Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

Portland Oregon.
Aug-25-1922

Representative Andrew J. Volstead.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;- I am sending you a newspaper clipping from the Morning Oregonian, Portland Oregon, that quotes you as saying you never shirked a fight. I, the undersigned Henry Goodell have not for many years failed to fight for the right- Born Apr. 5th-1862. and never have drank a glass of Beer or whiskey in my life. (nor ~~have~~ I never have taken God's name in vain) therefore, I the undersigned Henry Goodell do hereby challenge you Andrew J. Volstead to meet me in joint debate on the following question

Resolve:- That the Volstead act is not, nor never has been, nor never can be an amendment to the constitution of the United States in-as-much as it conflicts with the religious section of said constitution prohibitting the free exercise of the christian religion in obedience to God's command to use liquor for medicine. I affirm - You deny and because of my physical blindness I said discussion is to be in fifteen minute bouts. Time, place & rules of said discussion to be arranged on the acceptance of this challenge

Also please find enclosed my former attack on said act. I remain Very Respectfully Yours

Henry Goodell
the blind man who can see 268-3 St.

Portland, Oregon, Dec. 5, 1921 A.D

Your Honor—

~~Secretary Melon of Treas. Dept~~

Please let me call your attention (as I also have ~~Senator Borah and Reed~~) to the very great fact that the Volstead Act is not an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in as much as it was not made according to the stipulation of said Constitution which says "The Congress whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by three-fourths of the several states or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress" (Our Blue Book)

And so far as I have ever been able to learn, this portion of said Constitution was not complied with × and furthermore the Volstead act never can become an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. for the unchangable portion of that sacred document (Constitution of U.S.) says that "Congress shall — make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there of" — And the Volstead act certainly prevents a person from the free exercise of his (the Christian) Religion in the use of liquor for medicine

And God in his word has certainly told his children to "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts". Proverbs 31:6

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomachs sake and thine often infirmities I Timothy 5:23

And He (God) causeth the grass to grow for

the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth; and wine that maketh glad (not drunk) the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." Psalms 104: 14 & 15

And while they may argue that there is no medicinal properties in liquor, I declare to you before God and his holy angels which are in heaven, that I, a man who has never drank a glass of beer or whiskey in my life, nor have I ever swore (or taken God's name in vain in my life) that I have taken his Word as divine authority, and proven it true, that liquor (U.S. Bonded 100 Proof whiskey, pure grain alcohol, brandy and good sherry wine) is most efficient and effective medicine. So I beg of you to rise up abruptly and pull down at once this barrier to righteousness and Christianity, and give the American people the right to obey God and his son Jesus Christ in using what God has stipulated in his word as medicine -

And my mother when she was alive, on one occasion, went into a home where they had already lost two of their girls of diphtheria, and it looked like the balance of the children would go - took pure grain alcohol and rubbed the outside of the neck and bandaged it with hot flannel and had them well in 48 hours so far as diphtheria was concerned. But of course they were weak and it took a little time to build up their Constitution

And immediately following this occasion when I had a slight touch of real diphtheria, she cured me in 48 hours with brandy & quinine giving me a teaspoonful every two hours

and I who am afflicted with heart failure,

can truthfully say that two or three years ago, when they had done everything for me that they possibly could and it looked like I would die in spite of anything, they put a teaspoonful of good sherry wine in my mouth & in one hour, I was able to take the street car and come home alone.

And now, at this time, I have to actually suffer not being allowed to have a 100 proof U.S bonded Whiskey or pure grain alcohol rub: not for exhilarating purpose but antiseptic and vitaliging purposes.

So trusting that you will will consider this well, and take it up with President Harding that he may issue this proclamation at once

Washington D.C. - Date A.D.

In as much as Congress as also did the president of the U.S. exceed the power and authority delegated to them by the constitution of the U.S. in producing and enforcing the Volstead act; here-in be it known that the Volstead act is not, nor never has been an amendment to the constitution of the U.S. and must never again be enforced on the free and liberty loving people of the U.S. preventing them from having and using liquor (what God in his word has prescribed) for medicine

Signed Warren G. Harding
Pres. of the U.S.

Very Respectfully Yours.
Henry Goodell (the blind man) (physically so)
that can see (mentally & spiritually)

268 Third Street Portland Oregon.

Aug 25 - 1922

12 Morning Ore

DRIVE AT VOLSTEAD PROVES BOOMERANG

House Quashes Plan to Unseat Committeeman.

BOSTONIAN IS REBUKED

By Vote of 141 to 3 Resolution Aimed at Father of Prohibi- Law Goes Into Discard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The house swiftly struck from its record today a resolution presented by Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, calling upon Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee to resign his committee seat because of aid said to have been given in his last campaign in the seventh Minnesota district by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

As read by a clerk during a hubbub of laughter, the resolution provided that unless Mr. Volstead retired within 14 days from its adoption, his seat on the committee which framed the prohibition enforcement act should be declared vacant.

On his feet the moment the reading had been concluded, Representative Mann, republican, Illinois, moved that the proposal be laid on the table, which would kill it, and the house laid it there with a shout of approval. Then Representative Dyer of Missouri, a republican member of Mr. Volstead's committee, offered a motion to expunge the resolution from the Congressional eRcord, and it went out by a vote of 141 to 3. Two New York democrats, Cullen and Carew, and Mr. Tinkham made up the opposing trio.

Mr. Tinkham sat silent, taking no part in the brief debate. After the flurry he gave out a statement containing what he had expected to say to the house, and in which he asserted that since the report filed with the clerk of the house by Wayne B. Wheeler, for the Anti-Saloon league, showed expenditures of league funds in Mr. Volstead's district two years ago, Mr. Volstead ought not to sit as chairman of the committee before which the organization's counsel appeared for or against legislation.

Tinkham Voices Protest.

After adjournment of the house Mr. Tinkham issued this statement:

"The house of representatives, dominated by the Anti-Saloon league, with an almost unanimous vote, today stifled debate upon the merits of the resolution calling for the peremptory removal of the chairman of the judiciary committee, Andrew J. Volstead, for improper legislative conduct, but cannot suppress before the American people the vital issue raised by the resolution as to whether the chairman of a committee of congress properly, honestly and in decency can hold his position when a private organization, corporation or individual, seeking legislation from his committee, either contributes money to him, pays his bills or expends money for him for political purposes.

"Upon the decision of the American people in the immediate future

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"Upon the decision of the American people in the immediate future depends whether or not a private organization participating actively in elections with legislation in view shall be allowed to spend money to subsidize members of congress in advance of their action upon such legislation."

Mr. Volstead issued the following statement:

"I am much gratified at the reception the house gave the resolution of Mr. Tinkham, in which he sought to have me removed from the judiciary committee because the anti-saloon forces supported me in the last election. The house not only killed the resolution, but promptly, without debate, expunged it from the record.

Hopes of Wets Dashed.

"I doubt very much that Boston will be proud of this performance of its representative. No doubt the enemies of prohibition, now so active throughout the country, inspired this resolution in the hope that it could be used as campaign material against my re-election; but the emphatic way in which the house reacted against such barroom methods will give them small comfort.

"I have never shirked a fair fight, but have always tried to treat my opponents fairly, and as a rule, I have in turn received fair treatment —although the fight over prohibition has at times been very bitter. The member from Massachusetts, who poses as one of the prominent leaders of the wets, is the only one in the house who has broken the rules of civilized warfare."

Mr. Wheeler declared in a statement that the house vote on the resolution "was evidence of what the house thinks" of Mr. Tinkham's charges, which, he added, "were false, flimsy and foolish."

reply 1922. Aug 29 Volstead & Larson

To the honorable A. J. Volstead
Wash. D. C.

To clear some dispute, want to ask some questions.

1. Is the eighteenth amandment to U. S. constitution and the Volstead act (bearing your name) one and the same thing?

2. If two different things; when (date & year) was the eighteenth amendmen ratificed by the nessesary number of steter?

3. And when was the Volstead act passed by congres?

4. Can the Volstead act be (considered) taken as part of the 18th amendment?

5. If two acts; can one or both of them be baught; and where can they be baught and what is the prige of one or both together.?

If not too much work for you; would like to have above answered, and returnee to me with your signature. Yours very truly

Lennes Larson. 1026 So 13. St.
La Cresse Wis.

La Cross, Wis august 28-1922.

reply to: 1922, Aug 28. Larson to Volstead -

August 29, 1922

Mr. Tennes Larson,
1026 So. 13th St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 28th instant.

I shall be pleased to answer your questions, and for convenience, will take them up, seriatim:

1. The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Enforcement Act, are two separate pieces of legislation.

2. The Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was ratified by three-fourth of the States of the Union the 16th day of January, 1919. (~~See~~ Proclamation page 34 of enclosed pamphlet) was Jan 29/19.

3. The Volstead Act passed Congress over the President's veto on the 28th day of October, 1919. (See pages 54 and 55, of enclosed pamphlet)

4. The Volstead Act is not a part of the eighteenth amendment, but could not have been passed by Congress without the power given it by the eighteenth amendment.

I am pleased to enclose you herewith compilation of Liquor Laws of the United States, which contains both the amendment and enforcement act.

Very truly yours,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEO. W. GOODE, D. O., BOSTON
CHAIRMAN
S. L. SCOTHORN, D. O., DALLAS
VICE-CHAIRMAN
H L. CHILES, D. O., ORANGE, N. J.
R. B. GILMOUR, D. O. SIOUX CITY, IA.
GEO. V. WEBSTER, D O., CARTHAGE, N Y.
ASA WILLARD, D. O., MISSOULA, MONT.
C. J. GADDIS, D. O., CHICAGO
SECRETARY

American Osteopathic Association

FOUNDED A. D. 1897

GENERAL OFFICES
R. H. McCLURE
BUSINESS MANAGER
606 STUDEBAKER BUILDING
623 SO. WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 1st, 1922

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

Dear Sir:

At the recent Annual Meeting of this Association, the following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: the Internal Revenue Department of the Government is retarding the growth and development of the osteopathic school of practice by means of a discriminatory pamphlet containing derogatory reference to the osteopathic physicians as a class, i.e., pamphlet Reg. No. 60 by the office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT: We, the American Osteopathic Association in convention assembled at Los Angeles, California, do urge upon President Warren G. Harding, Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, Washington, D. C. and National Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes, Washington, D. C. that the discriminatory reference to osteopathic physicians in Art. 1, Sec. 1, Para. "f" of Reg. No. 60 is unfair, wrong in principle and hurtful to the development of the osteopathic school of practice, in that it gives the impression that the osteopathic physician is as a class inferior in degree of training to medical practitioners.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: We deem it wrong for any Department of the Government to be used as a means to favor one class of physicians at the expense of another class. Such discriminatory practice is productive of discontent, discouraging to industry, pioneering and initiative and tends towards oligarchy, the arrest of progress and the destruction of individual and class liberty.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: we deem it right and proper for citizens of this Government to develop new schools of healing just as it is right and proper for citizens to develop and initiate new methods of travel, and that we further feel that such pioneer efforts are entitled to just and helpful treatment by Government officials and that hurtful discriminatory rules should not be inflicted on such pioneer labors without cause.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: We, as a profession respectfully request that the word "osteopaths" be eliminated from Art. 1, Sec. 1, Paragraph "f" of Reg. No. 60 and that the interpretation of the Volstead Act be made without this discriminatory reference to the osteopathic physicians as a class, for it is well known to Government Officials that the laws of a number of states grant unlimited privileges to osteopathic physicians and it is therefore wrong in principle to say that physicians privileges do not apply to osteopaths.

Hon. A. J. V. Cont. #2.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Warren G. Harding, Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, and National Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes.

George W. Goode
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASS'N.

J. Geddes
SECRETARY, AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASS'N.

reply 6: 1922. Sept. 1 Murdock to Halstead

September 4, 1922

Honorable Victor Murdock,
Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murdock:

Your kind letter of the 1st instant received.

Evidently you were in a ~~some~~what speculative musing mood when, as you say, you happened to spy me near what you took to be a water wagon. If things had been as they appeared it is possible that you were right in surmising that someone could have been found to pay for my picture herding that tank. I do not want to spoil your day dreams, but things are not always what they seem. It was not a water tank at all, but a tank full of poison for spraying the trees in the park. Not the pure sparkling drink from the Potomac, but a poisonous concoction as vile as that which the boot-legger's vend. If the tank had been properly labelled it would have been more appropriate to have photographed it down in some dark alley attended with a brace of hobees, their pockets bulging in bottles than to have gotten me in the picture.

I do not love notoriety. I have tried my best to keep my picture out of the public press, but as your letter suggests, I am apparently a curiosity to many and it is possible that my picture in connection with the tank may have been worth something in a cheap show.

Thanking you for your kind letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

reply: 1922. Sept. 4- Volstead to Murdock

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

VICTOR MURDOCK
COMMISSIONER

September 1, 1922.

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

My dear Andrew:

I have never subscribed to circumstantial evidence and today I have fresh confirmation of my prejudice in that regard.

If a photographer should exhibit yourself walking alongside a water wagon on a prominent avenue in the Capital, he could readily sell it to one of the movie corporations. Several million people who do not know you personally would believe that you had consented to a pre-arranged setting with the photographer. Only your personal friends would know that any such pre-arrangement would be obnoxious to you and out of the question.

This morning about 8 o'clock on Connecticut Avenue, near the British legation I saw about a block away from me a figure, which I took to be yourself and believe was you, strolling leisurely along lost in thought. Keeping pace beside you in the street was a big cylindrical wagon, distinguished by several piles of hose and covered over with darky laborers.

You didn't note the wagon, nor did the laborers identify you. The avenue was practically deserted except for the two objects--yourself and the water-wagon.

Circumstantial evidence is away below par with me right now.

Yours truly,

Victor Murdock

(1).

Sep. 5/ 1922

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
House of Congress.
Washingtn. D.C.

c/o Rev. W. Matthews,
13. Ellsworth St.
Lowell,
Mass.

Dear Sir

Being on a visit here from England to study Prohibition, I was interested to read that a Preacher will be your opponent at the next Election. It is regrettable that any Preacher should become the tool of the Brewing Trade and espouse their cause. However, this should only constitute a clear challenge to every other Preacher to rally to your support on Temperance irrespective of party politics. And I sincerely hope all law abiding citizens will vote straight. England will watch with great interest the Elections, and especially yours. Success to you!

I was sorry not being able to see you when I visited Washington. I am favourably impressed with the results of Prohibition and feel satisfied as to its effects.

Yours truly,
Sam Rowley,
(Rev)

Bradford,
England

Rev. Sam Rowley,

Superintendent Minister.

Bradford Central Hall
Mission.

127, Little Horton Lane,
Bradford.

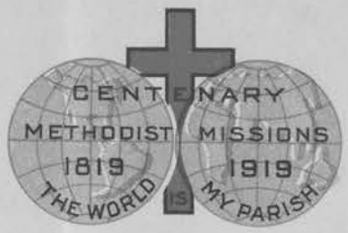
Enquiry re Cause and Effect of "Prohibition" in U.S.A.

WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, WERE THE CAUSES LEADING TO PROHIBITION ?	
WHAT PART DID THE CHURCH TAKE ?	
KINDLY STATE EFFECTS— (a)—SOCIAL	
(b)—PHYSICAL	
(c)—COMMERCIAL	
(d)—MORAL	
WILL PROHIBITION BE REPEALED ?	
WHAT, IF ANY, ARE ITS WEAKNESSES ?	
GENERAL REMARKS	

SIGNED :—Name ..... *Representing* .....

Address ..... *Date* .....

BISHOP JAS. ATKINS, CHAIRMAN CENTENARY COMMISSION
W. W. PINSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
J. J. STOWE, TREASURER



W. B. BEAUCHAMP, SECRETARY
W. G. CRAM, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
MRS. M. L. HARGROVE, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

MISSIONARY CENTENARY 1819-1919

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Sept Oct 9th
to 1922
25 Highland St
Nashville
Tennessee-

Mr Volstead-

No doubt you will be much surprised at this letter,— and really I do not see any human reason for writing it.— I wonder if I am correct many time when, shall I say, 'the notion strikes me,---- I could hardly call myself notionate, or impulsive.— or the more elegant expression temperamental, surely, after all the years of patient study of the holy words of God as expressed in the Hebrew Scriptures.— and New Testament.— the almost perfect consecration of my whole life from earliest Childhood, to the making of myself and all so, all who come in touch with me that I could in any way impress, or help.— the happier and the more fitted to live so as to be a blessing on this Earthly plane of human life.— and to some day— inherit Eternal life.— when time shall cease to be.— Well, I have adapted to my personal way of thinking and doing.— this, I shall use a big an illogical, Childy way of reasoning— possibly I never attained to a per

fect common sense way of living,— let that be my explanation — and defense.— and to have a way of shifting the scene very rapidly — to take my case to the higher Courts:— when doubts assail my patience — to the heavenly Ambassador.— He who once walked in Galilee.— and spake as never man spake before.— who never had any Earthly hopes or plans:— but came out of Himself & went about to be gone.— who endured great trial and deep and awful woe.— who walked in lowly service.— and was rejected of men.— who took on himself our redemption of sin and ignominy.— He bore them for us.— on the Cross of Calvary.— Yet he felt his lot as more than he could bear.— in Gethsemane.— and prayed three times that "the cup" might pass from him.— so often.— all through my own life.— have I like David of old.— have I longed to take the wings of the morning and fly away.— from Earths storms.— Cares wrecked.— storm tossed shore.— but where could we fly.— if we take the wings of the morning & fly to the uttermost parts of the Earth.— there.— yea, though I descend into the lowest parts of Hell.— I am not there.— our only hope of entering into the rest that remaineth.— is in trusting wholly in Jesus the Son of Man.— the Crucified one.— It is sad.— the years of study I have spent in searching for the people of God.— those who were to share with Jesus.— in the rule of God for our Planet.— I looked

BISHOP JAS. ATKINS, CHAIRMAN CENTENARY COMMISSION
W. W. PINSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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CENTENARY METHODIST MISSIONS 1819 1919 THE WORLD IS MY PARISH

MISSIONARY CENTENARY 1819-1919

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

W. B. BEAUCHAMP, SECRETARY
W. G. CRAM, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
MRS. M. L. HARGROVE, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

into the teachings of the difernt folds of the defering Church Religeon:- Yet what a more is laid for those who lean to their own understanding. shall I say logical reason of the human intelligence.- for I wanted to walk with my Lord in White. in the realm of the Soul plane of existence even growing my life the Apostle Paul called it the 'inner Man'.- Enoch walked with God.- and also Noah.- they brought to light great & wonderful stores of Gods love and plans of his truth. in regard.- to Eternity and the everlasting ishonent of the wicked.- When things got to be Gond my little puny life of time and knowledge - I would have beautiful visions revealed to me - as pictures of the pattern of Eternal things in the heavenly Country - remember Moses our great Law giver.- for almost all the great Religeons of this whole world.- even Mahomed people, quote the old Bible and speak of the Ancient Hebrews.- Yet they no doubt represent the false Prophet.- but in tracing the settlement of the sons of Noah in the far East. and dimagers of the past.- we know who is the tribe of those who are to be the leaders & teachers of the Great truth of the gospel of God.- "in Isaac shall thy seed be called" - said God to Abraham and

Ismael - the son of Hagar the Egyptian - whom
God told Abraham Sarah thy wife is right -
when she told Abraham to cast out the
bond woman and her son. - he shall not in-
herit with Isaac my son Isaac. - it almost makes
me cry to hear how the preachers fail to bring out
the truth in criticising the old people of God
world in the Hebrews. - where do we find perfect
knowledge - or truth, or expounce of life in any age of time. - for Sarah
did what she thought was the right thing. - when she
gave Hagar her hand maid Servant to Abraham. - but
the tainted spirit of Egotism and vainglory
come very quickly to the top in the uppity hand
or bond maid Hagar the Egyptian. - Abraham was
longheaded. - when Sarah complained after the
Conception of Ismael. to him - but it would have saved
lots of trouble throughout the centuries if he had
used his longheaded sense at the start! - and like
Job. - who called down Mrs Job. - when she
told her Lord Job. - to curse God and die. -
Job was a Pathetic Creature on his ash
heap. - just think of his friends. - and how they
too fasted 7 days. - for they saw his grief was
great. - but Job certainly turned Mrs Job down
a few pegs. - when he from his ash heap

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CENTENARY METHODIST MISSIONS 1819 1919 THE WORLD IS MY PARISH

MISSIONARY CENTENARY 1819-1919

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

said- "Woe unto you when all men speaketh well of you" for so did their fathers to the false prophets. - that settled the family- just her where she belonged.- but poor Abraham,- - well.- I am not his judge.- and I hope to see him some day. and he will count me among the faithfull.- Job is the Great Man.- but they nearly run him a close race.- but he had what I have got in me- too. lots of hatefulness.- when he said the Scorners and Mockers that attacked him in his down fall. were even not fit to mix with the dogs of his flock. when he had flocks and was a colossal figure in his time.- they paid him reverence I always did love to make believe. Juliet my dear sister who years ago had to leave me. and her loved ones in this life went the way of all the Earth.- we used to play make believe. we were Ladies.- would have tall times dressing up in the forbidden heirlooms of the old grey house with gable ends.- we even would tie the grand window curtains round us for riding skirts and ride down the quaint old red bannister rail for our horses. Making believe we were the rich and the great of the Earth & the beautiful. - why we did not break our necks. I don't know. We sat on the good side of the quaint old time Donkies- regular Diplomats. and we could discern the times. by Jake. the Man who kept-

his Eye on the Yard and Garden and Orchards - Aunt Charity - the quaint old Yellow Woman - Mother of Jake - She had a great brood of grown Children all sizes and shapes and Color - Some were black and some were brown some were tall and some were small - there never was such a family. they must have been picked up from different quarters of the globe. - You know they have the same Philosophy that Sarah - Mrs Abraham had - but old Uncle Castleman the husband we knew as belonging to Aunt Charity - was very classic and grand. We stood in awe of him. - he did not belong to our tribe of Colored folks - but he knew how to sustain his dignity - by being very shall I say, taciturn - We would call it reserved - that is a great gift and passes for wisdom. - We would actual steal like little pick pockets for them. - and this. We never were caught at with. - Jake would very awesomely declare if we failed to quit him. that he would go right in the house and tell "Miss Dallie" our good Mother to make us obey him. - We really did have to mind him! Yet he was mighty good to us. - and it was a great thing to hear his tales - of the witches and the Hoop Doo - as he sat by the old fire place in the kitchen & the Cake would turn with the iron pot hook

BISHOP JAS. ATKINS, CHAIRMAN CENTENARY COMMISSION
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CENTENARY METHODIST MISSIONS 1819 1919 THE WORLD IS MY PARISH

MISSIONARY CENTENARY 1819-1919

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

ing from it - that old kitchen of our
old home of the great grand parents
and the old memories - are very dear to me. -
I am of the old south
and believe in state rights, - but our dear father was
the last to make a speech on the Public square in
favor of the union. - I of course learned these
things in the years after the war. - as of
course could not know them at the happening.
this life can never repay - for his sufferings his wise
takes - (but is not a loving heart) better than wisdom's
takes - his unselfish tender & loving heart. - My father
was a Major of Calvary - under Gen Stuart. -
do You know what it is to love any one or any
people - better than Yourself or Your interests: person
al or political - Your party, for instance. - I saw in
the paper where You kept the lid on. - and wise
enough to not talk. - what a great gift that must be
to know how to keep quiet - when I think of all I have
longed to be - of those I loved so unselfishly so
sincerely. such a grief comes over me - how I have
failed in life on Earth as we know it here. -
then I think of all the great and loyal of the Earth
to God as they could apprehend. and live up to their
principles - Yet the mistakes. the awful mistakes they made -
it comforts me, - to know that God looks at the

heart and Ruth not as Mon Ruth. - and dwells in the broken and Contrite heart - and I ask him to forgive me. and teach me to keep still - and to keep the lid on, - and to keep me with the child heart and love that is sincere, - to make me always to his Birthright gift live in the realm of Make believe - that I shall be saved from my sins my vanity. and pride. - and to give me another Chance in the kingdom that is to be ruled over by Christ. the Son of David also Son of Gad. = this is a queer letter from the sublime to the radiculous - from the little children of the dear Confederacy. to the realm of the kingdom of Gad, - the northern people all to me seem so stern so, shall I say diferent. - - I wish it could be that we all could make believe, - that we walked with an Lord in White. in the realm of the soul. - so please take this letter as one of the I shall I say. intuitional leadings. of the Make believe world of faith - or I am Lord loved you and wished you to get a message from him = and that I by me his little child was simple and sincere before him - and obeyed the leading of the spirit divine, that comes as a breath or I can apprehend his will for me. of Wind when it sings and sighs through the Autumn days. - of life in this world like when I was a child at the old home - I will live out my time, obedient to the child heart of whatever I am or before God - I will say good by and be gone but and tell our Earth experiences where Abraham + Job have gone - sincerely Yours through out Eternity

Callie - Mc Carver Hahn -

Our Father
which art in heaven,
Hallowed be thy name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done in earth,
as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our
daily bread.
And forgive us our debts,
as we forgive our
debtors.
And lead us not into
temptation,
But deliver us from evil:
For thine is the kingdom,
and the power,
and the glory, for ever.
AMEN.

reply: 1922, Sept. 19. Volstead to Gordon

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON
EVANSTON, ILL.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE
526 FIFTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS
EVANSTON, ILL.

For God and Home and Every Land

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Headquarters

Evanston, Illinois
1730 Chicago Ave.

Washington, D. C.
35 B Street, N. W.

Golden Jubilee 1924

OBJECTIVES: ONE MILLION MEMBERS—ONE MILLION DOLLARS

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON
FARGO, N. D.

ASS'T RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE
LINCOLN, VIRGINIA

TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS
EVANSTON, ILL.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Sept. 16, 1922

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

Dear Congressman Volstead:

The W.C.T.U., of Nebraska would like to have 1000 copies of your address on the beer and wine question, with the envelopes, sent with bill for same to Mrs. C. C. Clayton, 1620 S. 25th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

They need these just as soon as possible as they desire to distribute them at their state convention.

Yours cordially,

Anna A. Gordon

AAG-N

reply: 1922, Sept. 21. Volstead to Rosenberger

Capital $3,000,000. Organized 1854.

The Phenix Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut

N. ROSENBERGER, Agent
Muscatine, Iowa

STATE INSURANCE CO. DEPT.
DES MOINES, IOWA
RALPH A. ELLIOTT,
MANAGER

September 16, 1922.

Hon. Volstead, Representative,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;-

In framing the Volstead act why was the percentage of alcohol placed at ½ of one per cent? Or rather limited to that?

Has the question of what constitutes intoxicating liquor been decided by the courts? If so, please cite the decision.

Can Congress now legislate that 2½ per cent alcohol may be limit of intoxicating liquors?

Very truly,

N. Rosenberger

reply: 1922, Sept. 21. Volstead to Very

MR. SAMUEL R.T. VERY MR. BACHE H. BROWN

VERY & BROWN
ARCHITECTS
70 EAST 45TH STREET
(GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL OFFICE BLDG.)
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 960

17 Sept. 1922.

The Hon. A.J.Volstead,
United States Congressman from Minnesota,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Will you be courteous enough to send me a copy of the famous act which has caused such international attention. I am a citizen who has watched with millions of others, the effect of National Prohibition, and who, like yourself, desires to do constructive good.

Your act, however, notwithstanding it is referred to on every tongue, is variously quoted; and to avoid adding to the error, and to avoid doing harm, I believe you may be willing to gratify my request when you learn that although a layman, not a lawyer, and with nothing whatever to gain personally by it, I have studied this matter very seriously for three years, and have written extensively upon it, and have lately been requested to suggest such slight modifications as I deem wise, which I also believe would not only remove the bitterness from the opposition to your opinions, but would actually cause most of your opponents to support the act SO MODIFIED, if you too endorsed the change. I am not yet ready to confess to my plan until it is more carefully developed; but meanwhile I desire to avoid the pitfall of ignorance of the language of your "Volstead Act".

Yours very truly,

Samuel R.T. Very.

V.

Samuel R.T. Very

UNITED STATES LINES

New York Sept 17. 22

Senator Volstead.

Hundred clippings will show you what your Prohibition bill has done and you should be held responsible for all these crimes and murders this rotten bill has caused and to day the prohibitionist are the bootleggers and grafters. and they certainly do not want the Law repealed the honest and respectable

people are driven out of busi-
ness and such as you and
helpers are robbing the Govern-
ment out of Millions of Taxes
and you and a good many other
Capitalistic bolsheviks should
be kicked out of the Country
for you have killed the best
Country in the world for the
poor people, but O hope it
will not be long befor the Country
comes back to its own again

John Crane

BLINDED MAN LEADS POLICE TO SHOP WHERE HE GOT LIQUOR

Going to Room, He Finds Landlady Dead on Bed from Drinking Same Brand of Booze

SEVENTY GALLONS OF STUFF

Four Men and Two Women Victims of Deadly Poison; Prosecutor Is Seeking Its Source

Following the deaths of four men and two women from drinking poisonous synthetic whiskey in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, and the blinding of a seventh victim, Mrs. Irmelinda Vatala, proprietress of a grocery at No. 149 Conover street, and her clerk, Michael Cafiero, were held on charges of homicide last night.

The arrests were due to Michael Keenan, a longshoreman, who came home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, already partly blind, to find his landlady, Mrs. Theresa Martin, of No. 135 Dikeman street, dead in bed. They had drunk of the poison liquor on Labor Day.

Keenan returned to the street and found Patrolman William Neary and exclaimed:

"There's a woman upstairs there dead and I'm going blind. It's poison they sold us to drink."

Neary sent for help and asked Keenan to take him to the place where he obtained the deadly liquor providing him with money to make the purchase of more of the stuff. Keenan led him to Mrs. Vatala's grocery and went inside and bought a half-pint bottle for $1 from Cafiero, who had previously sold him the same poisonous liquid.

FIND LIQUOR STOCK.

Detectives from the Hamilton avenue police station soon arrived and upon arresting Mrs. Vatala in her apartment above, said they found seven five-gallon cans of the liquor, eleven quart bottles, three demijohns and a large keg containing twenty gallons. They also seized fake Irish whiskey labels, corks, funnels and measures, they said.

More bottles of liquor were found under the counter in the grocery, and in the rear of the grocery, in the bicycle shop of Ciro Lauro, facing No. 118 Sullivan street, were found four quart bottles. In Lauro's rooms at the rear were seized two five-gallon cans, partly filled with the concoction, many bottles and a loaded shotgun. Lauro was also then arrested.

70 GALLONS FOUND.

A total of more than seventy gallons of the illicit and supposedly poisonous beverage was seized by the police. Mrs. Vatala and Cafiero were thereupon charged with homicide and held at the Poplar street

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

MRS. IRMELINDA VATALA, held on a charge of homicide in connection with the death in Brooklyn of Mrs. Theresa Martin from poisonous whiskey. Large quantities of liquor were found in her apartment and store after a man blinded from drinking it had purchased more in the presence of a policeman.

Staff Photo, Copyright, 1922, New York American.

SIX DEAD, ONE BLIND FROM POISON LIQUOR

Continued from First Page.

station in connection with the death of Mrs. Martin.

The others who have died are:

EDWARD BURKE, thirty-three, No. 143 Pioneer street.

WILLIAM STRELITZ, twenty-four, No. 187 Conover street.

ANNA MORRIS, forty-three, No. No. 187 Conover street.

JOHN MEHOE, sixty-seven, of No. 156 Conover street.

PETER M'DERMOTT, forty-five, found dead at a lodging house at No. 70 Summit street.

District Attorney Ruston of Kings County at once took charge of the investigation. Burke and Strelitz died on Sunday but their deaths did not become known, nor was the cause known until Monday. In the next twenty-four hours the three others died.

SEEK SOURCE OF RUM.

Mr. Ruston said last night that every effort would be made by his department to run down the source of the liquor which was being sold by Mrs. Vatala and Lauro as they were apparently only its vendors. Samples of the poisonous liquor will be analyzed this morning by City Chemist Charles Wagner to learn what its deadly element is.

The Rev. William B. Farrell, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, following announcements of the deaths yesterday, declared that conditions in the Red Hook district were infamously bad as regards the selling of liquor in all sorts of public places. He called upon the police and prohibition enforcement authorities for a clean-up.

DRANK IN MANY PLACES.

It was learned by the police that two of the victims, Burke and Strelitz, first to die, had obtained liquor in various places in the neighborhood, one of them being the restaurant of Mrs. Jennie Johnson, No. 199 Conover street. This place was raided and Mrs. Johnson arrested on charges of violating the liquor law.

Four men and a woman, all intoxicated, were also arrested in the place and samples of the whiskey served were taken and analyzed. It was not found to contain any wood alcohol, however, when analyzed. The Johnson woman denied that she had served the first two victims with liquor in her place.

WOMAN IS ARRESTED.

Acting on information obtained from witnesses questioned by both the police and District Attorney Ruston four raids were conducted late last night by the police. While no liquor was found by the raiders, Mrs. Adeline Reale, forty, of No. 112 Sullivan street was arrested in connection with the death of Burke.

Mrs. Reale lives on the ground floor of the Sullivan street address. Edwin Matson, of No. 24 Forty-ninth street, told the prosecutor that he and Burke went to the Reale woman's apartment, where they had two drinks of gin, for which they paid forty cents, and took away with them a half-pint bottle, for which they paid fifty cents.

Mattson said that he and Burke divided the pint flask between them. Later, he said, he suffered some ill effects.

Raids were also made on three stores in Conover street.

Mrs. Vatala told the police that she purchased all her liquor from two strangers. She said that she bought seven cans of whisky, but had not sold any. The police only found six cans and her clerk declared, the police say, that she ordered him to sell the liquor for 50 cents the half-pint.

le Who Think---THURSI

'Whiskey' Blinds 22, Kills 130, in 6 Months of 1922

THE National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, of which William Fellowes Morgan is president, announced from its East Twenty-second street headquarters yesterday that bad whiskey was responsible for 130 deaths and twenty-two cases of blindness in twenty-one states in the first half of 1922. Forty-five fatalities were in New York.

The statement declared the committee was not interested in the topic of prohibition, but that it believed the public should know the dangers lurking in spurious liquors containing wood alcohol.

reply: 1922, Sept. 21. Volstead to Wood.

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

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R. V. LEWIS, Treasurer
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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, Sept 18 1922

Hon A J Volstead

Dear Friend

I found the enclosed among my papers which came while I was in Europe. What has been done by our Authorities in this matter?

Free's pamphlet letter

Cordially yours

Hervey Wood

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

JAMES R. JOY, Editor
H. E. WOOLEVER, Assistant Editor

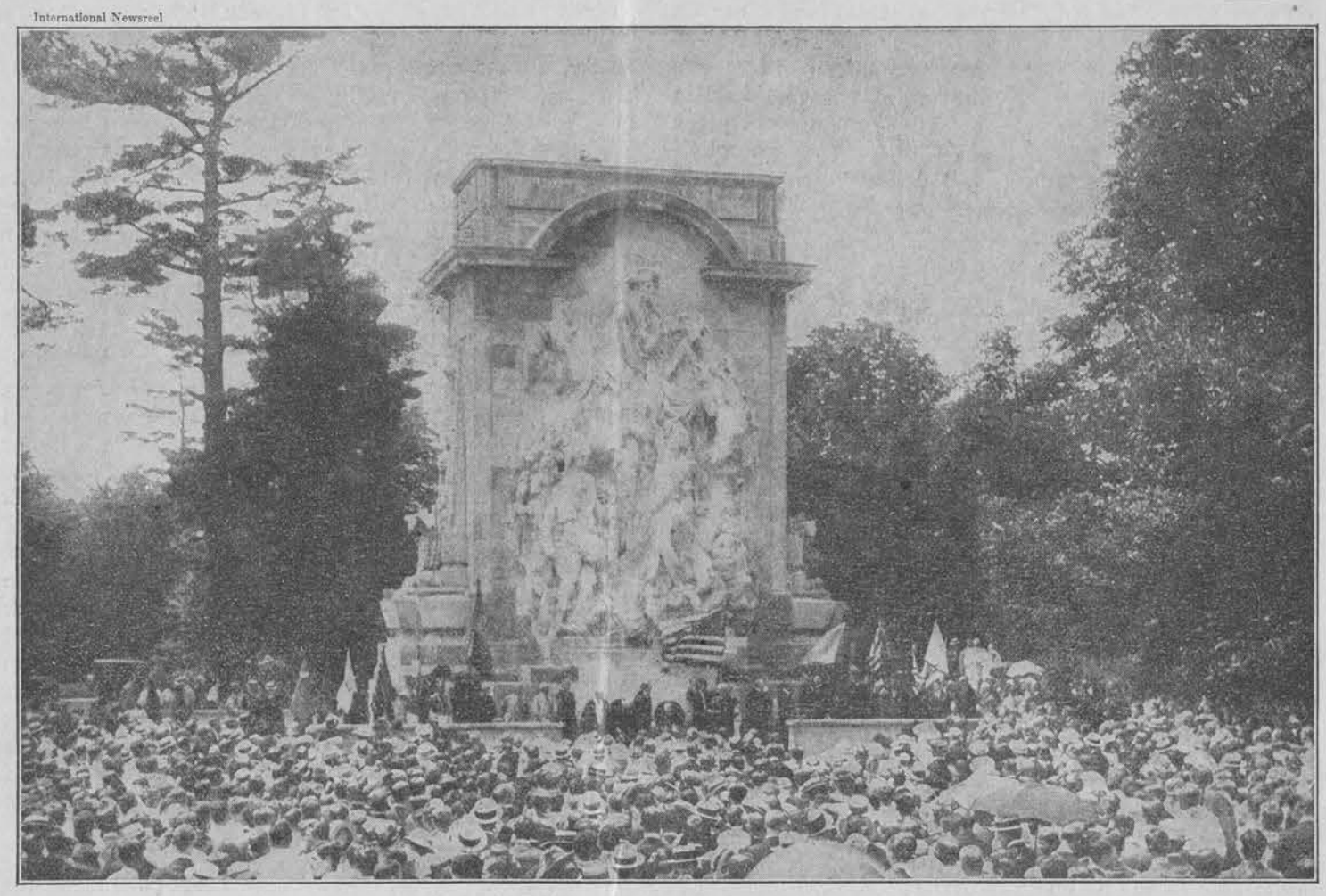
Vol. XCVII

NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1922

Number 25

The Methodist Book Concern
Publishers

International Newsreel



THE PRINCETON BATTLE MONUMENT UNVEILED

On June 9, at Princeton, N. J., the sculptured memorial in marble and granite by Frederic MacMonnies was unveiled. The President of the United States delivered an oration, and Prof. Henry Van Dyke read "A Ballad of Princeton Battle." The marble panel represents General Washington at a turning point in the fight of January 3, 1777.

The Outlook for Brotherhood

THE word which FRED B. SMITH brings back to the American churches from Asia and Europe, where he went last year to preach Christian brotherhood, is far from reassuring. He visited many important centers and had extraordinary opportunities of testing the opinions of leading groups in every nation. He finds that the war has profoundly affected the attitude of the Orient toward Christianity. He found that the conceptions of the religion of Christ in this country and in the Far East were widely different. The average Mohammedan regards Christianity as a religion of war and bloodshed. The Moslems, who themselves freely advocate the sword, accuse Christians of insincerity in professing a love of peace while waging the bloodiest of wars. A distinguished native Christian of India advised him not to use the word "Christianity" in his addresses in that country. "You can preach Christ," said this Oriental, "but you cannot preach Christianity. It is here regarded as the name of a Western religion which has failed."

"I could multiply similar illustrations," said Mr. Smith, "from China and Japan. Hindus, Mohammedans, and Buddhists are filling the Far East with descriptions of Western Christianity as a war-loving and war-promoting organization. The East says, 'Christianity, a cannonball, a submarine, and a gas bomb go together.' The West says, 'Christ is the Prince of Peace and the Christian Church is the instrument to make that doctrine effective throughout the world!' But the cold fact is that thus far Christian teaching has not produced that result even in nations where it has held a preponderance of the people. Passing peace resolutions does not remove this impression. I believe that the Great War has set back by many years what might have been the progress of Christianity in China and India.

"The Christian Church is the only organization with the world contacts which make possible a common binder for preserving peace. If the Church fails in its new opportunity more and worse wars are coming. The stage setting is perfect for more outbreaks. Only the Christian gospel of brotherhood can furnish the moral and spiritual foundation that will make peace really possible."

If these opinions of an exceptionally well-equipped and keen student of men and religion are based in fact, as we have reason to believe, it is the plain duty of Christians everywhere, and especially in this exceptional America, to cultivate human brotherhood by precept and example in every relationship of life. Fighting and the spirit of belligerency have been the order of the day since August, 1914. As a public prosecutor said to a grand jury the other day, when presenting the largest list of criminal cases in the history of his county, "These are times when everybody seems ready to fight at the drop of the hat." It is so in every relation of life, personal, social, political,

Published every Thursday by The Methodist Book Concern, at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price, $2.50 per year.
Entered as second-class matter May 4, 1888, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 "Act of October 3, 1917," authorized July 5, 1918.

ecclesiastical, international. The police courts show it; the divorce records cry it aloud; the strikes, lockouts, and labor wars proclaim it; the lengthening roll of race battles and lynchings publishes it; the wrangles in churches, conferences, and general conventions are the saddest confirmation; the hot jealousies and enmities which lay Ireland waste, and keep Europe on tenter-hooks, are its bloody witness.

"Seek peace and pursue it," is Christ's word. "Love one another." "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Until we, who assert the loudest claim to being His representatives, shall admit His spirit to the rule of our hearts and minds, how can the title Prince of Peace be other than a mockery!

Keep the Decks Dry

Both the friends and the enemies of prohibition have been excited by the news that the Atlantic steamers operated on United States government account serve wines and liquors to their passengers on the high seas. Mr. LASKER, the head of the Shipping Board, savagely attacks the critics of this policy and asserts that it is either liquor or no passengers, and if no passenger-business no steamships. The wets jeer at the inconsistency of a government which prosecutes land boot-leggers but actually carries liquor when it goes down to the sea in ships, and does (saloon) business on the great waters. They say that this lays bare the folly and hypocrisy of prohibition.

The drys say—and we say with them—that the ship's deck is United States territory and should be as dry as the dry land. That there are many Europeans and some Americans of European habits who prefer to travel on ships that serve alcoholic beverages is not to be denied. But Mr. Lasker and the keepers of his ocean bars ought to be made to understand that the American nation has made a law and wants it enforced. It will, we think, be intolerable to the majority of Americans to be told that certain officials have boldly suspended the laws in order to make the shipping business pay. America does not want any business at that price, Mr. Lasker, and it counts on Congress or the proper officer of the government to tell you so in language that you will hear and obey. Those who have worked for half a century for "a saloonless country and a stainless flag" will not be content to add the words "except on shipboard," to that conquering slogan.

What Would You Do?

If you were the head of an American theological seminary, a school in which men (and women) are trained for Christian work, you would receive many interesting and curious letters. President STUART of Garrett, Dean BEEBE of Boston, President TIPPLE of Drew, and the others all have them in their files. Many of the letters present life problems. A youth who has pledged his life to Christ's service, and has run in debt for his education, wants to know what hope there is of his getting three years of such training as only a theological seminary can offer. What would you say if your dormitory rooms were full, and your scholarship funds were bespoken? Would you turn him away?

And what would you do if a young man from India or China or Korea or Japan, should walk into your office in Evanston or Boston or Madison and present a letter of introduction from Bishop WARNE or Bishop KEENEY or Bishop WELCH, saying, "Here is the brightest graduate of our mission college this year. Do what you can for him. He can return to help us mightily, after you have trained him." Would you have the heart to turn the stranger down or out or away—this youth who had turned from Buddha or Mohammed or Confucius to Christ and is eager to lead his brethren into the Way? It couldn't be done—not without a heartbreak, perhaps *two!*

And yet that is the sort of questions that the seminaries are facing these days. The boys who come to them come eager hearted, but with empty hands. They cannot earn their living while they are learning to teach the way of life. And the Church which has set up these schools has half forgotten them. Colleges have wealthy alumni, or a local constituency of a Conference or an Area or a State. But a theological school is an orphan. Yet it works for the whole Church. Its lines have gone out into all the earth. Its graduates are not money makers and cannot be money givers. But Christ has His stewards in every church. They can help the schools to answer—if they will.

Bringing British Churches Up to the Line

DR. FRANK CRANE'S article in THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of last week on "The Little Church in Main Street" told the secret of the success of the campaign against the liquor traffic in America. Anyone who is familiar with the churches, little and big, on the main streets of English towns and villages will understand why the progress of this reform has been comparatively slow in Great Britain. American visitors at church gatherings in London, even at gatherings of Methodist ministers and laymen, know that it is not uncommon for wines to be served. Social customs with regard to the use of alcoholic beverages are deeply intrenched in the Old World, and are of the sort that go not out save by vigorous and intelligent expulsive energy.

These things are said by way of preface to the story of recent sayings and doings in London, which otherwise can scarcely be valued at their full significance.

President J. A. SHARP, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, announced last summer that his presidential year would be devoted to an educational campaign, preparatory to war on the British liquor traffic. After nine months of vigorous and effective campaigning on this line, and after winning the attention of every class in the nation and the hostility of not a few, he has summoned the other Christian churches to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

The National Temperance Assembly, which was held in Central Hall, Westminster (where the Methodist Ecumenical met last fall), was the most hopeful meeting in the history of the reform in England. President Sharp was greeted with cheers as he made a fighting speech, of which this is a sample:

> Our nine months' experience in connection with this great campaign has taught us this: that however earnest, however enthusiastic, any one Church may be, the task of saving England from the drink curse is a task greater than any one Church can take in hand. Hence, speaking on behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, I want to ask the members of other Churches to come into this movement, so that we may save the England that we love. We of the Wesleyan Methodist Church will be willing to march side by side with any, to accept the leadership of any Church, if only they will lead us on in the attack on this evil. This is the work that lies before us. We must enter upon it in the spirit of a great and holy adventure. We will go out to bring England to the feet of Him who died to redeem men from sin and death. We will drum out of England's life for ever the things that are hostile to England's greatness, so that the people of our loved land shall be prosperous, happy, and free.

The Bishop of Croydon (Church of England) praised Mr. Sharp for raising the cry "The Church Against the Drink" and offered a resolution pledging the practical support of those present to the united enterprise. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York wrote emphatic expressions of "thankfulness and hope." Nine Anglican Bishops,

reply to: 1922. Sept. 16. Gordon to Volstead.

September 19, 1922

Miss Anna A. Gordon,
President, National W.C.T.U.,
Evanston, Ill.

My dear Miss Gordon:

Your favor of the 16th instant, has my attention.

Today I have been pleased to enter your order for 1000 copies of the speech on Light Wines and Beer. The cost will be $7.20, and check may be made payable to "The Public Printer".

I have requested that the order be expedited in every possible way.

With best personal wishes,

Very truly yours,

Sent Sept 27/22

reply: 1922, Sept 21. Voted to Alexander

REV. W. G. ALEXANDER
P. E. West Savannah District A. M. E. Church
Pres. Evangelical Minister's Union
Pres. Ga. Colored S. S. Association
OFFICE and RESIDENCE, 511 E. HENRY ST.

Morris Brown College

Atlanta
~~SAVANNAH~~, GA., Sept. 19th 1922

Hon. H. Volstead,
Capitol, Washington, D.C.
Honored Sir:

I beg that you will pardon my intrusion upon your precious time at this late hour of your great & pressing duties, but I am in need of some immediate & specific information upon The Volstead act, Amendment by which you are the Chief representative and author, Therefore, I am appealing to you to kindly favor me with the act and such discussions upon the question as may appear in the Congressional Record or may be at hand at your command. I am sending some stamps, but you'll be glad to send whatever additional may be required —

Thanking you in advance,
I am,
Very Respectfully Yours,
W. G. Alexander

Cor. Boulevard and Irwin, Ch.

Sept 20/22

I notice that Mr. Keller, Mr. Compers, representing the American Federation of Labor, and another who says he represents somebody, are denouncing with hysteric zeal the Judiciary Committee because it concluded that two or three days was not enough time to investigate the impeachment charges against the Attorney General. Up to date the proceeding looks a good deal like comic opera.

When Mr. Keller made his charges he announced to the House that he had evidence to establish them and demanded a hearing. That demand was granted, but when he appeared before the Committee, to tell it what testimony he had, he could not be coaxed to give the slightest idea of the nature of his charges, but replied that he was not a lawyer and did not want to say anything until he could consult a lawyer and if possible, have one present.

This is the only instance that I have ever heard of in which a high official of the Government is impeached without someone telling, not only Congress, but the public, about it. The charges are so general that no Court would listen for a moment to any evidence in support of them. No one can tell what act or acts they refer to. It is surmised that one of the complaints is based on the action of the Attorney General in bringing

the injunction suit against the striking railway employees, but Mr. Keller's attorney appears to doubt that that is impeachable. The only other matter that has been suggested to me is the failure to try an indictment against some gas company. I am told the complaint originated in President Taft's administration and the company ran the gauntlet without molestation throughout his administration and the eight years of Wilson's administration. No circumstance has been called to my attention that has made that case extra agravated at this time, but if the parties aggrieved have waited some eight or ten years through three administrations, I cannot blame them for being in a hurry now.

The committee will be glad to give that case or any other matter the fullest investigation, but if it is so important that these charges be investigated during the last two or three days of this session, when everybody knows it cannot be done, there must be some way of telling the committee of that necessity.

1922, Aug. 24 Lyne to Volstead

August 25, 1922

Mrs. Cassie M. Lyne,
Harrisonburg P. O.,
Virginia.

Dear Madam:

I have your communication of the 24th instant, enclosing article written by you in the Philadelphia Record, which is returned herewith pursuant to your request.

I wish it were possible for me to be of assistance in securing the publication of your book to advance the prohibition cause. I regret, however, that I do not have control in any way over any publication or publishing house. My time here has been so devoted to study of the legal aspects of the prohibition question and the drafting of laws for prohibition enforcement, that I am compelled to leave the matter of actual enforcement under the law and education of the public on the subject to other hands.

Regretting that the situation is as it is, I am,

Very truly yours,

reply to 1922 Dept. 18. Hook & Solicitor

September 21, 1922

Rev. Herbey Wood,
49 Claremont Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Wood:

I have your kind favor of the 18th instant.

I am glad to know you are back on the job in this country. We have got a man's work to do here yet, though, of course, it is a good thing to get some inspiration from abroad as I presume some of those fellows over there are pretty enthusiastic.

Nothing has been done in regard to liquor on board ships. We expect to have it threshed out when the shipping bill reaches us in the short session commencing next December. In the mean time, I presume the ships will be wet unless the Attorney General should conclude that under existing law it is illegal. The matter has been submitted to him for his opinion.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

reply to: 1922, Sept. 19. Alexander to Halstead

September 21, 1922

Rev. E. G. Alexander,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 19th instant, has my attention.

Under separate cover I have been pleased to send you addresses on the subject of prohibition, some by myself and some by others.

Enclosed I am pleased to send you a copy of the Prohibition Enforcement Act together with the Supplemental Act.

There is no charge whatever for these documents and I am pleased to return the stamps you enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

COPY

reply to 1922, Sept. 17. Very to Volstead.

September 21, 1922

Mr. Samuel R. T. Very,
70 East 45th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th instant, has my attention.

Enclosed I am pleased to send you copy of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, together with the Supplemental Act.

In view of your interest in some plan to modify the prohibition law, I am taking the liberty to send you a copy of the address delivered in the House of the 4th of May, on the subject of Light Wine and Beer.

Very truly yours,

reply: 1922. Sept. 5, Volstead to Robinson

Waco, Texas,

Sept. 21, 1922.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I received your recent speech (printed May 4th, 1922) kindly sent me and read same entire.

And while I voted for State Prohibition, think your measure is entirely too severe.

I personally know the moderate use of 3½% beer under a physicians' advice, built my weight up from 135 lbs. to 175 in about five years time, and believe I should now be allowed to have it in my home, paying the tax to the government and not to some physician.

In this connection I hope you will read the enclosed communication, which appeared in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Record, and give careful thought thereto.

In my honest opinion, unless some modification is had, the whole law will go into the discard in a few years, like the Sunday law, for instance.

A pro friend, who recently left here after several arguments on modification, lately wrote me there was no need of modification in the big cities - all wanted could be had.

Trusting your careful consideration,

Yours very truly,

Fred. B. Robinson

would be winning the big end of the battle. Second, by making legal the sale of the thing they want, it would automatically eliminate the market for bootlegger poison, and thus put a crimp in the bootlegger game. He has a chance now to dispose of his vile stuff only because the thing that the people want is not to be had. Third, by legalizing the sale of a mild bottled beer direct from the brewery, or through the grocery trade, without license, it would automatically eliminate the hell hole of a saloon that we have not been able to get rid of under the present laws.

Furthermore, the beer could be made to carry a luxury tax which would yield a liberal allowance of funds for use in the enforcement of the law, instead of appropriating insufficient funds from the income that the country gets by direct taxation.

The extreme provisions of the Volstead act are causing it to defeat its own purposes, but the way out of the difficulty has been made clear. All that Congress has to do is to amend the law to conform with the will of the majority and the problem will solve itself.

GEORGE S. BLISS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1922.

Eh, What?

(Philadelphia Record.)

Reports to the Canadian Government's agencies show an enormous increase in motor traffic of last year compared with the year before. According to the figures given out 617,285 tourist automobiles were registered in Canada, most of them, of course, crossing from the United States, and making an estimated expenditure of over $100,000,000. "Uncle Sam" is a pretty good neighbor, eh, what?

You Know a Tonic is Good

when it makes you eat like a hungry boy and brings back the color to your cheeks. You can soon feel the Strengthening, Invigorating Effect of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. 60c.

(Advertisement.)

E. C. WOSNIG & CO., Plumbing and Heating. Expert on Hot Water Heaters. 512 Franklin. Phone 4870.—Advertisement.

Worth Considering

We offer you trustworthy service in fitting, making, and designing glasses, in which science, skill and judgment play an important part.

W. B. Georgia, J. W. & W. B. Ragland
Optometrists
418 Austin Ave. Waco, Tex.

Would Amend Volstead Act.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The poll by The Literary Digest has shown two things very distinctly and positively. First, and most important, it has shown that our people are overwhelmingly against the sale of intoxicating liquors, as less than 21 per cent of the vote was for a repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. That effectively disposes of the false propaganda that has been spread to the effect that the amendment was "put over" on the American people and "represents only the will of a fanatical minority." Second, it shows that the Volstead enforcement act is unpopular because of its extreme provisions. In other words, it shows that while the people are against the sale of intoxicants, they want and demand mild stimulants.

Law is nothing more nor less than crystallized public opinion, and an act which does not represent the will of the majority is not real law but a mistake, and is consequently very difficult to enforce. The Eighteenth amendment is shown to be real law while the Volstead act is shown to be a mistake. In amending the Volstead act, Congress should not and could not authorize the sale of any drinks that are intoxicating, for it would be unconstitutional. That precludes the sale of the so-called light wines, for they are all intoxicating. However, Congress can legalize the sale of three or four per cent beer, and that seems to be what the people want.

Such a law would accomplish several things which the Volstead act in its present form does not. First, it would satisfy a large portion of our people, quiet their discontent, and line them up on the side of law enforcement. That

reply to: 1922, Sept. 16, Rosenberger to Volstead

120

September 21, 1922

Mr. N. Rosenberger,
Phoenix Insurance Company,
Muscatine, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 16th instant, received.

I enclose copy of a speech in which I discuss the reason why one-half of one percent was fixed as the alcoholic content of soft drinks.

The courts have never decided what quantity of alcohol makes a liquor intoxicating. That is a legislative rather than a judicial question. The claim that the Supreme Court has decided this question made by some of the people opposed to prohibition is a fake. They cite a case in which the Government for the purpose of determining the construction of war time prohibition admitted for the sake of the argument that even if the liquor was not intoxicating it still was illegal. The Court did not decide, nor the Government admit, that two and three-fourths percent beer was or was not intoxicating. Should Congress authorize the sale of beer containing two and a half percent of alcohol the Supreme Court on proof that that quantity is intoxicating, would hold the law void. Two and a half percent is strong enough to make almost anybody drunk as it is practically the usual saloon beer.

Very truly yours,

Sept. 22, 1922

Statement of Impeachment Proceedings No 1.

When Mr. Keller introduced his resolution on September 11th, in connection with his impeachment charges against Mr. Daugherty, he gave the House to understand that he had evidence to sustain his charges. The matter being submitted to the Judiciary Committee, he asked me for a hearing which I granted and fixed Saturday the 16th for that purpose, on which day the Committee met to hear evidence to sustain the charge. Mr. Keller appeared at that time, but declined to produce or submit any evidence, though asked to do so. At that time other parties also appeared and asked for a hearing. It was then arranged to postpone the hearing until September 19th, but since then on inquiry it is learned that the Attorney General expects to remain in Chicago the entire week in presenting the case of the Government against the striking railway employees so that in the event the Committee should desire his statement in the matter it could not be had at this time as Congress is likely to adjourn before the end of the week. In considering charges of this kind it has been customary and is within the discretion of the Committee to permit a person against whom charges are publicly made to appear and present evidence in answer to such charges and from what the Committee has

been led to believe the charges to be, the Attorney General's statement would no doubt be very important. It would manifestly be unfair to allow evidence to be introduced at this time attacking the Attorney General without at the same time allowing him an opportunity to answer such charges should he so desire and to allow him to make his answer several months hence when we meet again in December would hardly be a square deal, And then it is evident that nothing can be gained by a partial hearing at this time. From the nature of the charges and the number of persons who are interested in them it is apparent that the hearings will consume a number of days and could not possibly be concluded before adjournment of Congress. Even if the Committee should report the House could not be induced to consider a matter of this kind on the eve of adjournment. The author of the resolution, though pressed for a statemen has refused to give the committee any information as to the nature of his charges, but it is evident both from private and public statements that the chief grievance against the Attorney General is the fact that he has b the case that he is now trying. The charges are all general in character as to practically give no infor but most of them appear to be directed against this

act of the Attorney General. Any action that Congress could take on this resolution could not effect that case at this time.

The charges, whatever they are will receive thorough examination by the Committee the first thing they do when we meet in December. I know the committee will be glad to do this. The Committee can not make any such examination during the few remaining days of this session of Congress and has no power to act when Congress is not in session. The Committee concluded that under all the circumstances a postponement of the hearing was proper and has so ordered.

COPY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 23, 1922.

Mr. J. L. Campbell,
El Paso,
Texas.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of July 27 received and contents noted.

You criticize the statement made by me in favor of light wines and beer at Madison Square Garden on May 3rd and say that it is in defiance of the law. Then you go on to argue that this defiance of the law of the nation has impaired my integrity and loyalty of citizenship. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that a petition was recently signed by many thousands of people in the State of Ohio calling for a referendum on the question of permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer in that state. The Secretary of State of Ohio refused to place it upon the ballot because he said that it was in defiance of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that the people have a right to vote on that question and they will vote upon it in the November elections. Citizens of a number of other states have also signed petitions for a referendum on this issue. Therefore I submit to you whether the many thousands of citizens of Ohio who signed the petition in favor of light wines and beer and the Supreme Court of that State in declaring they had the right to sign the petition and that it should appear on the ballot, are in defiance of the law.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) Sam Gompers

President
American Federation of Labor.

reply to: 1922, Sept. 21: Robinson to Volstead

September 25, 1922

Mr. Fred B. Robinson,

Waco, Texas.

My dear Sir:

In the absence of Mr. Volstead, due to the adjournment of Congress, I acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 21st instant, with its enclosure, relative to the speech of Mr. Volstead's dated May 4, 1922.

When the Chairman returns to the city, I shall be pleased to bring your letter to his attention along with the others received during his absence.

Respectfully,

reply to 1922, Sept. 27. Shaw to Sheetard.

September 27, 1922

Miss Evelyn W. Shaw,

Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Miss Shaw:

In the absence of the Chairman, I acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 27th instant.

Under separate cover I have been pleased to send you a copy of the prohibition law, together with data on the enforcement thereof. I regret that I do not have any literature on the proposal to place the enforcement of the prohibition law under the Civil Service regulations. I may say that it would seem to me that such a plan would be inadvisable because, for instance, it would make it mandatory on the Bureau to accept as agents men who might not be in sympathy with the law. In addition to this, once the agent is placed under the Civil Service, it would be difficult to remove him if he made but passive efforts in the discharge of his duties. In this way the responsibility for the enforcement policy pursued would be shifted somewhat from the Director of Prohibition Enforcement, where it now lies.

If I can be of further service in this matter, I shall be pleased to be called upon.

Respectfully,

Prohibition

September 27, 1922

Mrs. C. C. Clayton,
1620 S. 25th St.,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

My dear Mrs. Clayton:

At the request of Miss Anna A. Gordon, I have dispatched you today 1000 copies of Mr. Volstead's Light Wine & Beer Speech, and I enclose herewith the bill for same, in accordance with her letter.

Check should be made payable to my order, and the receipt enclosed returned with the same for signature.

Respectfully yours,

Asst
Counsel

Charlottesville, Va.

reply: 1922. Sept. 27. Volstead to Shaw

Sept. 21, 1922

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

Dear Sir:

Please have sent me the National Prohibition laws, & any available data on prohibition enforcement and the necessity for civil service in this connection. I wish to have a program on prohibition enforcement early in October and would appreciate the above.

Very truly yours
(Miss) Evelyn W. Shaw
Ch'man.

Charlottesville & Albemarle League of Women Voters

NO. _____

PROHIBITION UNIT

ENCLOSURE

FORWARD TO CENTRAL CONTROL

ROOM 307

(IF STOCK FORM DESCRIBE HERE)

FORM NO. _____ AMOUNT _____

Pro-asst-com
EFD

September 29, 1922

Mrs. J. M. Bishop, Vice-Chairman,
Republican Committee,
Ninth Congressional District,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Bishop:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 15, 1922, in the case of Mr. A. W. Lang who is desirous of securing a position as a Federal prohibition enforcement officer, which was referred to this office for reply by the Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, House of Representatives.

In reply I beg to state that all appointments to the prohibition field force in the State of Minnesota are made on the recommendation of Mr. Sigurdt B. Qvale, Federal Prohibition Director at Minneapolis. Mr. Lang has accordingly been furnished with application, Forms 1401, together with the necessary instructions to execute and forward them to Director Qvale for consideration in connection with any vacancies that may occur on his force. In the event a recommendation is received from the Director for Mr. Lang's appointment, I can assure you that it will be given very careful consideration by this office and your interest in his behalf will be borne in mind.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Roy A. Haynes.
R. A. Haynes,
Prohibition Commissioner.

copy attached.

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1922

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 21, transmitting a letter addressed to you by Mrs. J. M. Bishop, Vice-chairman of the Republican Committee for the Ninth Congressional District of Minnesota, in behalf of Mr. A. W. Lang who is interested in securing an appointment as a prohibition enforcement officer.

In reply I beg to state that all appointments to the prohibition field force in the State of Minnesota are made on the recommendation of Mr. Sigurdt B. Qvale, Federal Prohibition Director at Minneapolis. Mr. Lang has, accordingly, been furnished with application Forms 1401, together with the necessary instructions to execute and forward them to Director Qvale for consideration in connection with any vacancies that may occur on his force. In the event a recommendation is received from the Director for Mr. Lang's appointment, I can assure you that it will be given very careful consideration by this office and your interest in his behalf will be borne in mind.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Haynes

R. A. Haynes
Prohibition Commissioner

Copy attached.
inclosure 8185

Most Worthy Patriarch,
E. R. NICKERSON,
Shag Harbour,
Nova Scotia.

Most Worthy Associate,
MRS. ANNA R. BAEDOR,
138 Oakland Terrace,
Hartford, Conn.

Most Worthy Patron,
MRS. RAE GOODWIN,
220 South 3rd Street,
Colwyn, Pa.

Most Worthy Scribe,
THEO. N. WILLMOT,
Orillia, Ont

Most Worthy Treasurer,
W. C. ACKEN,
68 Spring St.,
Metuchen, N. J.

Most Worthy Chaplain,
REV. JNO. MACASKILL,
Hopewell,
Nova Scotia.

Most Worthy Conductor,
MRS. A. A. MacLEOD,
Amherst,
Nova Scotia.

Most Worthy Sentinel,
MRS. RUTH BLESSING,
122 North 26th Street,
Camden, N. J.

Past Most Worthy Patriarch,
E. L. G. HOHENTHAL,
467 Centre Street,
South Manchester, Conn.

Trustees :—R. M. EAVENSON, 4632 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
GEO. A. McLEOD, Carleton House, Halifax, N. S.
HARRY C. JONES, 3140 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Order of Sons of Temperance

FOUNDED 1842

A LIVE, PROGRESSIVE, NON-PARTISAN, TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY FOR MEN AND WOMEN. CADET DEPARTMENT FOR JUVENILES. SPLENDID DEGREE SYSTEM.

DEVELOPS FRATERNITY AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OVER 500,000. BRANCHES IN ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

National Division of North America

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, JULY 18-19, 1923

ORILLIA, ONTARIO, September 27, 1922.

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

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by unanimous vote of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, the supreme governing body of this Orderfor United States and Canada and the senior National Division of all those chartered in the English speaking countries, at its recent session held in Sydney, Nova Scotia to convey to you our sincere thanks for your aggressive and earnest action in connection with the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Laws of the United States. We appreciate very much what you have done in this connection and ask that you frame a law or amendment of the existing one which bears your name, which will apply in the same way to all ships flying the United States Flag, so that the same law may apply to the merchant marine and other vessels the same as to citizens living on land.

Anything that we can do as an Order shall be gladly and cheerfully done if in our power.

Yours truly
Theo N Willmot

T. W. /F. W.

M. W. S.

[Oct. 1922 ?]

You see what they
think of you. Be
law you are the
father of a child
in this country and
now that you helped
you make it a law
as far as you
are. and you all
ought to be glad
that a town of liberty

LX PAGES. Mr Rich

$300,000 WORTH OF CHOICE STOCK STOLEN

Washington, Oct. 10.—Arrests, within 24 hours were promised today by Washington police and Virginia authorities investigating the theft of more than $300,000 worth of wines and liquors from the country estate, near here, of Joseph E. Leiter, millionaire sportsman and clubman.

According to the police, robbers gained access a week ago by drilling through the three inch steel doors with an acetylene torch. The list of stolen liquors, included several thousand bottles of champagne, hundreds of five gallon demijohns of whiskey and brandies, and other liquors described as "rare and old."

The lot apparently was carried away in motor trucks without the breaking of a bottle.

Col 172-3

You all what think of you. Me law you are the father of it is a curse on our country and helped you. Mark it a law as fast as you are. and you all ought with fined out. a term of years

TWO WORST EVILS IN COUNTRY TODA

What They Think

Volstead Act and Ku Klux Klan, Sheriff Says.

REILLY AT YD BANQUET

Ex-Congressman and Other Good Speakers at Veterans' Dinner.

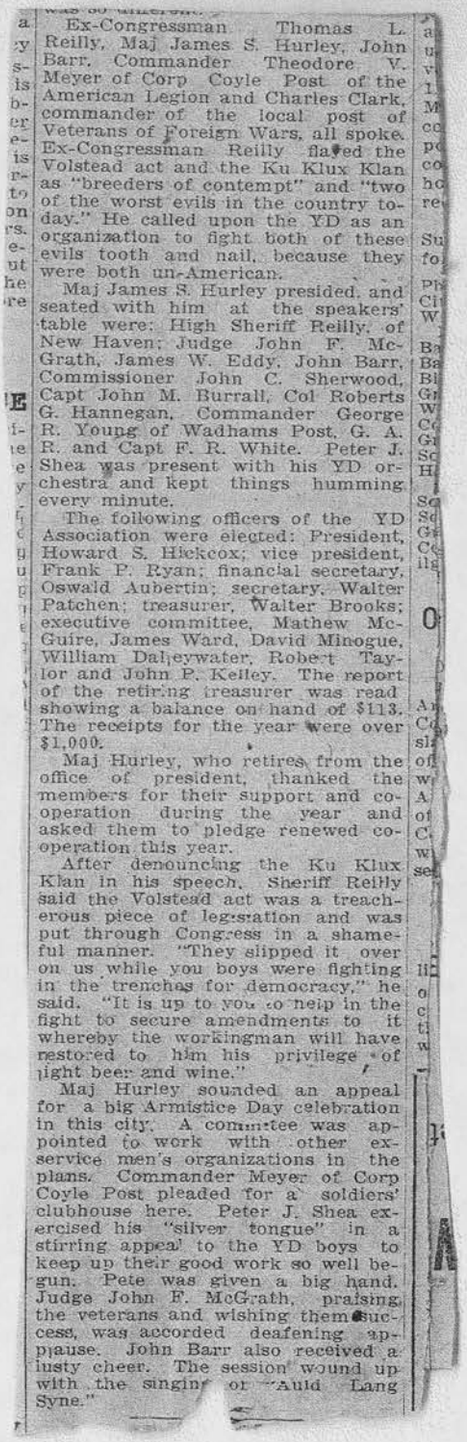
Music, speeches, a sumptuous dinner and election of officers helped to make the annual YD meeting and banquet at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday one long to be remembered. The atmosphere was distinctly "trenchy," as the veterans expressed it, and at the dinner table the vernacular was the same as in the old company mess halls. Down stairs in the "Y," Secretary James W. Eddy thoughtfully had on display a wonderful collection of war pictures, with many scenes well known to the boys there pictured. In the dining hall the young ladies who were to serve failed to show up, due to some mis-

HOWARD S. HICKCOX.

take, so a dozen "kitchen police" were recruited and with sleeves rolled up they pranced up and down the aisles carrying trays of chicken, reminding the service men of days in the army—because the "grub" was so different.

Ex-Congressman Thomas L. Reilly, Maj James S. Hurley, John Barr, Commander Theodore V. Meyer of Corp Coyle Post of the American Legion and Charles Clark, commander of the local post of Veterans of Foreign Wars, all spoke. Ex-Congressman Reilly flayed the Volstead act and the Ku Klux Klan as "breeders of contempt" and "two of the worst evils in the country today." He called upon the YD as an organization to fight both of these evils tooth and nail, because they were both un-American.

Maj James S. Hurley presided, and seated with him at the speakers' table were: High Sheriff Reilly, of New Haven; Judge John F. McGrath, James W. Eddy, John Barr, Commissioner John C. Sherwood, Capt John M. Burrall, Col Roberts G. Hannegan, Commander George R. Young of Wadhams Post, G. A.



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The following officers of the YD Association were elected: President, Howard S. Hickcox; vice president, Frank P. Ryan; financial secretary, Oswald Aubertin; secretary, Walter Patchen; treasurer, Walter Brooks; executive committee, Mathew McGuire, James Ward, David Minogue, William Daleywater, Robert Taylor and John P. Kelley. The report of the retiring treasurer was read showing a balance on hand of $113. The receipts for the year were over $1,000.

Maj Hurley, who retires from the office of president, thanked the members for their support and cooperation during the year and asked them to pledge renewed cooperation this year.

After denouncing the Ku Klux Klan in his speech, Sheriff Reilly said the Volstead act was a treacherous piece of legislation and was put through Congress in a shameful manner. "They slipped it over on us while you boys were fighting in the trenches for democracy," he said. "It is up to you to help in the fight to secure amendments to it whereby the workingman will have restored to him his privilege of light beer and wine."

Maj Hurley sounded an appeal for a big Armistice Day celebration in this city. A committee was appointed to work with other ex-service men's organizations in the plans. Commander Meyer of Corp Coyle Post pleaded for a soldiers' clubhouse here. Peter J. Shea exercised his "silver tongue" in a stirring appeal to the YD boys to keep up their good work so well begun. Pete was given a big hand. Judge John F. McGrath, praising the veterans and wishing them success, was accorded deafening applause. John Barr also received a lusty cheer. The session wound up with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

[Oct. 1922]

ag Vol 1 cased

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nos. 659, 660, 661, 662, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 678, 693, 694.—October Term, 1922.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., et al., Appellants,
659 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Appellant,
660 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

International Navigation Co., Ltd., Appellant,
661 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Appellant,
662 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. (Holland America Line), Appellant,
666 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
667 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Appellant,
668 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

United Steamship Company of Copenhagen (Scandinavian American Line), Appellant,
669 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Appellant,
670 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Navigazione Generale Italiana, Appellant,
678 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

International Mercantile Marine Co., Appellant,
693 *vs.*
H. C. Stuart, Acting Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, et al.

United American Lines, Inc., et al., Appellants,
694 *vs.*
H. C. Stuart, Acting Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, et al.

Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

10,569

[April 30, 1923.]

Mr. Justice Van Devanter delivered the opinion of the Court.

These are suits by steamship companies operating passenger ships between United States ports and foreign ports to enjoin threatened

application to them and their ships of certain provisions of the National Prohibition Act. The defendants are officers of the United States charged with the Act's enforcement. In the first ten cases the plaintiffs are foreign corporations and their ships are of foreign registry, while in the remaining two the plaintiffs are domestic corporations and their ships are of United States registry. All the ships have long carried and now carry, as part of their sea stores, intoxicating liquors intended to be sold or dispensed to their passengers and crews at meals and otherwise for beverage purposes. Many of the passengers and crews are accustomed to using such beverages and insist that the ships carry and supply liquors for such purposes. By the laws of all the foreign ports at which the ships touch this is permitted and by the laws of some it is required. The liquors are purchased for the ships and taken on board in the foreign ports and are sold or dispensed in the course of all voyages, whether from or to those ports.

The administrative instructions dealing with the subject have varied since the National Prohibition Act went into effect. December 11, 1919, the following instructions were issued (T. D. 38218):

"All liquors which are prohibited importation, but which are properly listed as sea stores on vessels arriving in ports of the United States, should be placed under seal by the boarding officer and kept sealed during the entire time of the vessel's stay in port, no part thereof to be removed from under seal for use by the crew at meals or for any other purpose.

"Excessive or surplus liquor stores are no longer dutiable, being prohibited importation, but are subject to seizure and forfeiture.

"Liquors properly carried as sea stores may be returned to a foreign port on the vessel's changing from the foreign to the coasting trade, or may be transferred under supervision of the customs officers from a vessel in foreign trade, delayed in port for any cause, to another vessel belonging to the same line or owner."

January 27, 1920, the first paragraph of those instructions was changed (T. D. 38248) so as to read:

"All liquors which are prohibited importation, but which are properly listed as sea stores on American vessels arriving in ports of the United States, should be placed under seal by the boarding officer and kept sealed during the entire time of the vessel's stay in port, no part thereof to be removed from under seal for use by the crew at meals or for any other purpose. All such liquors on foreign vessels should be sealed on arrival of the vessels in port, and such portions thereof released from seal as may be required from time to time for use by the officers and crew."

October 6, 1922, the Attorney General, in answer to an inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury, gave an opinion to the effect that the National Prohibition Act, construed in connection with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, makes it unlawful (a) for any ship, whether domestic or foreign, to bring into territorial waters of the United States, or to carry while within such waters, intoxicating liquors intended for beverage purposes, whether as sea stores or cargo, and (b) for any domestic ship even when without those waters to carry such liquors for such purposes either as cargo or sea stores. The President thereupon directed the preparation, promulgation and application of new instructions conforming to that construction of the Act. Being advised of this and that under the new instructions the defendants would seize all liquors carried in contravention of the Act as so construed and would proceed to subject the plaintiffs and their ships to penalties provided in the Act, the plaintiffs brought these suits.

The hearings in the District Court were on the bills or amended bills, motions to dismiss and answers, and there was a decree of dismissal on the merits in each suit. 284 Fed. 890; 285 Fed. 79. Direct appeals under Judicial Code, § 238, bring the cases here.

While the construction and application of the National Prohibition Act is the ultimate matter in controversy, the Act is so closely related to the Eighteenth Amendment, to enforce which it was enacted, that a right understanding of it involves an examination and interpretation of the Amendment. The first section of the latter declares, 40 Stat. 1050, 1941:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

These words, if taken in their ordinary sense, are very plain. The articles proscribed are intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The acts prohibited in respect of them are manufacture, sale and transportation within a designated field, importation into the same, and exportation therefrom. And the designated field is the United States and all territory subject to its jurisdiction. There is no controversy here as to what constitutes intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; but opposing contentions are made

respecting what is comprehended in the terms "transportation," "importation" and "territory."

Some of the contentions ascribe a technical meaning to the words "transportation" and "importation". We think they are to be taken in their ordinary sense, for it better comports with the object to be attained. In that sense transportation comprehends any real carrying about or from one place to another. It is not essential that the carrying be for hire, or by one for another; nor that it be incidental to a transfer of the possession or title. If one carries in his own conveyance for his own purposes it is transportation no less than when a public carrier at the instance of a consignor carries and delivers to a consignee for a stipulated charge. See *United States* v. *Simpson,* 252 U. S. 465. Importation, in a like sense, consists in bringing an article into a country from the outside. If there be an actual bringing in it is importation regardless of the mode in which it is effected. Entry through a custom house is not of the essence of the act.

Various meanings are sought to be attributed to the term "territory" in the phrase "the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof". We are of opinion that it means the regional areas—of land and adjacent waters—over which the United States claims and exercises dominion and control as a sovereign power. The immediate context and the purport of the entire section show that the term is used in a physical and not a metaphorical sense,—that it refers to areas or districts having fixity of location and recognized boundaries. See *United States* v. *Bevans,* 3 Wheat. 336, 390.

It now is settled in the United States and recognized elsewhere that the territory subject to its jurisdiction includes the land areas under its dominion and control, the ports, harbors, bays and other enclosed arms of the sea along its coast and a marginal belt of the sea extending from the coast line outward a marine league, or three geographic miles. *Church* v. *Hubbart,* 2 Cranch 187, 234; *The Ann,* 1 Fed. Cas., p. 926; *United States* v. *Smiley,* 27 Fed. Cas., p. 1132; *Manchester* v. *Massachusetts,* 139 U. S. 240, 257-258; *Louisiana* v. *Mississippi,* 202 U. S. 1, 52; 1 Kent's Com., 12th ed., *29; 1 Moore International Law Digest, § 145; 1 Hyde International Law, §§ 141, 142, 154; Wilson International Law, 8th ed., § 54; Westlake International Law, 2d ed., p. 187, *et seq;* Wheaton International Law, 5th Eng. ed. (Phillipson), p. 282; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., §§ 185-189, 252. This, we hold, is the territory which the Amendment designates as its field of operation; and the designation is not of a part of this territory but of "all" of it.

The defendants contend that the Amendment also covers domestic merchant ships outside the waters of the United States, whether on the high seas or in foreign waters. But it does not say so, and what it does say shows, as we have indicated, that it is confined to the physical territory of the United States. In support of their contention the defendants refer to the statement sometimes made that a merchant ship is a part of the territory of the country whose flag she flies. But this, as has been aptly observed, is a figure of speech, a metaphor. *Scharrenberg* v. *Dollar S. S. Co.,* 245 U. S. 122, 127; *In re Ross,* 140 U. S. 453, 464; I Moore International Law Digest, § 174; Westlake International Law, 2d ed., p. 264; Hall International Law, 7th ed. (Higgins), § 76; Manning Law of Nations (Amos), p. 276; Piggott Nationality, Pt. II, p. 13. The jurisdiction which it is intended to describe arises out of the nationality of the ship, as established by her domicile, registry and use of the flag, and partakes more of the characteristics of personal than of territorial sovereignty. See *The Hamilton,* 207 U. S. 398, 403; *American Banana Co.* v. *United Fruit Co.,* 213 U. S. 347, 355; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., §§ 123-125, 128. It is chiefly applicable to ships on the high seas, where there is no territorial sovereign; and as respects ships in foreign territorial waters it has little application beyond what is affirmatively or tacitly permitted by the local sovereign. 2 Moore International Law Digest, §§ 204, 205; Twiss Law of Nations, 2d ed., § 166; Woolsey International Law, 6th ed., § 58; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., §§ 128, 146, 260.

The defendants further contend that the Amendment covers foreign merchant ships when within the territorial waters of the United States. Of course, if it were true that a ship is a part of the territory of the country whose flag she carries, the contention would fail. But, as that is a fiction, we think the contention is right.

A merchant ship of one country voluntarily entering the territorial limits of another subjects herself to the jurisdiction of the latter. The jurisdiction attaches in virtue of her presence, just as with other objects within those limits. During her stay she is en-

titled to the protection of the laws of that place and correlatively is bound to yield obedience to them. Of course, the local sovereign may out of considerations of public policy choose to forego the exertion of its jurisdiction or to exert the same in only a limited way, but this is a matter resting solely in its discretion. The rule, now generally recognized, is nowhere better stated than in *The Exchange,* 7 Cranch. 116, 136, 144, where Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for this Court, said:

"The jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it, deriving validity from an external source, would imply a diminution of its sovereignty to the extent of the restriction, and an investment of that sovereignty to the same extent in that power which could impose such restriction.

"All exceptions, therefore, to the full and complete power of a nation within its own territories, must be traced up to the consent of the nation itself. They can flow from no other legitimate source.

* * * * * * *

"When private individuals of one nation spread themselves through another as business or caprice may direct, mingling indiscriminately with the inhabitants of that other, or when merchant vessels enter for the purposes of trade, it would be obviously inconvenient and dangerous to society, and would subject the laws to continual infraction, and the government to degradation, if such individuals or merchants did not owe temporary and local allegiance, and were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the country. Nor can the foreign sovereign have any motive for wishing such exemption. His subjects thus passing into foreign countries, are not employed by him, nor are they engaged in national pursuits. Consequently there are powerful motives for not exempting persons of this description from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found, and no one motive for requiring it. The implied license, therefore, under which they enter can never be construed to grant such exemption."

That view has been reaffirmed and applied by this court on several occasions. *United States* v. *Diekelman,* 92 U. S. 520, 525, 526; *Wildenhus' Case,* 120 U. S. 1, 11; *Nishimura Ekiu* v. *United States,* 142 U. S. 651, 659; *Knott* v. *Botany Mills,* 179 U. S. 69, 74; *Patterson* v. *Bark Eudora,* 190 U. S. 169, 176, 178; *Strathearn S. S. Co.* v. *Dillon,* 252 U. S. 348, 355-356. And see *Buttfield* v. *Stranahan,* 192 U. S. 470, 492-493; *Oceanic Steam Navigation Co.* v. *Stranahan,* 214 U. S. 320, 324; *Brolan* v. *United States,* 236 U. S. 216, 218. In the *Patterson* case the court added:

"Indeed, the implied consent to permit them [foreign merchant ships] to enter our harbors may be withdrawn, and if this implied consent may be wholly withdrawn it may be extended upon such terms and conditions as the government sees fit to impose."

In principle, therefore, it is settled that the Amendment could be made to cover both domestic and foreign merchant ships when within the territorial waters of the United States. And we think it has been made to cover both when within those limits. It contains no exception of ships of either class and the terms in which it is couched indicate that none is intended. Such an exception would tend to embarrass its enforcement and to defeat the attainment of its obvious purpose, and therefore cannot reasonably be regarded as implied.

In itself the Amendment does not prescribe any penalties, forfeitures or mode of enforcement, but by its second section[1] leaves these to legislative action.

With this understanding of the Amendment, we turn to the National Prohibition Act, c. 83, 41 Stat. 305, which was enacted to enforce it. The Act is a long one and most of its provisions have no real bearing here. Its scope and pervading purpose are fairly reflected by the following excerpts from Title II:

"Sec. 3. No person[2] shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented. . . . "

"Sec. 21. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, kept, or bartered in violation of this title, and all intoxicating liquor and property kept and used in maintaining the same, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance. . . . "

"Sec. 23. That any person who shall, with intent to effect a sale of liquor, by himself, his employee, servant, or agent, for himself or any person, company or corporation, keep or carry around on his person, or in a vehicle, or other conveyance whatever,

[1]The second section says: "The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." For its construction, see United States *v.* Lanza (December 11, 1922).

[2]The Act contains a provision (§ 1 of Title II) showing that it uses the word "persons" as including "associations, copartnerships and corporations" when the context does not indicate otherwise.

. . . any liquor . . . in violation of this title is guilty of a nuisance . . . ''

''Sec. 26. When the commissioner, his assistants, inspectors, or any officer of the law shall discover any person in the act of transporting in violation of the law, intoxicating liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or other vehicle, it shall be his duty to seize any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law. . . . ''

Other provisions show that various penalties and forfeitures are prescribed for violations of the Act; and that the only instance in which the possession of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is recognized as lawful is where the liquor was obtained before the Act went in effect and is kept in the owner's dwelling for use therein by him, his family, and his *bona fide* guests.

As originally enacted the Act did not in terms define its territorial field, but a supplemental provision[3] afterwards enacted declares that it ''shall apply not only to the United States but to all territory subject to its jurisdiction,'' which means that its field coincides with that of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is in the Act no provision making it applicable to domestic merchant ships when outside the waters of the United States, nor any provision making it inapplicable to merchant ships, either domestic or foreign, when within those waters, save in the Panama Canal. There is a special provision dealing with the Canal Zone[4] which excepts ''liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad.'' The exception does not discriminate between domestic and foreign ships, but applies to all liquor in transit through the canal, whether on domestic or foreign ships. Apart from this exception, the provision relating to the Canal Zone is broad and drastic like the others.

[3]Section 3, Act November 23, 1921, c. 134, 42 Stat. 222.

[4]The pertinent portion of section 20 of Title III, relating to the Canal Zone, is as follows:

''Sec. 20. That it shall be unlawful to import or introduce into the Canal Zone, or to manufacture, sell, give away, dispose of, transport, or have in one's possession or under one's control within the Canal Zone, any alcoholic, fermented, brewed, distilled, vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors, except for sacramental, scientific, pharmaceutical, industrial, or medicinal purposes, under regulations to be made by the President, and any such liquors within the Canal Zone in violation hereof shall be forfeited to the United States and seized: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad.''

Much has been said at the bar and in the briefs about the Canal Zone exception, and various deductions are sought to be drawn from it respecting the applicability of the Act elsewhere. Of course the exception shows that Congress, for reasons appealing to its judgment, has refrained from attaching any penalty or forfeiture to the transportation of liquor while ''in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad.'' Beyond this it has no bearing here, save as it serves to show that where in other provisions no exception is made in respect of merchant ships, either domestic or foreign, within the waters of the United States, none is intended.

Examining the Act as a whole, we think it shows very plainly, first, that it is intended to be operative throughout the territorial limits of the United States, with the single exception stated in the Canal Zone provision; secondly, that it is not intended to apply to domestic vessels when outside the territorial waters of the United States, and, thirdly, that it is intended to apply to all merchant vessels, whether foreign or domestic, when within those waters, save as the Panama Canal Zone exception provides otherwise.

In so saying we do not mean to imply that Congress is without power to regulate the conduct of domestic merchant ships when on the high seas, or to exert such control over them when in foreign waters as may be affirmatively or tacitly permitted by the territorial sovereign; for it long has been settled that Congress does have such power over them. *Lord* v. *Steamship Co.*, 102 U. S. 541; *The Abby Dodge*, 223 U. S. 166, 176. But we do mean that the National Prohibition Act discloses that it is intended only to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and limits its field of operation, like that of the Amendment, to the territorial limits of the United States.

The plaintiffs invite attention to data showing the antiquity of the practice of carrying intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes as part of a ship's sea stores, the wide extent of the practice and its recognition in a congressional enactment, and argue therefrom that neither the Amendment nor the Act can have been intended to disturb that practice. But in this they fail to recognize that the avowed and obvious purpose of both the Amendment and the Act was to put an end to prior practices respecting such liquors, even though the practices had the sanction of antiquity, generality and

statutory recognition. Like data could be produced and like arguments advanced by many whose business, recognized as lawful theretofore, was shut down or curtailed by the change in national policy. In principle the plaintiffs' situation is not different from that of the innkeeper whose accustomed privilege of selling liquor to his guests is taken away, or that of the dining-car proprietor who is prevented from serving liquor to those who use the cars which he operates to and fro across our northern and southern boundaries.

It should be added that after the adoption of the Amendment and the enactment of the National Prohibition Act Congress distinctly withdrew the prior statutory recognition of liquors as legitimate sea stores. The recognition was embodied in section 2775 of the Revised Statutes, which was among the provisions dealing with customs administration, and when, by the Act of September 21, 1922, those provisions were revised, that section was expressly repealed along with other provisions recognizing liquors as legitimate cargo. Ch. 356, Title IV and § 642, 42 Stat. 858, 948, 989. Of course, as was observed by the District Court, the prior recognition, although representing the national policy at the time, was not in the nature of a promise for the future.

It therefore is of no importance that the liquors in the plaintiffs' ships are carried only as sea stores. Being sea stores does not make them liquors any the less; nor does it change the incidents of their use as beverages. But it is of importance that they are carried through the territorial waters of the United States and brought into its ports and harbors. This is prohibited transportation and importation in the sense of the Amendment and the Act. The recent cases of *Grogan* v. *Walker & Sons* and *Anchor Line* v. *Aldridge*, 259 U. S. 80, are practically conclusive on the point. The question in one was whether carrying liquor intended as a beverage through the United States from Canada to Mexico was prohibited transportation under the Amendment and the Act, the liquor being carried in bond by rail, and that in the other was whether the transshipment of such liquor from one British ship to another in the harbor of New York was similarly prohibited, the liquor being in transit from Scotland to Bermuda. The cases were considered together and an affirmative answer was given in each, the court saying in the opinion, p. 89:

"The Eighteenth Amendment meant a great revolution in the policy of this country, and presumably and obviously meant to upset a good many things on as well as off the statute book. It did not confine itself in any meticulous way to the use of intoxicants in this country. It forbade export for beverage purposes elsewhere. True this discouraged production here, but that was forbidden already, and the provision applied to liquors already lawfully made. See Hamilton *v.* Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., 251 U. S. 146, 151, n. 1. It is obvious that those whose wishes and opinions were embodied in the Amendment meant to stop the whole business. They did not want intoxicating liquor in the United States and reasonably may have thought that if they let it in some of it was likely to stay. When, therefore, the Amendment forbids not only importation into and exportation from the United States but transportation within it, the natural meaning of the words expresses an altogether probable intent. The Prohibition Act only fortifies in this respect the interpretation of the Amendment itself. 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, § 20, 41 Stat. 322."

Our conclusion is that in the first ten cases—those involving foreign ships—the decrees of dismissal were right and should be affirmed, and in the remaining two—those involving domestic ships—the decrees of dismissal were erroneous and should be reversed with directions to enter decrees refusing any relief as respects the operations of the ships within the territorial waters of the United States and awarding the relief sought as respects operations outside those waters.

Decrees in Nos. 659, 660, 661, 662, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670 and 678, *Affirmed.*

Decrees in Nos. 693 and 694, *Reversed.*

Mr. Justice McReynolds, dissents

A true copy.

Test:

Clerk, Supreme Court, U. S.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nos. 659, 660, 661, 662, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 678, 693, 694.—October Term, 1922.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., et al., Appellants,
659 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Appellant,
660 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

International Navigation Co., Ltd., Appellant,
661 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Appellant,
662 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. (Holland American Line), Appellant,
666 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
667 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Appellants,
668 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

United Steamship Company of Copenhagen (Scandinavian American Line), Appellant,
669 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Appellant,
670 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

Navigazone Generale Italiana, Appellant,
678 *vs.*
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.

International Mercantile Marine Co., Appellant,
693 *vs.*
H. C. Stuart, Acting Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, et al.

United American Lines, Inc., et al., Appellants,
694 *vs.*
H. C. Stuart, Acting Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, et al.

Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

[April 30, 1923.]

Mr. Justice Sutherland, dissenting.

I agree with the judgment of the Court in so far as it affects domestic ships, but I am unable to accept the view that the

Eighteenth Amendment applies to foreign ships coming into our ports under the circumstances here disclosed.

It would serve no useful purpose to give my reasons at any length for this conclusion. I therefore state them very generally and briefly.

The general rule of international law is that a foreign ship is so far identified with the country to which it belongs that its internal affairs, whose effect is confined to the ship, ordinarily are not subjected to interference at the hands of another state in whose ports it is temporarily present, 2 Moore, Int. Law Dig., p. 292; *United States* v. *Rodgers,* 150 U. S. 249, 260; *Wildenhus's Case,* 120 U. S. 1, 12; and, as said by Chief Justice Marshall, in *Murray* v. *Schooner Charming Betsy,* 2 Cranch 64, 118:

"_ _ _ an act of Congress ought never to be construed to violate the law of nations if any other possible construction remains. . . ."

That the Government has full power under the Volstead Act to prevent the landing or transhipment of any such liquors or their use in our ports is not doubted, and, therefore, it may provide for such assurances and safeguards as it may deem necessary to those ends. Nor do I doubt the power of Congress to do all that the court now holds has been done by that Act, but such power exists not under the Eighteenth Amendment, to whose provisions the Act is confined, but by virtue of other provisions of the Constitution, which Congress here has not attempted to exercise. With great deference to the contrary conclusion of the Court, due regard for the principles of international comity, which exist between friendly nations, in my opinion, forbids the construction of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Act which the present decision advances. Moreover, the Eighteenth Amendment, it must not be forgotten, confers concurrent power of enforcement upon the several States, and it follows that if the General Government possesses the power here claimed for it under that Amendment, the several States within their respective boundaries, possess the same power. It does not seem possible to me that Congress, in submitting the Amendment or the several States in adopting it, could have intended to vest in the various seaboard States a power so intimately connected with our foreign relations and whose exercise might result in international confusion and embarrassment.

In adopting the Eighteenth Amendment and in enacting the Volstead Act the question of their application to foreign vessels in the circumstances now presented does not appear to have been in mind. If, upon consideration, Congress shall conclude that when such vessels, in good faith carrying liquor among their sea stores, come temporarily into our ports their officers should, *ipso facto,* become liable to drastic punishment and the ships themselves subject to forfeiture, it will be a simple matter for that body to say so in plain terms. But interference with the purely internal affairs of a foreign ship is of so delicate a nature, so full of possibilities of international misunderstandings and so likely to invite retaliation that an affirmative conclusion in respect thereof should rest upon nothing less than the clearly expressed intention of Congress to that effect, and this I am unable to find in the legislation here under review.

Borah

October 3, 1922

Mr. Theo N. Willmot,
Most Worthy Scribe, Order of Sons of Temperance,
Orillia, Ontario.

My dear Sir:

In the absence of the Chairman, due to the adjournment sine die of Congress, I acknowledge receipt of your kind favor of the 27th ultimo.

I note your petition that some legislation be enacted on the subject of prohibition on the United States Merchant Marine vessels. I may say that the matter of the sale of intoxicating liquor on these vessels is now pending for an opinion by the Attorney General as to whether or not present laws are not adequate to reach the situation. It would therefore not seem to be propitious to draft legislation on this subject at this time.

Respectfully,

October 3, 1922.

Honorable Wayne B. Wheeler,
30 Bliss Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wheeler:

Enclosed please find communication from Mr. C. J. Kellner, whose address is c/o Hon. G. Z. Villanueva, House of Representatives, Philippine Legislature, Manila.

Will you kindly have forwarded to Mr. Kellner all information on the subject you have available, especially anything that would particularly apply to the Philippine Islands?

Thanking you in anticipation for your usual kind attention, I am,

Respectfully,

October 3, 1922

Honorable C. J. Kellner,
c/o Hon. G. Z. Villanueva,
House of Representatives, Philippine Legislature,
Manila, P. I.

My dear Sir:

In the absence of the Chairman, due to the adjournment sine die of the House, I acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 28th of August.

Today I have been pleased to request the Anti-Saloon League, Bliss Building, this city, to send you all material available on the subject of prohibition. When Mr. Volstead returns to Washington, I shall also bring your letter to his attention for any further action he may wish to take.

If I can be of further service, I shall be pleased to be called upon.

Respectfully yours,

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

October 3, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:-

In your letter September 23 you confuse your preference for wine and beer and your defiance of the law prohibiting them and make that confusion the basis of your question about the petition of some of the people in Ohio for a referendum on wine and beer.

The declaration attributed to you in your Madison Square Garden speech which you have not repudiated and which was the basis of my letter May 11 opening this correspondence is as follows:

"I and the federation I represent are in favor of beer and light wines and against any attempt to enforce laws aimed at the personal liberties of our people".

The closing statement of my letter July 27 to which you take exception in your letter September 23 is as follows:

"By your declaration of defiance of the law of the nation you are disqualified as a right leader of men and the integrity and loyalty of your citizenship are impaired".

While you are not a real friend of labor in demanding the restoration of wine and beer, the impeachment of your citizenship as quoted rests not on your preference for wine and beer but on your defiance of the law prohibiting them. You say that you and your constituents are against the enforcement of laws aimed at the personal liberties of our people. My impeachment of your citizenship is the impeachment of that quality of citizenship which refuses to accept and obey the law while it is the law regardless of personal opinion of the law. That sort of citizenship is bad citizenship and no such citizenship is qualified to be a right leadership of men. If you are a good citizen, you will obey the law and uphold the law while it is the law regardless of what you think of the law. On no other basis can government be preserved and administered. This does not prevent you from advocating the repeal of a law which you believe should be repealed. But such belief do es not remove the moral, legal and patriotic obligation to uphold and obey the law and to advocate only constitutional procedure to repeal.

If some people of Ohio are merely asking for a referendum to ascertain the wishes of the people of that state as to wine and beer, they are within their constitutional rights. If the laws and the constitution of the state admit that such a referendum may be had at a general state election they are, in asking that it be so submitted, within their constitutional rights although their action may be and, I believe, under the circumstances, is ill advised and that no good

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

will come of it. It is known by all persons who are informed that the result of such a referendum whatever it may be will have no legal effect upon the Volstead Act or upon the Constitution of the United States of which the Volstead Act is merely the instrument and servant.

The viciousness and unconstitutionality back of these demanded referendums consist in the fact (where the fact exists) that the demand is made for such modification of the Volstead Act as will permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer for beverage purposes. You know (if you do not know you are not qualified to discuss the subject) that wine and beer are intoxicating; have always been intoxicating; have always been known to be intoxicating; that in the 100 years of liquor reform in the United States culminating in the eighteenth amendment, wine and beer were always included as intoxicating; that the Constitution of the United States prohibits intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes; that the Volstead Act is merely the instrument of the constitution for enforcing that prohibition; that Congress cannot constitutionally amend the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage use; and that so long as Congress is faithful to its oath to support the Constitution of the United States it will never so amend the Volstead Act as long as the eighteenth amendment stands.

Your only constitutional remedy to secure wine and beer lies in the repeal of the eighteenth amendment - not in modification of the Volstead Act. For this reason, these demanded referendums on wine and beer with relation to the Volstead Act rather than to the constitution eminate from a citizenship which for the reasons above cited is neither a good citizenship nor the exercise of good citizenship. And please do not fail to observe that a distinction is to be drawn as between such citizenship and the mere desire or preference for wine and beer. Doubtless there are people who would like to have wine and beer who are not prepared to propose unconstitutional and unlawful methods of getting them.

Yours truly,

JLC-H

(sgd) J L Campbell

Oct. 31, 1922.

Hon. G. S. Jameson, Clerk,
Committee of the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Jameson:

I appreciate very much your letter of Oct. 24th, with which you forwarded letter addressed to Hon. Andrew Volstead by Mr. Albert Cunliffe.

It appears that there is no way in which this Department could assist Mr. Cunliffe in the situation in which he finds himself placed, even though his difficulties began with his discovery that the ship on which he was serving was engaged in the liquor traffic. I am returning the letter addressed to Mr. Volstead and would suggest that the matter be referred to the State Department.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Haynes
Prohibition Commissioner.

MJC
Copy attached.
Inclosure.

reply: 1922, Oct. 7, Volstead to Thompson

257 Dixwell St
New Haven Oct 5 1922
To the Honorable Volstead
Washington D.C

I take all pleasure to you for your enforsement law. But one thing it yet lackest it should carry the punishment for its violation in its self without Judge or Jury. Not less than 12 months in prison for the first offence at hard labor for the owner and not less than 6 months for the imployee our Judges many of them are making a mear farce of justice These violators of the 18th amendment care but little for a money penalty The prison penalty sounds very severe but that is what is required moreover it will never hurt an innocent person

Yours Truly
John C Thompson

Reply ltr. 1922, Oct. 5 Thompson to Volstead

Probate

October 7, 1922

Mr. John C. Thompson,
217 Deersion St.,
New Haven, Conn

Dear Sir:

In the absence of the Chairman, due to the adjournment sine die of the Congress, I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant.

When Mr. Volstead returns to the city I shall be pleased to bring your letter to his attention along with the others received during his absence.

Very truly yours,

M. K. NORTHAM, MANAGER

TELEPHONES DEARBORN 3428
" 3429

RAILWAY & MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
(NOT INC.)
CARS, LOCOMOTIVES, RAILS, STORAGE
TANKS, MACHINERY
1015 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO

OVERLAND CRANE

October 9, 1922.

ALL QUOTATIONS MADE SUBJECT TO PRIOR DISPOSITION

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that Attorney General Daugherty was so successful with his injunction which put a quietus on the Railroad strikers, I am wondering if it would not be a good idea to issue an injunction against all violaters of every kind and nature of the 18th Amendment.

If this injunction was broad enough, it would put a stop to all importation, as well as all kinds of manufacturing, smuggling, stealing and selling. You know they say "Where there's a will, there's a way". If we really want the 18th Amendment lived up to, I think Attorney General Daugherty could work out an injunction which would have the desired effect.

Yours very truly,

M. K. Northam.

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

DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA

THE AMERICAN LEGION

SAINT PAUL

Cloquet, Minnesota,
October 28th, 1922.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
Granite Falls, Minn.

My Dear Congressmen Volstead:-

On behalf of the Minnesota Department of the American Legion, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for your endeavors in our behalf during the last session of Congress.

You have by your vote in favor of the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Measure and again by your vote to pass the measure over the ~~pocket~~ veto, showing the service men of Minnesota that you are with them heart and soul in this matter.

The American Legion, as you know, feels deeply that the sentiment of the nation is with them in their battle for adjusted compensation, and we believe that in the end this sentiment will prevail.

In Minnesota we are looking forward to a year of unparalled success for our organization. Enthusiasm and pep are at a higher pitch than ever before. Our membership will reach the 50,000 mark during the comming year.

I am sure that all our members will join with me in this expression of thanks and appreciation for your services in their behalf.

Yours very sincerely,

G. L. Barron

Department Commander,
American Legion,
Department of Minnesota.

GVB/AES.

REVEREND LEWIS ARTHUR STARK, D. D.
CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER

Box 945, Gallup, New Mexico,
November 10th. 1922.

Hon. A.J. Volstead,
Granite Falls, Minn.

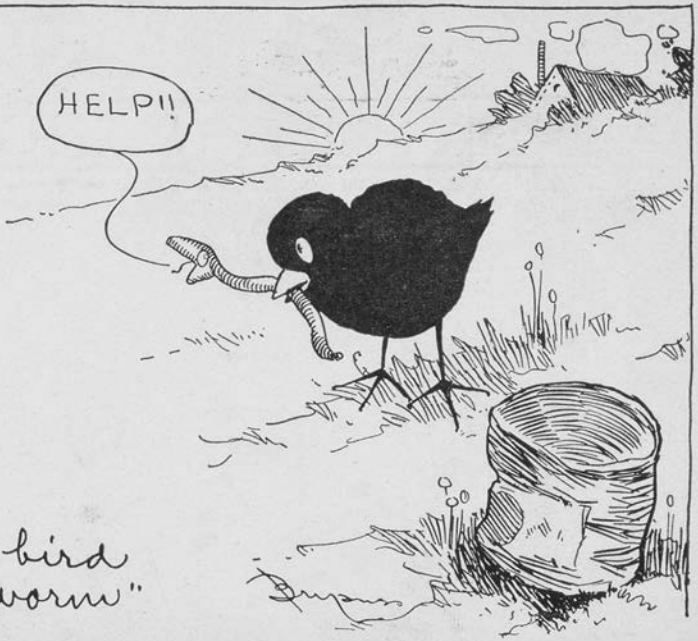
My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I want to express to you my very sincere regret at your defeat last Tuesday. I am sure that I express the sentiment of millions of the best people of the land when I say this.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I am sending to Mr. O.J.Kvale.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Stark.



"The early bird gets the worm"

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POST CARD

THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS ONLY.

Moderation in
Everything even in
Prohibition

Ben Franklin

Congressman
Tolstead
Washington
D. C.

Box 945, Gallup, New Mexico,
November 10th. 1922.

Rev. O. J. Kvale,
Benson, Minn.

My dear Mr. Kvale:-

I have just read in the morning paper the certain confirmation of your election to the United States House of Representatives, instead of the Hon. V.J.Volstead, who has represented your district for so many years with such distinction, both to his district and to the country at large.

I am writing this letter to express both my regret and my indignation at your selfish ambition which has made this possible. You profess to be drier than Mr. Volstead and yet you will have but one voice and one vote- while Mr. Volstead, because of years of service had become the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and hence the watchman of the prohibition forces. You have removed him from this position and in his place have put a "wet". You have been the means of giving more comfort and encouragement to the wet forces than anyone else in this campaign.

If you were in the Congregational Church I am confident that yOu would be unfrocked. And you should be. Judas sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver. You have sold the prohibition cause, with insincere professions of piety on your lips, to the liquor forces. If you have any conscience, which thousands of Christian people at this moment doubt, it should become for you a vertible burning fire. I am confident that almost without exception your action is condemned by the ministers of the land. If ever a man needed to get into sack-cloth and ashes, Mr. O.J. Kvale is that man.

Again, may I express my pity and disgust for the minister who sold his conscience for a place in the United States House of Representatives?

Sincerely yours,

PARIS SHOE STORE and SHOP
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR SHOPPING PLACE IN GALLUP
FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER
Corner Coal Avenue and Third Street Gallup, N. M.

EXCLUSIVE BUT NOT EXPENSIVE
THE STYLE SHOP
OUTFITTERS FOR WOMEN MISSES AND CHILDREN
Corner Coal Avenue at 2nd St. Gallup, N. M.

DE LUXE CLEANERS & TAILORS
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
ONE DAY SERVICE, IF DESIRED
THE HOME OF STORRS-SCHAEFER TAILORED CLOTHES FOR MEN
PHONE 11 PHONE 11

Federal Electric Signs Phone 141 House Wiring
JONES ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Carpets and Rugs Washed and Dried Right on the Floor. Hamilton Beach Method used Exclusively, The Nationally Advertised Way
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McKINLEY COUNTY BANK
"The Old Bank"
Has a Record of Eighteen Years of Conservative and Successful Banking

ELK BARBER SHOP
BEST IN THE SOUTHWEST
5 CHAIRS
Brock & Johnson

LUNCH AT
THE CANDY SHOP
CANDY ICE CREAM

JOB PRINTING
WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH YOUR NEEDS IN PRINTING
Writing Stationery, Announcements
Invitations, Calling Cards
THE GALLUP INDEPENDENT

P. Mlocker Co.
EVERYTHING TO WEAR
IN BETTER MERCHANDISE

GARRINGTON MOTOR CO.
FORD SALES AND SERVICE

INDEPENDENT
GALLUP, N. M.

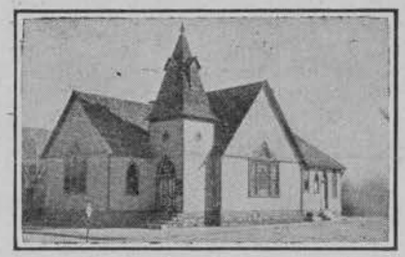
Oct 27, 1922

CHURCH IN CHRIST

(Congregational)

"THE COMMUNITY CHURCH"

"A Job For Everyone and Everyone on the Job."
"Christ first, others second and self last."
Corner Aztec and Second Street Gallup, New Mexico
REV. LEWIS A. STA RK, D. D. Minister
Manse to rear of Church Phone 315
MRS. T. C. POLSON, Organist
Mr. J. L. AMBROSE, Saxaphone Soloist



SUNDAY

Junior Church	9:45 a. m.
Church School	10:00 a. m.
Adult Group	10:00 a. m.
Morning Worship	11:00 a. m.
"Worth While" Service	7:30 p m.

MID-WEEK

Church Night (1st Wed.)	7:30 p. m.
Church School Conference (2nd Wed.)	7:30 p. m.
Mens Club (3rd Wed)	8:00 p. m.
Woman's Circle-Work (1st and 3rd-Thurs)	2:30 p. m.
Woman's Circle-Social (2nd. Thur.)	2:30 p. m.
Woman's Missionary (4th Tues.)	2:30 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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CLERK—Mrs. A. H. DeLong
TREASURER—Mrs. J. M. Boyle
COLLECTOR—Mrs. John C. Spears
AUDITOR—Mr. Palmer Ketner
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EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE—Mr. J. C. Spears, Mrs. Palmer Ketner, Mrs. Nelson Apple, Pastor
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COMMITTEE—Mrs. T. C. Polson, Mrs. A. H. DeLong, Mrs. Frank L. Evans, Church School Supt., Pastor
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE—Mrs. B. W. Carrington, Mr. Chas. L. Redick, Mrs. Wm. E. Cregar, Pastor
MISSION COMMITTEE—Miss Lois Randolph, Mrs. Bert Gholson, Mrs. Sam Wood, Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, Mrs. E. Willmunder

CONGREGATIONALISM

"Men of all creeds and persuasions are welcome in these pews. We accord all the right to their beliefs, and regard it the privilege of all to differ with us. We place less emphasis on the incidental differences which separate men than on the fundamental agreements which unite them. We do not claim to have any monopoly on God and heaven, goodness and truth, and we do not think we are surer of a better world than others of our fellowmen who are following their best light. Our platform is broad and our spirit is tolerant. In our judgment all religions are broken echoes of the true, and who ever does the best he can and makes the most of himself can not go far wrong."

October 29th, 1922

MORNING WORSHIP AT 11 A. M.

"Let all the earth keep silence"
Organ Prelude
Doxology
Invocation
Lord's Prayer (All)
Gloria Patri
Hymn—44
Scripture Lesson—Gen. 1:1-6
John 1:16.
Prayer
Announcements
Offertory
Special Music
Sermon—"God First" Gen. 1:1
Prayer
Hymn—53
Silent Prayers (ALL)
Benediction
"Here endeth our service; let us now live it among our fellows."

"WORTH WHILE" Service 7:30 P. M.

Call to Worship
"EVERYBODY Sing"
"Working, Watching, Praying"
"He is so Precious to Me"
Reel 1—"The Story the Keg Told Me"
Illustrated Scripture Lesson
Prayer Talk
Prayer
Lord's Prayer (ALL)
Reel 2—"The Story the Keg Told Me"
Vocal Solo—Mrs. L. F. Roat
Announcements
Offertory Prayer
Offertory
Reel 3—"The Story the Keg Told Me"
Sermon—"Caesar vs God" Matt 22:21
Piano Benediction (Bowed heads all)
Benediction.

Announcements and Personals

Silent meditation and prayer are essential forerunners of true worship. Wont you come to this service prepared?

I would rather be found with the hypocrites, seeking to find God in His temple on the Sabbath day, than to think myself too good to associate with those for whom Jesus died to save.—Dr. Stark.

There will be a meeting of the Church immediately after the Morning Service.

Tonight's "WORTH WHILE" Service will feature the splendid three reel drama: "The Story the Keg Told Me". Contrary to the impression which the title might convey, this is not a prohibition story. It is a very interesting and instructive fairly-tale of a student of nature, a miser, a key and a dwarf. The landscape scenery is unsurpassed. The pastor will give the sermon of the evening: "Caesar vs. God". Mrs. Roat will give one of her helpful vocal solos. The Scripture Lesson will be illustrated with slides. Bring your friends with you to this "WORTH WHILE" Service!

The Service Club, of which Mrs. A. H. DeLong is President will meet on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Wm. Collins. A very strong program has been prepared and several important matters for discussion will come up. All women of the Church are urged to be present next Tuesday afternoon.

There will be chorus rehearsal Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the home of Mrs. T. C. Polson under the able direction of Mrs. L. F. Roat.

The Women will meet in the parlors of the church for work on Thursday afternoon.

Much of the pastor's time this week will be spent in organizing the county for the Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross which begins November eleventh. This will be the second year that the pastor has been the county chairman.

NEXT Sunday's "WORTH WHILE" Service should command the real attention of everyone in the church. We are to have "The Great Miracle" —a tremendous allegorical presentation of immorality. It is something of a companion picture to "Satan's Scheme" which we had last week. Don't miss it!

The "EVERY MEMBER SOCIAL VISITATION" last Sunday was a real success in every way. Many of the people were expecting their team and the Visitation proved most helpful both to the teams and to thise visited. It is planned to have these Visitations every few weeks.

The three days spent atMcGaffey's the first of the week we feel were most profitable in ever yway. Financially a nice sum was raised to helo the school there get a set of much needed encyclopedias. Spiritually the people are hungry and a large and appreciative audience was present for the religious service on Wednesday evening.

Last Thursday the pastor officiated at the marriage of a young couple from Winslow, Arizona.

One of the most encouraging things that has happened recently was a talk the pastor had with a prominent business man. Of his own volition he said: Dr. Stark, if your church continues to grow you will soon need a new building. And when you do, you can come to me at any time and get a check for a hundred dollars." Needless to say that it is such things that make the life of a pastor so happy.

The pastor is in receipt of a fine letter from Mr. Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. The letter was in answer to one of protest from the pastor regarding the hostile attitude of the theatrical motion picture industry toward the churches. In his reply Mr. Hays admits the situation, but believes that an understanding will be reached that will be satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Hays will no doubt be a most valuable man in his new position as he is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and therefore has the confidence of church people. The pastor will gladly show the correspondence to all who may be interested.

Many in the church have noticed the emphasis we are putting on our Church School program. The school has grown many fold in size and we trust in efficiency and spiritual power. But it every man and woman realized the great importance of training our boys and girls aright, they would put off many things of lesser worth and would be found here every Sunday morning in our Church School. Helen McLeod has expressed our convicitions so well that we are giving her little poem herewith, hoping that it will lead YOU to be with us Next Sunday morning.

I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it on day,
And as my fingers pressed it still
It moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days were past,
The bit of clay was hard at last;
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay
And gently formed it day by day,
And molded with my power and art
A young child's soft and yielding heart.
I came again when years were gone,
It was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress bore,
And I could change him nevermore!

Congregational has always been much interested in education. The passengers of the Mayflower were nearly all graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. They believed in both the educated mind and the warm heart and so along side of the church they built the little red school house. The Plymouth Colony was the first to start the public school system and have it supported by general taxation. They founded the first college in this country—Harvard—and since that time have founded more colleges and universities of first rank than any other denomination irrespective of size. It is only natural, therefore, that Congregationalism is vitally interested in the Sterling-Towner bill. This church has sent several telegrams to her senators and congressman urging them to support the bill. It is only fair to know now the various candidates stand on this issue. According to our best availing information of a non-partisan nature the following are the facts: Senator Jones while professing his sympathy for the bill is largely responsible for its failing of passing thus far. Judge Hanna, a personal friend of Senator Jones and of the same political faith, told a recent Scottish Rite class that in this coming election he would be compelled to vote against Senator Jones for this reason. Mr. Davis, on the other hand, has expressed his sympathy for the bill and given his word that he will do all he can to bring about its passage if he is elected. On the other hand, Mrs. Otero-Warren is associated with a class that would naturally be against the bill; while John Morrow is in sympathy with the bill and has promised to do all in his power to have it enacted into law. Our non-partisan advice is to vote for Stephen B. Davis, Jr. for Senator and John Morrow for Member of Congress!

Dear .....
Come home at
once, Fa[illegible]
wants hi[illegible]rt
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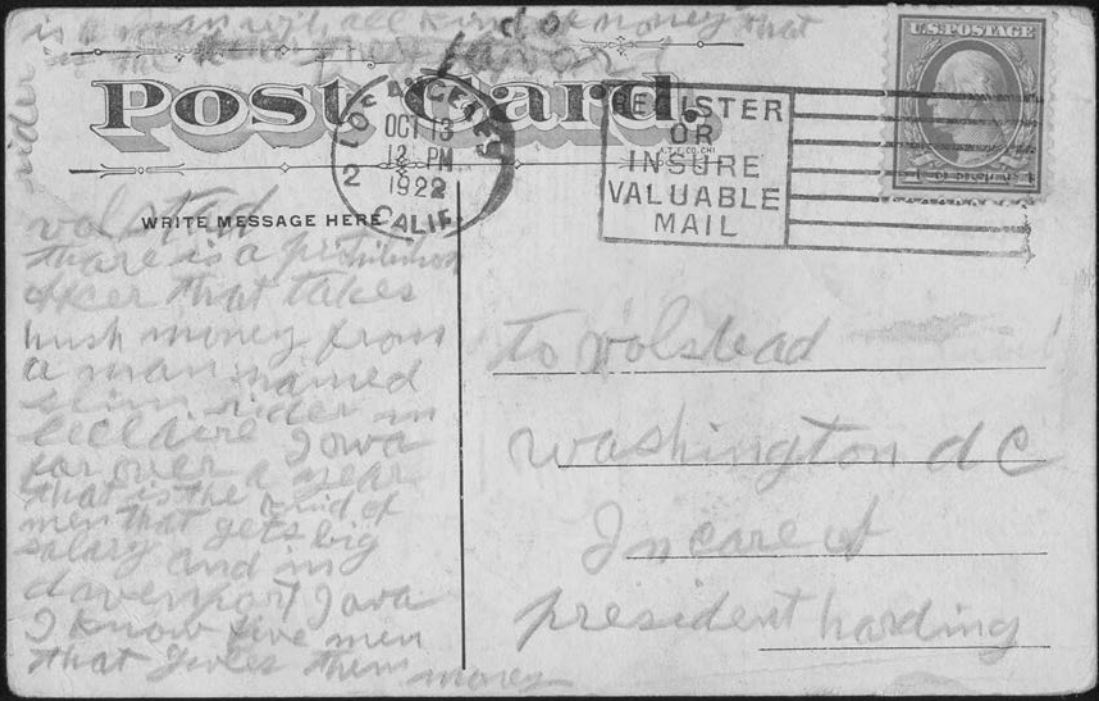
1907 by
R.H. Ch...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WRITE MESSAGE HERE
REGISTER OR INSURE VALUABLE MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
OCT 13 12 PM 1922
CALIF
To Volstead
Washington d c
In care of
president harding

Prohibition days

Old volstead
you aught to
be prosecuted
to make
criminals
out of
people
in this
country
how can
the people
stand for it
to see alla
grafters
prohibition officers
are all grafters
I am giving one
hundred money for
this
year I have all the money I want
I am going to stop bootlegging

Post Card

This side is for the address.

To old volstead

washington dc

In care of president

hardy

Prohibition file

New Castle, Penna.

Nov. 13th, 1922.

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembles, and the United States Government, and the prohibition, wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, Bootleg, War Authorities.

Whereas, I Benson Vaughn a citizen of the United States who resides in New Castle, Pennsylvania., does come forth with his hand and seal, and does demand his legal lawful Domestic Rights to live in the United States of America according to the rules and regulations of laws that govern and control the Domestic Rights of the American People.

For I am deprived of my legal lawful Domestic Rights through a process instituted by the temperance prohibition formalities who are using all their power, influence, and force that can be produced to force wine, strong drink, which is my domestic right from the United States through the temperance.

Prohibition own forms of government and laws by proclaiming and legislating through treachery and treason with the American Government, to force laws for their own special benefit. To force wine, strong drink, God, Bible, and the Church from the United States. Wine and strong drink is a Bible Domestic Right and every family in the United States is entitled to their Bible Domestic Rights. No laws can be instituted in the United States that will prohibit the Bible Rights of the American People.

Two governments have no authority to control the United States. The American Government that elected by a vote of the people is the only Government that has any authority to control the United States. The Prohibition Government was not authorized through any legal process and is a treason against the American Government, against the American People, Against God, against the Bible and is forcing heathenism., and the prohibition Government has no legal authority in the United States, and must be driven out of the United States to give the American Government the authority to have full control of the United States for the interest, benefit, welfare, of the American People.

There is not a man, woman, or child that has any legal lawful Domestic Bible Right to live in the United States.

The Prohibition Cause is a one-sided issue and has been fought on the one-side issue for more than fifty years, and the people never knew what was on the other side of the question. They never had any chance to know for the temperance prohibition motives went beyond the power of the law and control of the government. Their banners and mottoes waved in the breeze. Their swords pierced the heart of the law, and the was forced to surrender and bow to the Temperance Prohibition Cause. The law was forced to submit to every proposition that the Temperance Prohibitions produced, for ratification to force wine, strong drink, from the United States.

Through the Temperance Prohibition, forms of government and law which robs the American Government from having control of wine, strong drink, in the United States. The American People can go to Foreign Nations and procure their Domestic Rights and foreign people who come to the United States cannot procure their Domestic Rights for their Domestic Rights are prohibited by prohibition, forms of government, and law, that prohibits liquor domestic rights, of the people. And by the American Government, not having control over liquor domestic rights renders the American Government powerless to intercede for foreign liquor rights in the United States.

American Vessels can proceed to Foreign Nations and enter their Ports without being molested. Foreign Vessels can sail within the three mile limit, but cannot enter the Ports of the United States without authority from the Prohibition Government. The American Government is powerless to intercede for foreign rights in the United States.

The temperance prohibition formalities would not consider for one instant that wine and strong drink is a domestic article, and every family in the United States is entitled to wine and strong drink for domestic purposes. And millions of people use beer for a domestic right. The law is bound to intercede for the Domestic Rights of the people.

The prohibitions would not consider their own legal, lawful Domestic Rights to live in the United States, how can the prohibitions ever regain their legal, lawful Domestic Rights to live in the United States, after going through what they have went through to prohibit their Domestic Rights to live in the United States.

The temperance prohibition formalties are the sole proprietors and instigators of the prohibition wood alcohol, hoock whisky, bootleg war.
By legislating with the American Government to enforce prohibition laws and to force a prohibition constitution which forms a prohibition government, to force and prohibit wine, strong drink, from the United States contrary to the rules and regulations that govern and control the American Government Rights to intercede for the legal, lawful Domestic Rights of the American People., and of which does rob the American Government of their legal rights to have full power and authority to control the United States for what the American Government was indorsed by a vote of the people to fulfill.

Great and mighty was the Civil War that the Declaration of Independence and a Constitutional Government might rule America, for all time to come.

There is a sense, however, in which the Civil War was the beginning of nationality and equal rights, and a free government in the United States, and the distruction of the mighty cannon as the result of the Civil War.

The national calamity was verified and was specialy devided into prospective states, and star after star was added to the ties of blood and the rights of the states to recede from the Union was destroyed by the power and unanswerable logic of the sword.

Abraham Lincoln the great American Patriot who stood up like the great giant Goliath of old with sword in hand to pierce the open jaws of the mighty conflict who turned not to the right, nor left, but stood firm with sword in hand to pierce the heart of the struggling fool who struggled to destroy the nation's honor.

How does the nation's honor stand to-day? The nation is standing in front of the greatest enemy that the American Government has ever had to deal with, who is using all the force, power, and influence, that can be brought to bear upon the situation to destrly the American Government. The American Governement can pierce the heart of any nation that struggles to destroy the American Government and for the American Government to cope with the present foe, the government is powerless to act.

Whereas, in 1861., eleven states seceded from the Union Colonies and war was declared against the seceded states, and the seceded states were forced back in the folds of the Union Colonies by the unswerving logic power of the sword. And the mighty power of the cannon and a million of lives were sacrificed and three billion of money was spent that the American Government might live forall ages to come.

Now the curtains are rolled back and the great and mighty conflict is at an end. And the pages of history closes over the greatest and most costly event that the nation has ever had to deal with for independence and equal rights. A Constitutional Government, a free nation and liberty and no sooner had the mist evaporated and the sulphurous smoke of the mighty conflict had cleared away from the zenith, and the sun rays came beaming down on a free and independent nation, and scarcely had a year elapsed, when the foundation was started for another campaign ball to roll on its mission work of distruction.

To cause the downfall of the great and mighty conflict that the curtains had closed over for independence and equal rights, and the temperance prohibition party was instituted to start a Campaign Ball to roll on its mission work of destruction, and to cause the downfall of the American Government, and the Ball rolled on for years by the electric motion power of the temperance prohibition party movement.

When its brief career began to cause the American Government to hover over the threshold of H--- and the deep blue sea to force beer, wine, strong drink, out of the United States, to stop a few people from getting drunk and another page will be added to the history of the preliminary of independence and equal rights from the United States. And the distruction of the American Government by the temperance Government element, of the United States, who is using all its power and influence to convince the people of the world that the liquor business is nothing but a sheet of crime, and whould be eliminated from the world to stop a few people from getting drunk.

Their brief history has begun. Their banners and mottoes were waved in the breeze, denoting that the liquor business must evacuate the United States at all hazards, and regardless of consequence and all kinds of schemes for treachery were instituted and the temperance delusion rolled on till in 1870., when it entered in to a proposition with the courts of Crawford County, Pa., to vote on the liquor question and let the majority rule.

The vote was cast and the City of Meadville voted in favor of license and the County outside of the city voted against license. The temperance element asserts, let the majority rule. The Judge granted license in the City of Meadville and refused license in the County, but it did not prove satisfactory to the law.

In about eight months the Judge took up the question of voting on the liquor question and rendered a decision that voteing on the liquor question was illegal, and unconstitutional, and granted license in the County. This decision had no impression on the temperance element and the Temperance Prohibition Mission Ball of delusion rolled on and state after state was reached and liquor elections to vote on the liquor question could be procured, and government and law was forced to submit to the Temperance Prohibition propositions to vote on the liquor question, and let the majority rule.

In 1914 the Temperance Prohibition element entered in to a proposition with the State of Ohio to vote on the liquor question and let the majority rule. The State granted the proposition in November 1914. A general election was held, and liquor or no liquor was the issue of the election and the election proceeded and the vote was cast. The majority vote stood 350 votes in favor of liquor.

This was not satisfactory with the Temperance Prohibition element as it did not go their way. They would not consider their own proposition to let the majority rule. For in less than 65 days after the general election with their delusion principals they proceeded to hold elections in 43 Towns in Ohio. 32 Towns went dry. Treachery and treason knew no bounds. The law could take no action on the second election, for the second election was a legal as the first election and the law was forced to submit to the Temperance Prohibition element.

It makes no difference what peoples opinions are in regard to liquor. Liquor is a domestic article the same as every other article that is used for domestic purposes. People will get drunk on liquor as long as anything grows that liquor can be made out of.

Liquor is a very inconvenient proposition. People will get drunk on liquor. That is no reason why liquor should be eliminated from the country to prohibit the rights of the people from the use of liquor who do not use it for illegal purposes.

There is no harm in beer! Millions of people use beer for a legal Beverage purpose for which they have a perfect right to use. The law is bound to furnish the people with their Domestic Rights. Liquor has a legal right to exist under the authority and control of the American Government and every family in the United States is entitled to liquor for a domestic purpose, and no law can be made in the United States that will interfere with the Domestic Rights of the people. There is no class of people that has any legal authority to proclaim, nor legislate, to make, laws, to prohibit the legal rights ofthe people.

Wine and strong drink has been proclaimed against for more than 200 years by the Church formalties, who have developed the hallucination delusion, that wine and strong drink is nothing but a sheet of crime, and is destroying the world and should be eliminated from the world and prohibited.

The prohibition law that is in force to prohibit wine and strong drink prohibits the American Government from having any control over wine and strong drink. It prohibits the American Government from interceding for the Domestic Rights of the People.

The Temperance Prohibition element would not consider for one instant that wine and strong drink is a domestic article and every family in the United States is entitled to wine and strong drink for a domestic right.

Every man that went to the polls to vote against liquor voted against his own legal, lawful Domestic Right to live in the United States, and the majority vote is against liquor. Then the law affirms the majority vote that would furnish his legal, lawful Domestic Right to live in the United States.

How could a man ever regain his legal domestic right? When a man goes to the polls to vote for liquor he is voting for his legal, lawful Domestic Right to live in the United States. Then he would have a legal authority to pursue after his legal right to live in the United States.

When a man votes against liquor he would have no legal authority to pursue after his domestic right. Save the Country and the American Government actions of men are, in a large sense superfluous. It is urged that men if left free from their restraints would observe that equities of conduct that the laws are assumed to compel such contentions. Every conceivable drocity seems to have been perpetrated in the excitement of the times in an illustration of the fact that there is something radical with humanity.

The fact is that the hundreds of years of experience has demonstrated that men need to be restrained by force stronger than themselves. Upon this fact government is hypothicated. Can the human race be convinced that there is nothing that will convince the Human Race but force of the strong power of the law? and the law should have full power and control. And when the power of the law ceases to become a virtue, then the horror of war will have to be resorted to as a convincing power.

Can the prohibitions be convinced that they are destroying their Bible? destroying the authority of God? and of Christ? and destroying the Church?

There is something radically, seriously wrong with the prohibition cause when nothing can be said nor dome to assertion its cause. Why did Great Britain sent a protest to the American Government to restrain the government from issueing passports to Americans going to England to preach prohibition.

February 20th, 1919., the government of Great Britain had protested to the United States department against passports being given to any American who desired to preach prohibition in England.

What is High School education? if it wont teach reason, judgement and commonsense. Then it is a menace to the United States Government. Temperance Prohibition business is insanity. They would not be convinced that they were destroying their Government and the Bible. Their hallucination delusions, sentiment is beyond their judgement and commonsense in trying to eliminate wine and strong drink from the Country. They would not consider their Bible that gives the people the right of wine and strong drink for the benefit of the people.

The prohibitions have taken the liquor buisness in their own hands and forcing it out of the country through their own forms of government. And law prohibition has no legal authority to exist in the United States. They have robbed the American Government of their power to control. Prohibition is a vertical mockery. The government is powerless to cope with the prohibition mockery.

The American Government was elected by a vote of the People to have full authority to control United States according to the rules and regulations of a constitution that was adopted, ratified and put in force in 1778, by a most able men of the times, and this constitution is one of the most beneficial forms of government that was ever designed by the wisdom of man and was put in force for the benefit of the American People.

And if the American People wont use their educational resources to assist the government in assuming and controling the country, for the benefit of the people, but they will use all their power to influence drastic treachery, dogmatized principals, hallucination, delusion, sentiment, to destroy the government. Then expect the government to control the country for the benefit of the people and intercede for the rights of the American People.

The Temperance Prohibition Ball of destruction rolled on and the United States entered the Worlds War and no sooner had American entered the was when the prohibitions demanded from President Wilson, wartime prohibition President Wilson granted wartime prohibition to last till the war was over. The war was over November 11th, 1918. What was wartime prohibition demanded for? Destruction is the only cause that be assigned. A new mode was discovered and taken up by the prohibitions to continue war against wine, beer strong drink and new forms for prohibitions enforements.

Measures were molded into shape and introduced in the House, June 27th 1919., and was passed there July 22nd, by 287 to 100. It passed the Senate with amendments September 5th, In final form the Conference Bill passed the Senate October 8th and the House October 11th, by 230 to 69 votes. President Wilson vetoed the Bill, October 27th, holding that wartime prohibition was no longer necessary. The House at once repassed the Bill, 170 to 55 votes. The Senate also overrode the veto October 28th, by a vote of 65 to 200 votes.

Now the prohibitions of the United States has the American Government under control and has forced the United States to swerve over the threshold of H--- and the deep blue sea, and has forced the American Government out of having full control of America. And has forced the American Government to finance the prohibition cause and to force wine, strong drink to be and article of the past, to drive the domestic rights of the People out of the United States. And to force God out of Paradise, Christ out of Heaven. Then the prohibitions will have full authority to control Heaven and United States.

The Bible being the greatest resource in the world for wine, and strong drink. The prohibitions control the situation. The prohibition cause has been ratified by the American Government and 36 States. And by the American Government and 36 States ratifying the prohibition cause, destroys the Bible. The Bible no longer has any authority in the United States.

The war was over November 11th, 1918. The Senate ratifying the prohibition measure October 28th 1919. The war was over a year before the prohibitions got their wartime measure in shape. On what grounds did the prohibitions continue their wartime prohibition? for there was no war to continue their war measure, they continued their measure to suit themselves.

It was continued as a wartime act the prohibitions were laboring under the hallucination, delusion that beer, wine and strong drink must evacuate the country. They considered that instituting an inforcement measure to force wine and strong drink out of the United States a legal process.

The Bible is the greatest resource there is in the world to grant to the people the right to wine and strong drink. Through the through church authorities millions of Bibles are being sent all over the world and giving the people the right to wine and strong drink. By the prohibition instirution and enforcement measure to legally force wine and strong drink from the country legally affirms the eliminating of the Bible from the United States.

The liquor people have been fighting for their liquor for fifty years for which they had a perfect right to do, and they have been fighting for their rights under the shadow of the Temperance Prohibitionism. When rights is proclaimed against, through treachery and treason the shadow of treason for the prohibition enforcement measures is nothing but treason. They are not violating no law.

Beer, wine and strong drink has a right to exist. Temperance Prohibition treachery and treason has no legal right to exist and investigation of the Temperance Prohibition cause has been appealed for through the government for more than twelve years. The government was powerless to take any action therefore the liquor element was forced to proclaim for their rights under the shadow of Temperance Prohibition. No legal proceedings could be instituted against the Temperance Prohibition cause to assertion its rights. The advertising for sale of the United States in a foreign nation has been anticipated for ten years to over-throw the Temperance Prohibition Cause.

To give the American Government the authority to have full power to control the United States, to advertise the sale of the United States in a foreign nation is the only source that can be instituted to force a settlement with the American Government, and the prohibition wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg, war. Then the prohibition wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg, and war can be dumped in the sea and the American Government will take charge and will full authority to control the United States. And the Bible and the Churches will go with the prohibition wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg, and war into the sea.

The Gospel of the Bible is no longer preached in the church. The prohibition wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg and war is the only gospel that is preached in the churches.

God is the Auther of wine and strong drink. God is a curse. He is a demon. Rum fiend for being the author of wine and strong drink. In the Bible, Christ is a demon, rum fiend for using Noah's wine for the Lord's Supper.

And 360 gallons of water put into wine for an example for the people to make merry at a marriage feast. God is the Author of the Bible. God is that Author of wine and strong drink in the Bible. God is the Author of the Churche through the Bible. Wine and strong drink has the same right in the United States as the Church has.

The Bible has been freely given by the church authorities to every guest room in every hotel in the United States. The Bible is the greatest authority for the rights to wine and strong drink there is in the world. It is a gift from God. Wine and strong drink in the Bible is just as much a part of the Bible as any other part of the Bible. The Bible rights to wine and strong drink was forced in everyhotel in the United States by church authorities. Prohibition after the Bible rights to wine and strong drink has been brought, given, distributed in every guest room in every hotel in the land. And then if any of the guest in the hotel was found with any wine and strong drink in their rooms then they would be arrested, fined and put in prison, and the Proprietor of the Hotels would be arrested, and fined. After their Bible, wine and strong drink rights had been forced on them which process does destroy the Bible.

Get out of the prohibition business or burn the Bible! The church business is the biggest curse to the American Government that the Government has ever had to deal with. The American Government can go after any nation on the Globe and put them out of business. The American Government is powerless to cope with the prohibition church business. This prohibition church business is the biggest curse to the cause of God there is in the world for they are determined to drive the Bible our of existence. The Volstead Act is no law, nor can it be affirmed by the prohibitions not the American Government. It will not stand an investigation. The American Government. No authority to intercede for the prohibition cause.

Prohibition is no part of the American Government for it is contrary to the rules and regulations that govern and control the American Government. In running and controling the United States the American Government authority is to manufacture and control liquor for a domestic right. Prohibition is no Federal Government, nor the Federal Government has no authority to appoint prohibition officers.

Prohibition is a government of itselfrunning, controling, and looking after the prohibition business. The American Government has nothing to do with prohibition business.

Temperance Prohibition has no authority in the United States. It has the country destroyed. The Bible has no longer any authority in the United States. It is driven out by prohibition. A country without a Bible is a heathen nation. God established a law in the Bible to protect and to prohibit the destruction of the Bible, through Noah the Father of the Human Race.

Noah made wine and strong drink and was drunken on the wine. The second Son of Noah was a temperance advocator. He found fault with the effects of wine and strong drink and went to his two brothers and made complaint. And the two brothers protected their father by covering him with a cloak.

Noah rose from his wine, and what the temperance advocator had done unto him, what does Noah do but curses the temperance advocator for finding fault with the effects of wine and strong drink. Ham was the father of Cannon. And Cannon was the son of Ham was made servant for the two brothers who protected their father while under the influence of wine and strong drink. And Cannon was cursed and a servant of servants shall he be unto his Bfethern. And God Blessed Jepheth and Shem and they dwelt in tents together. And Cannon shall be their servant. And Ham's descendants were forced to bear the burden of their father for finding fault with the effects of wine and strong drink.

This is a law that God revealed to the people to protect the Bible and wine and strong drink from being interfered with. For wine and strong drink is as much a part of the Bible as any other part of the Bible. Wine and strong drink is a Bible right, a church right. Christ used Noah's wine and strong rdink for the Lords Supper andturned 360 gallons of water into wine to make merry at a Marriage Feast.

The Temperance Prohibition element will have to produce their authority for legislating to enforce laws, to force wine and strong drink, God, Christ, the Bible and the churches out of the United States. The liquor element is fighting for their legal, lawful, honorable, Domestic Bible Rights, and they are not violating any law. The Temperance Prohibition church element are not fighting for any class of peoples rights, nor legal lawful, honorable, Domestic Rights and have been proclaiming against wine and strong drink for fifty years. And violated the laws of God, and laws of the country to destroy the cause of God, the Bible and the Church. And the Bible no longer has any authority in the United States.

The prohibitions have a loss to the American Government of a Billion and a half of money to force wine and strong drink the Bible nay the churche The Bible and the churches no longer will be necessary. They will be confiscated and sold to make up the loss to the American Government for revenue and financing the prohibition cause.

Two governments has no authority to control the United States. The prohibition government is an imposter government and must be driven out of the United States to give the American Government the authority to have full power and authrity to control the United States. The only resource that be instituted to oust the Prohibition Government from the United States will be to proceed to a foreign nation and advertise the United States for sale. Then the ProhibitionGovernment can be cast overboard into the sea. Then the American Government will have full control of the United States and every Bible in the Hotels in the United States will be ordered to be cast into the furnace.

but get the liquor out of the country was the motto at all hazards treachery and treason knew no bounds.

The American Government was elected by a vote of the people for to run and control the United States for the interest, benefit and welfare of the American People. Two governments have no right to exist in the United States. The prohibition governments is a treason government and has no authority to exist and legal proceedings should be taken against the prohibition government to assertain its valid in controlling the liquor business, for the American Government is the only Government that has any authority to control the liquor business. The prohibition government is an imposter government and has no authority to control liquor and has no authority to interfere with the American Government in controlling the liquor business.

The prohibition consitution is a document and a H--- of a document to control liquor with. The preachers will drive God out of Paradise and Christ out of Heaven and the American Government out of controlling America, and call it running a country on a Christain religious standpoint reform.

There is not a man, woman or child that has any legal lawful domestic right to live in the United States, neither is there any government in the United States that can intercede for the domestic rights, for the American People. The American Government is overthrown and cannot intercede for the rights of the people. The American Government is overthrown by the prohibition forms of laws that have forced the Amercan Government out of control of the rights of the people. The volstead act is no law and is insanity and heathenism.

The prohibition Government was not authorized through any legal process and no right to exist in the United States, and must be driven out by loyal citizens of the United States.

To give the American Government the authority to have full control of the United States for the interest, benefit and welfare of the America People, wine and strong drink is a Bible domestic right and a gift from God and has a right to be retained as such.

There is people that will get drunk on wine and strong drink. That is no reason why wine and strong drink should be prohibitioned from the people that don't drink and make bad use of it, a bit more than money should be prohibitioned to stop people from stealing, robbing and murdering for money.

The prohibitioners claim they don't take the Bible in putting the wine and strong drink out of the country. It don't make any difference what they take. It is what they are doing that will be considered. A class of people that will not consider their Bible and deny their God and Christ and force wine and strong drink that exists in the Bible out of the country to stop a few people from getting drunk when God did not condemn Noah for getting drunk, is a heathen class of people.

Foreign Nations are selling liquor through a legal process of law in their country and have a right to sell liquor to any person that wants to buy it. It makes no difference to whom they sell to nor where it goes to. Foreign Nations have nothing to do with prohibition in America, and for Prohibition to protest, interfere, or to restrain Foreign Nations from selling liquor to American People is heathenism.

There is not a soldier that was sent from the United States to fight in the Worlds War to protect and defend the United States Government and returned to the United States to live in, that returned to a country that cannot give them their legal lawful domestic right to live in. The United States Government is powerless to intercede for their domestic rights for their domestic rights has been confiscated by the prohibition enforcement measure and affirmed by the eighteen amendments to the constitution.

There is two sides to this great and mighty prohibition conflict; One side is to prohibit wine and strong drink from the United States and the world, and to prohibit the authority of God, and to prohibit the rights of the Bible, and prohibition is to indict, to restrain, or forbid, cut off from the spiritual service of the church, and to influence the church members to deny their Bible, to stop a few people from getting drunk. The other side of the prohibition conflict is to honor, and respect the American Governent, and to give the American Government the honorable authority to have full control of the United States. To give the American people their leal lawful domestic rights to live in the United States and to give the American people their wine and strong drink rights through the authority of the Bible, which is a gift from God.

And to protect the church and to respect Christ for turning water into wine for an example for the people to make wine for the benefit of the people, and to show that wine and strong drink has a right to be retained by the people. Noah made wine and was drunk on the wine that be made and was not condemned.But Ham the fault finder of the effects of wine the temperance advocator was condemned.

The prohibition business is a vertical mockery, It mocks the American Goverment, mocks the government, mocks the domestic rights ofthe American people, and mocks the Foreign Nations, mocks commerce, mocks God, mocks the Bible, mocks the church, mokes Christianity and religion. Forfeit the prohibition, or forfeit the Bible.

The temperance prohibition cause has been in force for more than fifty years and no investigation could be instituted through the American Government to assertain its cause. The prohibitions have never produced any legal lawful logical cause of forcing liquor out of the United States.

As no investigation can be stated through the American Government time has arrived for to start an investigation to assertain the vality of the power cause, to show why and give cause for the prohibition proposes to do with the country, God, Bible and the Church.

It will be necessary to start the brewerys to manufacture standard beer to from and investigation against the probitioners. The prohibition constitution is no legal process and is no resembelance of a part of the government. It was molded into shape for a prohibition constitution to force liquor out of there country and has no bearings as a member of the American Constitution., for it is contrary to all other members, articles sections of American Constitution, and is no other than a prhibition consitution to force liquor out of the Unit-d States and will not be considered for any other purpose.

Through the prohibition enforcement laws the Bible no longer has any authority in the United States. The Bible gives the rights to wine and strong drink from the 9th Chapter of Genesis to the Revelations.

God is the Author of the Bible. The Bible is the Author of wine and srtong drink that exists in the Bible. Churches exist through the authority of God, and the Bible. Wine and strong drink has the same right in the United States as the church has for they both derive their authority from the same source.

Millions of Bibles are being sent all over the world and every person that receives a Bible receives the right to wine and strong drink through the church formalties.

Every person in the United States that purchases a Bible purchases wine and strong drink that exists in the Bible frm the church authority Every family in the United States that purchases a Bible purchases the right to wine and strong drink that is found in the Bible from the church authorities.

God and Bible and the church are driven out of the United States b the prohibitions forcing wine and strong drink out of the Unit-d States, by a vote of the people. And the vote of the people affirmed by the law and the 18 amendments to the counstitutionn and by the volstead measure and by the 18 amendments of the constutions being ratified by 36 states, prohibits the Bible, church and the authority of God, and Christ, out of the United States.

In 1914 the temperance element instituted a law to prohibit the advertising of liquor in the press. The Bible being the greatest resource for advertising. Wine and strong drink that exists in the Bible does prohibit the publishing of the Bible in the Unitd States. Wine and strong drink that is retained ~~the Bible~~ in the Bible is as much a part of the Bible as any other part of the Bible. Wine and strong dring that exists in the Bible is a gift from God.

What is the Bible? and what is the Bible for? 2348 years before Christ, Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham and Jepheth. These are the three sons of Noah and of them was the whole earth overspread.

And Noah began to be an husbandman and he planted a vineyard and he drank of the wine and was drunken. And he was uncovered within his ten and Ham the father of Canaan saw the nakedness of his father and told his two Brethern without. Now Ham the father os Canaan was a temperance advocator and found fault and complained to his two brethern without. And Shem and Jepheth took a garment and laid it upon both their shoulders and went backwards and covered the nakedness of their father. And their faces were backward and they saw not their fathers nakedness and Noah awoke from his wine and knew what his younger son the temperance advocator had done unto him.

And he said cursed be Canann. A servant of servants shall he be unto his brothers. And he said Blessed be the Lord God of Shem and, Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Jepheth and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.

Why was the temperance advocator cursed for finding fault with the efect of wine? if drunkedness was a crime in the sight of God. Why was Noah not cursed in place of Ham? the temperance advocator.

By Ham being cursed as a temperance advocator for finding fault with the efects of wine is the starting point of the cursing of the human race of the world.

Shem and Jepheth who protected their father while under the influence of wine refers to Exodus-20-12-Who honored thy father so that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee and Galations-6-1-Brethern is a man be overtook in a fault by which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness considering thyself lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one anothers burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ.

Ham finds fault, so Ham the fault finder, the temperance advocator refers to Deut.-27-18-Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander out of the way, and all the people shall say amen. And Ham was cursed on the left hand of God.

And Matthews- 25-41-Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand of God depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels.

Noah left the Ark and made wine and was drunken 2348 years B. C. God is the Author of intoxicating wine in the Bible, 4270 years ago and on what grounds can the preachers condemn wine?

Wine ussd by Abraham and Melchizedek, Genesis-14-18- And Melchizedek King of Salem brought fourth bread and wine and he was the Priest of the Most High God. 1920 years B. C. employed in offering Exodus-29-40-With the fourth part of an hin

1491 years B. C. employed in offerings: Lev.-23-13-And offering made by fire unto the Lord, for a deink offering thereof shall be of wine the fourth part of him.

1491 years B. C. employed in offerings: Num.-15-5-And the fourth part of wine for a drink offering shall thou prepare with the burnt offering or sacrafice.

1490 years B. C. its lawful use: Judges-9-13-And the wine said unto them should I leave my wine which cheerth God and Man?

1206 years B. C. its lawful use: Judges-19-19-The inn yet there is both straw and provender for our asses and there is bread and wine also for me and for the handmaid and for the youngman which is with thy servant. There is no want for any thing only lodge in the street.

1406 years B. C. its lawful use: Proverbs-31-6-Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish and wine unto should you give to those that be of heavy heart. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more.

700 years B. C. its lawful use: Eccl.-10-19-A feast for laughter and wine maketh meery, but money answerth all things.

677 years B. C. Palms-104-15-Wine maketh glad the heart of man. Isa.-25-6-And in the mountain shall the Lord of Hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things full of marrow of wine on the less will refined.

712 years B. C. Noahs wine used for the Lords Supper: Matthew-26-29.

Timothy-5-23- use of wine for the stomachs sake.

1451 B C Deut.-14-26-And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink, or for whatsoever thy soul desireth.

~~1451 years B. C.~~ Matthews-9-17-Neither do men put new wine into old bottles else the bottles break and the wine runneth out and the bottles perish. But they put new wine into new Bottles and both are preserved.

Jer.-35-2-Go into the house of the Rechabites and speak unto them and bring them into the house of the Lord into one of the chambers and give them wine to drink.

St. Luke-5-37-And no man putteth new wine into old bottles else the new wine will burst the bottles and be spilled and the bottles shall perish.

38-But new wine must be put in new bottles and both are preserved.

39-No man also having drunk old wine straightway desireth new for he saith the old is better.

Mark-2-22-And no man putteth new wine into old bottles else the new wine doth burst the bottles and the wine is spilled and the bottles will be mashed, but new will be put in new bottles.

Water turned into wine by Christ. John-2-Chapter.

What is the prohibition church formalties going to do with their Bible when they get wine and strong drink driven out of the United States? In the 9th Chapter of Genesises will be found where Ham the temperance advocator was cursed for finding fault with the effect of wine. More than 4200 years ago God cursed Ham for finding and condemning the effect of wine, for warning to the Bible people not to interfere with wine and strong drink. God certainly intended that wine and strong drink should be retained for Bible and all other purposes necessary and a strict warning was given that wine must not be proclaimed against for Christ used wine for the Lords Supper and was used in the churches for a dring offering unto the Lord.

Christ turned water into wine for a marriage, John 2nd., And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee and the Mother of Jesus was there and both Jesus was called and his deciples to the Marriage. And when they had wanted wine the mother of Jesus saith unto him. They have no wine. And there were set there six water pots of stone containing two or three firkins of apiece. Jesus saith unto them fill the water pots with water and they filled them up to the brim. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine he saith unto him at the Beginning. Doth set forth good wine and when men have well drank that which is worse, but thou hast kept the good wine until now.

America has been living on temperance, prohibition, wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg, wine about long enough. Christ's good old fashion must be established in the United States for the interest and welfare of the American People. The liquor element is the only Christain, religious people in the United States. They are proclaiming for their Bible rights. Wine and strong drink is a Bible right while the prohibition church element are proclaiming against the Bible rights of the Liquor People as well as their own Bible Rights. This prohibition business is the biggest hoax that was ever forced on the Human Race and what the prohobitions motive is in forcing wine and strong drink out of the country is beyond the depths of the Human Race to fathom.

God is the Author os the Bible, wine and strong drink. Now what is to be done withthe Bible? The Bible no longer has any authority to exist for it has been driven out of the country by a vote of the people. And the vote of the people affirmed bythe law and by the prohibitions proclaiming and legislating to enforce laws to drive wine and strong drink out of the United States. And they have instituted enforcement laws to prohibit wine and strong drink from being used according to Bible Rights.

A prohibition constitution was molded into shape by the prohibition element to force wine and strong deink out of the United States and was presented to the American Government to be ratified and was adopted and ratified by 36 states and the American Government. And by the 36 states and the American Government adopting and ratifying the Prohibition Constitution to force wine and strong drink from the United States does affirm the overthrow of the Bible and the authority of the American Government.

There is a great demand for wine and strong drink in the United States and if the American Government will not manufacture wine and strong drink to comply with the demand for wine and strong drink, then there is no law. If there is a law the American Government would comply with the law and manufacture wine and strong drink to comply with the demand.

The prohibitions are responsible for all the crime that has been committed by wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg. Business that has been forced on the United States by prohibitions forcing wine and strong drink out of the United States. To destroy the Bible and call it reform. Running a country on a Christain religious standpoint.

The liquor element is the only Christain religious Bible people there is in the United States. They don't believe in destroying the Bible, Destroying the authority of God when God is the Author of the Bible. They do believe in protecting wine and strong drink for Bible Christain religious rights. While on the prohibition side they don't consider the Bible. They will destroy the authority of God, destroy the church and turn God down as a demon, rum fiend for being the Author of wine and strong drink, and deny Christ for turning water into wine for an example for to make merry at a marriage. And for an example for the people to make wine and strong drink. Prohibition is insanity, heathenism.

The prohibition enforcement measure is the biggest hoax that was ever forced on the American People with the prohibition constitution included. When United States entered the Worlds War the prohibitions demanded wartime prohibition from President Wilson. The President granted wartime prohibition to last till the war was over. The war was over November 11th 1918 Wartime prohibition no longer existed. What was wartime prohibition demanded for? It was demanded for a hoax. The big hoax was indorsed by the House and Senate.

President Wilson declared the big hoax no longer necessary. The prohibitions proceeded to mold their big hoax to prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the manufacture production use and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes. And to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific researches. And in the development of full dye and other lawful industries now the big hoax has been a stumbling black for three years. And the prohibitions have never made any effort to manufacture liquor according to the big hoax, for lawful industries. If the prohibitions had manufactured liquoraccording to the big hoax for lawful industries there would of been plenty of liquor in the United States, and it would not been necessary for bootleg business to exist.

The government not manufacturing liquor for the rights of the people and the prohibitions not manufacturing liquor according to the big hoax for prohibition lawful industries. The people have a right to manufacture liquor for lawful industries when the manufacture of liquor for lawful industires was indorsed by the House and Senate.

To regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research, and in the development of fuel dye and other lawful industries. To provide for the enforcement of war prohibition hoax upsets the whole business.

War prohibition act used in this act shall mean provisions of any act, or acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the determining of demobilization. The date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

When is the prohibitions going to give the President of the United States the opportunity to call off wartime prohibition and to demobilize of the wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootger and war?

The prohibition act was based on wartime prohibition and was indorsed by the Senate, October 28th, 1919 and the war was over November 11th 1918. The war was over a year before the act could be declared. A war prohibition act. War did not exist. There was no war to base the war prohibition act on. War would certainly, would have to exist to base the war prohibition act on and theact would be a blank. The House and Senate indorsed a blank so far as law is concerned and is no law. The prohibition constitition is no law and is no part of the American Constitution, nor can it be considered a part for it is contrary to all other articles and sections and amendments to the American Government.

The Prohibition Constitution is a constitution to force liquor out of the country contrary to the American Constitution and it is controlled by the prohibition constitution, and was indorsed by 36 states for a prohibition constitution. There is two governments in the United States. A Prohibition Government and a American Government. The Prohibition Government was not instituted through any legal authority. The American Government was elected by a vote of the people to control America for the interest and welfare of the American People. The Prohibition Government is destroying the interest and welfare of the American People. The prohibitions are controling the country., through their own dogmatizing principals.

Liquor and insanity has increased in some sections more than 100 per cent since the Volstead Ace, because the law and hospitles are crowded with hooch, whisky patients forced on the country by prohibitionism. What does the prohibitions propose to do with the United States? Prohibitions are gaining nothing. Liquor is manufactured in foreign nations and will be shipped in the United States. Ameridans people that purchase liquor in foreign nations have a right to ship liquor in the United States. Liquor has just as good a right to exist in the United States as tea and coffee, the Bible, the churches have and cannot be prohibitioned. The prohibitions are prohibiting liquor through their own forms of government andlaw, and it is their place to finance their own cause. They have no authority to call on the American Government for finiancial support. For it is not an American Government affair.

An investigation of the proceedings translated by the prohibition in forcing liquor out of the United States would show that the prohibition cause was no law. But nevertheless the American Government is forced to use a process to keep up the force and power of the law.

The prohibition constitution was molded into shape for a prohibition constitution to force liquor out of the United States. It is not a part of the American Government, nor can it have any connection to the American Government. The American Government has no authority to take any part with the prohibitions, to force liquor out of the United States. There is a great demand for liquor and the American Government is bound to intercede for the rights of the people. Liquor is natures resource given to the world by natures God and has a right to exist for the benefit of the people.

Ever since liquor was firsr manufactured in the United States by the American Government, and imported and exported from the United States it was for a legal, lawful domestic purpose and lawful industries, and was never manufactured for any other purpose.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment Article 18

First after one year from the ratification of this Article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the importation, thereof, into or the exportation, thereof, from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction, thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Second The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Third this Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states. As provided in the constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The liquor prohibition amendment is no part of the American Constitution, nor can it be considered a part for it is contrary to all other articles and sections of the American Constitution. The American Government has no authority to intercede with the prohibitions to drive liquor out of the country on the account of the prohibitions having a constitution hanging on the tail end of the American Government to prohibit the American Government from manufacturing liquor for lawful and domestic rights. When the American Government ratified the prohibition cause the government ratified an illegal process forced on the nation by the prohibitions through treachery and treason.

The prohibitions have no authority to control liquor. It is the American Governments place to have full power and authority to control the manufactureing of liquor and its transportation in and out of the United States. Liquor was never manufactured or shipped in and out of the United States for intoxicating beverage purposes. Liquor always was manufactured in the United States for no other purposes, and not for intoxicating beverage purposes.

The prohibitions have never produced any legal, lawful, logical cause for forcing liquor out of the United States.

There is a great demand for wine and strong drink. Wine and strong drink has a legal right to exist in the United States under the authority and control of the American Government. People will get drunk on wine and strong drink. People will get drunk as long as there is anything grows that can be made that will produce liquor out of and there is no laws that can be made that will stop people fron getting drunk. America has well defined laws to pursue after defaulters. If the prohibition cause is all right why don't the prohibitions produce an argument to show that liquor should be eliminated from the country, and if no argument can be produced to show that wineand strong drink should be eliminated from the United States then the prohibition cause is a hoax, and the Volstead Act is no law, and there is nothing in the Volstead Act to violate the American Government not manufacturing liquor. There is no liquor for the American Government to control.

Be taken away from the man that votes for liquor. He has a right to pursue after his liquor rights through law but the law is powerless to act.

The national prohibition act is to rediculous to be considered. When the United States entered the Worlds War the prohibitions entered into a proposition with the President of the United States for wartime prohibition to satisfy the gratification of the prohibitions for wartime prohibition. The President granted the proposition for a wartime prohibition to last till the war was over and wartime prohibition no longer existed.

Prohibition had no power, no legal force and was not controlled under any authority of the law. Prohibition was illegal. Wartime prohibition was not granted under any authority of the law and was an illegal process. The prohibitions proceeded to draw up and mold their spurious document called the 18th Amendment to the Constitution which has no resemblance of an amendment to the constitution and is only a constitution of itself. For it has no bearing on the American Constitution. And then started to mold their spurious document known as the prohibition enforcement measure which was introduced in the House, June 27th 1919., and was passed there July 23rd. It passed the Senate with amendments September 5th in final form. The Conference Bill passed the Senate October 8th and the House October 19th. President Wilson vetoed the Bill October 27th 1919., holding that wartime prohibition was no longer necessary. The House at once repassed the Bill. The Senate also over rode the veto October 28th. The war was over November 11th 1918.

The prohibitions closed their conference with the House and Senate a year after the war was over. There was no war to continue the prohibition enforcement measure on. It was necessary that war should exist to continue wartime prohibition on. They saw that they would have to transfer the world war over to the prohibition, wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg and war. That war should exist, that wartime prohibitions continue..On what grounds could the prohibition continue wartime prohibition? when the President granted wartime prohibition to last till the war was over. The war was over and wartime prohibition was atan end. Wartime prohibition was over a year be fore it was endorsed by the Senate. There was no war to continue wartime prohibition on.

On what grounds did the prohibitionx demand wartime prohibition on? On grounds of destroying the American Government and the nation. Wartime prohibition had no legal power no force no cause for action, but nevertheles the wartime prohibition ball rolled on and the wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, bootleg and war was in full force and all the wood alsohol, hooch, whiskt, bootleg and war prisoners that were captured was brought into court, convicted and fined, sent to prison for fighting for their rights.

The prohibition act to regulate the manufacture production use and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes and to insure an ample (a large and abundant) supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries and which would include Domestic Rights.

This prohibition war is the first war that was ever heard of where prisoners were captured and not incarcerated in prison and fed on bones that dogs would'nt eat.

And the prohibition ball of destruction rolled on to cause the downfall of the American Government. And the deaths that have occurred through wood alcohol, hooch, whisky, and many other causes produced by the prohibition cause in forcing liquor out of the United States. To stop a few people from getting drunk is appalling and is beyond the depths of the intelligence of the Human Race to fathom.

The Bible is the greatest resource in the world for the establishing of wine and strong drink. Beginning with Noah the father of the Human Race who made wine and was drunken and his son Ham was a temperance advocator, and found fault with the effects of wine and went to his two Brethern without and made complaint to the world before his two Brethers of the effects of wine. And the two Brethern took a garment and covered the effects of wine and Noah arose from his wine and knew what his younger son had done. And Ham was the father of Cannon. Ham was a temperance advocator. Cannon was a descendant from Ham. The temperance advocator finding fault with the effect of wine was cursed. The Bible People that find fault with the effect of wine are temperance advocator descendants from Ham. They were cursed as Cannon was cursed as a temperance advocator of Ham. The cursing of the Human Race begins with Ham the temperance advocator for finding fault with the effects of wine.

The temperance law is the first law given in the Bible to prohibit the people from interfering with the effect of wine. God revealed this law to the people more than 4200 years ago to protect strong wine.

God is cursing the temperance advocators. Not only God cursing the temperance prohibitions but the nations, the government and foreign nations are cursing the temperance element. He that is cursed stands on the left hand of God saith the law. Matthew 25-41. Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the Devil and his Angles.

What is the Bible and what is the Bible for? The Bible is a bood of reform. If the temperance prohibition church element wants wine and strong drink eliminated from the world they will have to reform God and the Bible For God is the Author of the Bible and wine and strong drink. Drink has the same right in the world as the church has. Wine and strong drink has the same right in the world as the church has. Wine and strong drink is a part of the Bible. Why does the cursing of the Human Race start with Noah the father of the Human Race getting intoxicated on wine. And Ham the temperance advocator finding fault with the effects of wine and was cursed for finding fault with the effects of wine.

Get out of the prohibition business or the Bible business. There is a great demand for beer, wine and strong drink. Liquor has a right to exist in the United States under the authority and control of the American Government, and no click nor clan nor organizations has any authority to proclaim and legislate with the American Government to make laws for their own special benefit that will interfere with the American Government authority in controlling United States for the interest and welfare of the American People which was done by the prohibition church element of the United States who did legislate with the American Government to enforce prohibition laws, to force wine and strong drink out of the United States.

And the American Government was forced to yield to the prohibition element and give up having full control of the United States and surrender control of the liquor business to the prohibition government to have full control of the liquor business. The Prohibition Government proceeded to mold their prohibition constitution in shape and was presented and adopted and ratified by 36 states which gives the prohibition government full control of the liquor business, and overthrows the American Government so far as liquor is concerned.

The American Government is the only source for law and the American Government is forced to intercede for the prohibition cause to furhish them with law, and to finance the prohibition cause. This prohibition was is the first war that was ever heard of where a government was forced to furnish its ememy with law and finance the prohibition cause. The church element is the resource for prohibition to force wine and strong drink out of the United States.

The Bible is the greatest resource for wine and strong drink there is in the world. The Bible gives the rights to wine and strong drink from the 9th Chapter of Genesis to Revelations. God is the Author of the Bible. God is the Author of the Church. God is the Author of wine and strong drink in the Bible. Wine and strong drink has just as good a right in the United States as the Church has. Get out of the prohibition business or the Church.

By the prohibitions using all the power and force that can be produced to bear upon the situation to force wine and strong drink out of the United States throught legislation, treachery and treason and institute a prohibition constitution and adopted by the Government and ratified by 36 states, does affirm the overthrow of the Bible which does finish the authority of the Bible.

By the prohibition institution enforcment measures and purring them in force in power to eliminate wine and strong drink from the country, and the government and states ratifying the prohibition constitution does overthrow the Bible.

By the proceedings transacted by the prohibitions in forcing wine and strong drink out of the United States through their own forms of government contrary to the rules and regulations that govern and control the American Government, in having full control of wine and strong drink does eliminate the American Government from having full authority to control the United States.

And by the Prohibition Government not having any legal authority to exist in the United States and it is absolutely necessary for the prohibition government to withdraw from having any control over wine and strong drink in the United States, and the waters to give the American Government full power and authority to control wine and strong drink in the United States and the waters.

And, whereas, by the United States not having any government to have full control of the United States for its authority has been driven out by a prohibition form of government.

And, whereas, what is the Bible and what is the Bible for? Has the Bible any authority to exist in the United States? The Bible is a Book of the part for the prohibitions do not consider the Bible in forcing wine and strong drink out of the United States. Deut. 14-26. And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, for sheep, or for wine or for strong drink or for whatsoever thy sould desireth. And thou shalt eat there before the Lord thy God and thou shalt rejoice, thou and thine household. Wine and strong drink desireth money. Money desireth wine and strong drink.

There is a great demand for wine and strong drink. Wine and strong drink. Wine and strong drink has the same right in the United States as the Bible has. Wine and strong drink has the same right in the United States as money has. Wine and strong drink represents money; money represents wine and strong drink. To force wine and strong drink out of the United States forces money out with wine and strong drink.

In 1861 eleven states seceded from the control of the American Government for slavery, and another government was formed in the United States to control the seceded states. War was declared against the seceded states and they were forced back under the control of the American Government, by the price of blood under the swerving, logical power of the sword and three billion of money was spent, and a million of lives were sacrificed that no state should ever secede again. And the United States was rebuilt under the authority and control of the American Government that liberty, independence and equal rights might rule the United States for all ages to come.

Now in the present generation of 1900 eleven states or more have seceded from the authority and control of the American Government to prohibit wine and strong drink from the United States, And a prohibition Government was formed to cause the evacuation of Liberty, Independence, equal rights and the downfall of the American Government by proclaiming against wine and strong drink in the United States.

There is a great demand for wine and strong drink in the United States and the American Government was instituted by a vote of the prople to intercede for the demands of the people. The American Government has no authority to intercede for a class of people that is enforcing laws to prohibit the demands of the people. If wine and strong drink is not manufactured under the authority of the American Government then the American Government is not using their legal, lawful authority in controlling the manufacturing of wine and strong drink. Then there is no law that controls wine and strong drink. The people have a right to manufacture their own wine and strong drink. The American Government cannot be forced to prohibit wine and strong drink from the United States, Wine and strong drink has a right in the United States.

The prohibition cause is an illegal process and cannot be substantiated by the prohibitions. The prohibitions must produce their legal authority in proclaiming against wine and strong drink which is a Bible right for the people. The prohibitions must produce their legal authority to interfere with the American Government in manufacturing wine and strong drink for a Domestic Right for the people. The prohibitions must produce their legal authority to interfere with commerce, the transporting of wine and strong drink to and from the United States. The prohibitions must produce their legal authority to institute a prohibition constitution to force wint and strong drink out of the United States.

The prohibitions must produce their legal authority to demand wartime prohibition from the President Wilson and to institute prohibition measure to prohibit wine and strong drink in the United States. The prohibitions must produce a legal, lawful, logical reason for forcing wine and strong drink from the United States.

And by the prohibitions proclaiming against wine and strong drink and enforcing prohibition laws to prohibit the American Government from control of the United States does overthrow the American Government. And the prohibitions not having any authority to control the United States and there not being any government having any authority to control the United States.

I, Benson Vaughn, a citizen of the United States does come forth with his hand and seal and does proclaim ownership to the United States, and does hold the United States for a ransom of $25,000,000,000 pending a sale of the United States of America, to rebuild the American Government. To have full power and authority to control the United States for all time to come, and the American Government to have full authority to control the manufacture of beer and wine and strong drink, in the United States of America for the Domestic Rights of the people. And to control the sale thereof under a revenue, and a license preadventure.

The prohibitions decline to withdraw the prohibition cause from the United States. A process will be instituted to advertise the United States for sale in a foreign nation. To force the prohibitions out of the United States. To rebuild the American Government. To give the American Government full power and authority to control the United States for the interest, welfare and benefit of the American People for all time to come.

Mr. Benson Vaughn,

Boston Ave.,

New Castle, Penna.

R. F. D. #2 Box 157

PITHY PROHIBITION POINTS

1. *"The cutting off of alcohol has not made the slightest increase in the number of so-called dope fiends."*
WOODS HUTCHINSON, M.D. July, 1922.

2. *In Massachusetts under Prohibition:—*
arrests for drunkenness less than half;
arrests for drunkenness of women less than a third;
commitments to the State Farm only a quarter;
charity cases in which drink figured, less than a fifth;
total prison population less than half;
almshouse population about half;
alcoholic insanity cut in two;
deaths from alcoholism more than cut in two.
SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FEDERATION, Boston.

3. *"In 59 cities with a combined population of 20,000,000, official and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 107,768 — notwithstanding bad booze, temporary individual hard drinking, and a zeal to 'jug' all intoxicated people."*
U. S. PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER HAYNES, January 16, 1922.

4. *"Evidence has accumulated on every hand that Prohibition has promoted public HEALTH, public HAPPINESS and industrial EFFICIENCY. Prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice."*
CHARLES W. ELIOT, President Emeritus, Harvard University.

5. *"I find a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and buying their homes, and a decided improvement in the home life. DRUNKENNESS HAS DECREASED AT LEAST 75% AMONG THE WORKERS." WARREN S. STONE, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.*

6. *In New York City—THE HARDEST TEST OF ALL—deaths from alcoholism as officially recorded in 1916 and 1921 decreased from 687 to 119.*

7. *In 4 years in which arrests for drunkenness nearly DOUBLED IN LONDON, they were MORE THAN CUT IN TWO IN NEW YORK CITY.*

8. *Mrs. Margot Asquith writes;*
"I understand I have been WRONG, and that though there has been a great deal of drink consumed in the United States, there is INFINITELY LESS DRINKING THAN BEFORE PROHIBITION."

9. *Lady Astor states;*
"Prohibition in the United States and several Canadian provinces has been a BIG CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPIRITUAL REGENERATION OF THE WORLD."

10. *THE GREAT BENEFITS PROHIBITION HAS BROUGHT, EVEN WITH LAX ENFORCEMENT, ARE BUT PROMISES OF THE GREATER BENEFITS THAT SHALL BE.*

Issued by D. King, Granite Trust Co., Quincy, Mass.

(Over

BEER AND WINE

Facts vs. Fiction

1. *The advocates of beer claim it is not taken for its alcohol. If this is true, there would be no agitation for beer, for there are now on the market beer substitutes that are actually beer, EXCEPT FOR ALCOHOL.*

2. *Do beer and wine prevent drunkenness? NOT IF HISTORY TELLS THE TRUTH. Distilled spirits were not even KNOWN by the people in Western Europe until after 1000 A.D., but drunkenness is recorded for centuries before that.*

3. *The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated the 17,499 cases of persons convicted of drunkenness in a single year:*

   2,609 got drunk on beer and wine ALONE.
   14,458 got drunk on beer and wine AND distilled liquors.
   432 ONLY, got drunk on distilled liquors ALONE.

   A study by the British Board of Control in London found a larger proportion — 39 out of each 100 — drunk on beer or wine ALONE.

4. *In 1919, the last year before National Prohibition, of all alcoholic liquor consumed in the United States, BEER AND WINE were 92%.*

   Based on figures of the United States Statistical Abstract.

5. *"In playing chess, I found that if I drank A SINGLE GLASS OF BEER, I was sure to lose. I think beer is probably the most dangerous to health of all the pure ordinary liquors."*

   Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., Formerly Chief Chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

6. *An investigation of the experience of American Life Insurance companies with nearly 2,000,000 policy holders showed, as stated by Arthur Hunter, Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, that regular drinkers of no more than 2 glasses of beer a day had a death rate 18% above the average.*

7. *In 1870, Massachusetts, which then had Prohibition, amended the law to permit the sale of beer and wine. Here is what ACTUALLY HAPPENED, according to contemporary, official observers:*

   "Drunkenness increased; crime increased; poverty increased; the sale of stronger liquors under cover of malt liquors increased, and THE DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCEMENT VASTLY INCREASED."

   Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston.

8. *"The GREATEST BENEFITS FROM PROHIBITION are to be found in homes where BEER was drunk instead of stronger liquors."*

   Herbert Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Probation, Massachusetts.

(Over ➠)

Gravesville, Miss.
Nov. 14- 1922.

My dear Mr. Valstead,-

Mr. Greeley and I cannot but express our sincere regret at your failure of election to Congress. We and many others here consider it somewhat of a calamity.

You carried Gravesville, however, and that consoled us a little. However, time will vindicate you, Monuments will be erected to your honor, and the Valstead home will be a Memorial for future generations.

Again expressing our deep regret, I am, Very sincerely,

Mrs. John F. Greeley.