685,724.

POSSESSION. 23,97,182,205,315,395,407,505,525,530,539,673,727,793.

UNRECEIVED TRANSPORTATION - 10,21,30,117,183,226,249,286,311,289,386,
481,540,569,685,724,765.

REVOKE PERMIT OF DRUGGIST - 591

COLLECTION OF LIQUOR B/L. -471,611,717.

BEFORE SEIZE, WITHOUT WARRANT -383,683,275.

A PROPHECY

Good by Andrew your a gonner,
Sure were mighty glad to see you go;
You'll have plenty time to hold the corner,
For for re-election you stand no show;
You raised enough hell while getting money,
from the Wayne B.Wheeler crowd:
Good by Andrew your a gonner,
You just watch the nation laugh aloud.

INTERNATIONAL LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION,
Incorporated.

We have the largest sucker list
in America.

1922
We have Doctors, Lawyers and
Preachers; Shysters from
Every class of society, on
Our pay-roll.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

If you will elect a Congress that will repeal the Valstead Act, and permit us legally to manufacture and sell light wine and beer, not in saloons, but in our own homes, containing only enough alcoholic poison to slowly paralyze us; we promise upon our words of honor, to commit no more crimes.

(Incidentally this will give our children an opportunity to acquire a "personal liberty" taste.)

Give us light wine and beer by the gallon and case, in our homes, even if only on a doctors' prescription, and we will solemnly swear that we will not buy, sell, or drink anymore wood alcohol bootleg whisky, which is now, on account of its deadly effects, so rapidly depleting our ranks.

You are well aware that each individual souze on wood alcohol, no matter how skilfully diluted, means from one to five hundred dollars to the undertaker, and a dead loss of a vote for "Personal Liberty."

If you will allow us to dictate the laws of the Unites States, to our liking, we will solemnly promise to make these laws so no criminal need violate them in plying his profession or trade, no matter how nefarious.

For further particulars we respectfully refer you to the arguments used in support of our cause in the advertisements of the "Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Incorporated Washington, D. C."

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF GUNMEN.

UNITED STATES HOLDUP MEN.

BANK ROBBERS ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

SHOPLIFTERS AND PICKPOCKETS.

PORCH CLIMBERS.

GAMBLER'S RING.

POLITICAL GRAFTERS.

DOPE SMUGGLERS.

BOOTLEGGERS INTERNATIONAL
COMBINE; and Allied criminals
of all classes.

Signed:

Lolo Lissinski,

General Secretary U.S.A.

Detroit, Mich.

c 1932?1

Read this careful you see
with you Grafters Crook
and indirect Murderer
what you have done to
the Nation and you expect
to go to Heaven you are
go to Hell to the Devil

DOOM OF DRY LAWS IS PREDICTED HERE

Volsteadism Being Crushed
by Common Sense, Com-
ment on Referendum

America "Safe for Hypo-
crisy," Say Soldiers Re-
turned From Battle Fronts

"Volsteadism is being crushed rapidly under the weight of American common-sense. Business and manufacturing interests are seeing the folly of the Volstead act, and more than two years of so-called prohibition has brought home to employers of labor that the workingman is not more efficient under this fraudulent dry era."

The comments are from Charles S. Wood, executive chairman of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and follow the announcement of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that 78 per cent. of its members are in favor of amending the Volstead law to permit the sale of light wines and beer. Only 22 per cent. of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce, the referendum showed, is in favor of the present restrictions and the fixation by Congress of the one-half-of-one-per-cent. limit as the intoxicating "dead line."

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is one of the latest organizations composed of business leaders, manufacturers and professional men of all kinds to register disfavor with the present restrictions.

"The result of the Chamber of Commerce referendum," said Mr. Wood, "constitutes an excellent barometer of changing sentiment among manufacturers and business men all over the country."

N. J. Would Amend Act

"A poll just completed of New Jersey manufacturers also shows a large majority in favor of amending the Volstead act."

"It will be remembered that when the Eighteenth Amendment hung in the balance the greatest employers of labor contributed liberally to the cause of taking beer away from the workman for his own good. Having laid in a private stock of considerable magnitude, these employers of labor faced the prospect of dry and sober years for employees with tremendous enthusiasm. They were sold on the fallacy that prohibition would make employees work harder with resultant larger profits for the employer."

"But the employers convinced themselves that their attitude was entirely benevolent. From the start, the workmen didn't like it; they failed to appreciate the anxiety for their welfare which prevented them from buying a cool, refreshing class of beer after the day's work. The conviction grew upon them that something had happened to that brand of freedom supposed to be typically American."

"Resentment was born, and this resentment has been growing ever since, creating a serious labor unrest throughout the Nation. Reports from the various industrial sections show conclusively that there is a great falling off in interest on the part of employees. They are sore deep down, and thoroughly disgusted with conditions. The field is ripe for unscrupulous labor agitators; strikes are prevalent and the outlook is not pleasant to contemplate."

"A Fatal Mistake"

"The labor efficiency promised by the prohibition fanatics has not materialized; manufacturers are beginning to feel that the adoption of this drastic prohibition law was a most fatal mistake. But the outlook is hopeful because they are now showing a disposition to try and undo this mistake. I feel that they will make their powerful influence felt in the fall elections. Volsteadism is being crushed rapidly under the weight of American common sense."

In commenting upon Representative Edmonds' amendment to the Ship Subsidy bill, which provides that entry of all American ports will be barred to all ships of foreign registry upon which foreign liquor is sold, Mr. Wood said: "If this amendment is passed and becomes a law it will mean that the captain of any foreign ship arriving in port with liquor will be subject to arrest. It will make no difference whether the liquor has been sealed and properly stored after the ships have come with-

Prussianizing a Free People

"Storms of applause and cheers," we are told, greeted the address of Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, before the convention of the New Jersey State Bar Association at Atlantic City on Saturday. It is gratifying that the views he set forth should have been so cordially endorsed, for they are eminently sane and sound, and it was never more important to impress them upon the public. His statement of present conditions is well within the bounds of reason. "We are now for the first time," he said, "faced by an openly avowed and insistent demand for the immediate abandonment of the fundamental principles of liberty." Who, recalling the laws that have been passed and the laws that are being urged, can doubt it?

Although the Volstead act is perhaps the most flagrant example of the new tyranny, it is by no means the only one. The discussion of its details is, as Senator Stanley suggests, comparatively unimportant. The root of the evil lies in its sumptuary character, for here is a complete revolution in Federal policy. "Whenever, by amendment or otherwise," the Senator points out, "you make a centralized government, not the citizen, the source and repository of all power, you will not have amended, you will have abolished, the Constitution of the United States; you will have inverted the whole system upon which, for a thousand years, the structure of Anglo-Saxon liberty has rested." This is no exaggeration. The enforcement of the Volstead act, and of others that will follow if we remain supine, rests upon the denial of the very principles of the common law as expressed in the Bill of Rights.

What is it but Prussianizing America, as Senator Stanley asserts, to permit the State to regulate a man's dress, diet, speech, domestic relations and industrial activities? The doctrine is in truth "as old as despotism"—the despotism against which a free America was a protest. Why did we fight Prussianism across the seas only to impose it at home? The good of the community is a plausible phrase, but it will never be obtained by the sacrifice of individual liberty. A little abuse of freedom here and there is better than slavery. Righteousness compelled by law is never a converting force, and virtue cannot be created by an absence of temptation.

We have in truth started upon a road which is leading us away from the fundamental principles, not only of Anglo-Saxon law and justice, but also of the higher civilization which the race has struggled from the dawn of history to win. Water cannot rise above its source, and a nation cannot be superior to its citizens. The sturdy self-reliance to which America owes all she is was not nourished on the repression of individual liberty and initiative.

private stock of companies. In addition, these employers of labor faced the prospect of dry and sober years for employees with tremendous enthusiasm. They were held on the fallacy that prohibition would make employees work harder with resultant larger profits for the employer.

"But the employers convinced themselves that their attitude was entirely benevolent. From the start, the workmen didn't like it; they failed to appreciate the anxiety for their welfare which prevented them from buying a cool, refreshing class of beer after the day's work. The conviction grew upon them that something had happened to that brand of freedom supposed to be typically American.

"Resentment was born, and this resentment has been growing ever since, creating a serious labor unrest throughout the Nation. Reports from the various industrial sections show conclusively that there is a great falling off in interest on the part of employees. They are sore deep down, and thoroughly disgusted with conditions. The field is ripe for unscrupulous labor agitators; strikes are prevalent and the outlook is not pleasant to contemplate.

"A Fatal Mistake"

"The labor efficiency promised by the prohibition fanatics has not materialized; manufacturers are beginning to feel that the adoption of this drastic prohibition law was a most fatal mistake. But the outlook is hopeful because they are now showing a disposition to try and undo this mistake. I feel that they will make their powerful influence felt in the fall elections. Volsteadism is being crushed rapidly under the weight of American common sense."

In commenting upon Representative Edmonds' amendment to the Ship Subsidy bill, which provides that entry of all American ports will be barred to all ships of foreign registry upon which foreign liquor is sold, Mr. Wood said:

"If this amendment is passed and becomes a law it will mean that the captain of any foreign ship arriving in port with liquor will be subject to arrest. It will make no difference whether the liquor has been sealed and properly stored after the ships have come within the three-mile limit.

"We now learn that the beer being sold on Shipping Board steamers is German beer. In other words, the United States Government has become a purveyor of great quantities of German beer.

"More than two million Americans went overseas and gave the best in them to keep the world safe for democracy, and when they returned they found that America had been kept good and safe for hypocrisy. The rich man can take a trip on Shipping Board liners and quaff fine German beer, but the working man of America must remain at home and dip his parched tongue in sickening near-beer and other concoctions which make for diabetes and other ills that boom the casket industry."

File

1922

New York

Hon A J Volstead
Judiciary Committee

Dear Sir, "Good Morning." How is the fee hunter,
"Plenty game at Washington." Must be, when
like Old Joe Cannon, you become millionaire in
a few years. Conscienceless objector goes to
jail. "Does the public little harm." You gentlemen
protect the profiteers, grafters & cheats of the
public funds. Cover up your friend Daugherty
dirty work. "No doubt to your financial
benefit."

It is setting to be a sad state
of affairs when the public as a whole, has lost
all respect and confidence in the honesty
of purpose, of their law makers

na

The people fired out that Hypocritical Egotistical
Conventionalist, ^{Wilson} "Put in the Gop." Harding is
a very pleasant handshaker - Mellon - Dougherty
& Hughes are the Government.

In 1924. We will have to clean out
a lot more of the burn - Ha! Ha!!
A little tough - Folks are beginning to
discriminate Robert La Follette - Who has
been kicked all over the lot by Wilson
and Harding administration - Gets as
a Republican tremendous popular - At the
Old Line (More Back) Republicans - Got the
hook. Largely due to the women voters
When once they get warmed up to the
job - of Public office. Will make some of the
men look like ten Cents I. J. C. Bear.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Representative Folstead,
Member of Congress,
Minnesota
Washington
D.C.

Dear Friend Jan. 1922
Just a few lines;

I told you in my last letter
about Election of Buffalo,

The Mayor called for a
vote on Beer It never got a
vote another Victory for you.

Keep strong My Friend do
not relax
Friend

letter soon

write

Jan. 1922

Confidential
Immediate



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Congressman Volstead
Member House Judiciary Com.
Washington
D.C.
In re
Morris Late Atty, D.C.

A leading N.Y. Rep. says "one is lost
in administration. When the complete
the nerve and gall that enables Monro
Cate after to hang on to a cabinet
position that discredits the Natl.
Administration and discredits every well
master of the Rep. party and the country.
His magnificent cabinet officers has been
accurately described as a small brown,
hair trigger mottled, discredited
machine politician, a sort of a hangover
from political conditions of a past age.
I myself is only faintly say that no one
has ever accused him of being a lawyer or
my N.Y. and N.Y. 4/17

Jan. 1932

Prohibition

Huron, S. D. - In commenting upon beer being released as medicine
Mr. ^{R.D.} Richards made the following statement to-day:

"The action of the Treasury Department permitting Physicians to prescribe beer in case lots seems a subterfuge in interest of government revenue and commercialism. It seems ridiculous to go via a Doctors office for a case of beer.

"Individual responsibility in personal character can not be builded through a Doctor's prescription. Political sectarianism has deserted the gospel and has fallen back on the police power in advocating bone dry prohibition. The citizen is entitled to his moral liberty under law and order and nothing short of that will ever satisfy the citizen. The public is now in the moral jail by bone dry prohibition.

"The quicker the government repudiates fanaticism and standardizes the citizenship to legal responsibility in personal conduct the sooner the liquor question and all moral questions will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, as far as state government and law and order can do so. Prohibition of the saloon to effect clean public environment is right. Prohibition of moral liberty in use of wine is fundamentally wrong and un-Christian and un-American."

HAROLD G. LEE.

The Medical Program

Of the Medical Organization of Washington County, Pennsylvania

Published Monthly by the Washington County Medical Society

In the interest of the Medical Profession

Address all communications to the secretary, Lock Box 266, Claysville, Pa.
Chartiers phone 30.

Entered as second class matter, August 27, 1918, at the Postoffice in Claysville, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1873.

Vol. XV. No. 1. Claysville, Pa., Jan. 1, 1922. 50 cents a year

Washington County Medical Society's Next Meeting
at Washington, Pa., January 10, 1922.

Officers

President	Dr. Edgar M. Hazlett
Vice President	Dr. A. N. Booth
Secretary-Treasurer	Dr. C. C. Cracraft
Censors	Dr. R. E. Conner
	Dr. J. N. Sprowls
	Dr. B. A. Emery
Reporter to State Society	Dr. C. C. Cracraft
Librarian	Dr. R. A. Stewart
District Censor	Dr. J. W. Hunter
Committee on Public Policy and Legislation—	
	Dr. G. B. Woods,
	Dr. W. D. Martin,
	Dr. A. E. Thompson

The Washington County Medical Society meets at 2 p. m. the second Tuesday of the month. Armory, West Maiden Street, Washington, Pa.

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania meets at Scranton, Pa., October, 2-5, 1922.

Next annual session American Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo., May 22-26, 1922.

The next regular meeting of the Washington County Medical Society will held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1921, in the new Armory Building, Washington, Pa., at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

BUSINESS PROGRAM

Reading of minutes of the last meeting
Reading of correspondence
Propositions for membership
Reports of committees
Unfinished business
New business
Anything for the good of the Society
Roll call of members

Scientific Program.

Air Embolism, Report of a Case Dr. J. N. Sprowls
Laryngeal Diphtheria Dr. J. B. McMurray

We start the new year with papers by our members and from the titles of the papers we expect something worth while. Laryngeal Diphtheria is a very dangerous condition and sufficiently common that we should be familiar with its diagnosis and treatment. Air Embolism on the other hand is so rare that we are apt to fall into the erroneous way of thinking we will never see a case. Come and hear these papers. The editor has heard one of them and knows it is good and the other will be likewise. It is somewhat discouraging to spend a lot of time in preparing a paper and then have only a handful to hear it. So make up your minds to come, not to be entertained, but to help make your society the best in the state.

The December Meeting

This was a good meeting, attendance only average. The paper of Dr. Seiber was of a high order of merit. Dr. Seiber is a clear, accurate and convincing speaker. He knows his subject and can tell what he knows.

Dr. Lorenz Is Quoted as Saying.

"American orthopedic surgeons are the most skilled in the world. They have made vast improvements since I was in America twenty years ago and can do all I can do. The public ought to know this. I cheerfully testify to this fact. Many of those who have come to me for operation might have been successfully treated by these American surgeons, had they been consulted. I cannot understand popular ignorance of their large skill."

The man who never failed or made a mistake is yet to be born.

Is We Is or Is We Aint?

The above is suggested by the amendment to the Volstead act recently passed by congress and signed by the President.

Prefaratory to the following remarks the writer would say that he does not prescribe any intoxicating liquors in any form and has no use for them in his practice and has no faith in their therapeutic efficacy and believes the world would be better off without them. The use or non use of beer as a medicine is beside the question, but when laymen presume to tell doctors what they can or cannot prescribe in treatment, as is done in the Volstead amendment when it specifically says that doctors shall not prescribe beer the restriction becomes one of vast importance and is far reaching in its effects on the medical profession.

When laymen, who could not give the dosage, physiological action or therapeutic of the simplest drug or medicine, presume to dictate to the doctors what they can or cannot prescribe in treatment and by law proceed to fetter their freedom of action in selecting the remedy or remedies that in their judgment are best suited to the case under treatment it is time for us to call a halt.

In the amendment to the Volstead act the government sets up the principle that it has right to interdict the use of an agent which a doctor may wish to use in his practice.

The mere forbidding of the prescribing of beer as beer is of itself of little significance. It is the assertion of the right to forbid the use of any agent that is important. If the assertion of this principle is allowed to go unchallenged there is no telling to what extent it may be devel-

oped. Some ignorant fanatics will attempt to forbid the use, say of calomel, for fear some one may be injured thereby by being salivated. The use of bichloride of mercury may be interdicted because some persons have used it with suicidal intent or by accident been poisoned. And if it can go this far what is to be expected from freak legislation? From the interdiction of therapeutic agents it is but a step to the standardization of treatment, both medical and surgical, and then there will be an end of advancement in our profession. Rules may be laid down for the treatment of all disease. A certain therapy for certain diseases. Surgery will be standardized, operations will be performed according to fixed rules and reports made to those in authority, probably to persons who could not tell the difference between normal and inflamed tissue or differentiate a leukocyte from a tadpole.

The profession is alive to the dangers of compulsory health insurance, but here is a graver and more subtle menace, namely the assertion by the layman that he has the power to abridge the rights of the physician to use whatever remedy appears to him best in any given case.

Greetings.

The seasons greetings and all good wishes for the members of the Washington County Medical Society for the coming year. From your

SECRETARY.

There once was a handsome young Dr
Who courted a lady named Pr
But one day he swore
He would do so no more
What he said, it was plain, greatly shr.

Concerning Dues.

There are a few members who have not paid dues for 1922. Below we print a list of those who have paid. Go thou and do likewise. Make the secretary's work a little lighter by sending your check promptly and thus relieve him of the necessity of sending you a statement, also save a little for your society at the same time. It is to the best interests of your society, as well as your own, at the same time, to pay your dues at once. Remember, if they are not paid by March 28th, so that the secretary can forward the state dues to the state secretary by March 31, 1922, you will be deprived of participation in the benefits of the Medical Defence Fund. Malpractice suits are increasing in frequency and it is well to look after our defences. A defence by the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania is well worth looking after. We warned you in December, we are warning you in January, the third will be made in February and the fourth in March. Now don't say "I did not know," or "You never told me."

Here is the list of those who have paid for 1922. The names are in the order in which they appear in the receipt books:

Drs. Chas. L. Harsha, G. B. Dunkle, R. S. Stewart, L. D. Sargent, E. M. Hazlett, B. A. Emery, R. E. Conner, O. F. McKittrick, David Beveredge, A. O. Hindman, J. F. Donehoo, D. D. Haines, C. C. Cracraft, L. W. Hoon.

If what we see is doubtful, how can we believe what is spoken behind the back?
—Kung Futsze.

Contains 50% creosote. An agreeable form of creosote medication. Of value in bronchitis, especially the bronchitis associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, and in gastro-intestinal infections. Samples and literature supplied upon request.

Calcreose

THE MALTBE CHEMICAL CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

to be efficient must possess three essential qualities—Purity, Accuracy and Reliability.

ZEMMER PRODUCTS

fulfill all these ideal conditions. We guarantee every item—our prices are right and we solicit your patronage. Our catalogue on request

The Zemmer Company
Manufacturing Chemists to Medical Profession
FORBES FIELD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Surgical Instruments.

Aseptic Furniture
Orthopedic Appliances
Artificial Limbs
Abdominal Supporters
Trusses

Prompt Service

Feick Brothers Co.,
809 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Melby, Minnesota, Jan. 2nd, 1922

After reading the President's message to Congress wherein he especially recommends an uplift and immediate help for the for the Agricultural districts: which in part follows: No one can dispute that we can not live without the farmer and that he should be given a fair return for his labor and that the Government should give a guarantee that the "Farmers labor should not be in vain". These are very fine words if put into actual practice. The President knows that the agricultural enterprises are the fundamental grounds for all welfare of the nation. If the farmers loose their buying power how can the manufacturer expect to sell all the different kinds of good that they are making. We are just beginning to feel the results from the last two years depression amongst the farmers.

The President recommends co-operation; I think that the government is the best source of co-operation for the farmer.

" Stop the Fluxation"

10,569
How could that be done; there is two ways, first the government could build elevators in all the large terminals like Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago and many other cities where there is a grain center, and when grain comes in more than the millers could use the government should buy the grain and put same in the elevators instead of letting the speculators getting hold of same. By doing this it would tend to make a better market. The government should hold the surplus of the food stuffs instead of the speculators. We have a gold reserve in Washington D. C. Why not the government have a wheat reserve as a standard just as well as a gold standard. It may be that in the future a wheat standard would be better than a gold standard, as for the future, of course, we do not know.

"How to stop Fluxation"

The government should have some reliable man investigating the crop condition. Not such men as have been touring the wheat states for their own selfish interests, but a man that has tilled the soil and been a farmer himself to investigate when the grain is growing. He will know better what the crop will bring to the acre, and then report same to the government at the earliest possible time, and in turn the government should appoint a committee representing the producers and consumers. This committee should meet the last part of July in each year and a definite price could be fixed according the crop.

Farmers labor in Vain

I have been farming since 1884 when I purchased a $\frac{1}{4}$ section in Douglas county (Knut Nelson's home county) and later years have added some to this. I have always liked farming and have been quite well paid for my efforts, except the last two years when the farm did not pay for the labor and expenses, and I am well acquainted with the farmers of Douglas County, and I have talked with many people from the Dakotas and they all have the same story to tell. It is a pity to see the condition that really exists among the farmers of the N. W. and lots of them have said that they are going try it one more year and then quit. If you were here and could hear and see things as they really are you would not rest until you could work out some solution of this very critical problem.

Yours very truly

H. N. Palmquist
H. N. Palmquist,
Melby, Minnesota.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

WAYNE B. WHEELER

GENERAL COUNSEL AND LEGISLATIVE SUPERINTENDENT

30 BLISS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD B. DUNFORD
ASSISTANT

TELEPHONES

OFFICE—LINCOLN 2442

LINCOLN 1542

RESIDENCE—COLUMBIA 6960

January the 3rd

1922

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I am enclosing some belated letters
of greeting and appreciation, which are none the
less sincere because they reach you a little
later than the others.

Yours very cordially,

Wayne B. Wheeler

WBW-LL.
Enclosed -

101569

Prohib

January 3, 1922.

Mr. George J. Cole,
1010 Court Street,
Utica, New York.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of the 28th ultimo with reference to the purchase of Bahama Islands by the United States.

I thank you for writing me your views in this matter. I may say that any steps in that direction would no doubt be initiated by the State Department, although I think it is very unlikely that Congress would consider the acquisition of these islands.

Very truly yours,

reply: 1922, Jan 4. Volstead to Wheeler

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

WAYNE B. WHEELER

GENERAL COUNSEL AND LEGISLATIVE SUPERINTENDENT

30 BLISS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD B. DUNFORD
ASSISTANT

TELEPHONES

OFFICE—LINCOLN 2442

LINCOLN 1542

RESIDENCE—COLUMBIA 6960

January the 3rd,

1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our brief on the anti-beer bill. I think it is beer proof. I wish you would look it over and give me any suggestions you have on it. Three cases are pending and we have this brief before the courts. I do not know whether the district attorneys have presented the case as strongly in oral argument as they should, but I think it was well presented.

I am not sure whether there is any way to get this printed or not. If there is, it would be of considerable value to us in getting it into the hands of our friends who will be defending the law and other legislation relating to non-beverage liquors.

Yours cordially,

W B Wheeler

WBW-LC

Sent-

reply to: 1922, Jan. 3. Wheeler to Wheeler

January 4, 1922.

Hon. W. B. Wheeler,
30 Bliss Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I am in receipt of yours of the 3rd instant inclosing copy of brief in reference to the constitutionality of the anti-beer bill. From the hasty examination that I have been able to give it I should judge that it is a very comprehensive presentation of the subject.

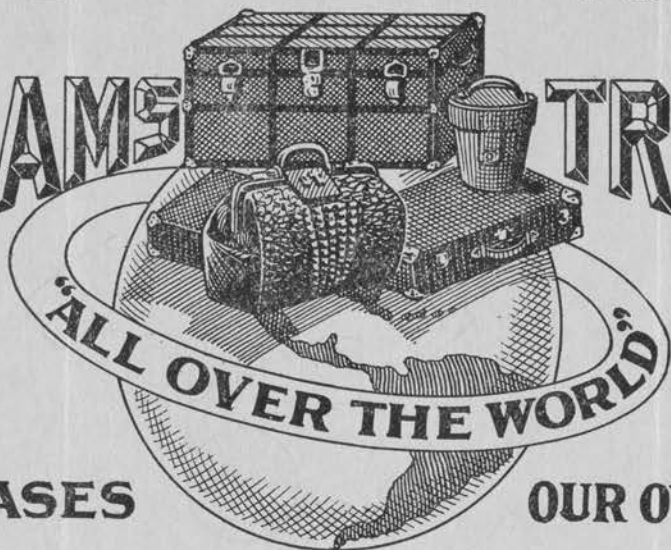
It would be difficult to secure permission to have this inserted in the Congressional Record because it is too long. It is possible that in the event a hearing is had on any phase of the prohibition matter we might include it in such hearing. If it is printed in that way, of course it could be franked the same as if printed in the Congressional Record. I will be glad to talk it over with you later on.

Very truly yours,

80 L STREET, N. E.

PHONE FRANKLIN 4856

TOPHAMS TRUNKS



**BAGS
& SUIT CASES**

**MADE IN
OUR OWN FACTORY**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1922.

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

My Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I am inclosing you the letter written by one of our people who is very active in secular league matters in this city. This organization meets on Sunday afternoons, largely for the purpose of destructive criticism, and oposition to matters of legislation enacted by Congress. Perhaps you have seen this clipping in today's Washington Herald, if not I wanted you to notice the character of the charge he makes against our legislators, enacting good laws which the people have, many times over, sanctioned by increasing majorities.

It does seem that there ought to be some way by which these people, making such charges could be brought before a congressional committee to be made to either make good such charges or to publically retract them. Thanking you in behalf of your splendid accomplishments for the good of our nation and our city as well, I am,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

Washington Topham

WT/EH

Open Court Letters to The Herald

Other People's Views on Current Events

Argues for Moderation.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

When the prohibitionist learns "to think straight" he will realize that half his words are wasted on conceded points. It is not in dispute that the requisite majority of legislatures ratified the eighteenth amendment. What is denied is that this juggling with parties and legislators, without a referendum on this issue alone, expresses the view of the majority. The point, however, is immaterial.

The prohibitionist is a great prophet with sublime faith. Undazzled he can see the glowing glories of his system if we just "give it a little time," and allow it to kill off those with the drinking habit by driving them to narcotics, bay rum, vanilla extract, denatured alcohol, villainous medical compounds, bootleg whisky with its unextracted fusel oil, etc.; but he is blind to the fact that seventy-one years of trial in the State of Maine has left it in a worse condition than it ever was before. I would be reconciled to this killing off if it would only reach the propagandists and legislators who voted for it with whisky on their breath; but they are too "slick." They used to tell us that the failure of prohibition was due to the fact that the law was not national; now that they have their law and failure is intensified, they attribute it to an unconverted world, and keep asking for "a little more time." For thousands of generations the drinking habit has been stereotyped in flesh, and they expect to eradicate it in a few short decades. Banish the saloon and we will all be temperate. It was not the saloon that made the American Indian a natural toper, for they had none. When the white man came they grew frenzied with a desire for his "fire-water," and gave the ponies from under them and the blankets from their backs to obtain it. Had we not prohibited its sale to them they would have been exterminated. Let the prohibitionist prove that we are in the same peril and I will turn prohibitionist tomorrow. When it comes to children, savages, insane people and chronic inebriates, I am one today. Where danger through lack of police protection exists, I am for local option. The indictment I make against prohibition is that it drives drinkers from great cities, where regulation can be had, into surrounding country districts, where none is possible. You can not eradicate the evil, but you can spread it.

Two hundred years ago whole communities could have been found drunk and clergymen were often taken from their pulpits in a state of maudlin intoxication. Education, the business demand for sobriety, even in a saloon, and that natural selection which brings woe, disease and death to the dissolute, has been giving us a more temperate race in the very face of multiplied temptation. That, and that alone, is the test of virtue.

It is not true that "there is no safety zone in the use of alcohol." There is; and it is being daily established. When my critic halts at the prohibition of wine and beer, he concedes it. It is not true that the national use of these "endangers the physical constitution of coming generations." The danger is all the other way. Abolish these and you drive men into ruinous substitutes. Saloonkeepers as a class are shown by statistics to have a greater longevity than clergymen. Hundreds of centenarians have been users of these and harder drinks through all the years of their manhood. There is a reason: the nerves, removed

Communications will not be returned unless specific request for such return is made and stamps enclosed.

Letters should be typewritten whenever possible. Communications extremely difficult to read will not be considered. No communications signed with fictitious names will be used.

despondency and act as germicides.

Now, as to my alleged "logical fallacies." When Congress applies itself to its proper function our present system of representation is all right. When they overstep their constitutional limits then the representation becomes vicious and dangerous. They were never empowered to legislate for States on purely domestic and police matters. When a Senator does this he destroys the autonomy of his own State and ignores the reason that made equality of State representation necessary. He forgets his oath, perhaps unconsciously, for "hell is paved with good intentions." He does to the State what the legislators of Kansas did to recalcitrant municipal corporations, viz.: turns them over to outside commissioners to compel them. He has broken down the very reason that justified representation by States and not by population, and makes the Senate a menace and a useless surplusage. If they are going to continue in this way it had better be abolished. All other amendments were made to protect State and individual rights. The Eighteenth amendment abolishes these.

We are told that we "can not get along without matches and automobiles." The implication is that we can get along without alcohol. Of the three, alcohol is the most indispensable. The world got along without matches and automobiles for thousands of years. When matches were first introduced they were prohibited in many places because of their danger. Before al-lotropic forms of phosphorus were discovered they maimed and poisoned thousands of workmen. Careless fires, according to the Literary Digest, kill over 23,000 people in the United States every year. Automobiles kill and cripple one person every twenty minutes. Think of it! Who is ignoring "degree of danger?" Produce your statistics to show that whisky ever did this. The degree is all in the favor of alcohol with this added extenuation, that its victims are nearly all voluntary ones, while the others are hurled to death and destruction again their wills.

DAVID ECCLES.

Landover, Md.

kinds of fruit, grains and tables, most anything sugar or starch are equal" was

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

AND ADVERTISER

FRANK E. GANNETT
Editor

Jan. 5, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:-

May I call your attention to the enclosed editorial in The Times-Union. It puts forth a suggestion which I think the "drys" in Congress should carry out. It will be far better to destroy the existing stocks of liquor than to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars guarding them.

Respectfully yours,

F. E. Gannett

FEG-EM

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION AND ADVERTISER

Frank E. Gannett, president and director; Woodford J. Copeland, vice-president and director; Erwin R. Davenport, secretary-treasurer and director; John E. Morey, director; Roy C. Kates, director. 22 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Frank E. Gannett, Editor.
Erwin R. Davenport, Manager.

Consolidation March 12, 1918, of the Advertiser (1826), oldest paper west of the Hudson, The Union (1852); Union and Advertiser (1856); the Evening Times (1827).

Published by the Rochester Times-Union, Inc.

Telephone: Stone 130.

(Ask operator for person or department desired).

J. P. McKinney & Son.....Foreign Representative
Chicago Office.....122 S. Michigan Avenue
New York Office.....334 Fifth Avenue
San Francisco Office.....414 Hearst Building

Mail Matter.

Subscription Rates:

	1 M	6 M	Year.
First and second zones	\$.50	\$3.00	\$6.00
Third zone55	3.30	6.50
Fourth zone65	3.90	7.30
Fifth zone70	4.20	8.40

Should Begin At The Source.

The indictment, for defrauding the government by issuing false liquor withdrawal permits of a former federal prohibition enforcement director for New York state, two of his assistants and two prominent New York city politicians and a number of leading fake drug concerns affords encouragement to all law-abiding people.

The courts say that at least \$15,000,000 of liquor was disposed of through the corrupt methods adopted by these drug concerns in collusion with the enforcement officers.

The indictments are so sweeping that it appears likely that the government has abundant evidence to sustain its case against the accused men. The conviction and punishment of those men if guilty will be a great achievement in the fight for a sober nation and law obedience.

As has been stated repeatedly in these columns it would be much easier for the government to destroy the existing stocks of liquors by converting them into industrial alcohol than to spend enormous sums trying to prevent fraudulent acquisition of them. As long as millions of dollars are at stake persistent efforts will be made to violate the law in some manner to realize the enormous profits that are possible under existing conditions.

Fifteen million dollars worth of liquor is an enormous amount and it accounts to a large extent for the situation in New York state and city. The indictment of the men involved no doubt will plug this leak for the time being, but as long as this temptation exists there will be difficulty in enforcing the law.

"Get at the hornets in their nests instead of chasing them all over the field" was the advice President Wilson gave the navy in its fight against the German submarines.

This advice is pertinent today. Destroy the existing stocks of liquor and it will be easy to prevent what has been going on everywhere and be much cheaper to enforce the law.

January 6, 1922.

Hon. R. A. Haynes,
Prohibition Commissioner,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haynes:

Inclosed herewith ~~please~~ find letter re-
ceived from Mr. H. H. Hoffman of Hendricks,
Minnesota, making application for position as
prohibition enforcement inspector, for what-
ever consideration you may deem it worthy.

Very truly yours,

Misc

January 6, 1922.

Mr. J. H. Hoffman,
Hendricks, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 2nd instant making application for a position as prohibition inspector.

The matter of enforcing the prohibition law is under the jurisdiction of Hon. R. A. Haynes, Federal prohibition commissioner. I have nothing whatever to do with the appointment of inspectors for this work, and I am therefore referring your letter to Mr. Haynes.

Very truly yours,

Jan. 12, 1922

Jesup, Iowa. 1/12/1922.

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

Chairman Volstead:-

If the Comptroller of the Currency makes the statement of which I enclose the heading, why does the Secretary of the United States Treasury find it necessary to have a bill introduced offering an amendment to the Volstead Act, authorizing the sale of beer and wine for revenue?

You seem to need to keep your armor buckled on all the time.

Why is there no effort made to collect the amount due from the allies?

When we recall the fact that the drink bill of Great Britain is increasing at a fearful rate annually, is this country under obligations to go into the drunkard-making business?

Mrs. Sara E. Wilbur.

THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE WEST INDIES

31 STATIONS ON THE ISLANDS OF
PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX
ST. JOHN

FREDERIKSTED AND KING'S HILL PARISH
THE REV. J. C. PEDERSON
FREDERIKSTED, ST. CROIX,
VIRGIN ISLANDS, U. S. A.

Jan. 12, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
House of Representatives U.S.
Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:—

I hereby wish to express my sincere appreciation of "An Act Supplemental to the National Prohibition Act," and congratulate you on the successful issue. I am especially grateful for Sec. 3. making it and the National Prohibition Act applicable to the Virgin Islands.

I have read your speech, "Prohibition and its Enforcement," and find it superb. I am amazed at all the medical witnesses assembled from many lands and set forth in that speech.

I studied medicine more than forty years ago, and practiced for some years, and while I am not practicing medicine now, I can sympathize with the old physicians who find it hard to give up using alcoholic liquors as a medicine. Its medicinal value was then unquestioned and it was largely used and, as we then thought, with great beneficial effect. I am glad to know that science has demonstrated that we were wrong for it did sometimes, though rarely I think, start the drink habit.

I am glad for every sound argument against the use of intoxicants for I have seen more than enough of its ruinous effect on the lives and homes of civilized and of savage peoples. Thank you for your noble efforts for the uplift of our nation.

With sincerest best regards
yours very cordially

J. C. Pederson

The Anti-Saloon League of Minnesota

GEORGE B. SAFFORD, SUPERINTENDENT

311 NICOLLET AVENUE



Minneapolis, Minnesota

Jan. 12, 1922.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead
The Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

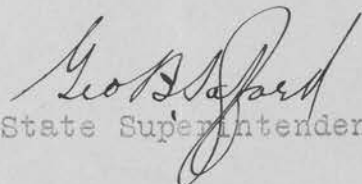
Dear Mr. Volstead:

101569
Word comes to me that there is a strong movement in the Seventh District to have Theo. Christianson run for Congress. Some of the leaders out there saying that they believe he would make a stronger candidate than yourself, and that since the non-partisan league is not so serious a danger this year as it was two years ago it will not be possible to work up the same enthusiasm in your behalf as it was then. Mr. Christianson has announced that he will not run against Mr. Volstead but the party managers out there might take things into their own hands, in which case it would be impossible for us to prevent them from carrying out their own ideas.

Christianson has been one of the dry leaders in the Legislature and we could not lift a finger against him if he were nominated. This creates a very delicate situation. It is just possible as the campaign develops that something else may be found which will prove just as attractive to him as the position of Congressman.

I felt you should be advised in regard to the exact situation. You will understand the possibilities better than I. I am willing to do anything I possibly can to clear up the situation and have started a couple of lines of activity that may accomplish the purpose but my hand must not appear in any way or it would defeat our purpose. Mr. Christianson is popular and will make a strong candidate, but if he were elected could not exert a tithe of the influence which you now have in Congress. This influence I feel we must save if it possibly can be done.

Cordially yours,


State Superintendent.

GBS:S



OFFICE OF
FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1922

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
House of Representatives.

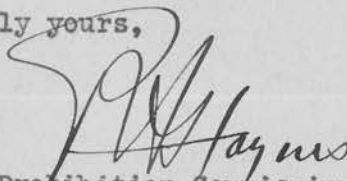
My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have your letter of January 6, transmitting a communication from Mr. J. H. Hoffman, Hendricks, Minnesota, who is desirous of securing a position as a Federal prohibition agent.

All appointments to positions of this character are made upon the recommendation of the Federal Prohibition Director for the State in which the position is desired. I have therefore forwarded an application blank to Mr. Hoffman, advising him that it will be necessary for him to make formal application to Mr. Sigurd Qvale, Federal Prohibition Director, Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In the event a favorable recommendation is received from the Director, I shall be glad to see that his application is given every consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Prohibition Commissioner.

Portland, Michigan, Jan. 15 - 1922.
Mr. Webster Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

After the colored article allow me
to say that I understand that is I heard
a report that the Governor of Michigan
is afflicted with Diptheria and
has in stock liquors for getting
the Merit.

I could not say if it be
true report or not as I have no
way to learn if it be true unless
your office investigate judicially
as to the question of
religion that is the church building
religion and its regulations stand
would say that the Catholic church
members react solidly for alcohol
ism. Catholicism in Michigan is
mostly German.

It appears to me that

alcoholism should be treated as a
 Manic rather than as a crime as to its
 consumption The Manufacturing and Sales
 should be treated as both criminal
 and insane. The science of Medicine
 treats alcoholism as Dipsomania while
 the science of Law treats it as
 a crime to drink alcoholic beverage
 liquors

The fact is Mrs Reebstead
 that the world has never been
 governed by men it has been
 governed not by men but
 by Rich, Men Manufacturers.

Yours with respects
 Mrs Frances E Teahunt

Portland Michigan
 June 1.

DEMANDS UP SHAW PROVE CONGRESSMEN USE RUM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A show-down on recent charges by Rep. William D. Upshaw, Georgia, that high officials of the Government have been violating the prohibition law, will be demanded by Rep. John P. Hill, of Maryland.

"Rep. Upshaw," said Hill today, "on the floor of the House and by newspaper statements, recently made definite charges that members of Congress, governors of states and other officials had violated the Volstead Act, while claiming to enforce it.

"These charges are so serious a reflection on the whole membership of the House that I will file, in a few days, a resolution requiring Mr. Upshaw to produce his evidence before the judiciary committee, and requiring that committee, of which Mr. Volstead is chairman, to investigate."

G. STENE

NORWAY LAKE, MINNESOTA
Rt. 3, New London, Minn.

Jan 16th - 22

Hon. A. J. Volstead Representative Seventh
Congressional District in Congress Washington D.C.

10,569
Good old Chum

It is long now since you and I
shared the same school seat to gether not far from
Benyon Hovsholte to when we rumped around
pulling of boats and vests resting to a finish
Those times are past other times of lifes impor-
tance approached. The time came when you
made your first run for Congress we met at
Willmar Minn when I pledged you my support
and stuck to it. you have been selected and
elected to represent us am under sworn
obligations to stand up for the good and the right
of all the people. Now let me remind you
in a friendly way of pulling of your boat and
vest like we did at our Kneepanis goe and
go it to a finish use your Talent Energy
Influence pep and Vigor with good back bone
I mean for the support of the Grain Corporation
Revival. which means to us farmers a pull
out of the financial myre of debt strenuous
contentions and for closures. in such a way
that those who sent you there will feel proud
of your work and career

yours as ever

Gabriel Stene
Norway Lake
Minnesota

Bill of Congressman
Dunblain N.D. }

Carthy's

Brookton Minn Jan 17 '77

Hon A J Valstad
Washington D.C.

10,569
Dear Sir Yours of recent date on hand
and noted. I see you want me to write
you in regard to the coming Election
1st I see ahead and appoint Postmasters
in your list as soon as possible and
not let the Democrats hold over for 2 or 3
years. I have just been at Glenwood and
they all feel the way as I do. Mr Waller
is a able man and will strengthen your
Political Causes. I suppose you
are aware that J A Grove of Glenwood
is already in the field for your District
2d This is also the Possession that Harold
Knudson is in as the Republican who
worked for him is not getting any
return for so doing why not appoint
the Postmasters at once and be done with
it. Don't cancell any of the Foreign Matter
as the Farmers will then say why not
cancell our dept. If Johnson runs for
Congress he will never get the vote he
got for Rep - Last Election in Pope Co

A. C. Paulson

Minneapolis, Jan. 19, 1922

Copy
Hon. Thos. D. Schall,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I was born in New York State, but have lived in Minneapolis over 40 years, am a resident of the Tenth Congressional District. I try to keep in touch with public affairs, and also make an effort to be fair with my fellow-men.

Recently I read that President Harding and other high officials were much concerned over the widespread violation of the dry law. Can it be possible that there is anything the matter with the drastic 18th Amendment that is making law breakers, liars and sneaks of reputable citizens? As one writer said, "Prohibition is not and cannot be a success because it is based on a lie which says that a man who makes wine and drinks it is a criminal".

Sometime ago the Prohibitionists held a convention in Minneapolis which they called a "Law Enforcement Meeting". In speaking Mr. Volstead said it was impossible to have liquor without the open saloon. I don't believe that, in fact I know better; before we had prohibition I spent some time in a city where they had a package law which seemed to work well. One could not buy less than a half pint of anything, nor could he drink it on the premises.

Some features of the 18th Amendment the general public will not stand for. For instance, a woman, the mother of ten children, out in Maple Plain Township, Hennepin County, had made some elderberry wine, an enemy of hers reported the same to the Federal officers in Minneapolis who went to her home and arrested her, brought her to Minneapolis and the Judge fined her \$150.00 and 30 days in jail. One more case - a gentleman who moved from Chicago to Minneapolis to become Vice-President of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., filled a car with his household goods and amongst his belongings were some liquors. Some one learned what he was doing and when his goods arrived he was arrested, his liquors were confiscated and he was fined \$200.00. This man was exercising his constitutional right, was not that unreasonable search and seizure which the Fourth Amendment grants the people! To Hades with such an unreasonable law.

Recently I read an article in which the writer aptly stated that Americans respect for law depends largely upon the reasonableness of the law itself.

If the 18th Amendment was what the majority of the people wanted it stands to reason the government would not have to specialize on this particular law and to have an army of officers and spend millions of dollars to enforce it.

William Jennings Bryan is reported saying long ago that the matter of Prohibition should be settled by Congress and not by the people. We are now seeing the fruits of such a procedure. There are more lawbreakers today than ever in the history of this country and they are not by any means all foreigners, ex-saloon men, murderers and hold-up artists. I defy any man or body of men to dictate what I shall eat, drink or wear and they have just as much moral right to prohibit one as the other. Why do people drink tea and coffee, it is not necessary for their well being, they do it because of a habit; they like the flavor and possibly is slightly stimulating. The same is true of thousands of people who use intoxicants in moderation. I have used liquors for 50 years and I could pass an examination for Life Insurance today were I not beyond the age limit.

I suppose you know the author of this unfair, unreasonable law was beat in the primaries by more than 2000 votes, yet he was seated in Congress.

I will stop right where I am. I might continue this same strain indefinitely. I have already taken too much of your valuable time; there is a lot of work for Congress to do, nearly everything seems to be out of order at the present time.

I don't expect any reply to this letter, I just want you to have it read to you that you may know how one who has voted for more than 50 years and never missed once, feels on the subject, and I think if you will look around a bit you will find plenty of people of the same mind as the writer.

Respectfully yours,



Cleveland, Ohio, January 19th, 1922.

Honorable A. J. Volstead, M. C.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:---

Believing that if one has any flowers to bestow the time to bestow them is NOW, I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that, as the Emancipation Proclamation was, is, and will be the Great Emancipator's perpetual monument,, so, in a similar way, your speech-
ed, influence, and vote for the Campbell----Willis enactment , is and will be YOUR perpetual monument for all coming time.

Trusting that when the next Eighteenth Amendment Anniversary Banquet takes place, you will be the honored speaker of the evening in a double capacity; namely, as Representative ^{elect} from the Seventh Minnesota Congressional District, and as Victor over the forces of evil in the greatest battle ever fought for the cause of the "Right-
eousness" that "exalts a Nation".

I am,

Yours respectfully,

Eugene E. Diehl.

2201 East 87th Street,

Cleveland, Ohio.

E 1922 73

When a man swimes to the last stroke and hollows for help would you hand him a life saver or a rock? When the People has exausted every means of there resourses would you hollow for them to come again? If a man was suffering unbeariable pain would you gave him a pain easer or would you hand him a tetanizer? When the horse has the last pound on the wagon that he is able to draw would you take off a piece or would you add on an other hundred pounds? When a man hollows mercy would you throw fire on him or would you trow water on him. When a man hollows enough would you quit or would you keep pounding away? When a man is dying with thirst would you hand him ice or fire? If a man was in the the drownding water would you help him out or would turn on the hoes. When a man was bleeding to death would you call a doctor or would you stand and see him bleed to death. When a mans wife and children has used the last parcle of meal in the barrell would you throw water or meal in the barrell. When a man is dying with pain would you give him a balm or would you give him fire? When a Nation has paid all it has on hand would you add an outhur 100 percent. When the people has thrown up there hands and hollowed for help would you turn a deaf ear? When your Mother was drownding would you pull her out or would you keek her fufher in? When you Father has fell on his kack and told you that he had made his supreme effort would you ask him to get up and work an other day? When a man is dead do you expect him to render futher usefullness or lie still? When the last call is ishued who will be able to stand? Who has said Give me liberjy or give me death? Let us have a breathing period at least? Who will be able to stand the last test?.

[1982]

Resign You Bonehead.

You're a disgrace
to the U.S.A.
Old Republican

my dear Mr. Tolstead:

This enclosed photo is the most loathable photo in America today and honestly I think you should be at least ashamed to pose for any paper.

The service man and ex service man, those who seen hell on earth do as that you and your kind could put over the most damnable curse a free people could stand now call on you to get up and pay the Soldier Bonus by allowing light wines and Beers.

As an ex marine and having seen all there was to see in France I cannot if I try beg you to do this because my hate for you and your kind is beyond words. However I would like to have you pick out any one part of the Country where you think your 18th amendment is successful.

I would die rather than submit to any such law and there are millions like me.

When I look back over those battle fields and see those wonderful men laying there dying and then look at the face of Andrew J. Tolstead I think a lot of things which would not look good in print

John H. O'Brien
32 W 98th St
my city

Representative Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, Author of Prohibition Law, Poses Before a Movie Camera



How much in revenue is being lost yearly by the 18th amendment?

A
GOOD DRINK WOULD KILL THIS FACE. WHY LET IT SUFFER?

What were you doing with our boys in France?

What were you boys doing who control you?

I never drank any thing but beer. Now I drink beer I wish I could drink wine and beer to pay soldiers bonus.

Would you light a pipe after a month training you for one month in the use of a bayonet?

So I could fight you out of Wisconsin as you wish to be in Wisconsin.

Inclosed en: Jan. 23, 1922. Given to J. C. Preus.

The Logan, Iowa Circle,
Washington, D. C.,
January 19, 1922.

Dear Mr. Preus:

I with others have a petition (³⁵³³referred January 12, 1922) before your honorable committee, proposing an amendment to the Constitution basing the presidential elections upon actual votes cast in order that grievances may be redressed.

If a hearing can be accorded at once we will appreciate it greatly as the argument is now on our minds and later we shall be very busy.

Please address me as above.

Very respectfully,

William A. Countryman.

Mr. William C. Preus, Clerk,
House Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, D. C.

reply dated Jan 24, 1922. Letter to Carroll

Washington, D.C., January 21, 1922.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
379 House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Sir:

The Senate has adopted an amendment to H. R. 9724 which provides for the removal of distilled spirits from any Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse to any other such warehouse and permits bottling in bond in any bonded warehouse.

On behalf of the owners of warehouse receipts I earnestly urge that the House concur in this amendment. At least eighty per cent of the whiskey now stored in distillery warehouses is owned by banks, other business establishments and individuals who hold receipts lawfully acquired, but they have no control over their property and are at the mercy of the distillers in the matter of storage, bottling and other charges. They cannot remove their whiskey to general bonded warehouses unless given the right to bottle in bond in such warehouses because the spirits would be lost by evaporation.

Approximately 3,000,000 gallons of spirits are now stored in general bonded warehouses and, under existing law, cannot be bottled there and will be lost by evaporation before it can lawfully be sold, as physicians will prescribe and druggists will sell only that which is bottled in bond.

The suggestion was made by the few who opposed the Senate amendment that it is unsafe to store spirits in general bonded warehouses because they are not kept separate from other property. This is wholly untrue; the whiskey so stored is in compartments apart from all other merchandise; the walls are of brick or concrete; the windows are barred, the doors are of double iron and only the representatives of the Government have keys. Of the many thefts and illegal diversions of whiskey which have occurred, none, within my knowledge, have been charged against general bonded warehouses.

As a matter of simple justice, the owners of warehouse receipts should have the right to have their whiskey removed to general bonded warehouses and there bottled; they carry both the investment and the business hazard and there is no sound reason why all bonded whiskey should not be allowed to be bottled in bond in any bonded warehouse in which it is stored. This amendment will afford speedy relief, it will result in great saving to the Government, and much good to the owners of this property. By the adoption of this amendment the long delay which would be necessary in order to pass a separate bill will be avoided.

Very respectfully,



Louisville, Kentucky.
Counsel for Warehouse Receipt Owners.

Milau Minu Jan 23-22

10,569

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

Dear Sir: I have been one of your constituents and have admired the stand you have taken in previous years. Now it seems that you have lost your hold of things. It is nothing more or less than ridiculous the way Congress has been tinkering with the Economic situation. There is only one solution and it ought to be cheap enough to all of you. Without restoration of farm product prices up to a reasonable level we will never be able to pay our debts. We must repudiate all.

It seems that you don't realize the seriousness of this situation. Let me tell you it is extremely critical and must be remedied regardless of what party you belong to, or what party brings this up. Senator Ladd of N.D. has the only right solution with the exception that he is too modest in the price. Let me suggest that you make a

small change in this so as to give
the producer at least 150 per bush for
his ~~product~~ when he markets it.
and correspondingly for other products
according to Ladd's Bill. Let me
assure if you was out here in
Chippewa and Yellow Medicine Cos,
and could view the conditions as
we can, you would at once start
to work on this Bill. Let me further
assure that the Farm Bureau in
both cos are solid behind you in
this. I hope this short letter will
be sufficient. I not let me refer
you to an article of Bernard M
Baruch in Atlantic Monthly.

Respectfully

R. H. Hagen.

Clara City Minn.
Jan 23-1922

Mr. A. J. Volstead,

Dear friend,

your letter and books received and I appreciate them very much and send my thanks to you for them.

In your letter you stated I should send you suggestions & my only suggestion will be to establish us a standard market on our farming products. as at present we are losing money on farming & we surely can't stand it very long. it seems to me that the time is here that Congress must act as lots of farmers will back-wards.

Hoping you as an old Congressman will take this matter & do something for us
Yours truly Otto Bell,

10,569

Enclosure; Jan. 17, 1922. Countryman to Press

WILLIAM A. KERR
DECEASED
CHARLES R. FOWLER
HENRY C. CARLSON
FRED N. FURBER
CLAY W. JOHNSON
RALPH H. COMAFORD

LAW OFFICES OF
FOWLER, CARLSON, FURBER & JOHNSON

SUCCESSORS TO KERR, FOWLER, SCHMITT & FURBER
SUITE 817-825 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING
CABLE ADDRESS 'KERFOW'

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

January 23, 1922.

Mr. G. Jameson,
379 House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jameson:

I am herewith enclosing a communication which reached me this morning. I have written Mr. Countryman and told him that you will do everything you can to comply with his request.

With kind regards to all, I am

Very truly yours,



WCP/J
Enc.

reply dated: Jan. 26, 1922 Volstead to Gompers.



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.

President, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Secretary, FRANK MORRISON,
Treasurer, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, JAMES DUNCAN,
25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President, JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Third Vice-President, FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fourth Vice-President, WILLIAM GREEN,
1102-8 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President, W. D. MAHON,
260 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sixth Vice-President, T. A. ROCKEY,
175 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Seventh Vice-President, JACOB FISCHER,
222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice-President, MATTHEW WOLL,
6111 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, AFEL.



RPL

Washington, D. C. January 23, 1922.

Sir:

Many requests are received by me for printed hearings held by committees of Congress. This is evidence that the people of our country are very anxious to learn both sides of important questions that come before the federal legislature.

In many cases it has been impossible to secure copies of these hearings, it being said that the number printed had been exhausted. Therefore, I am writing to ask if you will kindly inform me of the usual procedure in ordering the printing of committee hearings. I would like to know what rules govern the number ordered. Is the importance of the subject before committees considered, or is there always a uniform number printed?

I would also like to inquire if, in the event of a hearing on a matter of vital interest to the people of our country, it would be possible for extra copies to be printed if requests for them are made.

Thanking you in advance for this information, I am,

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, Chairman,
House Committee on Judiciary,
House Office Building, Washington D.C.

246

WESTERN FACTORY
ELEVENTH AND FOLSOM STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE MARKET 1608

Kleiber

EASTERN FACTORY
PARK AND PETER STREETS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE WEST 143

KLEIBER MOTOR TRUCK CO.

MOTOR TRUCK MANUFACTURERS

ADDRESS REPLY ATTENTION OF

CABLE ADDRESS
KLEIBCO
WESTERN UNION CODE

P. Kleiber.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

January 24/22.

Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

The writer is head of two automobile factories, one in San Francisco, California and the other in Atlanta, Georgia.

We employ a good many men in our factories and they have asked me to write a letter to the Judiciary Committee in Washington requesting their aid in getting Beer back again. Every working man, more or less, likes to have a glass of beer after his hard days labor and for the last few years this pleasure has been denied them.

We all know that sooner or later Beer may come back and, Gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, it is in your power to grant the working man this pleasure of having a glass of Beer if he so desires. There would not have to be the old Saloon on every Corner -- our men would be satisfied if they could go to a Grocery, or other store, and buy a bottle of beer.

The writer knows that he cannot bring this privilege himself but you must get lots of letters of this sort and many people are making this same request and perhaps the time will come when you will be kind enough to let us have our beer back, which is only 4% alcohol and is besides a food for the working man. They will surely appreciate very much if you will do all in your power to bring this about.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, we remain

Yours truly,
KLEIBER MOTOR TRUCK CO.

per

Paul Kleiber
President

PK/Z

Reply to 1922, Jan 21. Carroll to Underwood

H. R. 9724

January 24, 1922.

Mr. A. J. Carroll,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 21st instant relative to the amendment offered in the Senate to H. R. 9724 to authorize the concentration of liquor now scattered through 304 bonded warehouses into a smaller number of such places.

While I have not examined the particular amendment to which you refer, I shall be glad to do so when it is brought before the House. I may say that my premonitions are in favor of the general proposition.

Very truly yours,

Tray Atlantic New York January 28 1922.
Hon Andrew J. Vreeland
U.S. House of Representatives Washington D.C. D.C.

Prohibition
file

Dear Sir

I see that a lot of crazy men & their friends want to treat the Vreeland
law in a few years. My mail never do any more a thing to mail go to
Our land in prayer for keep at once open go to work. I like that our law
plans of the informal will hands. at once & never go to plain. We saw it out
them & was enough to fit the case. The world will be a day as guiding
& forever. The plan would be that rather the casual try them at once
five them. Very heavily & then give them 45 to 60 years in prison.
I will not - not one cent at all. My mail stay in jail until
their trials take place. No fire water (Whisky etc) will never be
made & sold again in our Islands & on our waters both near
by & far away. No casual want to read themselves & others into hell.
A thing that will never be allowed at all. We will not have that
to send them away. We Vreeland law. I tell you plainly we Vreeland
law. will be made - now never at once. & it will stay on the books
until five end of war

Your friend

S James Well

Jan. 25, 1921

HALLOWELL & HENRY
27 PINE STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Representative Volstead.

Sir.

Please include my name among those that are bitterly opposed to prohibition. Your law has caused more harm than good. How can you treat the man who would refuse a drink because it was against the law? I fear not.

Very truly

J. Thompson Lane

108 East 82nd St.

New York City.

Jan 25th 1921.

THE EDMANDS EDUCATORS' EXCHANGE

101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS' AGENCIES
WHICH PROTECTS SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

BOSTON, January 25, 1922.

Mr. Wayne Wheeler, Esq.,
30 Bliss Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

By advice of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, I address this communication to you. Born of inherited extreme prohibition tendencies, I am finding a strong sentiment in Massachusetts against certain features of the enforcement of the Volstead Law, features which make temperance men in Massachusetts fear for the sentiment of the state.

About two weeks ago my daughter, in an extreme case of diphtheria, reached that stage when the physician knew of nothing to revive her but brandy and the doctor declares that if she had not had it she would have passed away immediately. The doctor also said that he knew of nothing which would take the place of brandy in diphtheria cases.

My wife tells me that they have two prices at our druggists for the brandy-twelve dollars and fifteen dollars a quart.

I find that there is a very strong sentiment, not in favor of the use of liquor as a beverage, but as in the present opinion of the physicians (that we have to use) stimulant must be used in such cases of diphtheria and old age, the unfortunate ones that must use it ought not to be punished by the exorbitant prices which in addition to other expenses of illness, they must pay.

It seems to me that it is wise for temperance people to do everything they can to make it easy for those who suffer and that the emphasis of the law should be so changed that it does not punish the sick, but the well who disobey. It would be better to jail a hundred druggists for disrespect of the law than that one child should die because the United States or any of its states should make it impracticable for the poor to protect their families.

I submit to you the feasibility of some change in the regulations by which brandy and other necessary alcoholic stimulants are sold so that they stop the growing sentiment that the Volstead Act is a rich man's measure.

I am not a lawyer or a specialist along the lines of liquor enforcement although I have been a consistent advocate of prohibition in the school, in the church, and upon the platform. As a simple layman I petition those in authority to do more to make the laws equal and I

am given to understand that even equality comes more from the methods
of enforcing the laws than from the Volstead Act itself. I am

Sincerely yours,

ACCEPTANCE BOND

MADE IN U.S.A.

Jan. 26, 1922

- AN ACT TO ENFORCE THE VOLSTAD ACT.-
AND PROVIDE PENALTIES
FOR ITS VIOLATION .

Be it enacted by the house of representatives and the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled .

SEC.I - That on and after the first day of April A.D.1922 .It shall be unlawful for any person in the United States or its Insular possessions to sow ,plant or harvest any Rye ,Barley ,or Corn or any grain crop whatsoever containing one hundredth of one per cent of Alcohol ,and it shall also be unlawful for any person to grow or harvest any Hops ,Grapes ,Apples ,Plums ,Cherries ,Pie Plant , Dandelions or Berries of any kind from which Alcohol or Wine may be extracted by distillation ,fermentation or any process whatsoever .

SEC.II- The penalties for the violation of this Act ,shall be Death .

SEC.III- The Secretary of war is hereby directed to use the United States Army to enforce the provisions of this Act ,and to proceed to distroy all grain ,vines ,fruits and plants mentioned in SEC.I of this Act ,and to arrest or cause to be arrested and immediately executed any person found violating this Act .The sum of one hundred million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury ,to be applied in the enforcement of this Act .This Act to take effect April 1st., A.D.1922 .

= Amendment =

A party leader suggests the following amendment
That Section ONE of this Act be amended to read as follows .
That all spirituous malt and fomented liquors ,now in storehouses or that may be confiscated ,be stored in convenient warehouses and kept for the use ,only of Duly Qualified Delegates to State and National Conventions ,members of Congress and State Legislatures ,to be delivered to them in such quantities as they desire ,and that all such duly qualified Delegates ,members of Congress ,and State Legislatures shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act .

Minneapolis Minn 1/26/22
Hon A J Volstad MC, Washington DC
My Dear Congressman, Your prohibition enforcement act must be enforced and myself and several others believe the passage in congress of the above act is the only way to enforce it and you can readily see that its passage and signature of the president will act as a double benefit by making the Nation bone dry and assuring your reelection by the execution of all your enemies. So please push it to passage
Sincerely yours for a bone dry country
Thos H Parsons

Enclosure: 1922, Jan. 25. Edmonds to Wheeler
Reply: 1922, Feb. 1 Volstead to Edmonds.

ESTABLISHED 1897

TELEPHONES { MAIN 2254
HOME SAUGUS 279-Y

THE EDMANDS EDUCATORS' EXCHANGE

101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS' AGENCIES
WHICH PROTECTS SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

BOSTON, January 26, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I sent to Mr. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League. I am very anxious that Massachusetts with its great number of foreign population does not think that the Government is "agin" them.

If you have anything which will give me encouragement that I am not likely to get from Mr. Wheeler I should be glad to have it.

Argument that the value of liquor in my daughter's case was valueless, cannot count when the family physician does not know of anything else that will do. I am

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Edmonds



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr Folstead
Representative Minnesota
Washington
D.C.

Dear Friend:

Why don't they curb,
check the newspapers from
ingray to break up Prohibition

Why they help criminals and
all Lawbreakers It's Law, make
them obey it If every Law were attacked
like this I would not go out of the
house for fear of being shot down

This is rotten, It's alright before it's
Law hits it's to late and this of all is ^{the Best} _{law} we've put upon books

6. 1922, Jan. 23, Gompers to Valstead

January 26, 1922.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 23rd instant making certain inquiries with regard to the printing of committee hearings.

It has been the custom of this committee in the ordering of hearings for the chairman to determine the number of hearings to be printed according to the importance of the subject and the size of the hearing. My understanding is that there is a limitation, and not more than one thousand copies may be printed on order of the chairman, and in instances where the hearings are very voluminous even that number can not be printed. In view of the necessity to curtail government expenditures, it has been the policy of this committee to reduce to a minimum the number of hearings ordered, consistent of course with proper service of the public interest involved.

In the event there is a demand for hearings in excess of the amount which the chairman of the particular committee is permitted to order, it is within the power of Congress, of course, if it sees fit, to have additional copies printed. It is also possible for any person especially interested in the subject of the hearings to order copies from the Government Printing Office at cost.

I trust that this is the information you desire.

Very truly yours,

Reply: 1922, Feb. 1. Volstead to Ogden

PITTSBURGH PROVISION & PACKING CO.

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS



UNION STOCK YARDS

PITTSBURGH, PA. January 28, 1922.

CHAS. H. OGDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:

I am enclosing you a copy of letter I sent to the Attorney General of the United States and also enclose you reply to same.

Will you kindly send me the Volstead Law, and let me have your opinion as to the way you think this law is being enforced by the average U. S. Judge and U. S. District Attorney. From my observation, it has been largely a farce and will really bring all laws into disrepute in time. The Department of Justice appoints the U. S. District Attorneys and can force them to do their duty, and if the U. S. Judges were given to understand that unless they carried out the laws under the Constitution and enforced them properly that they would be impeached, we would have a different state of affairs.

If the Republican party can't or won't enforce the laws under the Constitution, good citizens, if they have any backbone, will leave the party and try and find a party that will enforce the laws. It is the greatest joke that was ever pulled off to fine a bootlegger fifty, one hundred or five hundred dollars when he can make anywhere from five, ten, fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

Enclosed find a clipping from this morning's Pittsburgh Post of a brewery that violated the law and probably made ten, twenty or thirty times three thousand dollars fine. If these brewers had been sent to jail or penitentiary it would have broken up the system. Now they will go back and make the same kind of beer they made before.

I shall be pleased to hear from you and will thank you to return enclosures.

Yours very truly,

Lands from 15 to 25 per-
cent alcohol pastures
getting drunk on it, and
cows getting sick, and
from any thing else.
A bill should be intro-
duced putting a ban
on possession - 500 per-
cent more of men planting
than was before. If we
are to have a dry coun-
try, let us have it. Let
beets go also. But
wine is also made in
a large extent. There
is not a half mile

Twyman's Mill Pa

Jan 29 22.

Hon A. J. Volstead -

My Dear Sir -

I am glad you
are interesting yourself
to relieve the distress of
the farmer, whose condi-
tion is extremely pitiful.
What is known as the
Volstead act, amounts to
nothing. You ought to
ask the refusal. Prohibi-
tion is taking no care
of whiskey among the
agriculturists. It con-

England in 1763. When
the Statute of 1763 was not
violated then various
concoctions a hundred
fold more injurious
than good brandy whisky.
As our country can get
all these home manufac-
tured stuff, and where
whisky was sold under
legal restrictions our
boys were debarr'd,
so let us go back
to the good old days
of our forefathers.

or let us put the ban
on parsnips, Beets &
Sugar. Which wine
is more deleterious to our
boys than currants,
blackberries &c. Again
am glad you are on
the side of the farmer,
so save their boys,
your public men, sitting
in your office in D.C.
do not know how our
rural districts are being
ruin'd - So please repeal your
bill for good of our country -
dit me news from you
yours truly C. H. Poyman

Cattle are allowed no longer
to graze the beautiful
flower - Farmers will not ^{cut} an
elder bush, all Vineyards
should be grubbed up
no rations should be shipped
to any in various parts
of the bar any law
should be enforced. I am
a dry man, I do not think
any law enacted has done
as much good as your bill
to the one for woman suffrage.
Please that all things mentioned
are banned by law -

J. W. Wynn

Reply: 1922, Jan 31, Deleted to Countryman

The Logan, Iowa Circle, NW.
Washington, D. C.,
January 30, 1922.

Dear Mr. Jameson:

Yours of the 27th inst. received and I wish to thank you for the same.

I hope and believe that you are mistaken about our petition being in line with Senator Norris's resolution. The Senator aims to elect a president by popular vote, instead of by, or through the Electoral College; our petition includes a resolution for a constitutional amendment by which the representation in Congress shall be based on votes actually cast. We do not refer to the Electoral College. Therefore opportunity to be heard on our petition is not advantaged, if the petition is not relevant to Senator Norris's resolution.

May I ask if there are any printed rules of procedure before committees? If so, please send me a copy.

What I desire to know most of all is the method by which the constitutional right of a citizen to be heard on his petition for redress of grievance can be utilized. The petition to which I refer includes a resolution, and the hearing on the petition involves a hearing on the resolution referred to as the panacea for the grievance constitutionally complained of. If a citizen can not be heard until some one offers a resolution, or bill, or amend^{ment} bearing on the subject, there must be some regulation to that effect.

Again with thanks, I am,

William A. Countryman

Very truly,

Mr. Guilford S. Jameson, Clerk,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MAPLE ROW STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
C. R. HILL, PROPRIETOR
FREELAND, MINNESOTA

Canby P. O., Minn., 1-31, 1912

Dear Mr. Tolstead:
Washington, D.C.

Stick to the front

Give us service

work for the farmer,

Let em know

You have won before +
you may again.

They are coming in
stills swill + the real
careless, I do not think
that Hon. Christianson
will buck you, hope not
as he is another good
man. We are all pretty
well + old Jan. has not
been so bad. our roads
are fine.

Good bye

with success

C. R. Hill

Never give up.

10,569

HENRY STENE, PRESIDENT
F. A. ANDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT

A. L. DAVIDSON, CASHIER
CORA A. STENE, ASST CASHIER

No. 10570

The First National Bank

Atwater, Minn.

Jan. 31st, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M. C.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I send you a copy of a petition which I refused to sign. I took copy of it and handed it back. They already had about a dozen signatures when it reached me. I had just read in the Fargo Courier News, the official non party paper of North Dakota, that this bill originated with Senator E.F.Ladd and Representative Sinclair, whom we are all trying to forget. Senator Ladd has ~~always~~ ^{to farmers} already cost the farmers millions of dollars in his advice to hold their wheat, and I am suspicious of anything he advocates.

To advocate the fixing of the price of wheat by congress sounds so silly that it is a wonder they try to put it over.

However, the way I look at it I think I see the Woodchuck in the last two lines.

None of those dozen who had signed knew what it was as near as I could find out. They just signed because it was presented by some one. It suddenly disappeared and I dont know what became of it.

Yours truly,

Henry Stene

10,569

Date - - - - -

To - - - - -

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

We, the undersigned request that you carefully consider the proposition which we propose below. We ask that you present our petition to congress and the proper committees of Congress. We also ask that you, as our representative, assist us by introducing a bill to carry out the below proposal, or if such a bill is introduced by anybody else, that you support it and do your best to have it passed.

We desire the revival of the government grain corporation as soon as it can be brought about. We propose this as the only thing that will prevent another disastrous price year for grain farmers. Farmers are being foreclosed-going bankrupt-and many are leaving the farms. We see no hope or relief within a reasonable time unless the government, through the grain corporation, undertakes to pool all the country's wheat, and sell it as it did in the war. The grain corporation can and should fix a price on wheat that will assure the cost of production to farmers. A price to assure cost of production should be fixed on Wheat now in the hands of the producer, his co-operative organizations and country elevators. A price for the 1922 crop also should and guaranteed NOW by the grain corporation, to cover cost of production and a living for farmers who grow wheat in 1922.

The effect of this will be immediately to revive business and agriculture. The farmer then can get more credit at once to carry him over the winter, and to pay his seed and help next spring. This would be brought about if it is known he will get a fair and adequate price for his products. The farmer can then buy what he needs and business will improve. The farmer is not buying anything now because he is broke and can not get credit, and does not know that he will be better off next fall.

Wheat is a basic food. An adequate supply of it must always be assured unless there is to be suffering. The price of corn and other grains follows that of wheat. A guaranteed, adequate price on wheat means that corn and other grains, which follow wheat in price, will likewise be sold by the farmers at a price that will assure him a living. Or, if necessary, other grains may be included in the federal pool.

As an emergency measure to assure the country its food supply, and to prevent further abandonment of the farms and suffering, in the interests of all the people, SOMETHING must be done at once. WE see no way out, and believe there is no way out, except through the revival of the grain corporation and its management by officials not connected with grain exchanges, middlemen's interests or millers. There are several co-operative pools started, but these are not co-operating with one another, and no one seriously claims they will be in a position to appreciably relieve the situation for several years, if at all.

We also demand and petition the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law.

We ask ~~and~~ consideration of and action on these propositions immediately.

reply to 1913. Jan 30. Countryman to Jameson

January 31, 1922.

Mr. William A. Countryman,
The Logan, Iowa Circle,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Countryman:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter
of the 30th instant.

There are no printed rules of procedure
before the committees other than rules relating
to committees in the House Manual and Digest.

The matter of holding hearings before
a committee is left to the discretion in a
large measure of the members of the committee,
and the practise of not holding hearings on
subjects which are not before the committee
in the form of some bill or resolution is one
which is necessary in order that the matters
actually pending before the committee may
receive consideration.

I do not find any provision of the Con-
stitution giving the citizen a right to be
heard on his petition for redress of grievance.
I do find a provision in Article I giving the
citizen the right to petition for redress of griev-
ance, which I believe you have availed yourself of.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. HALE
939 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

January 31, 1922.

The Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am frankly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, but whether opposed to it or not it seems to me that the law about one-half of one per cent alcohol goes far beyond the proper interpretation of that amendment.

I do not believe that light wines or beers containing up to five per cent of alcohol are intoxicating. I believe they should be allowed.

That they can stand a tax is an additional argument for them but not to my mind in the least an essential one.

Very truly yours,



RS Hale/LHS

Station A. P. O.

216. 1922?

N.Y. City

My Dear Congressman

Please please
find clipping which no
doubt will interest you

This was the heaviest
police court for drunk
in the city prohibition an
absolute mess here

I sincerely trust you will not
stand for liquor sales & sell
take this opportunity to compliment
you sincerely yours

James M. O'Connell
Letter Carrier Station

row afternoon.

➤ If the President agrees to that the passage of the bonus certainty, both Senate and House

NOT A CASE ON ESSEX MARKET DOCKET FOR FIRST TIME IN 100 YRS.

No Policemen, Complainants, or Defendants Appear in East Side Court.

It may have been Smile Week
Or prohibition,
Or in honor of Lincoln,
Or an accident,

But the Essex Market Court opened and adjourned to-day without a single case on the docket for the first time in recorded history—and the records of the Essex Market Court go back more than a century.

Between 600 and 700 cases a day are a normal grist there. To-day Magistrate H. Stanley Renaud and Clerk Isaac Rice, a veteran of twenty-one years' service, waited from 9 o'clock until 10.30 for a policeman, a complainant, or a defendant to appear, and none came.

ATE NEWS

Mt.Holley.

Feb. 1922 ?

How to supress Crime. Let the Government be fair and impartial in executing the laws. Give the fellow a fair trial. Do not make little petty laws and attache Penal punishment. Stop taking the liberties from the people. Do not make a big thing out of nothing. Cut out the humiliating laws. When you try a man have ~~some~~ cause for a trial. Do not hang a man for being caught with a pt, of liquor in his pocket and tunn his neighbor loose for committing murder. Change the penialties and stop punishing the people for little small crimes and turn the thiefs and robbers loose. Stop dictating what and how the other fellow shall live. Each one attend to his own buisness let the others fellows buisness severely alone. Try feeding your neighbr with the human milk of kindness and stop pitching stones at on sight. See if you cannot be liberal enough to grant the other fellow his personal rights in a few public matters at least. The nearest way to your neighbors heart is trough his stomach, Try feeding him a little. It is an easier matter to build a net to catch the big fish and little ones in the same net but it is a hard matter to build a net to let the big fish go and catche the little ones. Cut out the idea that it is Big I and Little you. Imagine your self in the Pen for a petty crime and your neighbor walking around who had committed a major crime. When you have a supper do not spike the punch with good whisky and ishue a warrent for your neighbor who had some sorry whisky in his. Do not turn out the light so no one could look in from the out side, just step to the door and say boys look I am going to take a drink. Stop making laws that makes your people feel like they were walking on Dynamite. Fix the laws so an honist man can get a small nap at least. Do not hand your neighbor any thing that you would not have your self. When you clean off your yard do not pitch the trash and stones on your neighbors yard. Do not cuss your neighbor for doing the same thing you do your self. If you see your neighbors back gate is open and his fowls are going to get out, shut shut the gate and he will thank you. If you have anything that is of no use to you and would be of use to your neighbor, give it to him. Immagine the moment you were born and the moment your neighbor were born that you were just the same. When you die there is a possibility of one going up and the other going down. Lastly Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Riceousness.

Wheaton, Minn. Feb. 1, 1922.

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

Dear Mr. Volstead:

In your esteemed letter of Dec. 14th, in which you apprise me of the sending of the Yearbook of Agriculture which I have received and for which you have my thanks, you invite me to make suggestions that I may think worth while, and believing that our Congressmen have a sincere desire to keep in touch with the conditions, desires and well being of their constituents at home, impells me to write this letter.

10569
It is hard to exaggerate the present deplorable condition of the farmers here. The last wheat crop the poorest we ever raised and prices of other products lower than they have been for years and far below the cost of production for the last two years, while harness, farm machinery and nearly everything else they need are still from 50 to more than 100 per cent above normal, finds many of the farmers, and especially the renters, on the verge of bankruptcy: their last two year's obligations largely unpaid; their surplus crop sold; their personal property plastered with chattel mortgages and no money and no credit to buy anything except the barest necessities.

According to a recently published report of Mr. Kirk, the government crop statistician for Minnesota, the selling value of the farmers' produce for the year 1921 is \$305,000,000 ^{less} than that for the year 1919, and taking that much money out of the farmers' pockets and the channels of trade in one state alone, is it any wonder that the farmer is down and practically out, and that there is such a business stagnation that many of the banks and business men are tottering?

If these conditions do not change very soon and the farmers are compelled to raise another crop at a loss, it takes no profit to predict that this country will witness the worst calamity and industrial upheaval in its entire history.

In my humble opinion some of the remedies that ~~that~~ will give relief, and which are very popular here, are the following:

1. A very substantial reduction of freight rates to bring the purchasing power of the farmer on a parity with pre-war times.

2. The revival of the government grain corporation with adequate powers to regulate the orderly marketing of grain, and the fixing of a minimum price which will insure the farmer a reasonable profit until the farmers' co-operative selling agencies will be able to function.

3. The circulating medium, which is the life-blood of the nation, should be controlled by the government solely for the common welfare of all the people, and not left under the control of bankers for individual gain and other selfish purposes.

4. The passage of more adequate laws under which farmers could get long time loans directly from the government at a low rate of interest.

The above, it seems to me, would be no more class legislation than protective tariff laws, or laws guaranteeing certain net profits to the railroads, and certainly no industry is more vital to the well being of the nation than agriculture.

Just now, Mr. Volstead, the so-called Agricultural bloc in Congress is extremely popular with the farmers and many of the business men here. Last week the farmers' co-operative creamery here had its annual stockholders meeting attended by more than 100 representative farmers. In the course of the discussions one speaker incidentally referred to the Agricultural or Farmers' bloc, which brought on loud and enthusiastic applause. If that meeting is any index than this "bloc" has the enthusiastic backing of nearly every farmer. Personally I endorse its course very heartily.

Yours very respectfully,

F. J. Steidl

reply to: 1922. Jan. 26. Edmunds to Valstead

Protect

February 1, 1922.

Mr. E. J. Edmunds,
101 Tremont Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of the 26th ~~instant~~ inclosing letter addressed to Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler relative to the price which you have had to pay for alcoholic stimulants upon a doctor's prescription.

There is nothing whatever in the prohibition amendment or laws for its enforcement which deals with the price of alcoholic liquor. It would appear from the statement made in your letter that there is profiteering in this line as well as there has been in many other commodities during and since the war. I may say for your information that the tax on a quart of brandy would only be about fifty-five cents.

Very truly yours,

reply to: 1922, Jan 28. O. Ogden to W. H. H. H. H.

February 1, 1922.

Mr. Chas. H. Ogden,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Ogden:

Your favor of the 28th ultimo received.

When we had under consideration the National Prohibition Act I tried very hard to secure a provision in it requiring the courts to send men to jail for at least a month or two whenever they were convicted of selling or manufacturing liquor; but the judiciary committee would not agree to it and I was unable to get a provision of that kind into the law. I thoroughly agree with you that the judges are in many instances in effect assisting or protecting the bootleggers. They are not in sympathy with the law, and as a consequence make no honest effort to prevent the law from being violated. Of course there are judges that are exceptions to the rule.

A great many of the judges are complaining because they are doing police court duty. They have no business to complain, because if they do their duty they should have comparatively few cases. They disgrace themselves and disgrace their courts and are a disgrace to the country.

I hope you may be able to stir up the good people in your locality to a realization of the importance of law enforcement; not only so far as the prohibition law is concerned, but every other law.

Very truly yours,

Sent copy of law
Feb 2/22 987

28th. 1932.

Representative Volstead:-

What are you going to do to make amends to poor Michael Kulik and thousands of others whom you have wronged? Are you going to pay him the \$15,000.00 that was awarded him, the judgement should have rightfully been against yourself.

The boot-legger and the vendor of poison liquor will only flourish as long as your pernicious brain-child, prohibition, is in force.

Read the writing on the wall and repent before it is to late.

Took Just 2 Drinks--Blind; In 3 Years, Public Charge

By L. L. STEVENSON.

(Staff Correspondent The Detroit News.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Three years ago, the mind of Michael Kulik, of Bayonne, N. J., was filled with thoughts of a new home in a new country. He was making good wages; and, each week, his savings account grew larger. His letters to Mrs. Kulik, filled with messages for the three little Kuliks, carried optimism to Poland.

One day Kulik received an invitation to a wedding. He was a friend

of both the bride and bridegroom. It was to have been a big affair, with much music and dancing. On the way Kulik stopped at the saloon of Samuel Greenburg. He took two drinks—just enough, he thought, to tone down the loneliness that swept over him—and then he went to the festivities. But some way or other, the occasion was not as joyful as he thought it would be. He did not feel just right.

IT IS STILL DARK.

The next morning he awakened so early it was still dark, though he had gone to bed late. He rolled over and tried to go back to sleep. But it was no use. The noises outside were not early sounds either. Arising, he turned on the light. It was still dark.

His sight was gone.

Kulik brought suit against Greenburg and the jury held that the saloonkeeper had sold him wood alcohol. The damages were fixed at \$25,000. Greenburg appealed. The higher court, after months of waiting, sustained the lower, though the verdict was cut down to \$15,000. Still Kulik was contented. That sum would keep him in comfort, and permit him to bring his family here. No danger of them becoming public charges when the man of the house had \$15,000.

Again Kulik made plans. It was hard to be blind, but that \$15,000 was some light. It was his. The high court had said so—the high court of the United States, the country where all men were equal. He would teach those three little Kuliks to be good Americans. Too bad they hadn't been born in this country—one might be President.

But Kulik did not receive the \$15,000, despite the mandate of the court. Greenburg was declared a bankrupt. Kulik did not understand what that was, but his attorney explained.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Three years to the very day after he had taken those two drinks on his way to the wedding, Michael Kulik came into court in Bayonne.

His story was a simple one. Unable to work, the fund he had laid away, dollar by dollar, to bring his family here, had been expended. He was evicted from his rooming place. Then came the charity of friends. The last was beggary. Kulik asked that he be committed to the almshouse at Laurel, N. J., and the court granted his request.

Mr. A.J. Volstead,

Derida N.C.

Washington,

D.C.

I note the investigation of the K.ofK. Klan has exploded. You are going to find what the people think of drastic prohibition laws. The word prohibition does not belong to the constitutional rights of the American people. Punishment for wrog acts is the word to put in the place of prohibition. The good people are not going to stand any longer for such drastic laws. Have laws made for wrong doings and punish them for violating them. There ^{are} millions of people that do not need any prohibitive laws, they are good people and stand for wright in all things. By making such drastic laws on the drugs that the people so often need is going to gave a bad effect and finally repudiate the prohibition laws all to gether. It would be much better to ease up a litte than to loose out all together. The word prohibition has become nausiating and a stonchin the nostrais of all good people. There is two laws that has to be worked over, if you expect them to stay on the books. Those are the Volstead act and the Harrison narcotic act. Both are good laws but they are too drastic in there make up. Those laws are having a bad effect on the medical profession. Numbers of young men are quitting studying medicine on the account of such laws. The U.S. is short several hundred physicians on the account of Congress putting prohibitive laws on those and other drugs. No sane minded man is going to put ten thousand dollars in a profession to be harassed with such laws. Quite a number of the physicians are talking of quitting practice and I do not blame them. If I had to face the Penitensure for doing what I thought was best for my patient I would quit too. A little oil poured on the troubled waters would stop Kof.K. Klan

February 2, 1922.

Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam,
265 19th Street South,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mrs. Gazzam:

Your favor of the 27th ultimo received.

Personally I know nothing of Mrs. Oakley and I am not able to account for her statement contained in the enclosed clipping that she does not find me sufficiently dry. I have never been in the habit of using any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and for the last ten or fifteen years have not touched it at all. I do not claim that I have never tasted liquor. I have always had a suspicion when a person claimed that he has never tasted any kind of liquor that his veracity is questionable. I have always believed in prohibition and have supported it on all occasions, and for many years was actively interested in and engaged in prosecuting liquor violations as a prosecuting officer.

When the prohibition law was passed the question of whether the agents should be appointed under civil service was carefully considered. I became satisfied that if civil service was adopted the offices would be filled with wets that we could not get rid of. My idea was to make the Administration responsible for the enforcement of the law. That can not be done if the Civil Service Commission is to select those who are to function in its enforcement. As such, I am strongly opposed to civil service as applied to the men who are directly charged with the enforcement.

Thanking you for your kind letter, I am
Very truly yours,

Miss

Hotel Logan, Iowa Circle,
Washington, D. C.,
February 2, 1922.

Dear Mr Jameson:

Thanks for your letter of the 31st ultimo.

I had believed - and am still of the belief - that the right of petition under the Constitution implies and contains the right to be heard on that petition. Such is our contention.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Countryman.

Mr. Guilford S. Jameson, Clerk,
Committee on Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1922.

Mr. Wm. H. Moeller,
209 Amsterdam Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 30th ultimo giving your views relative to the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.

Personally I am opposed to a tax on beverage liquor, because as a rule that tax falls upon people who can not afford to pay it. I note your statement that the laboring classes are making home brew, and for that reason are apparently satisfied. As I am not trying to enforce the law (that's a function that belongs to another branch of the government) I do not know to what extent that is true, but I believe I do know that those who are the least willing to obey the law belong to a class who have the largest stake in seeing that it is enforced, as disregard of one law tends to weaken law enforcement generally.

Your claim that as much liquor is consumed now as prior to prohibition I venture to believe is just the ordinary exaggeration. I do not believe that you or any one else can prove, when you take the country as a whole, that a quantity equal to one per cent of the liquor consumed before prohibition is being consumed at this time. To restore the sale of beer and wine as your suggest would simply restore the saloon and with the saloon the sale of whisky as well. The idea of allowing anybody to sell beer and wine for consumption in the home can not seriously be considered by anyone, as that would be infinitely worse than selling it in saloons where you can have some police supervision over the traffic. Whenever it has been attempted to confine the sale to beer and wine, whisky has always been sold in connection with

Wm. H. M. - 2.

with their sale, and there is no reason on earth
why the same would not occur now if it was attempted.

I am sorry I can not agree with you, but I
might as well be frank.

Very truly yours,

COOPY

General Federation of Women's Clubs

1920-1922

PRESIDENT, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER
2617 DEAN BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HEADQUARTERS:
MISS LIDA HAFFORD, DIRECTOR
415-416 MARYLAND BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

CHAIRMAN-MRS. EDWARD FRANKLIN WHITE, 5222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
VICE-CHAIRMAN-MISS GENEVIEVE CLINE, 1843 STANWOOD ROAD, EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO
MISS MARY O'TOOLE, HIBBS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. KATE TRENHOLM ABRAMS, 1708 21ST ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. W. H. BINTZ, HOTEL FIFTH EAST, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DIVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE:

CHAIRMAN-MRS. IMOGEN B. OAKLEY,
THE GLADSTONE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUB-CHAIRMEN:

FEDERAL LAWS, MRS. WILLIAM DAYLE PHELAN,
1311 DENNISTON AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS, MRS. CLARENCE ATWOOD,
ST. CLOUD, MINN.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE LAWS, MRS. CHAS. H. McMAHON,
24 CAITHNESS APT., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

STATE INSTITUTIONS, MRS. WILLIAM HAYS FULLER,
MCALISTER, OKLA.

ADVISOR-MRS. FREDERICK COLE
1810 SPENCER ST., OMAHA, NEB.

February 6, 1922.

Dear Madam Chairman,

In June, at the Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, I shall have to report the work of the Civil Service Division. The kind of report I shall make depends upon the reports the State Civil Service Chairmen make to me. May I remind you, once again, that the special work of the Civil Service Division has been the endeavor to have all prohibition enforcement officers placed under the customary civil service rules. The Volstead Act specifically exempts such officers from civil service rules and they become, therefore, political appointees and owe their positions, not to their ability or experience, but to political favoritism.

The result of this exemption has been most deplorable. Not only have many ignorant and inexperienced men been made enforcement officers, but ex-bartenders and ex-saloonkeepers have actually been appointed to enforce a law to which they are radically opposed. I have the testimony of a United States District Attorney that in his district it has not been unusual for a prohibition enforcement officer who is prosecuting bootleggers to be himself a bootlegger.

The remedy for this deplorable situation is to remove all enforcement officers from political influence and put them under the usual civil service rules. A bill to this effect is before Congress. It is known as House Bill 6045 and Senate Bill 1376. Will you please make it your duty to ask all the Clubs in your state to aid this bill by writing in favor of it to their Senators and Representatives, and also to Senator Thomas Sterling, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service in the Senate, and Frederick R. Lehlbach, Chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in the House of Representatives and ask them all to push Senate Bill 1376 and House Bill 6045.

And will you please write to me and let me know what active support your Club women have given to this bill in order that I may make a good report at the Biennial. It is possible that Senator Sterling may be able to attend the Biennial and speak about our bill which is entrusted to him in the Senate. Mr. Sterling is a fine speaker and a firm believer in Civil Service Reform.

Hoping to meet you at Chautauqua in June, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

Imogen B. Oakley

Reply: 1922, Feb. 9, Volstead & Johnson

Feb. 6, 1922

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON
NEW BRUNSWICK NEW JERSEY

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I feel that I would be neglecting my duty to my Country, if I did not notify you of a situation, which I am sure will be of interest to you. A man, who has been in my employ as teamster, died at 1:15 this morning, leaving a wife and four children, all of whom were dependent upon him. This man died from an attack of delirium tremens - a direct result of drinking bad whiskey, which beyond question was by the next sequence, the Volstead Act, which I believe you are sponsor for.

How many other deaths of this kind that have occurred I am not in a position to say, except from heresay, I know there must be a great many, and being interested in hospitals; in fact as Chairman of the Executive Committee of one, I know of several such cases.

This particular case I happen to be sure of, and therefore am bringing it to your attention.

I am greatly in favor of practical prohibition. I mean by "Practical Prohibition" a law that is enforcible.

The situation in this country has become most menacing from the moral standpoint, as well as the physical standpoint. I seems impossible to stop bootlegging under the present regulations, as experts have told me it would take the Army and

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON

NEW BRUNSWICK NEW JERSEY

- 2 -

Navy combined to guard Florida alone.

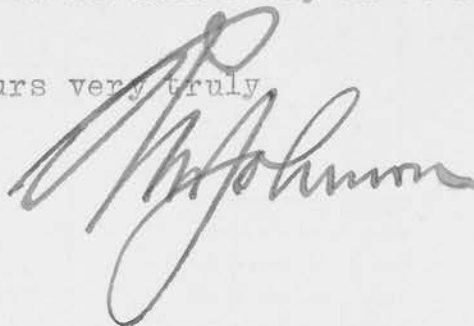
The abolition of bootlegging can only be carried out by stopping the demand for illegitimate whiskey. It seems reasonable to suppose that a program of light wines and beer would do this.

We may not altogether agree that the public should have light wines and beer, but certainly no sane man can be in favor of continued conditions as they are now.

I presume you are stormed with many hundreds of thousands of letters along the lines of this one, but as one who is fairly conversant with the economic and political conditions of my own community, and I only speak for my own community, I would urge you to do whatever is in your power to revise conditions that are becoming impossible, and either devise some practical method of enforcing the law which you have sponsored, or change it in such a way as to make it enforceable.

Yours very truly

February 6, 1922.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. W. Johnson". The signature is written over the typed name "Robert Wood Johnson" which is faintly visible in the background.

E. E. VERPLANK

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

ROUTE No. 1

10,569

NEW RICHLAND, MINN., Feb 7th 1912

Hon Mr Volstead Dear Sir

In my experience of 50 years as Justice of the Peace in the Township of New Richland County of Waseca Minnesota. In trying to enforce laws restricting the Liquor traffic, those engaged in the traffic will resort to any device to evade the laws. Now that Prohibition is written into the Constitution and a law been passed for the enforcement of its provisions they are trying to create a sentiment against Prohibition and its enforcement, by charging it is creating disrespect for law and that Prohibition is responsible for the wave of crime now deluging our country. The truth is that their opposition to Prohibition and their aid to all violaters of law is mainly responsible. And now they are trying to get men and women to join their association at one dollar a year to voice their opposition to the 18th amendment and Volstead act, and have already begun ^{to} get their friends nominated and elected in Township an presinct as Judges of elections so that they can play their old game of fraud and stuffing ballot boxes. Hence it is imeritive that Congress now pass a measur to protect our Constitution and laws. Here with enclose a measure that will effectually, over

bar all apposition to the Constitution and laws
of the United States

Yours for law enforcement
Edwin E. Verplank
R.F.D. No. 1, New Richland Minn

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States
That No Person be allowed to vote or hold any
office of trust in the United States who cannot
read their ballot and will not subscribe
to the Constitution and laws of the
United States, and at the head of each
ballot shall be printed in plain type these
words I do hereby subscribe to the Constitution
and laws of the United States so help me God

Sign here _____

And any ballot cast not so signed shall not
be counted at any Election

reply: 1922, Feb. 16, Volsted to Gordon

ESTABLISHED 1893

The W. D. Gordon Auction Company

SALES CONDUCTED ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES OR CANADA
ALL BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

February, 7th, 1922.

Congressman A. J. Volsted,
The Capitol, Washington.
D. C.

Dear Sir,

I see by the papers that you are quoted to the effect that you question the veracity of any man who says he never in all his life took a taste of liquor.

Now I am 67 years old- born & brought up in Scotland till I was 28 years old, & never in all my life took a drink of any intoxicant. In my travels I have met many men who attested to the same "Sahara" like experience.

While you may have been only joking, such remarks only "make ammunition for the enemy, as the wets are desperate & grasp at all "straws" in their efforts to discredit the 18th Amendment.

Trusting that you were misquoted,

I am yours truly- a life long abstainer,

W. D. Gordon

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT COM'L NAT'L BANK BLDG., COR. 14TH & G STS., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN
C644CH 24 NL 1 EX

FY STPAUL MINN FEB 7 1922

HON A J VOLSTEAD

2633

WASHINGTON DC

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION EARNESTLY REQUESTS YOU TO STAND
FOR IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING BILL SUBSTANTIALLY
AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE

F L FRENCH SECRETARY

950P

so long to find it out, or
attempt to change it. You
law-makers try to the utmost
the most patient people in
the world.

Respectfully Yours
A Patient Citizen

Hon. A. Volstead
Washington, D. C.

February 6, 1933
New York City

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find
a clipping from the Sunday
Edition of the New York Times.
I believe it is self-explan-
atory. It is by a man
who is in an excellent
position to judge the result
of the Volstead law, and
the Eighteenth Amendment.

What the rest of us
would like to know is,
how much longer we will
have to put up with this

most unsatisfactory and
unjust law. I dare say
that in another six months
you will be as popular as
Herod was. Every body that
I know used to drink beer
before your wonderful law
went into effect. Now they
all drink whiskey. You
might consider that re-
forming them, but I think
differently.

Since about every body
is convinced that this
law and amendment is
nothing but a joke and
a blunder, why then does
it take our law makers

Oct. 1923

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



MURDERER VOLSTEA Q MC

WASHINGTON DC

HER SON STONE BLIND

To the Prohibition Editor of the Post:

Sir—I am against prohibition because my son who never drank anything stronger than beer before, is now stone blind from drinking some poison sold to him for "good whiskey."

Before prohibition came along he had never lost a day's work from drink and now he is nothing but a burden to himself. I wonder if there are any mothers in the country who feel as I do, and if anyone can blame me for the stand I am taking.

Lynn.

MRS. H. B. T.

CONDEMNED IN BIBLE

To the Prohibition Editor of the Post:

Sir—

MATTHEWS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

INCORPORATED

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PRINCETON, N. J.

AND

103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY,

February Eighth '22.

SUBJECT

Judiciary Committee
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sirs:

I am informed that your Committee is the proper one with which to lodge objections to the discriminating and drastic Volstead law; therefore this protest.

The business of which I am the head employs at the present time more than five hundred workmen, seventy-five per cent of whom are intelligent citizens and voters. During the past year I have made it a point to inquire among them from time to time, their sentiments regarding prohibition. Fully sixty per cent have expressed their disgust and discontent at not being able to have their wine and beer with their meals as heretofore; many are indifferent because they have learned to brew and ferment all they need for home consumption. This is where the danger lies, They will not all stop here for some will go farther and commence distilling dangerous concoctions, as the many cases of sickness and death from this cause proves.

Few workmen are in favor of the return of the saloon, but they, and the majority of the people I speak to on this subject, are in favor of light wines and beers being dispensed under Government regulation. I am convinced in my own mind that people who claim the Volstead Act as being acceptable to the majority, are either ignorant of the facts or deliberately misrepresenting them to strengthen their case.

I am of the opinion that nothing but organized intimidation and possibly coercion of Senators and Representatives could have passed the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, and although I have been a republican voter since 1896 there are a few Senators and Representatives who have received my last vote and support. Moral cowards and hypocrites who stock their own cellars and vote away the rights and liberties of their less fortunate constituents, have no right in public office.

A more liberal interpretation of the 18th Amendment that will give back to the worker his wines and beer will unmistakably satisfy the majority; will eliminate the terrific expense of trying to stop illicit manufacture and sales, and will add a much needed revenue to the Government.

MATTHEWS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

INCORPORATED

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PRINCETON, N. J.

AND

103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY

SUBJECT

Judiciary Committee No. 2.

Give the poor fellow whose limited education and means prevent him from enjoying lectures, opera, golf and motor trips, a chance to have a congenial time at home and add a little cheer to what otherwise is a monotonous existence for many of them.

Yours very truly,

Wm R Matthews

WRM/JFS

reply: 1922, Feb. 9. Volstead to Thatcher

1026 W. 6th St.,
Wilmington, Del.
February 8, 1922.

Gentlemen:-

I am inclosing a letter I sent to the Ways and Means Committee. The chairman, Mr. Fordney, advises me that such matters should go to the Judiciary Committee for consideration.

I am also inclosing newspaper clippings which will partly substantiate what I have said.

Very respectfully,

J. F. Bayard Thatcher

ASKED COUNCIL TO ENFORCE VOLSTEAD ACT

But President Magee of Dover
Said That Was a Matter
for Attorney-General.

Special Correspondence Every Evening.
Dover, Feb. 7.—The new Town Council organized last evening, when officers were elected as follows: Clerk, Harold W. Horsey; treasurer, William S. Haman; alderman, E. F. Wood, all re-elections.

A. L. Kichline was reelected chief engineer of the water and light plant for the twenty-third consecutive year. First assistant, George Morrow; second, Clarke Whitney; third, William H. Hurley, Jr.; firemen, Pierce Moore, Samuel Scott, Earl Pleasanton.

The following were elected water and light committee: Bice, Clarke and Hopkins.

President Magee announced the following standing committees for the year: Finance, Hopkins, Burton, Downes; accounts, Downes, Hopkins, Bice; ordinances, Clarke, Keith Hancock; streets, Clements, Clarke, Hancock; fire department and police, Keith, Clarke, Bice; sewers, Burton, Hopkins, Bice; tree commission, Hancock, Keith, Bice.

Ladies' Committee, Mrs. E. H. Atkinson, Mrs. George M. Jones, Mrs. James H. Hughes.

Alderman Wood's report for January showed 8 arrests for violation of Town ordinances and fines collected amounting to \$31.50.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Lynford Outten, Thornburg, Newton and McWilliams, asked co-operation of Council in the proposed laying out of an athletic field and improving the same, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, by opening up the streets in the vicinity of the proposed athletic field, which is on the plot owned by the Board of Education, near "City Beautiful." Council unanimously indorsed the project.

Revs. J. W. Colona and R. C. Helfenstein, representing the Dover Ministerial Association, asked co-operation of Council in a more strict enforcement of the Volstead act in Dover.

President Magee informed the committee that while the town could and would assist, in so far as its charter jurisdiction permitted, enforcement of the laws of the State was entirely within the jurisdiction of the attorney-general, as violations of the Volstead law must be in the name of the State.

At the adjournment of Council, President Magee, invited the entire Council, officers and town police to Cooke's cafe, where they partook of a repast.

TO PURIFY THE TOWN.

Delaware City Citizens Say Drunken Men Make Dances Disorderly.

Special Correspondence Every Evening.

Delaware City, Feb. 7.—Citizens of Delaware City held a meeting in the fire engine hall last evening, to ask the Mayor and Council to co-operate with them in their efforts to purify the town which they said was fast becoming degraded.

According to those present a number of men of this place who have attended recent dances were under the influence of liquor and did not conduct themselves as gentlemen.

The Mayor and Council promised to do all in their power to enforce prohibition and to see that all dances held in the future are properly conducted.

Rev. R. C. Pitzer acted as spokesman, in behalf of the Delaware City Century Club, and appealed to the Mayor and Council to assist in purifying the community.

1026 W. 6th St.,
Wilmington, Del.
February 3, 1922.

Gentlemen:-

We not only need good beer to create revenue to pay a soldier bonus, but as a health tonic and mild stimulant for the consumer, and as a strong stimulant for business which you are aware is badly needed.

This prohibition scheme, as it stands, has prohibited nothing but good beer and hundreds of thousands of people from making a living in the brewing industry and its allied trades.

I can buy all kinds of spirituous liquors in our City from \$10 to \$20 per gal. that will by test show 130 proof. This high voltage stuff is easily purchased by young boys, and I have not only seen them staggering about the streets, but have seen them lying prone upon the sidewalk, and if times were prosperous it would be far worse. This evil is growing fast and I am very much afraid it is too late to check it. Who will accept the responsibility? The fellows who brought it about will be the first to duck to the bushes. If Congress continues indifferent to this damnable condition for the difference between 1/2 and 3%, I for one believe them insincere and merit the cussing they are getting throughout the land.

I think it very unhealthy for a government to have a great many of its people discontented, and it is the opinion of many of us that the trouble should be rectified by striking a happy medium.

As an American dating from 1635 I have spoken the truth, "Sae tak' your will o't" as the gray-haired pastor of Kirkaldy said to the Deity.

Very respectfully,
T. F. Bayard Thatcher.

To the Ways and Means Committee
of the House of Representatives

American Bar Association

Organized 1878

C. A. Severance
Officers
WALTER GEORGE SMITH, PRESIDENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. *St. Paul, Minn.*
GEORGE WHITELOCK, SECRETARY
1416 MUNSEY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.
FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, TREASURER
78 CHAPEL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
W. THOMAS KEMP, ASS'T SECRETARY
1416 MUNSEY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

COMMITTEE ON

"Uniform Judicial Procedure"

THOMAS W. SHELTON, - - - NORFOLK, VA.
CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, - - - CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK IRVINE, - - - - - ALBANY, N. Y.
JOSEPH N. TEAL, - - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON
Fred. W. Lehmann, St. Louis.
Jesse A. Miller, Des Moines.

Misc

FEBRUARY
EIGHTH
1922.

HON. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, M. C.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

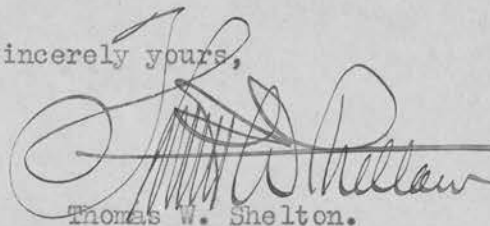
Dear Judge Volstead:

On February 23rd and 24th the Conference of Legal Education will be held in Washington and will draw men like Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Taft and John W. Davis, all of whom will take part. If you thought there ought to be a public hearing before your Committee, I know these gentlemen would appear if they could find the time from their work in the Conference and I will undertake to get into touch with them. Each one of them will preside for awhile *in the Conference.*

Printed arguments will be mailed to members of your Committee at the end of the week.

I am

Sincerely yours,



Thomas W. Shelton.

Mr. Shelton-V.

Hope to be in Washy on Fridg afternoon

February 9, 1922.

Mr. F. L. French, Secretary,
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. French:

I am surprised to have you wire me to support the cooperative bill. For more than two years I have done everything I possible could to pass this bill. I drew it and it is known as the Capper-Volstead bill. Senator Capper, however, had nothing to do about drawing it; he simply introduced it in the senate after I had introduced it in the House. I twice secured a favorable report on the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and passed it twice in the House, once in the last Congress and once in this Congress. In the last Congress it failed because the Senate amended it so as to make it useless. I have done everything I possibly could to secure its passage in the Senate at this time without any damaging amendments, and thanks to the splendid fight put up by Senator Kellogg and others the bill passed this evening in the Senate practically in the form I drew and passed it in the House. The fight has been a long and bitter one. In the Senate the fight for the bill was carried on under the leadership of Senator Kellogg, while the opposition was lead by Senator Walsh of Montana.

Very truly yours,

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
Trust National Milk Producers
Federation

John D. Miller
Chairman East Corn
Agricultural Board
Organizing

J. C. Atkinson
National Assoc. Represent

Gray Sloer
Amer. Farm Bureau Federation.

reply to: 1922, Feb. 8. Thatcher to Whitelaw

Prohibit

February 9, 1922.

Mr. T. F. Bayard Thatcher,
1026 W. 6th Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 8th instant inclosing letter addressed to the Ways and Means Committee, together with certain clippings urging more effective enforcement of the present prohibition law, received.

Your position is a bit strange. Are you not aware that the Constitution of the United States prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and that every Member of Congress has to swear to support it? Upon what theory do you assume that we are going to violate that oath and violate the Constitution? If you are right in your view that the people are so strongly opposed to it, why not try out the question of its popularity by appealing to Congress to have it submit to the states an amendment to the Constitution repealing the prohibition amendment? You would clearly be within your rights in doing so and you would not be asking people to violate the law of the land.

I know there is a class of business men that would like to be relieved of certain taxes, but having those taxes shifted on the poor cusses who would drink the beer and wine. Personally I have no sympathy with that proposition at all. We all know that the great bulk of the tax on intoxicating liquors was paid by a class of people that could not afford to pay it.

Sorry that I could not agree with you, but you ask me to talk out and I have been frank with you.

Very truly yours,

reply to: 1922, Feb. 6. Johnson to Volstead

Prohibit

February 9, 1922.

Mr. R. W. Johnson,

New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 6th instant setting forth the death of one of your employees from delirium tremens, and urging that some alteration be made in the prohibition enforcement law.

I do not know that there is any alteration in the law needed to remedy cases of the kind you mention. What we need is not alteration, but respect for the law which is now based on the firm foundation of the Constitution of the United States. Long before the enactment of the prohibition law men died from delirium tremens as a result of drinking whisky, whether you call it good or bad; so it must be obvious to everyone that deaths resulting from alcoholism today are not due to the prohibition law but to its willful infraction. I may say further that those who persist in a diet of light wines and beer are not free from the probability of contracting delirium tremens. *possibility*

Very truly yours,

Prohibit

Baltimore, February 10th. 1922.

Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen;-

May I be permitted to suggest to your Honorable Committee my humble recommendations as to the raising of the Soldiers's Bonus.

Repeal the drastic Volstead law, to allow light wines and beer, tax them 40 and 20 cents per gallon, and you will derive enough revenue to pay the Soldier's Bonus, and also leave a handsome balance for our Uncle Sam to take care of some other deficiency: AND NOBODY WILL BE HURT.

My business brings me in contact with a great many people, and when this subject is broached, 99 per cent say, give us WINE & BEER, then watch the general boom in business.

You certainly must know the Volstead law, and its present enforcement is the monumental joke of the century.

Yours very truly,

Wm. J. Tomaset

1035 Grantly Ave

Cleveland, Ohio, January 19th, 1922.

Honorable A. J. Volstead, M. C.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:---

It gives me great pleasure to inclose herewith copy of Program of the Constitutional Loyalty Convention and Annual Banquet held in Cleveland last Monday evening, January 16th, 1922, at the Hotel Winton.

Permit me to assure you that your absence from the happy occasion was a great disappointment to all who were privileged to attend the Eighteenth Amendment Second Anniversary Banquet at which were seated close to five hundred people.

In conclusion, hoping that you will find as much pleasure in looking over the inclosed Program, as the writer takes pleasure in sending it to you, and with best wishes for the year 1922, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Eugene E. Diehl

2201 East 87th Street,

Cleveland, Ohio.