



Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN NO. 5.

May 22, 1922

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HOLDS TRANSPORTATION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS THRU UNITED STATES FROM ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY TO ANOTHER UNLAWFUL.

The United States Supreme Court on May 15th, 1922, settled a question which had given rise to a division of opinion among the District Courts by its decision in the cases of John A. Grogan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan, et al., Appellants, v. Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., (No. 615) appealed from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan; and The Anchor Line (Henderson Brothers), Ltd., Appellant, v. George W. Aldridge, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, (No. 639), appealed from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Excise Department of the League had fought for this construction for over a year. Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the court from which Justices McKenna, Day and Clark dissented.

The two cases raised the same question. It was contended that by reason of Revised Statutes, Section 3005, as amended, and Article XXIX of the treaty concluded with Great Britain on May 8, 1871, as well as a proper construction of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act, that the shipment of intoxicating liquors in bond from one foreign country to another thru the United States was not prohibited. After pointing out that both President Harrison and President Cleveland had expressed the opinion that the treaty relied upon was abrogated, the court said:

"In view of the parallelism between the statute and the treaty the question seems of no importance except so far as the existence of the treaty might be supposed to intensify the reasons for construing later legislation as not overruling it. But make-weights of that sort are not enough to affect the result here. * * * * The manufacture, possession, sale and transportation of spirits and wine for other than beverage purposes are provided for in the act, but there is no provision for transshipment or carriage across the country from without. When Congress was ready to permit such a transit for special reasons, in the Canal Zone, it permitted it in express words. Title III, Sec. 20; 41 Stat. 322."

WHEN PROHIBITION AGENTS MAY ARREST AND SEARCH WITHOUT A WARRANT - PROBABLE CAUSE DEFINED-FOURTH AMENDMENT PROHIBITS ONLY UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia in the case of U. S. v. Snyder, 278 F. 650, after a full review of the authorities on search and seizure, held:

"Under National Prohibition Act Oct. 28, 1919, Title 2, Section 25, providing that 'it shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor * * * intended for use in violation of this title, * * * and no property rights shall exist in any such liquor,' a prohibition agent held to have authority to arrest without warrant a person found on the street with whisky on his person, and to search him and seize such liquor; and such person held to have no right to the return of such liquor which may be retained and used as evidence against him."

"'Probable cause,' which will justify a criminal accusation, is a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in his belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged.

"The Fourth Amendment, providing that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized,' contains no prohibition of arrest, search, or seizure without a warrant, but only against 'unreasonable' searches and seizures."

SEARCH AND SEIZURE - WARRANT NEED NOT NAME PERSONS - RIGHT TO SEIZE APPARATUS NOT DESCRIBED TO PREVENT CRIME.

In the case of U. S. v. Camarota, et al., 278 F. 388, the United States District Court for the Southern District of California held:

"Under Act June 15, 1917, Title 11, Sec. 6, (Comp. St. 1918, Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1919, Sec. 10496.1/4f), it is not necessary that a search warrant authorizing a search for intoxicating liquors shall name any particular person; the name of the place to be searched being sufficient.

"An officer, searching premises under a search warrant authorizing a search for intoxicating liquors, had a right in the performance of his general duty to prevent the commission of crime to seize articles designed to manufacture intoxicating liquor found on such premises, and, no trespass having been committed, they would not be ordered returned or destroyed, though they were not mentioned in the warrant."

A SINGLE SALE OF LIQUOR MAY CONSTITUTE A COMMON NUISANCE UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AND JUSTIFY AN INJUNCTION UNDER TITLE II, SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in the case of U. S. v. Eilert Brewing & Beverage Company, 278 F. 659 held:

"A single sale of intoxicating liquor on premises, accompanied by the unlawful possession of other liquor thereon, is sufficient to warrant the granting of an injunction under National Prohibition Act, Title 2, Section 22, for maintenance of a common nuisance."

SECOND OFFENSE-NOT COMMITTED IN LEGAL SENSE UNTIL AFTER JUDGMENT ON FORMER - MUST BE ALLEGED IN INDICTMENT AND IDENTITY MUST BE ESTABLISHED BY EVIDENCE.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Singer v. U. S., 278 F. 415, held:

"In a legal sense, a 'conviction' is a judgment on a plea or verdict of guilty, and a second offense, carrying with it a more severe sentence, cannot be committed until there has been a judgment on the first. * * * An indictment charging accused of being a second offender, under a statute making a second offense a distinct crime carrying with it heavier penalties, must set forth the fact of the prior conviction, as it is an element of the offense in the sense that it aggravates the offense and authorizes increased punishment.*** When the indictment charges a prior conviction, questions of fact are presented as to the prior conviction, and the identity of accused as the same person in each prosecution, and such facts must be established at the trial."

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN HOLDS MANUFACTURE OF HOME BREW UNLAWFUL UNDER STATE LAW.

In the case of State v. Nelson 187 N. W. 744, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the court said:

"The only question involved in this case is whether under the provisions of Section 1543 of the Statutes of Wisconsin, a person may legally manufacture intoxicating liquor containing more than one-half of one percentum of alcohol by volume, without a permit, where the only object and purposes in manufacturing such liquor is to use the same for consumption as a beverage, without any intention of selling the same.

"Taking the various subsections included in the act in question together and as a whole, the inevitable conclusion clearly fastens itself upon one's mind that the intention of the Legislature in enacting this measure, was to primarily prohibit not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and at the same time to exclude from the operation of the act, the manufacture, sale and use of such liquors, where they are designed to be used for sacramental or medicinal purposes, or in the manufacture of certain other articles not designed for beverage purposes."

Issued by the Legal Department,
Anti-Saloon League of America,
30 Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel,
Edward B. Dunford, Assistant.

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

The Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, issued the following statement concerning Congressional Primaries:

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT:

The situation which confronts the people in the primaries which take place between now and October to nominate 435 Congressmen and 35 United States Senators is a challenge to the friends of law and order.

The retention of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution does not of itself insure prohibition. While two-thirds of Congress would be required to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment for repeal nevertheless a bare majority can weaken or repeal the law to enforce it.

34 avowed National organizations are now at work to discredit the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to nullify its purposes and to defeat its enforcement by the nomination and election of wet Congressmen and United States Senators.

The written declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment leading this fight is, first; To repeal the Volstead Act, Second; to leave to every state the enforcement of prohibition through state law alone and third; to legalize the sale of beer and wine. If this effort should succeed there would be no Federal law and no Federal officers to enforce the 18th Amendment. States having state prohibition codes could enforce such codes just as they did before national prohibition but wet states would remain wet and we would be exactly where we were before the 18th Amendment was adopted. These wet states would become centers for the distribution for intoxicants throughout the nation. The prohibition of the legal machinery for enforcing the Constitution means nullification.

The immediate objective of the liquor interests openly declared is to legalize light wine and beer, which would make Federal Prohibition non-enforceable. This would mean the return of breweries and wineries with a complete system necessary for distribution. The beer traffic with its attendant political corruption represented the principal part of the outlawed liquor traffic. Its reinstatement, therefore, would bring back most of the evils which were prohibited by the 18th Amendment.

Congress adopted the definition of one-half of one per cent in the Volstead Act because the experience in the states that had adopted prohibition had clearly demonstrated that a higher percentage made efficient prohibition enforcement impossible. Thirty-four states have adopted a definition of one-half of one per cent or less; seven states have adopted the standard in the Volstead Act by reference.

The Courts have repeatedly declared that wine is intoxicating liquor. It, therefore, cannot be legalized under the 18th Amendment. To permit a 2.75 per cent beer under the Federal Law would not legalize it in the states that have prohibited such a beer by state law. We would have a variety of standards in other states which would encourage lawlessness and result in chaos.

While the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution it should be honestly and uniformly enforced. Congress by overwhelming majorities has done its sworn duty in supporting the Constitution by enacting prohibition enforcement laws. The people are now facing the vital issue as to whether they will be as loyal to the Constitution as Congress has been and defeat candidates for Congress who will attempt to weaken or repeal the National Prohibition Act. Record your convictions at the primaries and at the election.

We strongly urge that this crisis shall be met by the churches and by all religious and civic organizations. The alarm should be sounded in every village, hamlet, and city in the nation. Keep friends of Federal Constitutional Prohibition on guard in Congress. Indifference means defeat. United activity means victory.

James Cannon, Jr., Chairman
Wayne B. Wheeler, Secretary
Ernest H. Cherrington
A. J. Borton
Wm. H. Anderson
Purley A. Baker.

Legislative Committee of
Anti-Saloon League of America.

reply to: 1922, Apr. 20, Hutton to Volstead

May 22, 1922.

Mr. R. P. Hutton,
State Supt., Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League,
825 Goldsmith Building, 141 Wisconsin St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Hutton:

I regret very much that it shall not be possible for me to be with you at Milwaukee on the 24th instant. In an effort to be there I secured from the House an order postponing consideration of certain bills, but find that other bills in which I am directly interested will prevent me from being absent. In view of this situation there is nothing I can do but write my regrets.

I hope your meeting will be a pronounced success and that it will demonstrate that the good people of Milwaukee and vicinity are alive to the situation. The wet forces are organizing and collecting funds for the approaching election. They realize that now or never must the fight be made if the liquor traffic is to be restored. Time slakes alcoholic thirst and soothes the pains that ache for lack of liquor. They know they can not repeal the prohibition amendment so they seek to nullify it. To cloak their purpose they pose as friends of temperance and vigorously denounce whisky and the saloon. A revelation has come to them, a brand new discovery. They say beer and wine are not intoxicating; that they are innocent, harmless beverages, fit for Sunday school picnics. They tell us that if given beer and wine they will be good, obey the law and sell no more whisky.

Wisconsin has no patience with fakes, it does not believe in nullification, it intends to stay inside of the Union. That grand old state is too proud of its good name to stultify itself by solemnly declaring that beverages which through the ages have been known to be and that are in fact intoxicating are not intoxicating. The friends of the cause and the good name of the state must not, however be caught napping.

Very truly yours,



OFFICE OF
FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1922

Honorable Andrew J. Volstead,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 19, 1922, inclosing an anonymous communication dated Brooklyn, May 18, 1922, relative to violations of the National Prohibition Act occurring in Brooklyn, New York.

I appreciate very much your calling this matter to my attention and I am today referring same to the Federal Prohibition Director, New York City, for immediate investigation.

Very truly yours,


R. A. Hayes

Prohibition Commissioner.

Reply to: 1922, May 19. Wood to J. S. Wood

May 22, 1922. *prohibit*

Rev. Hervey Wood,
49 Claremont Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

Thank you for your favor of the 19th
instant inclosing clippings relative to
prohibition, which I have read with great
interest.

I appreciate your kind offer of service
upon your return from Europe. Should the
situation warrant it, I shall let you hear
from me.

Always with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

May 22, 1922

Mr. J. F. Leyda,
202 West Fourth Street,
Oil City, Penna.

Dear Sir:

I have your clipping from the "New Herald" of your city, calling attention to the effort which Gompers and some of his friends put forth to secure an endorsement at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Federation of Labor of the liquor traffic.

I am not surprised at the attitude of Mr. Gompers. When the prohibition act was under consideration he was exceedingly bitter and did everything he possibly could to prevent its passage. I do not believe that any class of people have gained more from prohibition than the laboring classes and I feel very certain that a very large share of them are strongly favorable to prohibition. In my own state in a meeting at Minneapolis the proposition was submitted to the American Federation of Labor for light wines and beer. It was voted down three to one. I do not quite see upon what theory the prohibition question is a part of the labor program.

Thanking you for sending me the clipping, I am,

Very truly yours,

reply to: 1922, May 20. McKinley to C. C. C. C.

Hold

May 22, 1922.

Mr. Floyd C. McKinley,
5921 University Avenue,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 20th instant advising me that you have filed an application for a position as prohibition enforcement officer and setting forth your qualifications.

The matter of enforcing the prohibition law, together with the authority to make appointments in that work, is under the jurisdiction of Hon. R. A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. In view of my connection with the enactment of the legislation, I have made it a rule not to interfere with the authority of the Prohibition Commissioner in the matter of these appointments. I take it you have set forth in your application the information which you state in your letter to me, and I am sure that when it is received by the Prohibition Commissioner it will be given every consideration.

Very truly yours,

THE NEWS-HERALD

May 22, 1922

Mr. J. F. Leyda,
202 West Fourth Street,
Oil City, Penna.

Dear Sir:

I have your clipping from the "New Herald" of your city, calling attention to the effort which Compers and some of his friends put forth to secure an endorsement at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Federation of Labor of the liquor traffic.

I am not surprised at the attitude of Mr. Compers. When the prohibition act was under consideration he was exceedingly bitter and did everything he possibly could to prevent its passage. I do not believe that any class of people have gained more from prohibition than the laboring classes and I feel very certain that a very large share of them are strongly favorable to prohibition. In my own state in a meeting at Minneapolis the proposition was submitted to the American Federation of Labor for light wines and beer. It was voted down three to one. I do not quite see upon what theory the prohibition question is a part of the labor program.

Thanking you for sending me the clipping, I am,

Very truly yours,

THE NEWS-HERALD

FRANKLIN AND OIL CITY.

Franklin Evening News, Established Feb. 18, 1878; Venango Daily Herald, Established Sept. 6, 1904.

Published by THE NEWS-HERALD PRINTING CO., Franklin, Pa.

*J. F. Loyda
Oil City Pa
20 August 1904*

Repe

percent of America's wage-earners ever got their living through the liquor business and it is contrary to public policy that the business should be restored to give employment to men the results of whose employment are merely to enable the liquor lords to rob millions of laborers for the filling of the ginmill's greedy till. They assert, too, that, under normal conditions, there is plenty of work in honest and honorable employment for the men who once made and sold liquor.

It is believed upon sound observation that this way of looking at the question represents the position of by far the majority of the working men of America, regardless of personal habits, and that, if the liquor interests succeed in capturing the national convention, it will be contrary to the will of American labor and because the real voice of labor is not heard from that convention.

The Central Labor Council of Oil City, as noted in these columns some days ago, and some of the labor unions of Franklin have been early in the field in voicing protest against this scheme to capture the convention. Their example may very well be followed throughout the country. Thoughtful laboring men should use every effort to put their unions on record on the right side of this question; and individual wage-earners should address protests and appeals to state and national organizations and officers against allowing the liquor outlaws to use the American Federation of Labor for pulling hot chestnuts out of the fire.

LABOR AND LIQUOR

There is a wide-spread uneasiness in labor circles over what is believed to be a scheme for capturing the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Cincinnati in June, for the interests that are engaged in trying to break down the Prohibition policy.

It is recognized that Cincinnati is probably the wettest town in the United States and that local labor there is, to a large extent, under the domination of the hyphenated beer interests. It is known that the various bartenders' and brewery-workers' unions, backed by the money of the outlawed trade, are doing everything in their power to secure wet delegations to Cincinnati. It is a further recognized misfortune that Mr. Gompers, the venerable president of the Federation, has always been violently opposed to Prohibition and always ready to see the Federation used by the liquor interests.

Thoughtful labor leaders believe it would be one of the greatest calamities possible to have the American Federation of Labor "hooked up" with the liquor outlaws. They point out that the liquor business is antagonistic to all the high ideals of organized labor, as well as hostile to the interests of individual laborers and groups of laborers. They point out that labor has been robbed by the liquor traffic of scores of billions of dollars and that the laboring man who is enslaved by the drink habit is a deadweight upon organized labor and a discrediting factor in the labor movement. They insist that the pretended interest of the liquor leaders in labor is fraudulent and that the big brewers who seek to use the laboring men in getting back their outlawed trade care nothing at all for the welfare of the men and are concerned only in what they can steal out of the pay envelope.

These leaders point out the lesson which the country has had opportunity to learn in recent months and assert that the industrial depression that has rested upon the country for so long would have been infinitely worse and would have caused far more suffering, if the saloon had been open, robbing men of what little money they have had.

They discredit the plea of the laboring men who formerly earned a living through the liquor business that Prohibition is "taking the bread out of their mouths." For, they say, not 5



OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON May 23, 1922.

Honorable Andrew J. Volstead,
House of Representatives, U. S.

My dear Congressman,

10,569

In response to your request over the telephone, a set of the plans and specifications for the construction of the postoffice building at Montevideo, Minnesota, which were used when bids were invited, is forwarded to you under separate cover for transmission to the Commercial Club of Montevideo.

The situation in regard to this project was fully covered in letter addressed to you on April 17th and there is nothing that can be added thereto at the present time. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature of W. C. Platt in cursive.

Assistant Secretary.

Reply dated: May 27, 1922. Volstead to Flude

ARTHUR C. COIT, PRESIDENT

O. B. STEPHENSON, SECRETARY-TREASURER

LOUIS J. ALBER, GENERAL MANAGER



THE COIT-ALBER INDEPENDENT CHAUTAUQUA CO.

A. L. FLUDE, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE HARRISON 7752.
SUITE 850-860 ORCHESTRA BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

5-25-22

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

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

There has been an insistent demand from the big Independent Chautauquas for speakers of national caliber. It should be kept in mind that these Independent Chautauquas have nothing to do with the so-called Circuit Chautauquas. I am referring to the big assemblies such as Winona Lake, Bayview, Lincoln, Ill. etc. - Chautauquas that furnish from eight to ten thousand people.

Now the first of July, we shall begin booking these programs for the summer season of 1923. We already have had a number of inquiries asking us if we could secure you for one lecture. If it would not be necessary for you to burden yourself with a long season. We could pick up a few dates confining them to one week of the summer or more time, as you might elect. I am very sure that this big Independent Chautauqua field is one that is worth while and in keeping with the dignity of the House of Representatives.

We will esteem it a great favor if you will advise us whether you will be interested in filling a few engagements during that time and if so, upon what terms they might be booked.

Yours very truly,

Coit-Alber Independent Chautauqua Co.

Flude
Manager

ALF/CS

MEMBER OF THE AFFILIATED LYCEUM & CHAUTAUQUA ASSN. INC.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, TORONTO, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, ATLANTA, CHICAGO, DALLAS, PORTLAND, CALGARY, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY AUSTRALIA.



OFFICE OF
FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1922

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 18, 1922, relative to the manufacture of non-intoxicating fruit juices exclusively for use in the home under the exempting provision of Section 29, Title II, National Prohibition Act.

In answer to a recent communication from you, this office furnished rather full information on this subject. It may be stated, however, that this office issues no permit for the manufacture of these so-called nonintoxicating fruit juices exclusively for use in the home. It will be observed, however, that there is no limitation fixed as to the quantity of such fruit juices in the National Prohibition Act.

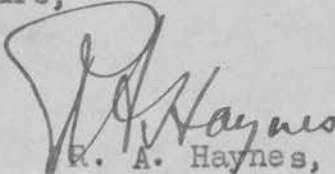
The regulations in the form of Pro. Mimeographs 84, 127 and 135, which have heretofore been furnished you were not intended as a concession to Italians, or any other class of citizens, but are equally applicable to all persons who desire to manufacture nonintoxicating fruit juices exclusively for use in the home.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Street vs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Company and Daniel L. Porter, has no direct bearing on this matter.

As stated by you, fruit juices containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume may be transported without permit under the National Prohibition Act, but when the same contain one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume, the same may be transported only in the manner provided for the transportation of other intoxicating liquors.

It is probable that the circular furnished you by the Grain Association of San Francisco, California, to which you refer, contains unwarranted statements and may be in violation of law. If, therefore, you will forward a copy thereof to this office the matter will be given proper attention.

Sincerely yours,


R. A. Haynes,
Prohibition Commissioner.

Copy attached.

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

May 25, 1932.

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

Dear Sir:-

In your letter May 19 you ignore the challenge in my letter of May 11 about personal liberty and obedience to the law.

Are you, personally, obeying the law? Are you, as president of the American Federation of Labor, urging your constituency to obey the law? Are you advocating and do you counsel obedience or disobedience to the law on what the individual thinks about the law? Can social order and welfare exist on that basis?

Your statement that violation of the law is the rule rather than the exception is merely loose repetition of prevalent hearsay propaganda talk. If you were on the witness stand you would be compelled, to avoid perjury, to say that you do not know that the majority of the people are violating the law. If such statements were limited to what would be admissible evidence in court they would be more conservative.

Violation of the eighteenth amendment consists only in the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage use. If you will look about you will find that the majority of your acquaintances are not committing these offenses. Violation of the law is found throughout the country. There is evidence of that in the work of the prohibition department, but in my observations at home and in my travels I do not see justification for the statement that the majority of the people are violating the law.

In El Paso there is evidence that the better elements, the laboring people especially, are generally observing the law with beneficial results. Savings accounts have steadily increased since the advent of national prohibition and at the end of 1921 the savings deposits in the El Paso banks were one million dollars greater than they were the first of that year notwithstanding we have been passing through a period of abnormal depression in the Southwest on account of the state of the copper industry. If you have not seen the recent publication, "The Prohibition Question Viewed from the Economic and Moral Standpoint", issued by the Manufacturers' Record quoting business men and captains of industry on the effects of prohibition, I suggest that you get a copy.

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

Mr. Samuel Gompers.

-2-

May 25, 1922.

If you should come into possession of such specific knowledge as would warrant your allegation that violation of the law is the rule rather than the exception, as a good citizen, you would be in duty bound to put the prohibition department into possession of your information. If people who arduously proclaim violation of the law were equally zealous in observing it, advocating its observance and assisting in its enforcement the situation would be improved. I assume that you are not a slave to the alcoholic appetite and that if you are individually contributing to the lawless situation by personal acts or toleration, you can readily transfer your contribution to the other and right side of the problem. Is there any reason why you should not do so? As the official representative of a vast number of people are there not many good and impelling reasons why you should? It would be a grievous and discreditable record if the most distinguished representative of American labor should appear on the historical page as a man who stood on the wrong side of the greatest moral and economic reformation of this day in America. Are you entirely satisfied with the contribution that you are now making as affecting the present and future welfare of American labor?

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor in convention at Denver in 1921 that prohibition has brought about manufacture and consumption of liquor causing blindness and death is somewhat beside the mark. Manufacture and consumption of such liquor is an entirely voluntary and unnecessary act. By the way, your attitude on the prohibition question is encouraging continuance of the thing of which you complain.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor, "That it is in favor of a modification of the Volstead law so as to permit manufacture and sale of a national beverage of wholesome beer", does not necessarily call for alcoholic beer although there is little doubt that the latter was the kind referred to.

Modification of the Volstead law is unnecessary to permit manufacture and sale of wholesome beer as a beverage. A wholesome beer would not contain alcohol. The eighteenth amendment is a part of the constitution only because intoxicating liquors, of which beer as made and sold was one, are unwholesome physically, mentally and morally. The wets want an intoxicating beer and they propose to get it without repealing the eighteenth amendment, and, to that end, they allege that certain intoxicating liquors are non-intoxicating. If this allegation was correct, it would mean that the contained alcohol has no effect. This is evident because the action and effect of alcohol is inevitably intoxicating. Now, why object to the complete elimination of an ingredient which has no action or effect? If the wets really want non-intoxicating liquor, a lunacy commission ought to examine their state of mind when they demand modification of the Volstead law.

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

Mr. Samuel Compers

-3-

May 25, 1922.

In forming your conclusions as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor I hope you have not overlooked the nation wide poll of the constituencies of the federation made by the Literary Digest in which the vote was two to one in favor of prohibition. The State Federation of Labor of Texas recently meeting in El Paso specifically declined to indorse wine and beer.

Prohibition will win, is winning, because it is right, beneficial and necessary and such things win in the long run in America. It required 100 years to put the eighteenth amendment into the constitution and it now stands there and will remain the verdict of a century - second to none in importance and in long time, deliberate and mature development and finality.

Finally, in meeting and rightly solving its problems with certainty and justice labor individually and collectively needs three fundamental things: a body undegenerated, a mind unclouded, and moral perceptions undimmed by alcohol.

Yours truly,

(sgd) J L Campbell

JLC-H

reply to: 1922. May 5. Flude to Valstead

Wise

May 27, 1922.

Mr. A. L. Flude,
Manager, The Coit-Alber Independent Chautauqua Co.,
Suite 850, Orchestra Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
the 25th instant in which you desire to know
whether I would be interested in filling a few
speaking engagements under the auspices of your
chautauqua company.

I regret to advise you that my duties here
have been such as to compel me to decline in-
vitations to make addresses out of the city.

Very truly yours,

Claremore, Okla.
May 29, 1922.

H 17035

Hon. E. G. McCutcheon
Shawnee, Okla.

My dear Uncle:

As you have lived in Shawnee for many years and are a "true Blue" Republican, and acquainted with the business men as well as the farmers, also a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Glee Club, I want you and my daughter Thelma, while she is attending the Baptist University there, to do everything in your power for the reelection of Honorable Joseph C. Pringey, Member of Congress from the Congressional District in which you reside, also Hon. John Fields for Governor, who has ever been a true friend to the farmers of America.

The passage of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was the greatest blessing to the mothers, daughters and sons of America.

The passage of the Woman's Suffrage Act and the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to the women of America the right to vote and hold office, will forever perpetuate prohibition in America as it protects their children from the evils of drink and use of narcotics in the future, which has ruined many a home of true happiness by its effects.

Since our good President, Warren G. Harding called the Disarmament Conference which brought about the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan there is now a chance for the peaceful adjustment of all matters which will bring about the peace of the world, and no true born American citizen can help but feel proud of the great achievements brought about by the Four Power Treaty, which was so ably defended and brought to final termination and approval by the Senate of the United States, through the untiring efforts of Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, and Senator Underwood.

After spending the past eight months in Washington, D.C., I have had the privilege of personally observing the actions of Hon. Pringey and other Republican members from Oklahoma, on the floor of the House of Representatives, and in all their speeches, they have advocated true Americanism, and voted for protection for the farmers of America, as well as for a bonus for our boys who served in the World War. Mr. Pringey is a true friend to the Indians, as he has made his home among them in Oklahoma since the opening of the Cherokee strip, (known as old Oklahoma) in 1889.

He has been of great assistance to me, as the legal recognized representative by the Interior Department for the Eastern Emigrant and Western Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians, who are members of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma, for which Mr. Pringey introduced in the House of Representatives Bill No. 11134. And he is using all proper means for the passage of the same so that the real restricted Indians, who are now wards of the U.S. Government, may have their day in court and have the right to bring suit in the U. S. Court of Claims, for any claim on land, money or interest that may be due them from the U.S. Government under treaties and laws of Congress now in effect pertaining to the above named Indians and their heirs.

Mr. Pringey has the support of Miss Alice Robertson, Member of Congress from the 2nd District of Oklahoma. Her District comprises a great number of full-blooded restricted Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians, many of whom she personally knows, having been born within their country and devoted most of her life as a missionary to them for the Presbyterian Church. She and J. W. Harreld, U.S. Senator from Oklahoma, who are Members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, both heartily endorse the Bill No. 11134 introduced by Hon. J. C. Pringey in behalf of the above named Indians.

The records will show that Mr. Pringey, Miss Robertson and Senator J. W. Harreld are on the job in Washington to protect not only their constituents in the State of Oklahoma but the American people as a whole.

The passage of the Tariff Bill and other important legislation for the protection of American industry and farm products will be the greatest piece of legislation to all the people when enacted into law.

As every thinking tax payer knows that economical and international trade treaties to regulate the commerce of the world must be made between the United States and allied nations to bring about prosperity for the American people, it is up to us as Americans to keep these Republicans in Congress who are so earnestly striving to insure prosperity, from the greatest war in all ages, which American blood brought to termination.

Respectfully submitted,



John M. Taylor
A Farmer.

Emphasized in: 1922, May 25. Hobb to Valstead

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF TEXAS

REV. ATTICUS WEBB, SUPERINTENDENT

408-10 TRUST BUILDING

DALLAS, TEXAS

May 18, 1932.

Copy.

Hon. Geo. Holden Tinkham,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tinkham:-

Your letter of May 3rd addressed to the Secretary of State at Austin has been forwarded to me by him for attention.

Answering the questions you raise, let me say that the Anti-Saloon League of Texas is not incorporated, therefore there are no official records with the Secretary of State.

So far as I know there is no law in Texas requiring a report of receipts and expenditures of such an organization. At the time that a State-wide prohibition election was held in 1911, there was a demand that expenditures connected with that election should be reported to the State authorities. The Anti-Saloon League gave a full report, but the State Chairman of the Anti-prohibition forces, Mr. Jake Wolters, refused to do so, and declared he would "rot in jail" before he would divulge such information. I am glad to say, however, that Mr. Wolters is now ardently supporting the enforcement of the prohibition laws. Since that time the question of such reports has never been raised.

Concerning campaigns to influence Congressional elections, the Anti-Saloon League of Texas in the past has conducted only general educational campaigns, such as would not come under that head. However, this year, since your friends have announced that they were going to elect Congressman from Texas pledged to restore beer and wine, when such fights arise we will be in the thick of the fight.

Concerning the Corrupt Practice Act that requires the report of monies expended in the Congressional election, this report will be made at the close of this campaign through the National League or direct to the proper authority.

You will please note that while there are thirty-two liquor organizations that are taking part in these Congressional elections, not one of them have ever reported as required under the Corrupt Practice. The Anti-Saloon League being the only organization that has done so.

May I ask you to see your friends of the liquor organizations and secure their reports also, and if they are not forthcoming, may I ask of you, as a friend of good government, to institute investigation and prosecution of the officers of these organizations?

As I understand the Corrupt Practice Act, it does not single out the dry organizations and compel them alone to make these reports.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory to you, I am,

Sincerely yours, *Atticus Webb*

*Enclosure: 1922, May 18, Webb to Tinkham
reply: 1922, May 29, Volstead to Webb*

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF TEXAS

REV. ATTICUS WEBB, SUPERINTENDENT

408-10 TRUST BUILDING

DALLAS, TEXAS

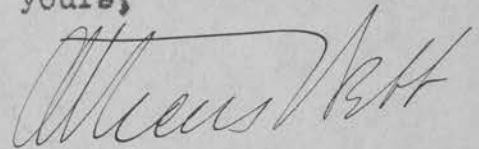
May 25, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter I have just recently written to Hon. George Holden Tinkham, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, which will be self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,



AW-MW

reply to 1922, May 25. Webb to Volstead

Prohibit

May 29, 1922.

Rev. Atticus Webb,
Superintendent, Anti-Saloon League of Texas,
408 Trust Building,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Webb:

Thank you for your favor of the 25th instant inclosing copy of letter written to Hon. George Holden Tinkham in response to a communication addressed to the Secretary of State by him on the 3rd instant. I have read the same with interest.

Very truly yours,

Dic mihi Domine, quid est res publica? Civitas, seu numerus hominulus. Naturam tamen Ratio civitatis est monstrum horrendum, info-



HIPPOKRATES

PROHIBITION IS A JOKE, SAYS HEAD OF P. E. CHURCH

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 28. — National prohibition was declared a farce by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, head of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, in a statement here today.

"The reign of terror that we have experienced in the past six months is not prohibition and is not enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment. "Furthermore, there is too much politics to this prohibition," declared the bishop.

eligione, logica et moribus. Civitas est homo giganteus—civis autem publica sunt principes, tales solent esse cives! — Bynkershoek, Great Jurists of the World, 1914, p. 416.—

Member SOCIETATIS GENTIUM LATINAE, Int.
Member SOCIETY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE,
New York City, N. Y.

A. D.

May, 30, 1922.

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

Dear Sir :- Your letter of May 13, 1922, in response to mine of the 4th inst. was received. — You say: "I am sorry that you appear to have a grievance against lawyers. Perhaps there is a reason." — Here is my answer in rebuttal :- Personally I have had very little experience with lawyers. The general educational status is veridical. Some are intensely egocentric, superegotistic and anthropocentric. In my letter I simply remarked about their arrogance as a profession of which you are a good example. I have never taken out a permit to sell liquor and haven't any desire to do so but I still maintain that I am in a better position to observe the evil effects of the "Prohibition Law" — taboo — than you are! Representative government that you speak of does not represent. It is a political fiction! — I do not practise homage, idolatry and fetishism with lawyers. I know their idiosyncrasies, proclivities and character defects! — Psychognostically I of course anticipated just exactly what your answer would be. Indeed you write just as you think, but not what you should know! The trouble with lawyers is that they are, as a class, too self-assertive, self-constituted and autonomous. They seem to imagine that the universe revolves around them solely and to magnify their importance. Why are laws not made to curb lawyers? Why are they the beneficiaries of our political system? It is because our antiquated political machinery is ruled almost exclusively by an oligarchy and hegemony of self-constituted and self-protective lawyers. There are too many lawyers in our government. For the past two thousand years they have made a mockery of all forms of governments. Because of their temperamental defects they are not at all fit to conduct the affairs of the state! —

Very truly yours, Dr. Theodore W. Schaefer, —

THE APPLICATION OF THE BINET-SIMON TESTS FOR INTELLIGENCE TO PATIENTS BY THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

BY

THEODORE W. SCHAEFER, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Societas Gentium Latina, Int.; Society of
Forensic Medicine, New York City.

One of the most practical and applicable sciences is the one that treats of the knowledge of human nature. Every physician should engage in the study of human nature. He should have a thoro knowledge of psychology, which is essential to the practice of medicine. Every patient should be submitted to psychoanalytic tests respecting the estimation of the psychical equivalents of the patient's ratiocination, which fortifies the physician in his mental attitude toward the afflicted. A psychometric determination would enhance at once the viewpoint of the physician firmly establishing his mental *status quo* with security. This psychologic determination, correctly applied, means: Success, confidence, money, health and many other acquisitions, material and immaterial. The conception of a knowledge of human nature embraces

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two very different sources of information which are fundamentally connected. A general knowledge of human nature respecting man's necessities, inclinations and weaknesses or frailties and those applicable in a certain measure in the form of a diagnostic knowledge of human nature, contributes to the appraisal in the estimation of man's character, mentality, trustworthiness, ability, fitness, veracity and deceit. The physician should make a thoro examination of the patient's physiognomy at a glance. Its index is the mirror of his soul. The enunciated words guide him respecting the patient's intelligence. A knowledge of the people collectively, that of the mass, the public, is the fundamental requisite stipulation for every commercial or artistic success. This knowledge of mass psychology, of the anthropologic panmixia, confers on him a keen insight into herd instincts, herd morality and herd impulses. A general knowledge of the people and of the human society at large is acquired by a study of the successes of the widely embracing mental movements. This is enhanced by the deportment of people toward danger and calamities and it is not so apparent by the observation of the typical features in individual persons which are similar in character that are entirely different. This knowledge of human beings so necessary in

an expanded degree in politics, is required in production, commerce, literature, and the different branches of the arts, if they expect to flourish. Man is concerned in all these ventures. The humiliating acknowledgment is proven for production by the fact that the most universal is certainly the most lowly, that it is likely to be devoid of differentiation and that, therefore, every production, when compared on the whole, has the widest operation in the lowest sphere and with the greatest returns. The most disseminated is the lowly, because it is the most ancient which reverts by heredity to primitive epochs. From this follows the resulting leveling of the great mass. The higher human beings, the respectable minorities, that is, the rarer ones, disappear in the great human mass, provided they are not exceptionally gifted with voluntary and dynamic powers, *i. e.*, with controlling and ruling abilities. It is evident that self-cognition can never be developed as a complete knowledge of human nature. All great possessors of a knowledge of human nature who use their ability in studying human beings, observe but one characteristic mental phase in people: It is their behavior and, in connection therewith, the consequences or results of their behavior in which in some manner or other the typical impulses are portrayed. The psychical events are displayed to the

observer in a manner similar to the operations of a watch. Man, like the animal, says Le Bon, has a natural tendency to imitation. He constantly repeats himself in his acts. His lapses are ever repeated in a vicious circle. Nature, always copying herself in man's descendants, is the biologic law called heredity. Congregating in the offices of specialists are microcephales, megalcephales, hydrocephales, mongoloids, strabismics, Aztec types, saddle-noses, steeple-heads, and other cephalic malformations or monstrosities too numerous to mention. Admixed with these we observe a display of feeble-minded, imbeciles, cretins, myxedematous subjects and psychopaths in discomfoting numbers. Indeed, the number of mentally defective anomalous persons in our midst occurs in an alarming degree. Even Hippocrates gave consideration to the psychology of the patient and called special attention to the fact that psychical influence is necessary in the treatment of the disturbed bodily conditions. The writer is convinced that an essay on this important subject is needed by the general practitioner at the present time. The writer and many general practitioners have examined their patients psychologically in an empirical manner according to their attitude of mind and knowledge of psychology. Each one has made these examinations ac-

ording to his own ability and experience. Naturally the personal equation, so-called, plays a great rôle which gives to it a commanding and controlling position, thereby bringing the physician's personality into prominence. Since the publication of the "Binet-Simon Method for Measuring the Intelligence," it is opportune that physicians will make practical use of the methods of psychoanalysis—a kind of soul-chemistry—so to speak, of the individual, just in a similar manner as in the case of the chemistry applied to matter. Many of the failures in treatment are largely due to the fact that physicians have been too lenient and even careless in examining the mentality of patients. It should be remembered that physicians are daily in contact with morons and mattoids. Many a surgical operation becomes a failure and often ends in disaster because the surgeon has neglected to make a study of the mentality of his patient. The physician and surgeon should be exceedingly cautious and circumspect in not losing the protective *point d'appui* which is so highly important in the outcome of the successful management and treatment of patients.

"Know thyself" was a Delphian inscription over the temple of the "Knowing God." It is an absolute precept which expresses the nature of the mind. Every physician

should engage in self-cognition, one of the severe tests of the individual mind. Reinforced with this requisite we study the confronting minds in all their phases, moral, intellectual and volitional. Self-study is the first requisite of the physician. It fortifies him in his mental attitude when dealing with humanity whose utilitarian and altruistic ends are his aim. Among the lower classes and many prejudiced persons in this country, attention to medical art is still considered a menial occupation and unworthy of recognition. This is a primitive or tribal heritage. Humanitarian dispensations are unappreciated by primitive stages of culture. Among the aboriginal degraded people the grossest superstitions prevail and religious idolatry or fetishism raises its unabashed head. Out of these primitive practices only retrogression follows. No advancement and no particular good, except that which is bad, seems forthcoming. In the treatment of disease, if the physician be well acquainted with the psychology of his patient he may obtain excellent results by psychotherapeutic means. The patient is suggested to by the physician and the treatment is the vehicle of this suggestion. The therapeutic application must be associated with a very pronounced psychotherapeutic action on the patient's mind. Indeed, every mode of treatment which has a strong psychic factor be-

hind it and which is used by an intelligent physician who has confidence in himself, fosters in his patient a psychotherapeutic factor of cure. The *point d'appui* of success must go hand in hand with a corresponding parallelism of the mind and body. Physicians should give more attention to the study of psychology than they have done in the past. The physician should engage in a comprehensive study of the psychology of the people respecting language, mythology, customs, morals, religion and politics. It is, indeed, a very lamentable fact that they have neglected the study of psychology, which is so exceedingly necessary in the art of human approach. Psychology, in fact, really belongs to medicine and not to empirics nor to a cult. It has drifted into the hands of pretenders, tyros and vagarists who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionary in regard to the sciences, narrow, bigoted and ancient in metaphysical abstractions. They are unaware of the fact that they are following traditionalism of oriental occultism and mysticism. The physician when treating disease should ever remember that he is primarily dealing with the nervous system—the mind. This brings the whole scope of the operations of the living body under the determinative corresponding influence of the parallelism of the mind and

body. The writer is becoming more and more careful in the dispensation of his services and refuses to treat any and every perambulating moron and mottoid who imagines that he is the physician's equal in intelligence, not showing the physician the proper respect and recognition to which he is entitled in society at large. In endeavoring to attain the utilitarian and altruistic requirements the physician promotes the welfare of mankind. In striving to attain these ideals he performs the functions of a humanitarian and philanthropist, for which he receives but little gratitude. Much is expected of him. He is expected to be a doctor of the mind as well as of the body. It has always remained an unsolvable paradox to persons of culture and refinement why a profession so self-abnegating as ours, devoting so much time and energy in rendering charitable services to humanity, should be rewarded with so much ingratitude. Indeed, it is a fact that the physician receives but little of this world's goods. Should a doctor have the misfortune to get into legal trouble, ten to one the fickle and ungrateful public will be arrayed against him. Even his supposedly best friends leave him when he needs them most. He is at the mercy and whims of a judge and the prejudices of a jury. A lawyer, however, in a similar plight, stands a far

better chance for he has taken the "immunity bath," because he is autonomous, being an officer of the state and belongs to the ruling caste, whose fixed idea is the "law" and the beneficiary of the forensic political status which has no super state.

By way of digression, let us consider the factors which are inimical to the welfare of the physician when he is confronted by the low herd instincts and impulses. It naturally behooves the physician, because of the deep-seated wickedness and utter depravity of the masses, that he should act in a firm manner. He should never allow his feelings to supersede his intelligence because the patient in all probability would abuse his confidence. This inflexible firmness is the mightiest barrier against the impudent demands of those who, in their naked selfishness, are thinking only of their own interests and do not respect the rights of others. The physician should be a realist who should understand the worship of things just as they are. He should look at human problems without affectation and sentimentality. He should quit all useless maudlin sympathies and foolish emotionalism which do not help him at all in the struggle for existence. The trouble with the medical profession has always been its eudemonistic claims of exclusive humanitarianism. Coupled with its extravagant

utilitarian altruism it has drifted aimlessly upon the sea of emotionalism. It is a fact that the general influence of the public upon the medical men as a class is really degrading rather than ennobling or activating to great endeavor. To the metaphysician these psychologic phenomena of man are indeed very plain. To the metaphysician it is apparent that there is something wrong in the very nature of man's entire psychologic make-up. In fact, this is to be expected for even from an anatomical standpoint, man is an imperfect being. To begin with, there is a cruel, deep-rooted streak which permeates human nature that makes every metaphysician ponder with an uneasy feeling and foreboding respecting man's constantly reappearing atavistic traits that lie deeply hidden in his very nature. The traditional prejudices and hostility, coupled with jealousy that permeate our social body and that have been inimical to physicians, have been ignorantly fostered as a heritage for ages. Human nature is and has been the same thruout ages. Indeed, man is not at all wholly a rational being, as his controlling opinions and religions do not rest on rational considerations alone, however plausible these may appear to the crass multitude. Viewing man with an impartial and a critical attitude as he really is and not as he should be by divine intention,

the physician realizes more and more that he is in the midst of a sinning and sin-sick world, more so than the lawyer or the minister. Apparently, each one has his own ethical or moral standard. It behooves the physician who lives in this anthropologic chaos to acquire a grasp of the social problems and a self-protective rule of conduct. In this world of ours, things are just as they are and absolute standpoints do not exist in actual life. The reader should refer to the classic dialogue between *Candide* and *Martin* in *Voltaire's* work:

Croyez-vous, dit Candide, que les hommes se soient toujours mutuellement massacrés comme ils font aujourd'hui? Qu'ils aient toujours été menteurs, fourbes, perfides, ingrats, brigands, faibles, volages, lâches, envieux, gourmands, ivrognes, avarés, ambitieux, sanguinaires, calomniateurs, débauches, fanatiques, hypocrites et sots? Croyez-vous, dit Martin, que les éperviers aient toujours mangé des pigeons quand ils en ont trouvé? Oui, sans doute, dit Candide. Hé bien, dit Martin, si les éperviers ont toujours eu le même caractère, pourquoi voulez-vous que les hommes aient changé le leur?

The more we study man psychologically with critical caution, the more he becomes a profound enigma. However, to the philosopher and psychologist there is one work-

ing formula in life—to exercise caution in the confidence of people and in the supposed superiority of knowledge of man. Many of the psychologic phenomena just described are easily explained on the supposition that the aims and desires of the so-called public conscience are of a more lowly nature, being much more primitive and simple than those of the individual; a large number of persons agree that in general the common level of the lowest must be adequate to them. Many faces are like masks which can only be removed and uncovered by language. The ochlocratic masses show their aversion and hatred toward intellectual superiority. According to Le Bon, the civilization of a people is based on a small number of fundamental ideas. The most chimerical ideas have had the most fanatical following. It is not in the pursuit of truth, but in that of error that humanity has expended the most efforts. The masses have never thirsted after truth. Our body social is suffering from the presence of a depravity of human types that are beyond redemption. The moral decadence or degeneration is characteristic for the present times. The masses have degenerated into materialistic perverts; they have an exaggerated love for pleasure, they are money-worshippers, utterly devoid of religion and morality, without God and a hereafter. Our population

lacks homogeneity, because it is racially heterogeneous, lacking the stability of coherence, because of its perversity. The crude masses are led by tribal, fetichistic ideas. The crass psychology of crowds does not justify the optimistic and visionary views of half-educated chauvinists. It is an undeniable fact that the masses have been retrograding morally and intellectually in recent years. There is a corresponding intellectual shrinkage. I adjure you to be careful whom you trust and whom you believe. Follow the Latin maxim that every remark should be taken *cum grano salis!* Credulity is the vice of sincere and honest persons. In his professional intercourse with his patients, the physician should be circumspect. He should maintain by all means his equanimity, integrity and security of person. He should preserve his dignity and not become too affable and confiding to his patients, for primitive mind is likely to take advantage of this and either rob or destroy its benefactor. In primitive society, acts of beneficence and predatory acquisition are undistinguishable to the aboriginal conception and conscience of right. The doctor is likely to be insulted, persecuted, robbed and even murdered by avenging creatures in human form. It is in the very nature of man to be cruel. Indeed, physicians have suffered from this cruelty.

Cicero aptly remarks: *Est hominum naturae, quam sequi debemus, maxime inimica crudelitas. de off. 3, 11.*

During the early border ruffian days, my uncle, Dr. Edward Wernigk, now deceased, was practising medicine and surgery at Denver, Colo. He was called to attend an outlaw, who held up a stage coach, but who was rendered *hors de combat* by a bullet which produced a compound fracture of the ankle-joint. One day my uncle was dressing the wound when he felt his pocketbook nimbly and deftly removed from his hip-pocket. He said nothing because the unfeeling outlaw had two army revolvers under his pillow. Of course, my uncle was never paid for his services! Reader, draw your own conclusions! Doctor, what would you have done? Physicians have suffered in their social standing by the iniquities and jealousies of a professional caste seeking exclusive supremacy. The human soul is always and everywhere the same whether it be in the exalted position of the state or the low mass intelligence of the crowd. The "State" is simply a crowd (Arthur Christensen), being composed of an assemblage of individuals whose group instinct is not at all above the impulses of crowd morality. The government, being composed of an assemblage of human beings, behaves just like an individual, only worse, and its ruling

components often become uncontrollable and incorrigible like an unruly child or person who runs amuck, thus endangering the citizens. There are no regulations to curb these unruly politicians! Our system of government lacks a super state or a higher moral authority over the ruling caste, which is immune and autonomous. A political check is in order that would impose restrictions on them the same way as the state, *pari passu*, deals with the individual, submissive citizens whom it aims to control by fear and power. It is by the obsession of fear that the political automaton endeavors to hold his assumed prestige. Petronius Arbiter says: *Primus in orbe deos fecit timor.* Instead of advancing the betterment of mankind they have contributed actually to the retrogression of all kinds of governments, because they have conducted governmental affairs like political impostors. It is more than two thousand years since they have been running the governmental machines. Since the foundation of our government, a coterie of a self-constituted professional caste has an exclusive monopoly of all the chief governmental offices, entrenching itself in power by feudal privileges and perpetuating a system of selfish office tenure superseding all other incumbents who are aspiring to political prominence. This group aims to control the

political and governmental activities as a benefice to the utter exclusion of others. Laws are made for its own benefit and from which it derives all emoluments. The medical profession has not at all fared well economically under this one-sided régime. Class laws or drastic prohibitive edicts have been instituted against the medical profession. Of course, no laws have been made to injure the standing of lawyers in the eyes of the public. Fanatical laws that are prejudiced to public interests have been aimed at doctors. When the state is most corrupt, the laws are most numerous (Tacitus). The strictest administration of law is often the greatest wrong (Terrence). That which unites man in the state is an inner event. One will acts upon another will. The point of gravity resides solely in a voluntary organization. The state, the law and the lawyer are essentially voluntary, not intellectual entities! State morality is tribal morality. It is not progressive. It constantly reverts to primitive impulses and thus endangers society at large by its explosive acts of rowdyism when combative. The time has come when this feudal relic should be eliminated forever. Why should we have a political caste or camorra which should rule this country by edicts, called "laws"? The forensic, autonomous automaton's prerogative to visé and circumscribe

the doctor's sphere of usefulness is arbitrary and it is about high time that such meddlers be turned out of office. They have but a very slight capacity for reasoning and are guided in the main by unconscious sentiments. Speaking of this entrenched clique the Frenchman, Henri-Robert, aptly remarks: *Napoleon n'aimait pas les avocats. Il disait qu'il fallait leur couper la langue. Il est vrai qu'il ajoutait: aux avocats qui s'en servent contre le gouvernement!*

It is a noteworthy fact that the most intelligent, highly educated persons have shunned the pursuit of politics. It is for this reason that we have no statesmen! Only the representatives of the lower human strata, who do not possess at all the inner fundamentals which are so essential for higher political endeavor, make selfish efforts to push themselves into the foreground as "leaders" and "orators." Deploable conditions of a widespread illiteracy and ignorance exist in this country. The United States occupies the low, humiliating, educational position of being the ninth in rank among the nations. According to H. H. Goddard and other psychologists who have examined the human panmixia, our population is classifiable respecting its intelligence into seven grades. Seventy per cent. never exceed the mental

level of a school child whose age is fourteen years! Ten per cent. are classified on the level of a ten-year-old pupil. A small group—four and a half per cent.—attain the mental level of a student at the age of nineteen. This, Goddard regards, as a superlative standard. Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel remarks that this kind of research throws a strong light upon the ease with which the American people can be preyed upon by politicians and other shrewd gentry, who, long before psychologists appeared upon the scene, had their own occult and intuitive methods of gauging public intelligence. According to psychometric investigations of Dr. Henry Viets, six persons in every ten, happily unconscious of the fact, are meandering thru life with the abridged mental equipment of childhood—and paradoxical to say, many of them are placed in positions of comparative prominence. They are morons, these members of the seething majority, with intellects beneath the normal standard for nineteen years, belonging to the more intelligent. The morons are intellectual delinquents. Ten per cent. of the panmixia are composed of mattoids, who, altho they may possess a good proportion of intelligence, are emotionally erratic, very much like paranoiacs! They are often the occupants of our highest positions and are a menace to society at large. Axel Oxen-

stierna, the prime minister of Gustave Adolph of Sweden, made the interesting remark that it does not at all require a high degree of intelligence to conduct the affairs of the state—a historical observation. Governments have been ruled by mediocrities and weaklings. The great leaders in politics have been of lamentably narrow intellect, frequently astounding one by their incoherence. Le Bon says that it is precisely those whose intelligence has been the most restricted who have exercised the greatest influence. From this, follows the inevitable moral deduction that state morality is primitive tribal morality and its influence upon the masses is not ennobling, but actually stultifying to higher endeavor. The state is an incarnated materialist and exceedingly mercenary. The moral standard of the state is not high. It is not a model for its citizens. We demand a higher intelligence and morality of the state.

There is no question but that the world would be far better off if physicians and philosophers would administer the affairs of the government. The physician is certainly better fitted, because of his long educational preparation to participate in the deliberations of the state. He is better qualified, because of the possession of superior intellectual attainments. Physicians are here-

with urged to create a higher public opinion
and that they play an important and benefi-
cent rôle in the affairs of the Nation!

May 13, 1922.

Dr. Theodore Wm. Schaefer,
513 Gr. Ave. Temple,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 4th instant protesting against the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

There is nothing in the prohibition amendment or laws passed for the enforcement thereof that requires any doctor to dispense liquor. I agree with you that it is degrading for a physician to become a bartender or saloon-keeper. In drawing the law I tried to make sure that no doctor would be compelled to do that.

So long as the great majority of the American people continue their support of the prohibition movement the prohibition amendment of the Constitution will be the law of the land, and all good Americans who believe in representative government will support it. Whenever two-thirds of the American people shall entertain views such as yours they may change the Constitution in the same way that this amendment was adopted. Until that time good Americans will obey the prohibition amendment and the laws passed to enforce it. In the meantime those opposed to it have the privilege to kick to their hearts content, and agitate for its repeal and for the defeat of any member of Congress who is not willing to vote to get rid of prohibition.

I am sorry that you appear to have a grievance against lawyers. Perhaps there is a reason. I am quite sure that if the prohibition law had been prepared by some doctors that I know of it would have suited you all right.

Very truly yours,

Dic mihi Domine, quid est res publica? Civitas, seu res publica, omni caret anima, ratione, conscientia, religione, logica et moribus. Civitas est homo gigantus—civis autem merus homunculus. Naturam tamen hominum aequalem esse dicunt.—Quales in re publica sunt principes, tales solent esse cives!—
"Ratio civitatis est monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum"! Cornelius van Bynkershoek, Great Jurists of the World, 1914, p. 416.—



Member SOCIETATIS GENTIUM LATINAE, Int.
Member SOCIETY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE,
New York City, N. Y.

Theodore William Schaefer, M. D.

513 GR. AVE. TEMPLE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

May, 4, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:— This letter is an emphatic protest against the so-called "Prohibition Amendment" which is de facto a veritable Puritanical Taboo! It is really an interdiction, suppression and arbitrary repression! It is degrading to the medical profession, making bartenders and saloon keepers out of doctors! This has created a deep seated feeling of resentment among educated physicians who possess a collegiate education. For very good reasons to myself, I have not taken out a permit to vend liquor. This function should be left to lawyers who are more whiskey thirsty than doctors. It is about high time that the right of every intelligent citizen should be recognized who does not believe in so-called "constitutional prohibition" and to say so and proclaim against it in public! Those who are responsible for this unkind or taboo are transgressing on our personal liberties and domestic privileges. The "Narcotic's and Prohibition Laws" are complete failures and have been initiated for the benefit of the legal oligarchy in power! Too many lawyers are hanging to the executive, legislative and judicial reins in order to hold office tenure. Two hundred and sixty four lawyers are intrenched in Congress and sixty four are in the Senate. This is a class monopoly of a self-constituted cast seeking power and prestige. Many should be eliminated and cast out! It is surely competent for every intelligent, non-obfuscated citizen to speak against such a barbarous Puritanical taboo and have it repudiated!!! — Very truly yours, Dr. Theodore W. Schaefer.

1922, May 19. Weir to Volstead

Prohibit

May 31, 1922.

Mr. Jerome Weir,
Victoria, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 19th instart in which you advocate the repeal of the Volstead Act on the ground that it is responsible for increasing the number of crimes.

The cases of crime cited by you have little connection with liquor or the prohibition of liquor. As a matter of fact, the criminal records clearly show that the prohibition law has greatly reduced crimes in that category. It is a matter of common knowledge that the saloon and its wares were directly responsible for a great deal of the criminal court work prior to the enactment of the prohibition law. Not only has it reduced the class of crimes due to the liquor traffic, but the testimony as to its beneficial effect in saving people from poverty and general debauchery stands undisputed. The wares bought in a saloon never saved a man from either hunger or cold and never put a dollar in a savings bank.

Very truly yours,

A. J. Wolstead. May 31/22
Dear Sir new times with
± Prohib
HJ

I saw your act as you call it
in the N York Times of Quinday
I begin at the beginning of this question
Should be asked: what was the sense
of Prohibition in the first place?
Reformers advanced the argument
that we were @drunken. God den
Nation. That our young men were
welling the gutter and that
we were degenerating mentally,
morally and physically, and in
every other way. The men who
made such statements were
deliberate liars. We were not
@drunken Nation and we were
degenerating in any way, per night
you might say. We have built up
the greatest nation on the face

of the globe. we have the finest
 public school system. the great
 best colleges. banking system
 in the world. and all of
 this has been accomplished
 in the face of this terrible
 army of drunkenness and dege-
 neracy. of which the nation
 was afflicted before Pro-
 hibition. the strange thing
 to me is that men like
 Anderson and Wheeler and
 your self ran amuck
 vilifying us as a people
 and deliberately lying about
 actual conditions and let
 went unchallenged.
 The experiment of Prohibition

has been the wildest flight
of Stupidity ever taken by
any nation. our past experience
had proved to us conclusively
that prohibition did not
prohibit. The States which
had adopted it had realized
none of the wonderful things
that were to come to pass.
we were promised that the
jails and asylums would
be empty. That there would
be no need for Criminal Courts
because crime would automati-
cally cease. and yet we have
the spectacle of the Prohibition
themselves clamoring for more
Criminal Courts in order to try

↓

The thousands of cases which
now clog the dockets.

If there were the remotest
possibility of prohibition bring-
ing about any of the pros-
perity which its advocates
claim it would. Then the
States of Maine and South
Carolina should be by this
time the leading States
of the Union. They were the
first to adopt prohibition
and instead of progressing,
they have actually retrograded
commercially, financially and
morally.

One of the many vicious laws
arguments which the advance

is that this Country is saving
 millions upon millions
 of Dollars because the importation
 of Champagnes and wines has
 been shut off in their blissful
 ignorance they do not know
 that every time a million
 Dollars worth of wine
 is imported into this
 Country, our national
 wealth is increased exactly
 one million Dollars.

They do not understand
 that the American workman
 makes the goods to pay for
 these importations.

They do not understand
 further that Champagne

is @ direct tax up the rich. it is @ luxury for which the citizen is willing to tax himself heavily, and it resolves itself into @ direct benefit to the producing classes.

Our international trade is nearly all parts of the world is affected by Prohibition. Take for example our trade with Central & South America. before Prohibition we imported vast quantities of raw products of various kinds it is safe to say that

So per cent of this trade was paid for with American made whiskies and other alcoholic products. and now @ large part is diverted to Europe, because the Central and South American people can get what they want in exchange for their products. These raw goods which formerly came to this country and were made in to the finished product by American labor are now finished by European labor and sent out to all parts of the

World in Competition
with American-made goods.

Prohibition have always
made lavish use of the most
astounding figures to show
what a tremendous saving
to the country this law
would be. The experiment
has now gone far enough to
show ^{that} Prohibition could
not possibly resolve itself
into a saving or profit
in any manner.

The monetary loss to the
country since the enactment
of this law is staggering.
The following figures will
give some faint idea of the

magnitude of the loss which this Country is suffering up to date.

loss to Government in Revenue 1,500,000,000

loss to Commercial line in American made goods which would have been exported. 750,000,000

loss in wages to American workmen who were engaged in the Laissez industry 800,000,000

loss to Government in income tax from industries closed by Prohibition
loss to Farmers in grain consumed

2,500,000,000

Total

\$3,475,000,000

In addition to this there is the loss which the Government has paid out in trying to enforce the law.

The most vital thing
of all, though, is our
educational system.
Without doubt it will
deteriorate.

The reason we were able
to build up the wonder-
ful educational system
which we now enjoy
is because there was plenty
of money to do it.

In nearly all communities
Liquor License went to support
the schools, and the children
in the schools were taught
to not use liquor, and also
to respect the Constitution of
the United States as something

Lovey;

now the children in nearly all the homes see Liza used. are learning how it is made hear there fathers, brothers and acquaintances laughingly tell of how they violated the law, and what a huge joke the Constitution of the United States is to day. under these teachings the next generation will be = well - I leave it to your vivid imagination to fill in the answer.

I trust that the Jargon will give you some

ammunition to drive
 home and facts in your
 brain and give the public
 what the world and nat
 give it for your ownself
 I mean you Congressmen
 and Senators the have
 all there bellies full
 of Liquor we have a
 Senator here in our
 State at the ^{time} of Prohibition
 he had fifty thousand
 gallons worth of Liquor
 in his house of course he
 votes dry how much
 did you have I know
 you voted dry may be
 double the amount

B

what have you made out of
our great Country to the
present date

Since Prohibition we
be having nothing drunk but
by the wholesale and
murder all over the country.

The Condition to day in
our Country is in such of
State it never been heard
of before. of course such as
you and Wheeler and
Anderson and men which
gets large amount of money
out of Prohibition will try
to keep it up as long as
possible they know them self
it is nothing but @

14

James and @ humbug
look at your state officers
and bootleggers the
only just play together
what money they can
make out of it if
you are @ learn man
and know what is going
in the country. you ought to know
by this time, have more business
and less fooling in your head

Truly yours

@ Republican

Who Knows.

reply dated: June 7, 1922

THE HARVEY SCHOOL
HAWTHORNE
NEW YORK

June 4th, '22

Dear Sir:

I am a young auto-graph collector and would be more than pleased to get yours to add to my collection.

Yours very truly,
Ralph Pulitzer Jr.

Kiluna Farm
Manhasset
Long Island
N.Y.

Boston

Boston Sep 27th 22

Mr Frank Colburn
Member of Congress
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir: I enclose you a clipping
from one of our Texas papers
which would of it in the truth of
what ever was a time when the
Government had a bunch of jack
asses running it it has had in the
last 4 or 5 years a bunch of tax
eaters and parasites as I dare
Henry Chatswood called you for
a bunch of it before he died a lot
of hypocrites and lies

It seems a great pity
that the American Government has to
call in a Thoreau to force them
to think for them but Texas is so long
away from being they are hard plenty
of them & then you no trouble to
get it here and never will be
then was a time when Congress
was looked up to as a savior and
despised. Truly yours James S. Wells

were ordered to remain under
ver, and a soldier disobaying

Brandegge.
At this point the committee re-
cessed until 2 p. m.

Reformers, Intolerance, And What Is Happening

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

For several years past you have been preaching prohibition and all kinds of Utopian reforms. Past history teaches us that people can not be made moral by law. It is one of the fundamental laws of nature that an extreme view on any question only brings on the opposite effect from which it was intended. When you attempt to prohibit anything by law you only create an unnatural desire for the thing that has been prohibited. For those who take the Bible as their guide I can refer them to the story of Adam and Eve and the apple in the Garden of Eden in support of this statement.

A few years ago, before all of these Utopian dreamers became active we were a comparatively happy and prosperous people. In a little over 100 years we built up the richest and most powerful nation on earth. In science, invention and literature we were well up among the leaders, we had some crime, some misery, some poverty and some divorces, but on the whole we were very well contented with our lot and were exceedingly well off compared to some of the less favored nations. However, there were a certain class of people who were not satisfied with these conditions and they started out to reform things according to their own particular ideas.

What has been the result? The cosmos has been changed to chaos—all over the country we see "wild eyed" fanatics with organizations to prohibit first one thing and then another and if we adopt all of the so-called reforms that have been advocated millions of us will starve to death for lack of employment. Prohibition alone threw 5,000,000 men out of employment and indirectly it is causing a loss to the government, the states, the cities, farmers, railroads, steamships and many other lines of industry that as yet have not been fully realized—and what real benefit have we derived from it all? In spite of the claims made by the Anti Saloon League "cold facts speak for themselves."

We were told that our younger generation would grow up and never know what liquor was. I will leave it to any person who is in a position to know that the younger generation, both girls and boys now take a fiendish delight in drinking boot-leg liquor. The United States public health reports show that in New York City the number of cases of alcoholism have not decreased since prohibition and the number of drug addicts have doubled. Murder, highway robbery and serious crimes of every nature have increased in practically every state in the Union. Divorce cases are running wild, according to latest statistics, one to every seven marriages. We now have to endure such organizations as "smelling societies," "investigating committees," "woman's reform leagues," the Ku Klux Klan, the Anti Saloon League and various other self appointed uplifters. And just to think—Billy Sunday told us if we had prohibition, that the lion would lay down with the lamb and the d—l would go out of business, but it would appear that "Billy" has changed his mind for it was lately he said: "Never since the dawn of

civilization has society been in as rotten a condition as it is today." Working with might and main and evidently opposed to the activities mentioned by the above organizations we have with us now, the "moonshiners," "the boot-leggers," "home brewers," "smugglers," "blind tigers," "blockade runners," "dope peddlers," and various other naughty offenders. We are furnishing a show to outside nations that certainly must be amusing and well worth the price of admission.

The Puritans came to this country in order to worship God as they pleased and because they had been persecuted in England. After they became established they went to persecuting worse than they had ever been persecuted, burned witches at the stake and banished some of their leaders just because they believed in being a little bit tolerant. At the rate they are now going some of our present day reformers will soon be qualified for membership in the same kind of an organization that placed Galileo in jail and burned Bruno at the stake for preaching that the world was round. When supposedly intelligent American citizens will pay \$16.49 for the privilege of wrapping themselves in a sheet, \$10 for a bottle of water from the Chattahoochee River and then torture some miserable wretch in an isolated dark place, then I claim we have no right whatever to criticize the "voodoo worshippers" of Africa and Haiti.

As previously stated, I have had some experience in law enforcement, the prohibition and anti-narcotic laws included. For the benefit of the Ku Klux Klan and other fanatical organizations who are now making such a fuss over non-enforcement, I would like to make this statement: "These laws can not be enforced for the followings reasons:"

In the first place, at least one-half of the people are openly and bitterly opposed to prohibition; one-half of the people who preach prohibition are hypocrites who drink liquor on the sly—anything that will ferment will produce alcohol; both of our coasts and both of our borders are long and wide. There is big money in the surreptitious sale of liquor; the law itself was put over by unfair means—4,000,000 men were in the training camps at the time and in addition many of the states never had a chance to vote on the question; the rich man was given an opportunity to fill his cellar, and millions of poor people feel they have been deprived of their constitutional rights, and as long as these conditions prevail it is a waste of time to talk about enforcement.

There is a real danger from the sale of narcotics, but this danger has never been realized by unthinking people. The Harrison anti-narcotic law is one of the most drastic on our statutes, but owing to the fact that dope addicts have doubled since the passage of this law should be sufficient proof in itself that the law is impotent. This law is much more difficult to enforce than prohibition for the simple reason that drugs are much easier to smuggle and handle than liquor. The dope peddler can conceal several hundred dollars worth of morphine and cocaine on his person and no one will be any the wiser unless he is searched bodily and, of course, it is out of the question for the agents to stop and search every person they meet. The only way the drug habit can be checked in this country is to permit the use of milder stimulants and a practical educational campaign pointing out the terrible danger from the use of narcotics. Unless this action is followed we will wake up to the fact that we have created a nation of dope fiends and hypocrites.

Sometime previous you had quite an interesting article about Governor Neff. But here is another case of getting just what you have been preaching for. Governor Neff is no better or no worse than any other reformer. They are all alike and their minds are too narrow to deal in practical things. They preach idealism, but when it comes to meeting and dealing with the real problems of life they are tried and found wanting.

All sound thinking people should be able to realize that it takes all kinds of people to make a world and that it would never do for us all to be constituted the same. Our Creator certainly must have known his business when he placed us here, and for this reason I can not understand the spirit of intolerance that is now

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30 miles S.E. Springfield Mo

Diggins Mo.

June 5th 1922

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

Dear Sir.

I write to advise you that the liquor traffic in the United States is in a much worse condition now than at any time since I can remember and I am 80 years old.

You and your Coterie will never be able to enforce the Volstead act, and if you think you can you are doomed to disappointment and defeat.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, U.S. Grant, W. J. Sherman, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Jackson, and thousands of others drank red liquor brandy and wine, and the most of them kept a good supply all the time.

All these noble men were as good morally and most of them better than you are; and all of them were men of much greater ability than you or any of your Coterie.

The most of the prohibitionist that I have seen or know seem to be in need of more brains and common sense, than what they have.

I am now and have been for several years suffering seriously with Valvular heart disease and chronic bronchitis; and when I have even a light cold I suffer seriously with bronchial congestion. My doctors have advised me to keep whiskey by me all the time and it costs me \$5 for a prescription and a pint of whiskey. You ought to be ashamed of the Volstead law. E. D. Hays M.C. knows me. Respectfully
W. P. Doran

P.S. I will never vote for a prohibi-
tionist for any office, and I have
proved my loyalty in a better way than
you are able to do. D

Diggins Mo.

Hon A Volstead MC
Washington D.C.

June 6th 1922.

Dear Sir.

I enclose you a printed Statement from another bold bad man you described in your proclamations you had in the public press last week; but even Mr Clark is not near as big a liar as the half million preachers that covered this whole country for ten years preaching about the demon red liquor and wine; but I have heard it said that the Lord loveth a cheerful liar or a cheerful giver, but I have forgotten which one the Lord so loved.

When our Lord, ^{and} Savior came upon a wedding feast and there was no wine he turned six pots of water into wine, that the guests might be merry.

The Prohibitionists are not following the teaching of our Savior; but rather they are following the dictates of his Satanic Majesty; their chief stock is egotism, hypocrisy, and rule or ruin.

U.S. Dist Judge Francis of St Louis said last week that the sale of narcotics had increased 300% in the last three years and this is all on account of the Volstead law.

Your Volstead law has turned hundreds of thousands to eating narcotics like arsenic cocaine, hemlock, strychnine and so forth; and thousands who do this soon become so depraved that they don't care whether they are dead or living then the murder and rob.

Respectfully
W.P. Doran.

Clark Announces He Favors Change in Prohibition Laws

Volstead Act Has Made Criminals of Millions of Good Farmers Who Make Good Apples Into Cider, Senatorial Aspirant Says.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.
CARROLLTON, MO., June 4.—Sam A. Clark of Carrollton, a Republican candidate for United States Senator, replying to a questionnaire which was mailed to him by George Vest, assistant secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment of St. Louis, declared that a law which prohibits the manufacture, sale and transportation of beverages which, in fact, are not intoxicating is a perversion of the eighteenth amendment and a travesty on justice.

Clark said the Volstead law had made criminals of millions of good farmers and housewives who make apples into cider or elderberries and grapes into wine for family use.

He said whether one agrees with the Volstead law or not that it is the duty, however, of all good citizens to obey it.

Clark's reply to Vest follows:
Dear, Mr. Vest—I am glad to answer your letter of recent date, because it affords an opportunity to express my views in relation to the Volstead act and national prohibition.

While other candidates are dodging, side-stepping or straddling prohibition, I am discussing the issue frankly and fearlessly. I want the people to know just where I stand, that they may vote intelligently. For that reason, I am sending a copy of this letter to all the St. Louis newspapers.

I am not interested in your program for the sale of light wines and beer, but in the underlying principle. The eighteenth amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. While that is a part of the fundamental law of the land it should be enforced. But

a law which prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of beverages, which in fact are not intoxicating, is a perversion of the eighteenth amendment and a travesty on justice that is absolutely indefensible. It has made criminals of millions of good farmers and housewives who make apples into cider or elderberries and grapes into wine for family use. These people are not intemperate, but most of them are good Christian men and women, who never would have supported prohibition had they known it was going to be so distorted. All true friends of prohibition should welcome a law which will express the true meaning, intent and purpose of the eighteenth amendment.

In the language of Grover Cleveland, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts the country." National prohibition has passed from the theoretical stage into an amendment to the federal constitution. So far as law is concerned it is no longer a theory but an established fact. Whether you like it or not, or whether you believe it is a wise or an unwise measure, it is the duty of all good citizens to obey the law and to aid in its enforcement by lawful methods. It is equally as essential that all good citizens should oppose all unlawful methods. Two wrongs never made a right, and lawlessness cannot be suppressed by lawlessness. It leads to anarchy and chaos.

As a good citizen I obey the law and advocate its strict enforcement by lawful methods. I am equally as firm in my stand against trying to enforce it by unlawful methods. No good citizen who is opposed to prohibition and no good citizen who is in favor of prohibition can afford to

HOOVER WILL ASK AID OF RETAIL COAL MEN

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Retail coal dealers of the country will be asked tomorrow by Secretary Hoover to cooperate with the Commerce Department in insuring to the public the benefits of the maximum fair prices for coal at the mines established last week with operators in more than 80 per cent of the present producing fields for the duration of the strike.

Members of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association will confer with Hoover on the co-operative methods to be adopted for preventing runaway coal prices during the period of the strike. Later in the week Mr. Hoover is to hold a conference with representatives of the wholesale coal trade for the same purpose with a view to linking up the distributive ends of the coal industry in passing on to the consuming public the fair prices agreed on with the producers.

take any other stand. The unlawful methods being employed to enforce prohibition are bringing it into disrepute and disrespect more than all the arguments of those who oppose it.

Line to Be Drawn Sharply.

The time has come when the line will be sharply drawn, not between those who favor and those who oppose national prohibition, but between those who would discard all constitutional limitations and restrictions and enter upon an era of unrestrained intolerance and persecution—mob violence, vandalism and brigandage.

During the war there was developed an arrogant and intolerant spirit domineering over the people, who, for the sake of national unity and harmony, submitted complacently. But now that the war is over the people have a right to resume their independence of thought and expression, and no good citizen will seek to suppress or abridge that right. It is one of the blessed privileges of American citizenship to discuss freely the merits or demerits of all laws and to advocate the enactment, amendment or repeal of any law. It is this right, more than any other, that distinguishes a republic from a monarchy or despotism. Very truly yours,

S. A. CLARK,
MR. GEORGE VEST, Assistant Secretary, Missouri Branch, Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

reply: 1922, June 9, Volstead to Rubey

Macon Mo June 5 1922.

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

Dear Sir. You are Evidently being looked to as one especially Capable of advising the voters, as to whether or not the 18th Amendment is in harmony of the American System of government, hence I feel at liberty to ask you to give your reasons for so holding. I would be pleased to have you state your age and when born and reared. I would also ask if you are a practicing lawyer. I find those who think you not a native American, nor in sympathy with our American system of government. I wish to be able to correctly represent you.

I would also ask, if you have Eloquent debates of the Federal government, and if you have considered the 18th amendment in the line of this historic work. The 18th amendment is now becoming the controlling issue, and if the people are to be protected it must be done without delay. Please answer at once.

Yours W. B. Rubey

reply dated June 9, 1922. Volstead to Hyndman

Special Report - Col

JAMES P. HYNDMAN
500 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

John - 177 - 8/1

June 6, 1922.

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

1246 - 114142

My Dear Mr. Volstead;

In continuation of our (to me) profitable conversation in your office about two weeks ago, I wish to call your further attention to two subjects upon which we touched at that time.

I am informed that there are two bills before Congress to constitute October 12th - the day on which, according to the authors of these bills, Columbus discovered America - a national holiday. These bills are now before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, (you are Chairman of the latter.) These bills shall not become law, for the following reasons;

1. America was discovered in the year 1000, by Leif Ericson, a member of the Nordic family, from whom sprang the Anglo-Saxon (our own) race.
2. Columbus did not set his foot on any portion of the United States of America; his name, therefore, is in no wise related to our nation.

There are other fundamental reasons why these bills shall not be made part of the law of our nation; but the two reasons given are sufficient, and they cannot be contraverted.

You may remember that I spoke to you of the proposal of an Act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Tobacco in the United States of America. I have drafted such an Act, and send it to you with the request that you sponsor it. I find, on research, that the use of tobacco in the world was unknown, at least to civilized nations, before the voyage of Columbus, although a very doubtful authority credits the Chinese with the habit for many centuries back. The Spaniards found the American Indians using this weed, and it was first introduced into Spain by a Spaniard, Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo, in the early part of the sixteenth century, whence it spread through Europe and the Orient.

The use of tobacco is a habit foreign to the refined sensibilities of Anglo-Saxon peoples, and has been foisted upon them by others. The ubiquitous presence of tobacco fumes, is an offence against our citizens to whom tobacco is obnoxious, and is a distinct invasion of their rights.

Sincerely yours
James P. Hyndman

AN ACT
TO ABOLISH THE CULTIVATION, MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF
TOBACCO
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, Tobacco (nicotine) is a poisonous drug, the use of which, in any form, is highly injurious to all who partake of it; and

WHEREAS, Tobacco is the invention of the lowest grades of human beings - the aboriginal savage tribes of America - and was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards; and

Whereas, Tobacco, in its character and effects, is, in no sense, indigenous to the Anglo-Saxon race, (to whom belong the discovery and establishment of this nation); Therefore

BE IT, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED by the Congress and the President of the United States of America, that, beginning on the day of the passing of this Act, the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Tobacco, within the boundaries of the United States of America and its possessions, be, and they are hereby prohibited; and that the penalty for each violation of this Act be a fine of not less than One thousand Dollars and not more than Ten Thousand Dollars, or imprisonment for not less than one year or more than ten years, or both.

James P. B Hyndman,
880 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York City.

James P. B. Hyndman

(Reprinted from
THE WORLD, Thursday, May 12, 1921)

Wet Origin of "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

(From the Toronto (Ont.) Saturday Night)

A bill is before the United States Congress to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States. It has been introduced by Representative Linthicum of Maryland, and it is easy to understand his zeal. The words were written by a citizen of that State, Francis Scott Key, and the incident that inspired them occurred during the siege of Baltimore by the British fleet during the War of 1812-1814. Good Marylanders therefore regard "The Star-Spangled Banner" as their own special heritage and would fain see it given national recognition. In the past, however, such efforts have failed, because the words are not easily memorized and in certain passages unsingable except by trained voices. Hence it lacks the first requirements of a national hymn.

These technical considerations are, however, insignificant in comparison with graver ethical objections. The air is of sinister origin—a song with a past, conceived in iniquity and born in corruption. What will William Jennings Bryan and all the lesser camels or "Pussyfoot" Johnson and all the little pussyfooters say when they learn that a Congressman, masquerading in the garb of respectability, proposes to confer the national laurel on what was once a drinking song? All the perfumes of Araby cannot eliminate the taint of booze from the black past of the tune. We rather fancy that Senator La Follette, Justice Cohalan and others will also have something to say about this infamous suggestion, for the tune is British—the work of either Dr. Samuel Arnold, composer to His Majesty's chapel, or John Stafford Smith, probably the latter, but in either case British musicians.

Since the terrible truth must out, let it be known that the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was in its inception known as "Anacreon in Heaven," and was composed between 1770 and 1775 for the Anacreontic Society of London, which used to meet in the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, to hold wild Bacchanalian revels. It may even be true that certain difficult intervals in the song were intended to be filled in with hiccups. The six verses of "Anacreon in Heaven" are incrustated with sinful implications of wine and women. Thus the fourth stanza ends:

Whilst snug in their club-room they jovially twine
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine.

The conclusion is even more horrible:

While thus we agree, our toast let it be,
May our club flourish happy, united and free.
And long may the sons of Anacreon entwine
The myrtle of Venus and Bacchus's vine.

And the incriminating fact is that Francis Scott Key deliberately and with open eyes foisted this ribald tune on the American people. When the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were first published in 1814 in the *Baltimore American* it was suggested by him that they could be sung to the air of "Anacreon in Heaven." (In those sinful days the song seems to have been well known.) And the taint is ineradicable. As the famous musical historian, the late Louis C. Elson, has said: "When the origin of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is taken into consideration many of its defects for choral singing will become self-evident. Its large compass, its constant skipping, the exhilarating upward rush of melody in its opening phrase, its *tour de force* (an old vocal trick, this) in the final phrase, are all admirable adjuncts of a good Bacchanalian ditty, but tend to appall the laity in a chorus which calls for great masses of voices."

Cursed be thy memory, Francis Scott Key, for that ye sinned against the drys!

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Batesburg, S.C., June 6, 1922.

Hon. H. P. Fulmer,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Fulmer;-

Having been a close observer of the working of the Federal Prohibition law for some time and also noting the frequent violation of said law by our people, I am now convinced that some changes in the law should be made in order to make the enforcement of the law effective.

In the first place there should be no alternative of a fine. By making the punishment a term in the penitentiary would do more to put a stop to the illicit sale of liquor than anything else than can be done. So long as a small fine is imposed the offender will pay such fine and reimburse himself in a few days by continuing the sale and manufacture of whisky. If there is no alternative of a fine this would go a long ways to keep him from taking a step that would surely cause him to go to prison.

I am writing this as a suggestion for you to give this matter attention and if the plan of changing the law meets with your approval, I would be glad for you to take the initiative in this matter and use your influence as a legislator in bringing about the necessary changes in the law so as to prevent the law from becoming a farce.

Yours truly
R. H. Zimmerman

reply to 1922, June 4. Pulitzer

misc -

June 7, 1922.

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr.,
Manhasset, Long Island.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
the 4th instant.

I am pleased to inclose my autograph on a
pass to the visitor's gallery of the House of
Representatives.

Very truly yours,

2108. W. Ontario St.
Phila. Pa. June 7th 1922.

My Fellow Countryman
and Member of Congress:—

Kindly send me some copies of the able and convincing
speech, you delivered before the Congress on May 4th, if
postage or expense is involved I will gladly recompense
you.

Civilization, in the progress of events, though imperceptible,
is nevertheless, reaching higher ideals and nowhere, does
it march upward so gloriously as in America.

The Eighteenth Amendment, the fruition of a century of incessant
agitation and education, marks one of, if not the greatest
upward strides in our history.

I extend my greatest admiration and appreciation
for your vigilant, faithful and successful efforts to make
it permanent and effective.

Your services were truly patriotic, which you performed
with all due modesty but very manfully.

I am compelled to place you, as another noble citizen,
among the galaxy of Americans, that ever project
themselves to my mind whenever I view the "Stars and Stripes".

To Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, with great hopes for my Country
Member of Congress from Minn. I remain very truly
H. F. Dittmann

reply dated: June 14, 1922

UNITED STATES COURT CHAMBERS

SHELBY, N. C.

EDWIN YATES WEBB, DISTRICT JUDGE

WESTERN DISTRICT

June 9, 1922.

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

Dear Volstead:

I have been away holding court so constantly during the recent weeks that I have not had opportunity to see the daily papers regularly, and therefore did not know that you had been triumphantly renominated until a day or two ago, and I drop you this note to congratulate you most heartily.

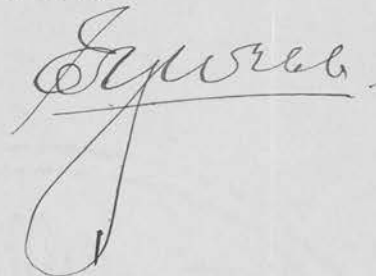
After your long service in Congress, it is a great honor to be unanimously renominated for another term. You have had the liquor men against you for a long time, and I know what that means, because I have experienced something of the same sort of opposition; but it seems to me that you have now completely routed them, and about all the damage they can do you is to hate you and criticise you.

The Volstead Act is working well down in North Carolina, and we have got Old Booze on the run and expect to keep it there.

I know you are getting along all right with your great committee.

Give my kindest regards to your little daughter. Again congratulating you, and with kind wishes, I am

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. Y. Webb", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long, sweeping tail that loops back under the main body of the name.

June 9, 1922. James P. B. Hyndman to District

June 9, 1922.

Mr. James P. B. Hyndman,
880 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 6th instant protesting against legislation to make Columbus Day a national holiday.

No action has been taken on the bills pending for this purpose. Should they be reached for action, however, I shall be glad to call your views to the attention of the members for their consideration in connection with the same.

I note a copy of proposed bill which you drafted to prohibit the manufacture, sale, etc., of tobacco, and your request that I sponsor the same.

Personally I would not be in favor of such a bill as you inclose. You will therefore appreciate that I would not want to introduce the same in the House.

Very truly yours,

reply to, 1922, p. 5, Rubey to Volstead

Prohibition

June 9, 1922.

Mr. Web M. Rubey,
Macon, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 5th instant received.

You ask whether the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution is in harmony with the American system of government. It's no longer necessary for me to argue that question. It has been emphatically answered in the affirmative by our highest court after exhaustive arguments by the ablest lawyers this country affords. The court has brushed aside the doctrine so dear to corporation counsel that the Constitution is a straight jacket upon the will of the people, and has in effect held that it is a living force that its creators purposely gave power to grow and develop so that it might meet the needs and demands of the people. In making this decision the court considered it from all angles. Everything that could be urged, Eliot's debates and the other numerous works on the Constitution, were considered.

In answer to your other inquiry, which, by the way, seems to me quite immaterial, I may say that I was born in Minnesota, that my parents were both American citizens, that my education was obtained in this country, and that I never resided any where else. I am a lawyer and have practiced that profession since I was twenty-four years of age, with the exception of the time spent as a Representative in Congress.

Since my connection with prohibition legislation the wets have made all sorts of false and ridiculous charges. Senator Reed, of your state, started a story that I was a foreigner. In a speech in the Senate he insinuated that I was and that I could not talk English without a brogue. The House of Representatives promptly resented this attack upon me and Senator Reed thereupon withdrew his remarks and the Senate struck what he said out of the Congressional Record.

It is amusing and it would seem humiliating to the wets to have them argue that I am an ignorant foreigner struggling with a language foreign to me. They have spent hundreds of thousands

W. M. R. - 2.

of dollars in lawyers fees and would gladly give millions more to defeat the legislation that I have drafted and passed; legislation, every essential feature of which has stood the test of the courts.

To attack a person on the ground that his ancestors did not come to this country in the Mayflower argues contempt for millions of our best citizens.

Very truly yours,

FIRST STATE BANK OF FLOODWOOD
CAPITAL STOCK \$15,000.00 SURPLUS \$5,000.00

FLOODWOOD, MINN.

June 10th, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:

10,569
Enclosed herewith we beg to hand you
cashier's check to your order for \$63.00 being in pay-
ment of semi-annual interest which fell due May 4th, 1921
on the Andrew Heiskari \$900.00 real estate loan, also the
semi-annual interest of \$31.50 which fell due Nov. 4th
on this same loan.

Kindly send us these interest coupons
for delivery to Mr. Heiskari and oblige.

Yours very truly,


Cashier.

mra-ak

reply: 1922, June 14. Volstead to Hood

Native Races Anti-Liquor Traffic Committee, Inc.

OBJECTS IN VIEW:

To prevent the demoralization of Native Races abroad and the destruction of our Foreign Missionary Work by the Liquor Traffic

REV. JAMES PARKER, D.D., President

R. V. LEWIS, Treasurer

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, Bankers

REV. HERVEY WOOD, Secretary

49 Claremont Avenue, New York City

Telephone 7070 Morningside

Directors

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PROF. C. W. RANKIN, Shanghai, China

GEORGE SANDISON, Editor Christian Herald

PROF. CHARLES SCANLON, Pittsburg

REV. H. G. HALLOCK, Shanghai

W. C. SENIOR, Toronto

JAMES M. SPROUL

REV. R. SPENCE, D.D., Jamaica, British W. I.

M. C. TREAT, Pasadena, Cal.

PROF. Y. Y. TSU, Shanghai, China

JUDGE W. H. WADHAMS, New York City

REV. DR. LOOMIS, Japan

REV. J. W. LOWE, Chefoo, China

NELSON S. BARTLETT

NEW YORK CITY, June 1st 1922

19 22

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
Dear Friend,

Enclosed please find two clippings of two religious papers giving name of paper and date. Please write Mr. Edmunds of

the Manufacturers Record, Inc. of Baltimore for a copy of his

I am also mailing you part of the Literary Digest of May 27th. Bootleggers I have enclosed.

It gives Red Hot Facts.

I sail for London to attend an International Conference, where I expect to give the people of Great Britain some plain facts. After July 1st my address will be: Baptist Church House 44 Southampton Row London until July 30 when I go north



I expect to meet Premier Lloyd George, and
other Noted Men, and give forth volume of Poems

If you have any facts that you wish
made known. Send them along.

I address big conference July 20. Also
2000 Men. July 16. in London.

Then big conferences in Yorkshire and
elsewhere.

Cordially yours

A Wood



Why Go to Indianapolis?

Of course the first and entirely adequate answer to this question, "Why go to Indianapolis?" is the fact that the fourteenth annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention will be held in that city, June 14-20.

But there are a hundred other answers to the question and all of them are good.

A city that fathers automobiles and mothers great writers; that boasts in the same breath of its corn output and its poetry produce; that gets down to brass tacks (tacks are only one of the 780 different articles manufactured in Indianapolis) and up to civic art in its beautiful Soldiers and Sailors monument, its public library and its University Park fountain; why not go to such a city as that?

In making Baptists as in making other things, Indianapolis leads. The First church, where several of the Convention meetings are to be held, is the largest Baptist church in point of membership in the entire State. A good reason for going to Indianapolis is to receive a hearty welcome from its genial pastor, Frederick E. Taylor, D.D.

Another reason for going to Indianapolis is to be found in the comfort (in as far as seating, acoustics and ventilation can secure it) in attending a convention in the Cadle tabernacle, one of the largest auditoriums in the country. If 10,000 Baptists appear simultaneously at any session, every one of them can find seats in the Cadle tabernacle.

Many pilgrims annually go to Indianapolis for no other reason than to view the old home of James Whitcomb Riley, the beloved poet of Hoosierdom, and author of "Little Orphan Annie," "The Ol' Swimmin' Hole," "When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin," and scores of other heart-touching lyrics. The poet's home, which was made a public shrine only this year, is situated just a few blocks from Convention headquarters on "Beautiful Lockerbie Street," which Riley celebrated in his song.

It is worth going to Indianapolis too in order to see so thoroughly American an instance of a great city's development. Indianapolis is only 102 years old. Where its famous Circle is to-day in the center of the city, a wilderness reigned

less than a century ago. To-day in the heart of this same Circle stands one of the most beautiful memorial tributes in the United States, the Soldiers and Sailors monument. One who mounts to the top of this impressive shaft, in order to get a bird's-eye view of the former wilderness, may see a



CADLE TABERNACLE, INDIANAPOLIS

This structure seats 10,000 people. It is one of the greatest auditoriums in the country. The seating arrangement is perfect, and the acoustics such that a person talking a little above a conversational tone can be heard in the farthest corner. A modern system of ventilation changes the air in the building every four minutes.

city with a population of 315,000, an area of forty-three square miles, fifteen libraries, seventy-three public schools, three high schools, and 221 churches. Two million people live within 100 miles of Indianapolis, so that the wilderness has fled even from the background.

Some of the widely diversified features of which Indianapolis boasts are enumerated here: the cheapest gas in the United States; a five-cent carfare; the largest interurban station in the world; coal mines within fifteen miles of the city; a large municipal market; 425 miles of sewer; a reputation as a home-owning city; two distinguished living writers, Booth Tarkington and Meredith Nicholson, and a celebrated friendliness of spirit.

A Notable Symposium

By Robert Stuart MacArthur

Every interest of business, of patriotism, and of religion is greatly indebted to Richard H. Edmonds for his symposium on prohibition, published in his magazine, *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, Maryland. Here we have the opinion of a large number of bankers, lawyers, physicians and educators as to the relation of prohibition to the welfare of the country, both as a business question and as a moral issue. We have here an eighty-four-page pamphlet, entitled *The Prohibition Question, Viewed from the Economic and Moral Standpoint*.

This is assuredly one of the most important symposiums that has ever been issued in any newspaper or magazine. It comes also at an opportune time. Great efforts are now making by tremendous forces in every community to break down the eighteenth amendment. Never have the forces against law and order been so insistent and persistent as now. This symposium will exercise a vast influence in supporting the eighteenth amendment. Every righteous cause in the United

States is indebted to Mr. Edmonds and *The Manufacturers Record* for the issuance of this notable symposium.

It is worthy of emphasis that so many distinguished men have replied to a questionnaire as to whether they are still as much opposed to the liquor traffic as when they signed a petition to Congress a few years ago. Among those who heartily commend prohibition is Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation. He affirms that results already secured have more than justified prohibition legislation. He heartily endorses the admirable expressions of President Harding when he declares: "In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings bank. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life."

This is surely strong testimony from so distinguished a witness as Judge Gary, and the more notable witness in the person of President Harding. The Keyless Lock Company, of Indianapolis, affirms that the liquor traffic was a deadly and dangerous peril; that its lawlessness formerly is equalled by its lawlessness now in its effort to break all the restraints thrown about it by the eighteenth amendment. This great organization affirms that the condition of workingmen has never been so good as under prohibition; that they live in better houses than ever before, and that many of them have money in the bank.

This symposium is thus as significant for the strong testimony given in favor of prohibition as it is for the great number and high character of the witnesses. It is sure to attract the attention of legislators, humanitarians, and especially ministers, not only in the United States but throughout the whole civilized world. The opinions of men were asked of whose views Mr. Edmonds had no knowledge whatever. They were asked simply because they were men who had good opportunities to observe the effects of prohibition on workingmen, their families and their communities. What is the result of their replies to the questionnaire sent out to secure the opinions of intelligent witnesses? It is simply amazing that ninety-eight per cent. of all the replies received favor prohibition in some form; a small percentage favors beer and wine, but about eighty-five per cent. gives its overwhelming verdict in favor of prohibition in its strictest form.

All lecturers, preachers and others called on to speak on the enforcement of the Volstead Law ought to have a copy of this truly great prohibition symposium. Every intelligent citizen ought to have it at hand for his own information and for giving instruction to all inquirers. Every pastor in the land, as well as every head of banks, factories and counting rooms, and every member of the legal and medical professions, and, indeed, all men and women in all walks in life who are striving to eliminate forever the curse of the liquor traffic and to lift all classes to higher levels of humanity, ought to possess a copy of this famous symposium. It is a contribution to the cause of humanity of enormous value, and it comes at the critical moment in the history of a great reform.

A Letter from Dr. Horr

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN-EXAMINER:

In your editorial of June 1, entitled "Newton's Protest and Appeal," you call upon me to give detailed confirmation of a perfectly well known situation, outlined in the advertisement the Newton board of trustees published in your issue of May 11.

Since I neither issued nor signed the protest I do not see why I should be called upon to assume responsibility for defending it. The action was not mine but that of the board, and I have never assumed to act for the board except on its expressed authorization. The able men who constitute the Newton board will speak for themselves, if they desire to do so.

The demands of the Newton board, as I understand it, is that those who attack the teaching in our theological seminaries should cease circulating general statements and assume responsibility before the proper bodies for definite charges.

The fact that general statements of this sort have been widely circulated does not admit of question. The call to the Buffalo Pre-Convention Conference of the Fundamen-

talists started out with the general statement: "The teaching in many of our educational institutions is proving disastrous to the faith of the young men and women who are to be the leaders of the future." The opening address at this meeting, as also the one at the Des Moines Conference, was given by Rev. J. C. Masee, D.D. Both of these addresses were saturated with general attacks upon our schools and seminaries. The speaker explicitly declared: "We do not acknowledge the necessity of furnishing specific cases." ("Baptist Fundamentals," p. 5.) This method of attack has been widely imitated, as, for example, in your own issues of March 17, 1921, p. 336, second column, last full paragraph; May 18, 1922, p. 624, third column; May 25, 1922, p. 657, third column.

As to the other phase of the Newton protest, namely, that these charges should be presented to "the proper bodies," there is no obtainable record that previous to May 11 any such action was taken. The policy appears to have been adopted of creating a general distrust and unrest as to all our educational institutions by blanket charges, and then, on the basis of this atmosphere of suspicion, of conducting the campaign for displacing teachers and controlling the schools.

I presume that the existence of this state of affairs was the reason that led the Newton board to issue its protest against unethical methods.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE EDWIN HARR.

Newton Centre, Massachusetts, June 3, 1922.

[We publish President Horr's letter with pleasure. He gives instances of general charges, but he overlooks the article by Dr. Masee published on page 753 of THE WATCHMAN-EXAMINER of June 16, 1921, in which Dr. Masee names eight of our teachers and gives exact quotations from their writings. The question at issue is this: Have those who have been trying to purge some of our schools of false teaching used methods that have brought all of our schools under suspicion? Since President Horr has referred especially to Dr. Masee we shall be glad to have Dr. Masee say a word about the matter in our columns. He will probably not be able to do this until after the Indianapolis Convention.—THE EDITORS.]

On Entertaining Joy

Someone has written a beautiful little poem on the privilege that is ours of so entertaining Joy in the heart and life that she will be compelled to stay and make herself a life-long companion and friend. It is a very pretty thought, but like some other pretty thoughts it may not be so very easy to live up to. What kind of house, indeed, must that heart be in which this rare and beautiful guest can make her permanent home? It will have, first of all, to be an honest heart, for honesty, surely, must be the very foundation of the house in which Joy would live. And it must certainly be a kindly heart, one across whose threshold no envious or jealous or spiteful thoughts are given any right of way. And it will also have to be an aspiring heart, where no sordid ambitions are cherished, where the things that are lovely in thought and hope and deed are dwelt upon, a heart into which little children may come and where all bright and beautiful things will feel at home, and carping care can find no place. If we could grow such a heart as that, there would be no doubt but that Joy would come and live with us forever.—Selected.

The world does not so much need more people to teach the truth as it needs more people to practise the truth which they know.

A Time to Raise Testimony

The most flagrant disregard of the Prohibitory Act is in the large cities, and the most shameless flouting of the law is among groups of men at formal dinners in clubs and hotels. At a recent affair of this sort in New York at which an officer of President HARDING'S Cabinet was present, intoxicating beverages were served with scarcely a show of concealment, and there was more than one case of beastly intoxication. The newspapers of Philadelphia and this city have given wide publicity to the action of

the Rev. JAMES E. CROWTHER in leaving a club dinner in Brooklyn without waiting to deliver the address for which he had been engaged. He departed rather than countenance such mockery of the law. Another minister, Dr. W. L. STIDGER of Detroit, under similar circumstances indignantly broke silence with a few stinging, righteous words. There must needs be more of this plain speaking on the part of right-thinking citizens, laymen as well as ministers, to set the tone of public opinion, now sadly discordant.

Shuntings Shuntings
June, 1922
1922

reply: 1922, June 15, Volstead to Burke

LAW OFFICES

JAMES FRANCIS BURKE

522-528 FARMERS BANK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH

GENERAL COUNSEL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

June 12, 1922.

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

My dear Congressman:

Your reminder the other day, -at the time the original Volstead Law was under discussion, I advocated a provision in fining the sale of whiskey to such only as had been bottled in bond in the Government Warehouse, and to which was attached the guarantee as to age, purity, etc., and that which accompanies such process, and your further suggestion that someone take the matter up with the Treasury Department with a view to accomplish this purpose under present legislation, has impressed me very much, and if it is not too much of a burden to you, I will ask you to indicate to me under what section you believe the authority to enforce such a regulation is conferred, and any such additional suggestion as in your wisdom and courtesy you may make to me. Furthermore, if you will indicate to me whether or not I may use your name by way of approval, in my conferences, or whether you prefer to have the same merely informal and confidential, I will be greatly obliged.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

James Francis Burke

Whiskey On This American Boat!

Lasker says that this selling and use of whiskey on American boats out 3 miles from shore on the high seas, is all right, and necessary for the success of the U. S. Merchant Marine!

That is the "Jaw" of it! and the shame of it!

This performance of Lasker shows us that our merchant marine cannot be built up by such a man, or from such a rotten top as this Shipping Board must be.

The whole absurd, costly and futile Board should be abolished at once, and the business liquidated, charged up to the profit and loss of war, and done with the costly humbug: to continue it, is to compound a vast increased loss.

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1 DEAD, 1 DYING IN RIOT.

Post. A. G., June 15, 1922.
Knives and Bottles Weapons of
400 on Board Macalester.

TECH STUDENTS IN MELEE

Louis B. McCormack Expires at
Hospital in Alexandria.

Ernest Watson, One of Four Ar-
rested as Steamer Reaches Here,
Stabbed in Breast and Stomach,
in Critical Condition—Jack Lewis
Also at Emergency—Both Under
Guard—Trouble Over Whisky.

A riot on the steamer Charles Macalester which began ten minutes after she had left her dock at Marshall Hall at 10:30 last night on the return trip to Washington, resulted in the death of Louis B. McCormack, 20 years old, of 1137 Fifth street northeast, probably fatal injuries to another and a score or more being battered and bruised as they were felled in the melee.

The boat was bringing back excursionists from the Tech High school of Washington and the Brotherhood of Railway clerks of Alexandria. The Macalester carried 1,100 passengers, and according to eye-witnesses of the struggle, nearly 400 persons participated in the row.

Young McCormack, who died soon after admittance to Alexandria General hospital, was taken off the boat when it docked at Alexandria. As the Macalester drew up to the dock at the foot of Seventh street here, a cordon of police, who had answered a riot call flashed from Alexandria by police of that city, were on hand to meet the rioters.

Four Capital Men Arrested.

Four Washington men were arrested when the boat docked here. Two of them are in a critical condition under police guard at Emergency hospital. The men arrested were described as Jack Lewis, 20 years old, 447 Irving street northwest; James J. Newman, 22 years old, 1245 Twenty-second street northwest; Ernest Watson, 21 years old, 350 I street southwest, and John E. Hitson, of 601 K street northeast.

Watson and Lewis are at the hospital under the police guard. Watson's condition is serious. Besides receiving six scalp wounds, he was stabbed in the hand, the stomach, breast, thigh and side. Hitson was badly hurt about the head. Lewis was unconscious late last night.

As the boat docked here Watson was carried from the boat by his comrades, who formed a grapevine swing to get him to safety with ease. Around him was wrapped a sheet. His clothes had been left in the ^{ward} room of the steamer. Newman was taken after the boat docked, as he carried Watson's blood-soaked clothes wrapped in a newspaper. He was arrested by Detective Darnell and Policemen Robey and W. H. Turner, of the harbor precinct.

Whiskey On This American Boat!

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ated by Detective Barker and
men Robey and W. H. Turner, of
harbor precinct.

Died From Stab Wounds.

McCormack was said to have been
killed on the steamer. When it
arrived at Alexandria he was carried
aboard and taken direct to the hospital.
He died a few minutes after admis-
sion without an ante mortem state-
ment.

The fatal wound was received near
the heart. The body was taken to the
heatley undertaking parlors.

Two Alexandria men received in-
juries. Eugene Albright suffered a
scalp wound in the fray. Raymond
Crawford was badly beaten over the
head with bottles, while at least a
dozen more from Alexandria were
beaten and cut.

Alexandria Police Miss Boat.

They got away to their homes be-
fore the Alexandria police reached the
dock.

The Macalester slipped into the
Alexandria dock at 10:45. Five min-
utes later the riot call was received
at the police headquarters there. But
before the squad of police could reach
the dock, where many of the pas-
sengers and among them some of the
rioters were discharged, the boat had
gone astream and was steaming to-
ward Washington.

Capt. Turner's Statement.

According to Capt. Henry Turner,
of the Macalester, the boat carried
about 100 persons. It is estimated that
the riot which began after the craft
was two miles from the Marshall Hall
dock, was engaged in by at least 400
excursionists. Bottles, knives, chairs
and every conceivable object that
might be pressed into use as a weapon
or missile flew thick and fast through
the air or were wielded at close
quarters.

The riot, as recounted by one of
the prisoners, originated in an alleged
disagreement over the purchase of a
quart of whisky at Marshall Hall.

The trouble began, it was stated,
soon after the arrival of the 6:30
boat from Washington.

Started Over Whisky.

According to the prisoner, bootleg-
gers were plying their trade on the
grounds. The fight started near the
dancing pavilion over payment for a
quart of liquor, it is alleged.

With considerable difficulty the
committee in charge of the high
school students and the railway clerks
topped the battle. It was renewed
shortly after the excursionists had
boarded the Macalester, and the boat
was slipping toward Alexandria.
Thirty or more women and girls
sainted.

According to the Alexandria police,
the man who died in the hospital was
taken there by Edgar Edwards, 324
N street southwest. As the Alexan-
drians left the boat, it is said, a show-
er of "pop" bottles flew after them.

Police Reserves Called Out.

A telephone message to Lieut.
Plemmons, night chief of Washing-
ton detectives, notified him of the riot
and slaying. Plans were made to
meet the boat and head off the riot-
ers. Reserves from the harbor pre-
cinct, the Fourth precinct and head-
quarters' detectives surrounded the
dock at the foot of Seventh street

L-LASKER

N-HAYNES

CONFLICT OVER DRY RULING

Daugherty Says Ships Still Dry
—Haynes Doesn't Know

Conflict between governmental agencies over the question of liquor on American ships is threatened.

Atty. Gen. Daugherty said his department would stand on the Frier-son ruling that the law follows the flag—unless a reconsideration was asked and the ruling found to be erroneous.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in a statement, said he would enforce the law, as interpreted by the department of justice and the courts, but would "not break one law to enforce another."

Test Case Probable

It is probable a test case will be carried to the supreme court finally to determine the question.

"There has been a difference of opinion as to whether the Volstead Act applies on ships sailing our flag outside the three mile zone," Haynes said. "Just as soon as the question is determined by the department of justice or the courts I will act in a vigorous manner to enforce that law, but I will not break one law in order to enforce another law."

WHEELER SAYS--

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Attacks Busch's Letter

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, today attacked August A. Busch's letter to President Harding as "simply an effort to discredit prohibition and create sentiment for the sale of beer."

"I hold no brief for the shipping board in this controversy. It is able to take care of itself. Our attitude with reference to the sale of liquor on ships within the jurisdiction of the United States has been consistent ever since the law went into effect. We contended before the justice department that it was illegal to transport or possess liquor on any ship within the jurisdiction of the United States. The department and the supreme court have sustained that construction of the law."



Chairman Lasker

BREWER SAYS U. S. BIGGEST BOOTLEGGERS

Charges Discrimination in Dry Law Enforcement by Shipping Board

All kinds of liquors are being sold openly on vessels of the United States shipping board, despite rulings of the prohibition bureau and courts that the Volstead law must be enforced on ships flying the American flag, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., charged in a letter to President Harding, made public here today.

The shipping board steamers, Busch asserted, are "the wettest on the ocean," and passage is being sold with "the positive money-back guaranty" that the bars will be opened outside the three-mile limit.

"This makes the United States incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world," the former brewer said in his letter.

The letter was written on board the U.S.S. George Washington, and Busch claimed more liquor was sold on this vessel, which is the property of the shipping board, than on any vessel on which he has crossed the Atlantic. It was forwarded to the President by his son, Adolphus Busch III.

Reproduces Wine List

To support his charges,

"Uncle Sam, Bootlegger."

"UNCLE SAM, the biggest bootlegger in the world." Such is the substance of charges made by August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in a letter mailed from Cherbourg, France, to the board of directors of his firm after a trans-Atlantic trip in a Shipping Board vessel.

He not only states that liquor is bartered abundantly on government controlled liners but that tickets are sold with a money-back guarantee that the Volstead act will not be enforced on the high seas.

This is a serious charge. The fact that it comes from a man who, it is reasonable to suppose, does not favor prohibition personally detracts not a bit from its importance. It reveals, if true, a condition that all law-abiding citizens will demand be discontinued.

It places the United States government in a position where it admits its inability or unwillingness to enforce its own laws. It renders the prosecution of private prohibition law violators the grossest kind of injustice. The United States becomes, to use Mr. Busch's words, "the biggest bootlegger in the world."

We hope no efforts are spared to clear up this situation. If prohibition is such a failure that the government itself pays no attention to its provisions a condition obtains which should be known to the public.

It is admitted that trans-Atlantic passenger ships operate at a disadvantage in competition with foreign liners if liquors can not be obtained on them. Also near beer saloons which render tax accounts operate at a disadvantage in competition with bootleggers if they can not supply strong beverages now and then. But is this any excuse?

Mr. Busch believes, we presume, that prohibition can not be enforced and that it places a hardship on honest men. Probably a majority of intelligent Americans believe that it can and will be enforced. Both sides will gain from the investigation which must follow the present charges. Uncle Sam can not afford to wink at such dishonest practices. If the captains of the offending ships alone are responsible they should be punished. They stand no higher before the law than the shifty criminal who dispenses a supply of poison corn liquor from a taxicab parked on Pennsylvania avenue. If, however, they have acted with the tacit consent of the government, if they have been secretly informed that they can sell intoxicants with impunity, the government will be false to its traditions if it makes victims of them—sacrifices to its own respectability.

Attorney General Daugherty has stated that the law follows the flag. Shipping Board officials say it doesn't—that they have a right to sell liquor on American ships.

At the best this position is a subterfuge. No even Mr. Lasker's foolish characterization of Mr. Busch as "pro-German" is a defense. The day is gone when everything that doesn't suit the power that be is "pro-German" and therefore damned.

Per Glass	0 20
Per Drink	0 20
Per Pony	0 30
Per Bottle	0 40
Per Pt.	0 25
Per Pt.	0 15
Per Pt.	0 25
Split	0 15
Qt. Bot.	0 60
Pint	0 35
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TO STOP SALES

June 14, 1922.

Mr. R. W. Bonde,
Montevideo, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bonde:

10,369

I have today secured for the Commercial Club of your city a set of the plans and specifications of the proposed post office building as requested in your recent letter. Others have also written me in regard to the matter.

The Treasury officials say that they can not erect the building at this time with the money on hand.

There is a prospect that a bigger building may be secured later on. In view of developments since the building of a post office in your city was first authorized, I have taken up with the department and have been told that when the time comes that another public buildings bill can be passed, they might recommend an increase of \$60,000.00, making the building cost \$110,000.00. When the present authorization was made it was the limit of what could be secured. But due to the rapid growth of your city it may now be possible to secure a larger building. Besides the Post Office Department, the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Agriculture also want space in the building.

It is possible, though no one can tell for sure at this time, that in the session commencing in December a public buildings bill may be passed to take care of Montevideo and some 116 other buildings authorized at that same time. I have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that whenever anything can be done the claims of Montevideo will receive consideration.

reply to 1922, June 9, Webb to Valstead -

Mike

June 14, 1922.

Hon. E. Y. Webb,
District Judge, U. S. Court Chambers,
Shelby, North Carolina.

My dear Judge Webb:

Many thanks for your favor of the 9th
instant congratulating me on my ~~my~~ nomination.

I am happy to learn that the enforcement
act is working well in North Carolina. I am
sure that it would work better throughout the
country if all of our judges were as patriotic
and courageous as you are in supporting the
Constitution and the law.

Laura joins me in sending very best wishes
to you and yours.

Your friend,

reply to 1922 June 12. Hand to Volstead
Prohibit

June 14, 1922.

Rev. Hervey Wood,
49 Claremont Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

Thank you for your favor of the 12th instant with its inclosures. I am also pleased to acknowledge receipt of the article from the Literary Digest entitled "Bootleggers I have known."

I note your suggestion that I correspond with Mr. Edmonds for a copy of the Manufacturers Record. I am happy to say that I have received a copy of this very splendid compilation of testimonials in support of the prohibition law.

Very truly yours,

Prohibition Afloat



VERSATILITY

Interesting facts bearing on
an important subject, with
documentary evidence

Issued by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, Inc.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Letter from Adolphus Busch III, transmitting to the President of the United States a letter from August A. Busch, President of Anheuser-Busch, concerning the violation of the Prohibition Laws by a department of the United States Government:

St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1922.

My Dear Mr. President:

I am transmitting herewith a letter we have just received from my father, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., written on board the United States S. S. "George Washington." Kindly note that he expresses astonishment that the Prohibition Laws of the United States are violated openly upon steamships owned by the United States and flying the United States flag. A copy of the wine list, enumerating intoxicating liquors of every character, is enclosed for your information.

Because it is axiomatic that American ships, wherever they float, are American territory and under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, the Government's liquor policy with respect to the ships of the United States Shipping Board constitutes a violation of the Constitution and the Volstead Act in at least three important respects:

As American sovereignty follows the flag, it is a violation of the Constitution and the Enforcement Act for the Government to sell intoxicating liquor or permit its sale on board any ship of the United States anywhere in the world.

It is a violation of the Constitution and the law for the Government ships to transport intoxicating liquor within the three-mile coast line.

It is a violation of the law for a Government ship to possess intoxicating liquor within the three-mile coast line.

We are reliably informed that the advertisements of the United States lines, published in European newspapers, announce "choice wines and liqueurs," on ships of the United States. The Government, however, appears to have thought it unnecessary or inadvisable to take the American public into its confidence by announcing that it had found it necessary, for business reasons and for the defense of the country, to exempt one of its own great business enterprises from the operation of the Constitution and the Enforcement Act.

We are also reliably informed that during all the time that the Government has been violating the Prohibition Laws it has had public speakers touring the country for the especial purpose of preaching respect for the Prohibition Laws to the American people.

We are enclosing what appears to be a Government-inspired newspaper editorial making a plea for the continued violation of the Prohibition Laws on board United States ships. We had authoritative information, the day before this editorial was published, that it was to appear the following morning.

The Government's disregard of the Prohibition Law and its policy of inspiring editorial support of the exemption of one of its business enterprises from the operation of the law, on the one hand, and its feeble attempt to enforce it and the employment of skilled orators to counsel respect for the law, on the other hand, appear to be most inconsistent.

It seems to us that the Government's own policy of exempting itself from the law, for financial reasons, or even for defensive reasons, does more to create disrespect for the law—and for all other laws—than anything the Government possibly could do. The American people are continually being told by department officers, and by some super-Governmental organizations which appear to control the acts of the Enforcement Department, that all who fail to obey the Prohibition laws—and even those who favor their reasonable and sane amendment—are disloyal to the Constitution.

May we not suggest, with all due respect, that if the Government wishes the American people to respect the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Act, it should prove its sincerity by setting the example of obedience to the Amendment and the Enforcement Act itself, or change the law.

With assurances of esteem,

Sincerely,

ADOLPHUS BUSCH III.,

First Vice-President.

To the President,
The White House.

Letter from August A. Busch, President of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., written on board the United States S. S. George Washington, and mailed from Cherbourg, France, to his board of directors, instructing them to inform President Harding that the Prohibition Laws are openly violated on ships owned and operated by the United States and flying the United States flag; that passage is sold on these ships on a money-refund guaranty that the Prohibition Laws will be disregarded, and that this makes the United States Government incomparably the biggest "bootlegger" in the world.

Aboard Steamship "George Washington."
May 15, 1922.

My Dear Associates:

We are now approaching the coast of France and have nearly completed the first part of our journey.

As this vessel is operated by the United States Shipping Board, I was amazed to learn that the Shipping Board vessels are the "wettest on the ocean." Never before have I crossed the Atlantic and found so much liquor sold as on this ship. This statement can be verified by many of my fellow passengers.

I learn that passage on these ships has been sold with a positive money-back guaranty that the bars for the sale of intoxicating liquors will be thrown wide open as soon as they pass outside of the three-mile coast line.

This makes the United States incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world.

There are two reasons which I believe should impel us to bring this information to the attention of the President: the Chief Executive is charged with the duty of defending the Constitution and taking care that the laws are faithfully executed and should be informed of this fact. As manufacturers of legal products, we have been forced for more than two years to meet unfair and unlawful competition in practically every town and city in the United States. For the United States to set aside its Constitution and laws, in the operation of its own business enterprises, increases our difficulties many fold because it encourages violators of the law to renewed and greater activity.

I understand that the Shipping Board brought to the notice of high officials of the Government the fact that it could not compete on the high seas with the ships of other nations and obey the Constitution and the Volstead Act. And that either by direct or indirect means the Shipping Board is permitted to do in the dark that which it is illegal to do—in order that it may make money.

I venture to remind the administration that every bootlegger, every moonshiner, every illicit manufacturer and distributor of beverages containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol, violates the Constitution and the Volstead Act for precisely the same reason—financial gain.

Will juries be inclined to punish individuals charged with violation of the prohibition laws, when they know the Government is itself the greatest, most flagrant and most inexcusable violator of the laws which it invokes against its citizens?

We presented to the President in December, 1921, facts which prove that the Government has not been fairly and impartially enforcing the prohibition laws as between its own citizens and that its methods were penalizing those who were obeying the laws, and enriching those who, with impunity and without apparent fear of punishment, were violating them, and the President said in a letter, dated December 19, 1921, to our attorney, Oliver T. Remmers (a copy of which I brought with me to show to some friends in Europe):

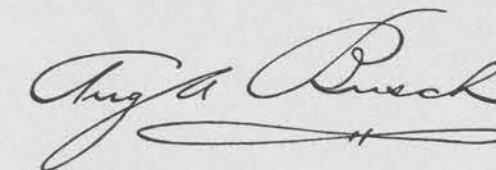
"I can say, however, that the Government is honestly attempting to enforce the prohibition law, though it must be confessed that many difficulties are put in the way of those charged with this responsibility. I do not think they are permanently insurmountable. If such an unfortunate state is ultimately proven, it will be a matter for the various consideration of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

We should submit to the President, that the Government's toleration of the violation of the law by the Shipping Board is proof that the prohibition laws, as now written, are either impractical and non-enforceable, or are being disregarded deliberately.

Public opinion is not always accurately reflected in legislative enactments—often forced under pressure of a highly organized minority—nor even in the election returns. But the habits, practices and desires of the people in their everyday life do give us an absolutely true expression of public opinion. The fact that citizens of the United States would not buy passage upon ships of the United States so long as the Volstead Act was operative upon these ships, gives us the real sentiment of a considerable part of the American people with respect to prohibition, and we believe that a great majority desire a modification of the Volstead Act.

Many prominent citizens now think the time has come when the Congress of the United States should be frankly informed by the President that the utmost efforts of the Government have failed to such substantial extent as to prove the need of a reasonable amendment. In this connection it is suggested that the Government's practice in exempting its ships from the operation of the prohibition law is an admission that the law cannot be impartially and adequately enforced.

Cordially and sincerely,



Editorial published in the Chicago Tribune, May 6, 1922, following a visit to the editorial offices by an official of the United States Shipping Board. At the time of the publication of this editorial there had not appeared any news dispatches revealing the facts as here outlined. The general but not invariable rule in metropolitan newspaper offices is that editorials are based upon facts published in the news columns. On May 5 we were informed that this editorial would appear on May 6—and the information did not come from the editor of the Tribune. These facts indicate that this editorial might have been inspired or the information supplied by an official of the United States to support the Shipping Board in its enterprise in having United States ships arbitrarily and illegally exempted from the Prohibition Law.

Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

PROHIBITION AND AMERICAN SHIPS.

Judge Hutchinson of the federal district court in Texas has ruled that it is unlawful for American ships to carry and supply liquor even outside the three mile limit. The ship itself being part of the national territory the prohibition enforcement law applies and passengers cannot be served with liquor. The federal prohibition officers had seized liquor on the shipping board vessel Mount Evans and the legality of the seizure was tested in court. This decision may stand in the higher courts and it will affect the American merchant marine unless congress can and will exempt American shipping, when outside of American waters, from American sumptuary law.

The great fast boats which are invaluable as auxiliaries to a navy are made possible by people of means—unless they are supported by heavy subsidies. It is the demand of people of wealth for speed and comfort in travel which produces the great liners and sustains them in operation.

Most people of wealth will not submit to American prohibition laws when they leave the United States. Not many of them will travel on American boats if on them prohibition spreads all over the seas. Many Americans who are not plutocrats will not travel on a prohibition boat when they can take passage on a fine ship under another flag. No foreigner would take a dry American ship.

At first the shipping board thought that prohibition must follow the flag but realized that in such case travel would not and the new American mercantile marine enterprise would be a failure. Therefore the board decided to make the success of the marine the first consideration and liquor has been served on American ships just as it is served on the ships of other flags.

Sincere prohibitionists may believe that the facts of the case should be otherwise, but their belief will not make American passenger ships operate. The nation never before needed a merchant marine as it needs one now. Under the naval limitation a large part of competition has been transferred from war ships to merchant ships and if the United States cannot maintain a merchant fleet it cannot keep its place in the naval ratio. It has trusted its defense to the ratio and it loses its defense if it loses its place.

The ships particularly needed as auxiliaries are the great, fast ships convertible into cruisers, into transports and probably into airplane carriers. Here speed and size are essentials and it is precisely this class of ships which, to be sustained on the seas, demand the patronage of the people who pay top prices for passage and demand in their service the things which money can buy. They will not travel dry, not many of them, when they can take a British, French, or Italian, or any other boat and get what they want.

If the United States government were operating the American ships there might be an embarrassing inconsistency in permitting the service of liquor, but the American government proposes to subsidize and not to operate the ships. They will be privately operated under the American flag and available for the American navy if needed. It is not a stretch of national conscience to permit an American ship when outside of American waters to provide the service found on the ships of other nations.

If the United States does not do this it will not have any liners, not any which depend upon passengers for their operation.

A COME PAC

UNITED STATES LINES

WINE LIST

S.S. "GEORGE WASHINGTON"

Facsimile of the Wine List of the United States S. S. George Washington, listing all the popular varieties of intoxicating liquors, and the prices at which they are sold by the United States. This list was mailed by August A. Busch, from Cherbourg, France, when he was a passenger on the George Washington. The George Washington is a former German liner, awarded to the United States Government as a war prize.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, ETC.

	Qts.	\$ cts.	Pts
Champagnes:			
1911 Gordon Rouge	5	00	2 50
1906 " "	5	00	—
Moet & Chandon, Brut Imp.	5	00	2 50
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	5	00	2 50
Mercier Private Cuvee	5	00	—
Burgeff & Co., Sparkling Hock	3	50	2 00
Kuperberg (Gold)	3	50	2 00
Henkel, Dry	3	50	—
Matthaus Mueller	3	75	—
Pommery, greno nature	4	50	2 50
Bordeaux (Red):			
Pontet Canet	2	00	—
Margaux	2	50	—
St. Emilion	2	00	1 25
Haut Brion Larrivet Pessac	2	50	—
Phelan Segur St. Estephe	3	00	—
Chat. Mille Secousses	—	—	1 50
Chat. Senihac 1918	—	—	1 50
Bordeaux (White):			
Barsac	2	00	—
Sauterne Calvet	2	25	—
Sauterne Haut	2	50	—
Burgundy (Red):			
Volnay	2	50	—
Poncie Fleurie	2	00	—
Moulin au Vent	2	00	—
Cote de Beaune	2	00	—
Pommard	2	50	—
Beaujolais Fleuri	2	00	—
Santenay	2	00	—
Burgundy (White):			
Chablis Clos 1916	2	50	—
Chablis Superior	2	50	—
Rhine Wine:			
Aisheimer Sonnenberg	2	50	—
Deidesheimer Neuberg	2	50	—
Ruedesheimer Buschoisberg	2	00	—
Ruedesheimer Oberfeld	2	00	—
Duerkheimer Riesling	2	50	—
Steger Riesling	2	00	1 00
Hanfelder	—	—	0 75
Moselle Wine:			
Aldegunder Palmberg	1	50	0 75
Piesporter Goldtroepchen	2	00	—
Wiltinger Volz	2	50	—
Alfer Herrenberg	2	50	—
Berncastler Riesling	2	50	—

Note "American Moonshine Whiskey" 30c a pony.

Vermouth, Port, and Sherry:

	\$ cts
Italian Vermouth, Cinzano & Martini & Rossi	Per Glass 0 20
French " Francais Nolly	0 20
Port Wine, Old	0 20
Sherry, Fine Dry	0 20
Spirits and Liqueurs:	
Scotch Whiskey, Black & White	Per Drink 0 20
" " Sandy Mac Donald	0 20
" " J. Walker	0 20
" " Haig & Haig	0 20
" " Canadian Club	0 20
Irish " Jameson's	0 20
American Rye Old Charter	0 30
Old American Rye Moonshine	0 30
Gin, London Dry	0 20
" " Bols	0 20
Stenhaeger	0 25
Cognac (Martell's ***)	Per Pony 0 30
H-nnessey	0 30
Beneictine	0 30
Old Rum	0 30
Jamaica Rum	0 30
Chartreuse, yellow and green	0 30
Contreau	0 30
Creme de Cocoa	0 30
Creme de Menthe, white and green	0 25
Curacao, Gilka Kummel and Grenadine	0 25
Fleischhauer	0 25
Boonekamp, Underberg Albrecht	0 25
Aromatic Lappe	0 25
Cocktails: Manhattan, Martini	0 25
" " Bronx, Old Fashion	0 30
" " Clover Club	0 35
Beer, Stout, and Mineral Waters:	
Base's Ale	Per Bot. 0 30
Gunniss' Stout	" " 0 30
Beer	Per 0.3 Ltr. Glass 0 10
" " " "	Per 0.4 Ltr. Glass 0 15
" " " "	Per Quart Bottle 0 40
" " " "	Per Pint " 0 25
Budweis r Beer	Per Pt. Bottle 0 20
" " " "	Per Pt. 0 20
Ginger Ale, Imported, C. & C.	Per Pt. 0 25
Sarsaparilla	Per Pt. 0 15
Rhenser Water	Per Pt. 0 25
Schwepes Soda	Split 0 15
Apollinaris	" 0 30
Harzer Sauerbrunnen	" 0 25
French Vichy, Celestine	Qt. Bot. 0 60
" " " "	Qt. " 0 60
" " " "	Qt. " 0 60
White Rock	Pint " 0 35
" " " "	Split 0 20
Poland Water	Qt. Bot. 0 50
" " " "	Pint " 0 30
Apenta	1 00

Copy of an advertisement published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, announcing "choice wines and liqueurs" on United States ships. Observe that this advertisement was published last November. The announcement that wines and liquors are sold on "Uncle Sam's" ships does not appear in American newspaper advertisements.

U.S. LINES

(EX-UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

BREMEN — SOUTHAMPTON
CHERBOURG — NEW YORK

George Washington

(25,740 tons)

From SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG

Nov. 24 - Jan. 5

AMERICA

(22,622 tons)

From SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG

Nov. 17 - Dec. 15

LONDON — BOULOGNE

NEW YORK

(FIRST CLASS ONLY)

PANHANDLE STATE.....Nov. 10

CENTENNIAL STATE.....Dec. 1

PANHANDLE STATE.....Dec. 10

Excellent Cuisine — Choice Wines & Liqueurs

PARIS, 16 Place Vendôme, Tel.: Louvre 50.92

ZURICH, 40 Bahnhofstrasse, Meles and Co.

LONDON, 14 Waterloo Place, Tel.: Gerrard 2094

How steamship companies, operating steamers of the United States Shipping Board, and flying the United States flag, solicit business by assuring prospective travelers that all kinds of liquid refreshments are available. All American ships flying the United States flag, whether owned and operated by the United States or leased from the United States, or privately owned and operated by American individuals or corporations, are under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States wherever they sail. Passing outside of the three-mile coast line does not transform them into foreign steamships, nor does it take them out of the jurisdiction of American laws.

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

82 Beaver Street
New York City

Operating Steamers of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
New York to Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Buenos Aires.

Mr. Fred Wehmiller,
4660 West Florissant Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

New York City, May 3rd, 1922.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28th, and in reply to your inquiry we wish to take this opportunity of advising you that it is possible to secure not only real beer on our steamers, but we also carry all other forms of liquid refreshments. Such refreshments are available after the steamers leave the three-mile limit and until they return to within the three-mile limit.

All our South American passenger steamers carry the American flag throughout.

We trust that under these circumstances we will hear from you again shortly requesting us to make reservation for your engineer from New York to Rio de Janeiro.

In accordance with your request, we are sending you herewith our latest sailing schedule in this connection. You will note our leaflet shows the old rates, which have been substantially reduced and that now the minimum first-class fare from New York to Rio de Janeiro is \$295.00, plus \$5.00 stamp tax.

Yours truly,

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE,

F. W. WOLF, Per W. W. E.,

Passenger Traffic Manager.

(Original on file in the office of Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company, St. Louis.)

Facsimile of a letter from Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, dated January 14, 1922, stating that prohibition enforcement "is really a matter of education and will require time and patience." This letter was written the day the Commissioner gave out newspaper interviews indicating that prohibition enforcement was a wonderful success and the consumers of alcoholic liquors had been reduced to a negligible number. This letter was in response to our protest that the laws were so loosely enforced that law-abiding manufacturers were being heavily penalized. Several manufacturers have appeared before the Commissioner and demanded an equitable enforcement of the law as a protection to their lawful business. This letter from the Commissioner is a sample of the protection they get:



OFFICE OF
FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER
Pro-Counsel
HMB-068310

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

Mr. Oliver T. Remmers,
9th and Pestalozzi Streets,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Sir:

Your letter of December 30, 1921, addressed to the President of the United States, has been referred to this Bureau.

Careful consideration has been given to the contents thereof and you are advised that this Bureau is keenly alive to the situation throughout the country. Every effort is being put forth to stop the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. This is really a matter of education and will require time and patience.

Respectfully,

Prohibition Commissioner.

OE

Mr. Remmers is attorney for Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

The cartoon on the first page should be credited to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In the time we were investigating the violation of the law by the United States, there was some discussion of the subject, resulting in the publication of some of the facts in the Post-Dispatch. This is the only publication of this news we know of in the United States.

Copy of an announcement we published in Washington to fully inform Congress of the violation of the Prohibition Law by a department of the United States. A copy of this booklet has been mailed to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives and the President's Cabinet.

To the Congress of the United States:

Because American ships, wherever they float, are American territory, we have presented to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Internal Revenue Commissioner and the Prohibition Commissioner, a protest against the violation of the Prohibition Law on board the ships of the United States. We have mailed to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of this protest, containing the proof that the Prohibition Law is deliberately and openly violated on the ships owned and operated by the United States Government and flying the United States flag.

We have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Congress of the United States and the administrative officials the fact that the Prohibition Law is so loosely enforced as to invite its violation and that under these conditions the manufacturers of lawful products are being driven out of business.

When the Government of the United States permits one of its departments to violate the Prohibition Law on the most extensive scale in the world, it helps create a condition which aggravates the difficulties of those manufacturers who have spent millions of dollars to convert their properties for the production of lawful products and who, as a matter of good citizenship, have obeyed the law.

We suggest that when the Government itself violates its own law, to make money, it sets an example of hypocrisy unparalleled in the history of the Republic.

How, may we ask, can the Government of the United States expect its citizens to respect the Prohibition Law and obey it—when the Government itself is the chief offender?

We have submitted to the President, and to you, further proof that the Government of the United States is not content merely in the role of chief offender, but that it appears to have inspired editorial propaganda in support of its violation of the law, based upon the fact that the ships of the United States Government cannot be profitably operated without selling liquor in violation of the law.

We have also submitted copies of advertisements published in European newspapers announcing the sale of "choice wines and liqueurs" on board the ships of the United States.

This condition of affairs has existed since last August, without public protest by any Department of the Government, or by the Anti-Saloon League, which we are informed by Government officials in position to know, has been practically in complete control of the Prohibition Enforcement Department, and, we believe, seeks to use that Department for the spread of its own propaganda.

Although the Prohibition Commissioner issues frequent press bulletins concerning the activities of the widely advertised Prohibition Navy, we have not heard of any bulletin announcing the seizure of United States ships for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or for transporting intoxicating liquors, or for possessing intoxicating liquors—although the Department has full information on the subject.

In view of this extraordinary condition with respect to the violation of a solemn enactment of the Congress by a Department of the United States Government—and the steadily increasing volume of violations of the Prohibition Law throughout every section of the United States—we renew our request for an exhaustive Congressional inquiry.

As proof that the Prohibition Law is not being enforced ashore, we submit, in the documents we have mailed you, a facsimile copy of a letter from the Prohibition Commissioner, dated January 14, 1922. This letter was written on the day the Prohibition Commissioner gave out press interviews stating that law violations had been reduced to a minimum; that drinking had practically ceased among all classes of people, and that law enforcement was practically 100 per cent effective. You will note that the Prohibition Commissioner tells us, in response to our presentation of actual conditions, that enforcement is "a matter of education and will require time and patience."

Our reason for the publication of this announcement is that we are informed that members of Congress receive such a large volume of mail from their constituents that they sometimes fail to see important communications. We are therefore issuing this public announcement to direct your attention to the copy of our statement to the President and other officials, which we have mailed you.

Since American sovereignty follows the American flag wherever it floats; since the exemption of a Government Department from the Prohibition Law amounts to an official admission that the law cannot be enforced; since this law constitutes the greatest single contributing factor to the business depression; since it is responsible for the almost universal disrespect for law that has grown up among all classes of people during the past two years; and since it has utterly failed to remedy the evils aimed at, we respectfully suggest that the time has come when the law should be rationally amended so that it may be fairly administered in the interest of the general welfare of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, Inc.

St. Louis, U. S. A.

reply to: 1122. June 12. Burke to Volstead

Prohibit -

June 15, 1922.

Mr. James Francis Burke,
522 Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Burke:

I have your favor of the 12th instant.

Some time ago, at the suggestion of Dr. Wiley, I addressed a letter to the Prohibition Commissioner suggesting to him that it might be advisable to require that all liquor sold on prescription should be bottled in bond, the bottles containing not to exceed a pint of liquor. I suggested to him as my view of the law that he would have power to enforce this by inserting in the permits to retail druggists a provision that only such liquor might be sold on prescriptions. A like limitation could be inserted in the permits issued to doctors. The prohibition law provides a penalty against violation of a permit and gives power to revoke it in the event that it is violated. This law provides that regulations may be made for its enforcement. Any regulation that would tend to make enforcement more effective and tend to eliminate poisonous liquor would no doubt be sustained by the courts. When it should become known in a community that the liquor sold by druggists on prescription was high grade and that it could only be sold in bottles bearing the necessary revenue stamps and other evidence of its genuineness, it would, it seems to me, make it very much more difficult for the average druggist to sell moonshine or any other alcoholic concoction and more difficult for the bootleggers to operate.

I would suggest that the matter be pressed upon the attention of the Commissioner, and perhaps it would be a good idea for you to take the question up with Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-saloon League, and others interested in prohibition. While I would not care to have my name connected with it in any newspaper propaganda, I have no objection to my views being called to the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Prohibition Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

Copy for Hon. A. J. Volstead
J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

June 16, 1922.

The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:-

Referring to the issue raised by the publication of the letter of Mr. Busch to you and Mr. Lasker's rejoinder about liquor aboard the vessels of the United States Shipping Board:

The Constitution of the United States prohibits transportation and sale of liquor for beverage use within the jurisdiction of the United States. The internal affairs of all ships of the United States flying the flag of the United States are within the jurisdiction of the United States wherever they may be. Let the constitution apply and be enforced.

Foreign vessels within the three mile limit of the territory of the United States are also within the constitutional prohibition. Let the constitution apply and be enforced as to them also.

The purpose of the decisive majority of the people of the United States is not to be defeated by acceptance of the allegation that the merchant marine of the United States cannot exist unless it is permitted to carry and sell intoxicating liquor for beverage use. In the first place, the allegation is not true. In the second, if the merchant marine can exist only on that basis it does not deserve to exist. In making the allegation, the head of the shipping board is merely repeating and applying to the merchant marine the old and now thoroughly discredited and disproved allegation applied by the opponents of prohibition to the industries of the United States in the days and years preceding the enactment of the eighteenth amendment. We were all familiar and, if we will, can now recall the wholesale predictions of the dire calamity that would befall the farmer, the laboring man and the industrial enterprises of the country generally if the beverage liquor traffic should be abolished and the government deprived of the liquor revenue. We remember the predictions of nationwide revolt of the laboring man and that immigrant labor would no longer apply for admission into a dry country.

Does the head of the shipping board know that the desirable immigrant labor of Europe has served notice that it will come to America only on condition that the eighteenth amendment is repealed and that it will come only on wet ships? The head of the shipping board doubtless is acquainted with members of the wealthy class of New York, idle or otherwise, for example, who habitually spend a good deal of time and money in Europe and who see things through the alcoholic atmosphere of Europe who have said to him that if it is a question between a wet German ship and a dry American ship they will travel on the former. But that class of persons does not represent

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

Page 2.

the majority of the United States. Let us lift up our heads and face the issue and the world squarely and fearlessly and proceed with the application and enforcement of the verdict on the beverage liquor traffic to the consideration of which the American people devoted 100 years of progressive study and action.

Yours truly,

(sgd) J L Campbell

JLC-H

reply: 1922; June 27 Volstead to Cone

WILLIAM W. CONE
COMPILER OF CONE GENEALOGY
—
NOW COMPILING THE
BISHOP GENEALOGY

3476

BRANDSVILLE, MO. June 18, 1922.

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

My dear Sir. -

Referring to Vessels under U.S. flag
carrying liquor:

Is it legal under our laws for vessels
to carry liquor within the "three miles limit"?
I think it would be against our laws, Is
this correct?

Yours respectfully.

W. W. Cone,

Age 85 years.

P.S.

If needed put more teeth in the law.

See Hogan v Walker | May
Anchor Line v Aldridge | 15/1922

June 17, 1922

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

BUSCH PROHIBITIONIST.

By J. L. Campbell.

The house of Busch, famous brewing family, is advocating prohibition for the merchant marine. If my information is correct, it is in a fair way in a dry land. Billboards and others inform me that the Busch family now makes non-alcoholic beer as palatable as the kind that brought the eighteenth amendment into being. Here is the test for those who say they will embrace prohibition if it will give them non-intoxicating beer. And this can be done without colliding with the constitution. And for whisky, etc., there is the same way out. Just remove the alcohol. But are these wine and beer fellows interested in Hamlet with Hamlet left out?

The Constitution of the United States prohibits transportation and sale of intoxicating beverages within the jurisdiction of the United States. Ships of the United States anywhere and foreign ships within three miles of the shores of the United States are within the jurisdiction of the United States. Let the constitution apply and be enforced.

The allegation that the merchant marine cannot exist unless it carries and sells intoxicating liquor is about equivalent to saying that if the New York Central does and the Pennsylvania does not, the latter cannot exist. The allegation is not true. A thing requiring in addition to a subsidy a cargo of booze is not fit to live.

The shipping board is merely echoing the false prophecies of pre-prohibition days. It ought to invest fifty cents in a copy of a booklet on the results of prohibition published by the Manufacturers' Record. Does it not now remember the obsolete predictions of the economic disasters that would flow from prohibition?

Doubtless Mr. Lasker has heard some of the idle or otherwise rich - persons who spend time and money in and see things through the alcoholic atmosphere of Europe - say that as between a dry and a wet ship they will travel on the latter. But they do not represent the majority of the United States. I impute even to the average American unfortunate enough to be handicapped by an environment like New York patriotism enough to make his thirst endurable in transit between home and foreign shores and thereby, if necessary, save the American merchant marine.

Of course, Mr. Lasker would not convey the impression that the American people are being asked to subsidize a merchant marine that would carry only passengers - rich alcoholic passengers. In shipping as in railroading the big net revenue comes from the freight end and a ton of merchandise does not know the difference between a wet and a dry ship; but the shipper may sleep more soundly when his goods are in keeping of a dry crew.

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E.
702 SOUTHWESTERN BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

Prohibition has justified itself and it is winning because it is right and beneficent. On the issue of righteousness, there is only one right stand - a stand foursquare, accepting all the consequences and saying with the Psalmist, "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not".

El Paso, Texas,
June 19, 1923.



Original Filed
JUN 20 1923

880 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York City,
June 19, 1922.

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

My Dear Mr. Volstead;

Your good, long letter of June 16, was received this morning, and I thank you for it.

As the tobacco evil is of the same character as the liquor evil, it is presumed that the same procedure should be followed to eliminate the former as the latter, namely, by constitutional amendment.

You seem to be apprehensive that agitation to do away with tobacco will injure the cause of prohibition. [It is hardly to be wondered at that you are careful to protect and defend the amendment prohibiting liquor, since this amendment, as you told me, is the child of your thought. But the same impulse which moved you to demand the cessation of a traffic which had become intolerable in an Anglo-Saxon Christian nation, now demands that this nation be allowed to breathe God's pure atmosphere. The epithet of "fanatic," has no terror for you, when applied to the subject of the prohibition of liquor; neither has it any terror for us when given in connection with tobacco prohibition. Whether the friends of liquor prohibition are friends, or otherwise, of tobacco prohibition, we, who stand for the latter, are decidedly friends of both.

This letter is not intended to array systematically all the arguments against tobacco. This will be done in a special and comprehensive treatise on the subject, at the proper time. But it is not amiss to remind you now that the tobacco evil was first introduced in the white world by Columbus and his fellow Spanish invaders of this hemisphere, as (direct or indirect) agents of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it was later foisted on this nation through an iniquitous edict of King James the First of England, who, in profane and blasphemous language, commanded the Jamestown colonists (who were employes of a London trading company) to grow tobacco. This was on a par with England's opium traffic in the Orient, which, to bring to an end, required the indignant and determined remonstrance of a heathen empress. If God could speak through the Empress of China, and command that the "doping"

of the heathen peoples of China, to fill English coffers with gold, should cease forthwith, He will surely commission someone to utter a like demand to free a great Christian nation - His own chosen nation - from the equally filthy and enervating tobacco drug. So prevalent has this nasty habit of smoking become, that almost the only places where one can be free of it are one's home and the church, although I am informed that smoking is indulged in in Roman Catholic churches. Even our transit conveyances - both stations and cars - are not free from it, notwithstanding prohibitive laws against smoking in such places.

If you are the father of the liquor prohibition amendment, then you must know that this great act has given a mighty impulsion to the work of purification in this nation; and the momentum thus gained will increase until America, as she is revealed in her marvellous fundamental documents, will stand before the nations as pure as an Angel of Light. We are asking no unreasonable thing when we demand that our nation be allowed to measure up to her high ideals, which are the fruit, under God, of such struggles and consecration as the world has never before known. Those who hurl the epithets of "fanatic" and similar choice names, at the defenders of our nation's purity, must themselves swallow their own words, or be found "fighting against God."

In conclusion, dear Mr. Volstead, you need have no fear for the safety of your liquor prohibition amendment from the friends of the prohibition of tobacco. Your statement that the use of tobacco does not disturb the peace, or impair a person's usefulness, is more apparent than true.

I hope that this will not be the last letter of our correspondence on this subject, and that we shall be eventually found working side by side to rid our nation of every false stimulant.

Very sincerely yours,

James A. S. Hyndman



142-970-3

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

[Handwritten signature]

Personal

June 19, 1922

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I thank you for your
letter of June 16th, regarding the judgeship bill.

In this connection I have
I have observed that the New York World and other
undependable papers made some reference to the effect
that I blamed Congress for the condition of the
courts because of the failure to pass the judgeship
bill. I hope you will understand that I place no
blame on Congress and never said anything to that
effect. If I thought any such thing I would have too
much sense to say it, for I know the many difficulties
under which you all work. Please give your associates
on the Committee to understand that I am not casting
any reflections on any public official who is trying to
do what he feels should be done in the public interest.

With high esteem, I am

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature: A. H. Daugherty]
Attorney General

MR. BUSCH AND THE U. S.

"Behold the Reductio ad Absurdum of Volsteadism!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Behold the reductio ad absurdum of Volsteadism!

Alcoholic liquors must not be manufactured or sold in the United States saith the decree. This dictum is, by inference as well as by an official ruling handed down by the Attorney General, applicable everywhere under the American flag, including American vessels even when they are out at sea beyond the three-mile limit. Notwithstanding this ruling, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board goes quietly to work and puts alcoholic liquors on sale on board steamships of the board. Mr. Busch, who is a brewer, objects to this practice on the ground that a law of the United States which prohibits his business is being violated by the Government of the United States. The Chairman of the Shipping Board unblushingly admits the truth of Mr. Busch's charge (denial would have been impossible), but defends his action by pointing out the fact that unless American passenger vessels have alcoholic liquors on sale foreign competition will render our subsidized merchant marine unprofitable. The Chairman then proceeds to "roast" Mr. Busch for being so babyish as to complain instead of accepting the situation like a good sport.

Here's a pretty kettle of fish! What's to be done now? Mr. Busch is clearly a better citizen than the United States Government, for he has kept the law, while the Government has violated it. Had Mr. Busch been such a frequent flouter of the law as is the Government he would have been heavily fined before this and would now doubtless be enjoying the salubrious climate of Leavenworth. Obviously, the only course that is open to good citizens now is to insist that the United States Government be fined and lodged in jail. Then, in order to make certain that the Volstead act will be obeyed hereafter, we must impeach Mr. Harding and put William H. Anderson in his place. After that it might be well to tack on to the Constitution an amendment providing that alcoholic liquors must not be manufactured, sold or transported anywhere in the world.

AMERICAN.

Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1922.

DELAYS SHIP SUBSIDY.

President Said to Have Sanctioned Month's Wait.

President Harding has given "informal sanction" to republican House leaders for postponement of ship subsidy consideration for approximately one month, it was said today at the White House.



It Will Take Lasker A Month To Catch Up With Congress!

The House is on a dead jump away from Lasker!