



Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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16,013

St Paul, Minn. Feb. 26th, 1933.
Mr. Ernest T. Grube,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Dear Sir: While I was not the author of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of America I helped frame it in that I secured an amendment to it, its second paragraph, I was the author of the National Prohibition Act, the so-called Volstead Act.

Very truly yours,

Official station
St. Paul, Minn.
home Granite Falls.

A. J. Volstead

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN., CHAIRMAN.
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GUILFORD S. JAMESON, CLERK.
W. N. STREETER, ASSISTANT CLERK.

March 9, 1923.

Editor, Farmers' National Magazine,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have yours inviting me to purchase the book "Uncle Rueben in Washington", said to be written by Charles Barrett. Thanks, I do not care to purchase his libel. If the statement that this book ascribes to me is a fair sample of what the book contains, I can use my time to better advantage than to read it. Speaking of the Capper-Hersman cooperative marketing bill he makes me say "I see that the name of a Democratic congressman is attached to this bill as one of its authors, and I am not going to let it pass", and that when I was asked if I would let it pass if representatives of farm organizations permitted my name to be attached to the bill in place of Mr. Hersman, who is a Democrat, I answered "Yes, if you place my name where Hersman's is I will see that the bill is reported out and passed", and he adds the bill then passed. That is too crude and ignorant a falsehood to deceive any one who knows anything of the history of the farmers' cooperative marketing legislation. In the first place I never did introduce the Capper-Hersman bill. My name was never substituted for that of Mr. Hersman. The Capper*Hersman bill was never reported and never passed. In the next place, no one who knows anything of the practice in Congress would fabricate such an idiotic story. If I wanted to have my name attached to the bill all I would have to do would be to strike out the name of Mr. Hersman, insert my own and re-introduce it. I did not have to ask Mr. Barrett or any one else for permission to do that. It is a practice known to every novice in legislation.

It is a falsehood that I ever refused to have the Capper-Hersman bill reported and passed. I secured extended hearings upon it before the Judiciary Committee and did everything I could to secure its consideration and passage, a fact that can be easily established by the committee records and by any number of witnesses. When it failed of passage, instead of abandoning the effort to secure such legislation, I drew a bill along an entirely different line from the Capper-Hersman bill. Before

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Hyperactive

it was introduced copies were sent to farm organizations for their criticism, and a number of conferences were held with officers of such organizations with the view of harmonizing their differences. At one of these conferences I was asked to have Mr. Hersman introduce the bill. I answered frankly that I would not do that, and told them, too, that it would be poor policy to have a Democrat introduce the bill for passage in a Republican Congress. That evidently is the interview to which Mr. Barrett refers, and this is no doubt why Mr. Barrett is sore. He is a staunch Democrat and an officer in one of the farm organizations that claim credit for having secured the passage of the Capper-Hersman bill. He and his associates, for whom he spoke, had advertised that bill extensively and were anxious that the organizations that prepared the original legislation should be given all the credit for the passage of my bill; and they did the ungracious thing to ask me after I had devoted weeks and months in an effort to prepare a bill that would meet the views and needs of all the farm organizations, to give the credit to Mr. Barrett and his particular organizations, so he could go home and blow about it. He talks about cheap and selfish politics. That of Mr. Barrett is about the limit. It is just such selfish and contemptible methods as his that makes it difficult, if not dangerous, for congressmen to help. It is much safer to do nothing but howl. No matter what he may do, some irresponsible demagogue that sees a chance to claim credit for what a congressman has done will not hesitate to misrepresent and belie him.

It took me more than three years to secure the passage of this legislation. It passed both the House and Senate in the 66th Congress, but the senate amended it so as to make it, in the judgment of its friends, worthless. I refused to accept these and the bill failed in that Congress. I re-introduced it in the 67th Congress and promptly secured its passage in the House. The Senate committee in charge of the measure when it reached it reported the bill with the amendments that had defeated it in the 66th Congress. After repeated conferences with different Senators, in which I urged them to oppose on the floor of the Senate these obnoxious amendments, the bill finally passed the senate in practically the same form that I secured

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its passage in the House. From Mr. Barrett's book it would appear that all he had to do to secure the passage of this legislation was to consent to have my name attached to the bill and presto it went through.

When I said that it was not good policy to have a Democrat introduce the bill I told the truth. While the Democrats were in power no bill of any consequence introduced by a Republican passed. The party in power is responsible for legislation, must stand whatever blame attached to any failure and is entitled to any credit. A bill that does not have enough friends so a member of the majority party is willing to introduce it stands no show of passage. Without expressing any opinion on the criticism of the Capper-Hersman bill, it may be said that it was strongly opposed as unconstitutional, as doubtful in the construction that might be given to it if held valid, and as affording no proper protection to the farmers themselves as against organizations whether of farmers or others who might organize under it. So far as I am aware, no cooperative farm organization has found any fault with the law as it finally passed. In its passage it had practically the unanimous support of farm organizations everywhere and they are the ones to whom the chief credit for its passage is due. They urged it in and out of season and did yeoman service in creating the sentiment that made its passage possible.

Respectfully,

Included in: Mar. 2, 1923. Paper to Volstead *April 18, 1923*

Letters To The Editor.

AN OLD OFFICER ON PROBIHITION.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

An extended experience in police work in the City of Boston may entitle me to an opinion of some value to the public, respecting prohibition of the liquor traffic.

I was born in Chester, Vt., in December, 1849. I had 41 years of service on the police force of Boston. I began my work in 1873 and was located in one of the worst parts of Boston. I had to deal with all kinds of crime. During the six years I was located in that part of the city, I made 791 arrests, relating to all kinds of law violation. There were wife-beaters, thieves, murderers, men so brutal that they would strike down their wives with large sticks of wood or any other implement they might find convenient. I rescued nine persons from drowning during that time, and recovered many dead bodies from the harbor. In all this list of crime and trouble, liquor was the chief cause. It would be impossible to overstate the curse it was to many of the homes that came under my observation.

I was later transferred to the South End (E. Dedham street station), which was a much easier place for police work. But I was soon given one of the most difficult routes in the South End, and again I came across people in all degrees of criminality and immorality, and found the same old story that liquor lay at the foundation of nearly all cruelty and wrong doing of all kinds. I remember particularly one family where a very beautiful girl got led away by her love of dancing, and soon engaged in drinking and went steadily down, and when her rescue was attempted fought all efforts for her reclamation.

I was greatly influenced by the temperance lectures of John B. Gough, and his dramatic presentations I assure you were in no way overdrawn, especially as to the horrors of delirium tremens and the degradation that follows liquor drinking.

I was later located in a section of the City of Boston. Much has been said about the advantage of beer. My experience with drinking is, that beer-drinkers become more gluttonous, more degraded and often more brutal than any other kind of drunkards. I know of one instance that came under my attention, of a wife and mother in what was at one time a very respectable family, who finally came to drink four quarts of beer in four hours and at last committed suicide as a result of her habits of intoxication. Another instance, the son of a wealthy man, who owned a sail boat which he was forbidden to take out except under supervision. Disregarding all rules, and taking liquor with them, he with some other boys went out into the harbor and became too intoxicated to handle their boat. They were drowned and the body of the young man was washed ashore.

These are isolated instances of many that I could enumerate, but they all go to show that the greatest curse of humanity is liquor drinking in any and all of its forms. As one familiar with the vices and crimes incident to habits of intoxication, I am a hearty advocate of prohibition and believe that law enforcement in this direction should be as vigorous as in any other and that the public sentiment of the community should support all officers of the law who are trying to make Boston a clean city to live in.

Edwin Piper.

Dorchester, April 18.

Edwin Piper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That *the Honorable Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota,*
has been designated a Delegate on the part of the United States to the Seventeenth
International Congress Against Alcoholism to be held at Copenhagen, Denmark,
in August, 1923.

In Testimony Whereof, *I, Charles Evans Hughes* — Secretary of State
of the United States of America, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the
Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this *fourth* _____ day of *June* _____, in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and *twenty-three* —, and the *47th* _____ year of the
Independence of the United States of America.



Charles Evans Hughes

6263 : Mrs. Mrs. Eul J. Somers. Nov. 19, 1947

En-Ruell. Scotland-8-12-23

Dear Mr. Abstead:

I have been campaigning in Scotland for about one week. Have had good meetings and find more interest than I anticipated. I find that my boat will not arrive until late Saturday night the 18th or Sunday morning the 19th. I think we should have a meeting by Sunday afternoon for organization. I shall be pleased if you can see your way clear to present my name to the Committee for Chairman. I think it is arranged now so there will be practical unanimity. I wish you would consult Dr. Cherrington about the matter. I think he will arrive Saturday. I shall come to the Dugmore Hotel on arrival. I hope you have had a good voyage and will enjoy the whole journey.

Cordially

W. B. Keeler

En. Ruell. Scotland. 8-12-23

Dear Mr. Alstead,

I have been campaigning in Scotland for about one week. Have had good meetings and find more interest than I anticipated. I find that my baggage will not arrive until late Saturday night the 18th or Sunday morning the 19th. I think we should have a meeting by Sunday afternoon for organization. I shall be pleased if you can see your way clear to present my name to the Committee for Chairman. I think it is arranged now so there will be practical unanimity. I wish you would consult Dr. Cherrington about the matter. I think he will arrive Saturday. I shall come to the Dugmore Hotel on arrival. I hope you have had a good voyage and will enjoy the whole journey.

Cordially

W. B. Keeler

ABERDEEN NO-LICENCE

CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Aberdeen (Scotland)

Press Journal

Dr Wheeler's Visit.

Aug. 13, 1923

AMERICAN "DRY" LEADER ON PROHIBITION.

The "No-Licence" party in Aberdeen have begun their intensive campaign, which will culminate with the poll in November. On Saturday the first shot of what might be termed their "big push" was fired by Mr Wayne B. Wheeler, LL.D., attorney of the American Anti-Saloon League, at a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Dr Wheeler occupied the pulpit of Skene Street Congregational Church yesterday morning, and addressed another meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall last night, while yesterday afternoon the Rev. W. J. Bull, Glasgow, spoke in the Salvation Army Citadel. During the whole of the present week open air meetings are to be held in the various wards in the city.

Scotland More Favourable.

The Rev. D. C. Mitchell, North U.F. Church, who occupied the chair at Saturday night's meeting, said it had been suggested on this occasion that they should have no American speakers. That might be a good thing if it were not for one or two facts on the other side. Their friends the enemy—those engaged in the "Trade" and the "Trade" propaganda—were not going to do without speakers from the other side of the water. If the "Trade" were not going to do without them, they could not afford to do otherwise. There was a better reason than that, because the fight for temperance was not a local one, but a world-wide affair. It was not a question of closing down a "pub" or a licensed grocer's at the end of their street, but a question of social reform the whole world over.

Councillor Wood and Mrs G. C. Milne, Woodside, extended a welcome to Aberdeen to Dr Wheeler.

The Rev. W. J. Bull, in a short address, said that he found on going up and down the country that the general public were receiving their point of view more favourably than they did three years ago. They had high hopes that some of the great industrial centres would this year vote the public-house from out of their midst.

Prohibition Not "Put Over" America.

There were many things connected with prohibition in the United States, said Dr Wheeler, that interested every red-blooded Scotsman. First of all they had to fight for it for more than 50 years, and a real Scotsman loved to fight, and especially for a religious cause. They might hear a good deal from the other side that prohibition was "put over" on the people—forced on them—when their boys were away from the country during the war. There was nothing in that, for the 18th amendment to the Constitution—the prohibition law—was voted in the same way as every other amendment. That was there required to be 75 per cent. of the States in the Union in favour of it.

Organisation was the foundation of success in fighting the liquor traffic. They had to build up a public sentiment, then they had to crystallise it in law, so that the people could vote out the public-house where the majority wanted that done, and then they had to secure that the law was enforced. In America they were urged to persevere in their efforts, and to for-

fighting was made available by the elimination of the public-house.

There was a very large audience at last night's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, presided over by Mr J. D. Mackie, advocate.

Dr Wheeler said that every liquor dealer in a civilised country was in the business by sufferance and not by right. Because they were sober, America had been able to send to Europe in gift and loan in the past few years over 17 billion dollars. They were glad to be able to make that contribution to the freedom, life, and friendship of the world, and to have their share in making human brotherhood more real. They in America asked them to keep that brotherhood from becoming fratricidal strife, and give no encouragement to those rum-runners who sent their liquor over to America. They did not believe that any nation should permit its soil to be used as a base for assault upon the laws or policies of another nation, and asked for this country's help in that connection as a contribution to better understanding between the nations.

On the call of the chairman, Dr Wheeler was thanked for his address.

Organisation was the foundation of success in fighting the liquor traffic. They had to build up a public sentiment, then they had to crystallise it in law, so that the people could vote out the public-house where the majority wanted that done, and then they had to secure that the law was enforced. In America they were urged to be persistent in their efforts, and to forget the word defeat—in fact there was no such word in their temperance vocabulary. They knew they were in a winning fight, and that the average man and woman would respond to the cause and give it victory.

They had now had a little over three years of national prohibition. The law had been only partially enforced in the large cities, but they had demonstrated two things—first, that prohibition enforced was a success, and, second, that prohibition partially enforced was better than the licensed or legalised liquor traffic. Arrests for drunkenness throughout the United States had been cut in half since prohibition, for before prohibition, drunks were only arrested when they became a public nuisance, whereas every one under the influence of drink was arrested now.

Increase of Wealth.

Everyone knew that Scotsmen were thrifty. If they wanted to increase that thrift and wealth-producing power in the community, they could not do it any better than by eliminating the public-house. A public-house was a losing bank, where the depositors lost both interest and principal. When it was closed, the money accumulated for good purposes, such as the securing of comforts and necessities of life. Since the public-houses in the United States were closed, they had increased their savings banks accounts by over two billions of dollars. They were meantime building 9000 new houses every month without one cent of help from the Government, and largely from money that otherwise would have been spent in drink. The closing of the public-house was a blessing to the children, for the public-house prevented them from having a fair chance in life. With the passing of the public bar in the States, more children were in the schools and fewer in the factories. The children were better fed and clothed, while destitution in the homes, caused by drink, had decreased in their large cities by 74 per cent.

They would be interested to know also that the closing of the public-house would not raise taxes. True, they lost the revenue that came from liquor, but the tax rates depended on the taxable wealth of the country on the one hand and the expense of government on the other. With the public-house closed, the taxable wealth of the masses of the people increased, and the public expense of taking care of the human wreckage caused by drink decreased. This eventually more than off-set the revenue lost by closing the public-houses.

Dealing with the changes that had been effected in the Bowery of New York, he described it as the "sink hole of sin in that City, which was too wet to wring out and hang on a line." In one shop where they used to put roses on the noses of their customers, they were now putting roses in their buttonholes, while in another shop where they used to sell "shoots and booze" they were now selling boots and shoes. There were now only six places in the Bowery which were suspected of selling liquor.

On the call of Baillie Wright, a vote of thanks was accorded Dr Wheeler, while a similar compliment was paid the chairman, on the call of the Rev. J. G. Drummond.

Protest Against "Rum-Runners,"

At the joint services of the Belmont Street and Skene Street Congregational Churches in the Skene Street Church yesterday morning, Dr Wheeler occupied the pulpit. In the course of his address, he said that the large majority of the people in the United States were in favour of the existing policy of the Government in regard to prohibition, all reports to the contrary that came to this country notwithstanding. With the passing of the public-house in America, the churches had prospered. More than one million new members joined their churches last year, and the value of social and religious buildings erected every month amounted to more than twenty million dollars. Everything for which the Church and Christian people were



Han Andrew J. Volstead

Dagmar Hotel

Copenhagen

Denmark

C. Dr. R. Hermod.

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Enclosure, April 18, 1923. Copy to Editor of
Transcript



Prohibit

March 2, 1923

Rep, Andrew J. Volstead
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed please
find a copy of my letter
in the Transcript.

No man with the exper-
ience I have had with liquor
would want to see it back
in any form.

Yours Respectfully
Edwin Piper
71 Fairview St.
Dorchester
Mass.

Released by A. J. Volstead, The Highlands
For publication Monday, November 19th. [1923?]

"I have not quit talking about prohibition, although the press so quoted me on my arrival from Europe," said former Congressman Andrew J. Volstead today. "I had then been absent so long that I was out of touch with the situation in this country and naturally refused to make a statement.

"I find that I was right in my prophesies that President Coolidge would disappoint the wets who hoped the new administration would ease up on law enforcement. When the news of President Harding's death reached me at New York on my way to the International Congress Against Alcoholism, I told the reporters that President Coolidge would live up to his record as Governor of Massachusetts.

"The President has not only been outspoken in favor of enforcement but he has given proof of his sincerity. His appeal to the governors of the states for their cooperation should have far reaching effect. The departments under his control, instead of easing up on enforcement, are apparently more determined than ever to enforce the law. To illustrate: The present stock of whiskey, which has heretofore been scattered in some 296 different warehouses where it has been impractical to guard it properly, is now being rapidly concentrated in some 27 concentration warehouses. This means not only much greater safety but it means a reduction of more than \$400,000 annually in the amount paid as salary to government guards at these warehouses. The blanks for doctors' prescriptions of liquor have heretofore often been counterfeited. To prevent this a new form of blank is about to go into use. It will be printed from two engraved plates in different shades of ink on watermarked paper. This should practically eliminate the counterfeiting of these blanks.

"The reports of the Department of Justice show not only an active effort to enforce the law but gratifying results. In 80 per cent of the cases terminated the parties arrested for violating the prohibition law have been convicted, but what is more significant, there were 10,000 more convictions this year than the last and 15,000 more than the year before, and that from year-to-year the courts have been imposing more severe sentences. This clearly argues not only a real effort to enforce but that public sentiment is growing stronger for law enforcement. Not only has it been possible to convict the ordinary offender, but officials such as sheriffs, mayors, prohibition agents, judges, doctors, lawyers, millionaire boot-leggers and social leaders have had to go to jail for such violations. Many restaurants, hotels, breweries, distilleries and other places used by law violaters have been closed. These activities have been especially marked during recent months.

"Naturally this activity on the part of the Government has tended to lessen the withdrawal of liquor from the warehouses where the liquor is kept. Ever since the law went into effect there has been a gradual reduction in such withdrawals. The amount of withdrawal before the prohibition law was enacted was about 160,000,000 gallons of tax paid spirits each year, while last year it only slightly exceeded one and three-fourths of a million gallons, most of which was disposed of on physicians' prescriptions. Prohibition is making substantial progress and its friends should close up their ranks and present a united front to their opponents instead of trying to create distrust of its friends. The clamor of the wets reminds me of the squeal of a rat in a trap."

CLANCEY, LOVERUD & LOVERUD
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
STOUGHTON, WIS.

9/24/23

Hon. A. J. Volstead,
Little Falls, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed clipping appeared in the Chicago Tribune of yesterday, and my purpose in sending it to you is to ascertain direct whether or not it states facts.

If you care to reply, I want to be frank with you and state that it will be used according to my own liking when the time arrives for exposing the methods employed in the nations legislative hall to either adopt or block passage of laws.

I am going to state to you further that I never was in sympathy with your party or its principles, but nevertheless believed that a person could be a public servant at the hands of the Republican party and a patriot at the same time.

Respectfully yours,

E. K. Loverud

EKL/H

reply dated: Dec. 4, 1923. Volstead to Gould

DUPLICATE

PHONES { OFFICE 66209
RESIDENCE 53312

OFFICE OF
WILL D. GOULD
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
ROOMS 82-85 TEMPLE BLOCK
NEW NUMBER 238

Los Angeles, Cal., November 25th, 1923

Warren G. Harding,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President:-

Permit me to make a suggestion accompanied with my recommendation that Congressman Volstead receive your next nomination and appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

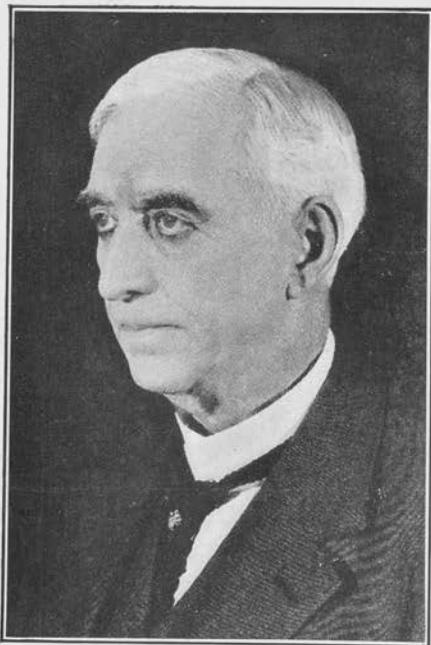
Congressman Volstead is one of our great men, great lawyers, and in every way worthy of that high position.

As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee he was called upon to prepare a bill of the greatest importance to our country ~~try~~ resulting in the greatest benefit to Humanity-- A bill that only a learned and great lawyer and great man could have written-- A bill that has immortalized his name.

Of course, you well know the Congressman and his great qualifications, and let me assure you as one of the practitioners before that Court for many years and before the Courts of California for fifty years as well as before the Courts of Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, it is a great pleasure for me to make this humble suggestion with the assurance that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law represent the most popular reformation this country has ever known since the adoption of the Constitution. And the popularity is growing rapidly and it has been my privilege to contribute liberally to the victory as it is now your greater privilege and opportunity to place Congressman Volstead where his influence for the welfare of our country and thereby for the welfare of Humanity will be continually growing and yielding blessings to the whole world.

Very Respectfully,

Will D. Gould



WILL D. GOULD

BORN SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1845, CABOT, VERMONT.
GRADUATED UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, CLASS
OF 1871; RESIDENT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
SINCE FEBRUARY 28TH, 1872. LAW OFFICES 208
NORTH SPRING STREET, SUITE 238 TEMPLE BLOCK.
MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS IN SAME OFFICE.

JULY 13, 1922.

Letter dated: Nov. 25, 1923. Sent to Harding.

Will -

December 4, 1923.

Mr. Will D. Gould,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I have your very kind favor enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the President urging him to appoint me an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I assure you that I am sincerely grateful for your interest and appreciate your very generous words of commendation. However, the appointment you suggest is one that the President is not likely to make, as Minnesota already is represented on the Supreme Bench by reason of his last appointment.

I am very glad that California stood by prohibition in the recent election. You and the other Drys of your state deserve great credit.

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

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 ALBERT W. JEFFERIS, NEBR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Granite Falls, Minn. December 7th, 1923.

GUILFORD S. JAMESON, CLERK.
 W. N. STREETER, ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. E. K. Loverud,
 Stoughton, Wis.

Dear sir: On my return from a trip abroad I find your letter dated 9/24/23, in which you inclose a clipping from the Chicago Tribune purporting to give a statement made by Charles S. Barrett in which he says that, in speaking of the Capper-Hersman Farmers Co-operative Marketing bill, I made use of the following language: "I see the name of a Democratic congressman is attached to this bill as one of its authors and I am not going to let it pass." To which Mr. Barrett says he answered: "Suppose we were to take his name off and substitute yours, would you then let it pass?" I am said to have replied: "Yes if you will place my name where Hersman's is I will see that the bill is reported and passed." And he adds: So to accelerate its adoption we consented to allow Mr. Volstead to become, for public consumption, one of its authors. The bill then passed.

Of all idiotic twaddle this is about the limit. No one with any knowledge of parliamentary procedure and with a knowledge of the history of this legislation can be deceived by this impossible yarn. It is perhaps waste of time to deny it as I am plainly told in your letter that you are going to use this story against you whether I deny it or not. My only reason for doing so is that unless I do you will no doubt proclaim it from the house tops that my attention has been called to it and that I have not denied it.

Let us see how this crude and ignorant fabrication fits into the actual history of this legislation. From Mr. Barrett's story it clearly appears that he does not know that the Capper-Hersman bill was never reported by any committee and never passed. It never was. He does not know that my name was never attached to the Capper-Hersman bill. He says it was. He does not know that it is silly to talk of taking the author's name off from a bill and putting in its place the name of another person as author. That is not possible, as there is no way that can be done. It is sillier still for him to talk about giving his consent to such a change. It was simply a case of ignorant, overstrained egotism for him to possess such power. The man in the Moon had as much. Then again, Mr. Barrett had an idea that the bill had more than one author, for he makes me say the name of a Democratic congressman is attached "to this bill as one of the authors. I presume he imagined that Senator Capper's name was attached to the bill. He evidently did not know that Senator Capper could not have his name attached to a bill

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pending in the House.

If I had wanted to stand sponsor for the Capper-Hersman bill there was an easy and perfectly legitimate way of assuming that position without asking anybody's assistance or permission. I could have rewritten with or without change and introduced it as my own bill. A common practice when a party in power desires to pass a bill introduced by a member of the minority party.

You would naturally expect from Mr. Barrett's statement that as soon as he gave his consent to have my name substituted for that of Mr. Hersman, presto, the bill passed. The history of this legislation shows no great speed in the progress of the bill at any point. The Judiciary Committee of the House held extended hearings on this bill, at which its friends were given every opportunity to urge its passage. After consideration of these hearings and consultation among the members of the Committee and others it became evident that the bill could not pass. Not only was it opposed by various commercial interests but letters sent me showed considerable opposition from certain farm organizations.

Not willing that legislation on so important a subject should fail, I tried to frame a bill that could be passed. After a good deal of study I made a tentative draft of one and sent it to Hon. J. D. Miller, who was acting as attorney for a number of different farm organizations. He sent this draft to these organizations. It promptly developed that there was a difference in opinion as to the kind of bill that would fit the different organizations. I then asked the representatives of these organizations to meet me in my office so might, if possible, adjust these differences. This they readily did. A number of these conferences were held, and we finally, after many weeks of consultation and correspondence, came to an agreement.

About the time when the bill was ready for introduction in the House I had a conference in which Mr. Barrett asked me to have Mr. Hersman introduce the bill. I refused. It was apparent to me that this cheeky request was made with the selfish desire to gain a political advantage for his political party and his party associate, Mr. Hersman, irrespective of whether it endangered the bill or not. I said to him in answer that it would be poor policy to have a bill of this kind introduced by a Democrat for passage in a Republican Congress. In explanation I added, that during the Democratic administration no bill of any consequence, introduced by a Republican, was permitted to pass. This is the only interview that I ever had with Mr. Barrett to which his statement can possibly refer. It would be idle to talk about taking Mr. Hersman's name off from this bill as it had never been attached to it. It did not then have any name as its author, let alone having more than one, as he assumed in speaking of the bill to which he referred in his statement.

There was no reason why I should give to Mr. Hersman or the Democratic party credit for my work. Mr. Hersman had no share in preparing the bill. Not a single line in it was his. I had spent months in its preparation, in drawing it, in composing the conflicting views that it met and in studying co-operation

and the legal question involved. The bill if ever a bill could be claimed by any one. It was radically different from the Capper-Hersman bill. There was no similarity as the two bills were drawn on an entirely different plan.

After this bill was introduced it took almost three years of persistent struggle before it became law. When it first passed the House it met a good deal of opposition there. After much delay it was taken up in the Senate. It passed there but with amendments that made it worse than useless and as the Senate would not recede from these amendments I forced to let it die in the 66th Congress. I introduced it again in the 67th Congress and got it through the House. The Committee to which it was referred in the Senate reported it with practically the same amendments that had defeated it in the previous Congress. I then appealed to my friends in the Senate to defeat these amendments. I had several conferences with them. They made the fight and succeeded in passing the bill in practically the same form in which I had drawn it.

The evident purpose of Mr. Barrett is to create the impression that I had no real interest in this legislation. I am willing to leave that question with the men who know the history of this legislation. I appeal from his dense ignorance on the subject to the men who know. What was he doing for this cause while I was preparing this legislation, while I was making speeches in and out of congress, writing articles for the press and sending out thousands of letters to the friends of this legislation urging them to appeal to their Representatives and Senators to support the bill? In the mass of correspondence that I have in regard to it I do not find a single letter from Mr. Barrett. And aside from the conference above referred to I can not remember that he was ever present at any other conference that I had with representatives of farm organizations.

He says in his statement that there are a number of persons who can corroborate what he says. I do not believe that he can name one.

Very respectfully

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN., CHAIRMAN.
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GUILFORD S. JAMESON, CLERK.
W. N. STREETER, ASSISTANT CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Granite Falls, Minn. Dec. 10th, 1923.

Rev. Stanley G. Tyndall,

Brooklyn, New York.

My Dear Mr. Tyndall: Your very kind letter of the 14th ult. came here in my absence. I would be insensible to the emotions of gratitude did I not feel deeply touched by the praise you so generously bestow on me in this letter. Your elegant and forciful language make me almost forget the credit due to that great army of brave and devoted men and women who, in season and out of season, battled for the cause. Personally I have always felt that I have received more credit and more blame than I deseved. While I strove as earnestly and persistently as I could to write laws that would make prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants effective, I realize that it was moral and economic forces that blazed the way and broke the path to success.

I am glad to note your statement in regard to conditions in your city, a place the 'wets' delight to point to as a horrible example. From what I saw of New York, when I was there this last summer, I have no doubt conditions are very much better than under the old saloon regime. I hope that as the days go by even the 'wets' may see the error of their ways.

Thanking your again, I am with kind personal rega

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Granite Falls, Minn. December 7th, 1923.

GUILFORD S. JAMESON, CLERK.
W. N. STREETER, ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. E. K. Loverud,
Stoughton, Wis.

Dear sir: On my return from a trip abroad I found your letter 9/24/23. in which you inclose a clipping from the Chicago Tribune purporting to give a statement made by Charles S. Barrett in which he says that, in speaking of the Capper-Hersman Farmers' Co-operative Marketing bill, I made use of the following language: "I see the name of a Democratic congressman is attached to this bill as one of its authors and I am not going to let it pass." To which Mr. Barrett said in answer: "Suppose we were to take his name off and substitute yours, would you then let it pass?" I am said to have answered: "Yes if you will place my name where Hersman's is I will see that the bill is reported and passed." And he adds: "So to accelerate its adoption we consented to allow Mr. Volstead to become, for public consumption, one of its authors. The bill then passed."

Of all idiotic twaddle this is about the limit. No one with any knowledge of parliamentary procedure and with a knowledge of the history of this legislation can be deceived by this impossible yarn. It is perhaps waste of time to deny it, as I am plainly told in your letter that you are going to use this story against me whether I deny it or not. My only reason for doing so is that, unless I do, you will proclaim it from the house tops that my attention has been called to it and that I have not denied it. Let me see how this crude and ignorant fabrication fits into the actual history of this legislation. From Mr. Barrett's story it is clear that he does not know that the Capper-Hersman bill was never reported by any committee and never passed. He does not know that my name was never attached to the Capper-Hersman bill. He says it was and that the bill was passed. He does not know that it is silly to talk of taking an authors name off from a bill and putting in its place the name of another person. That is not possible as there is no way that can be done. It is still more silly for him to talk about giving his consent to such a change or to claim that I asked him to place my name on the bill. For him to pose as having such power simply shows his ignorance and overstrained egotism. The man in the moon had as much power over the bill as he. Then again, Mr. Barrett had an idea that the bill had more than one author, for he makes me say that the name of a Democratic congressman is attached to the bill as one of the authors. I presume he imagined that Senator Capper's name was attached to the bill. He evidently did not know that Senator Capper could not have his name attached to a bill

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

pending in the House.

To any one familiar with the practice in Congress this story is childish. If I had wanted to stand sponsor for the Capper-Hersman bill or a bill drawn on its plan there was an easy and perfectly legitimate ^{way} of assuming that position. I could have rewritten it in somewhat different language and introduced it as my own bill. A common practice when the party in power desires to pass a bill introduced by a member of the minority party.

You would naturally expect from Mr. Barrett's statement that as soon as he gave his consent to have my name substituted for that of Mr. Hersman, presto, everything hanged and the bill promptly passed. The history of this legislation shows no special speed at any point. The Judiciary Committee held extended hearings on this bill at which its friend's were given every opportunity to urge its passage. After consideration of these hearings and consultation among the members of the Committee and others it became evident that the bill could not possibly pass. Not only was it opposed by ^{various} ~~certain~~ commercial interest but letters sent me showed considerable opposition from certain farm organizations. Not willing that legislation on so important subject should fail, I tried to frame a bill that could be passed. After a good deal of study I made a tentative draft of one and sent it to Hon. J. D. Miller; who was acting as attorney for a number of different farm organizations, He sent this draft to his organizations. It promptly developed that there was a difference of opinion as to the kind of a bill that would fit the different organizations. I then asked representatives of these organizations to meet me in my office so we might, if possible, adjust these differences. This they readily did. A number of these conferences were held, and we finally, after many weeks of consultation and correspondence came to an agreement.

When the bill was finally ready for introduction in the House I had a conference in which Mr. Barrett asked me to have Mr. Herseman introduce the bill. I refused. It was apparent to me that this cheeky request was actuated by a selfish ^{desire} ~~request~~ to gain a political advantage for his party and his party associate, Mr. Herseman, irrespective of whether it endangered the passage of the bill or not. I said to him in answer that it

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would be poor policy to have a bill of this kind introduced by a Democrat for passage in a Republican Congress. In explanation I added, that during the Democratic administration no bill of any consequence, introduced by a Republican, was permitted to pass. This is the only interview that I ever had with Mr. Barrett to which his statement can possibly refer. It would be idle to talk about taking Mr. Hersman's name off from this bill as it had never been attached to it. It did not then have any name as author, ~~letting~~ alone having more than one, as he was assuming in speaking of the bill to which he referred in his statement. There was no reason why I should give to Mr. Hersman or the Democratic party credit for my work. Mr. Hersman had no share in preparing the bill. I had spent months in its preparation. Not only in drawing it and composing the conflicting views which it met, but in studying co-operation and the legal questions involved. The bill was mine if ever a bill could be claimed by anyone. It was radically different from the Capper-Hersman bill. There was no similarity between them as the two were drawn on entirely different plans.

If ~~this~~ is the interview that Mr. Barrett refers to we should expect easy sailing after this point in the history of this legislation. If ~~three~~ ^{he} years of constant struggle to get it ~~passed~~ ^{then} is what he refers to when he says; "And then it passed." ^{time} does not count very much with him. I succeeded in getting the bill through the House, but not without a good deal of opposition. After much delay it was finally taken up in the Senate. It passed there but with amendments that made it worse than useless. I refused to accept the Senate ~~a~~ ^{me} amendments and it died in the 66th Congress. I introduced it again in the 67th Congress and got it through the House, but the Committee to which it was referred in the Senate reported it with practically the same amendments that had defeated it in the previous Congress. I then ~~then~~ appealed to my friends in the Senate to defeat these amendments. I had several conferences with them. They made the fight and succeeding in passing it in practically the form in which I had drawn it.

The evident purpose of Mr. Barrett is to create the impression that I had no real interest in this legislation. If he knew anything about the history of this legislation and had any sense of fairness he could not exploit himself in this ~~ridiculous~~ fashion. What was he doing for this cause

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while I was preparing this legislation, while I was making speeches in and out of Congress, writing articles for the press and sending out thousands of letters to the friends of this legislation urging them to appeal to their Representatives and Senators to support it? In the mass of correspondence that I ~~have~~ have in regard to it I do not find one letter from Mr. Barrett. And aside from the interview above referred to I can not recall that he was ever present at any of the conferences that I held with representatives of farm organizations.

He says in his statement that there are a number of witnesses that can corroborate his statement. Why not write him and ask him to give you their names. I do not believe that any of them will corroborate ~~his statement~~. *Lingo.*

Very respectfully yours

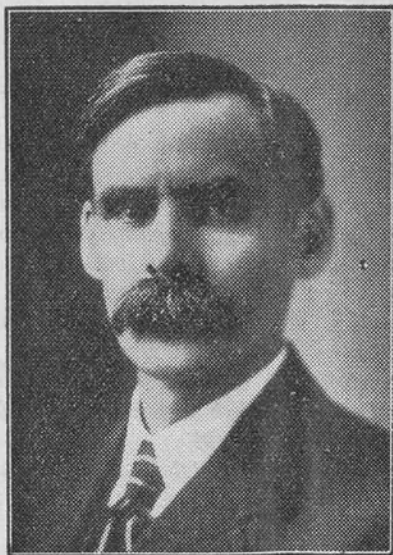
[1924]

Rusdrycksförbudet i Förenta Staterna

Allmänna resultat

Föredrag vid 17:de Anti-Alkoholkongressen i Köpenhamn

av



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

“DEN AMERIKANSKA FÖRBUDSLAGENS FADER”

PRIS 20 ÖRE

Stockholm

Riksutskottet för de kristnas förbudsörelse .

1924

Hon. Andrew J. Volsteads föredrag vid 17:de Anti-Alkoholkongressen i Köpenhamn den 21 aug. 1922, vilket härmed utgives i svensk översättning efter författarens eget manuskript, torde skäligen kunna räknas som något av det mest auktoritativa, som hittills offentliggjorts angående det omstridda amerikanska rusdrycksförbudet och dess resultat.

Mr. Volstead var i många år ordförande i Förenta Staternas lagberedningsutskott i kongressen. Då förbudstillägget, det 18:de Amendementet till Förenta Staternas grundlag, år 1919 blivit vederbörligen godkänt, återstod för kongressen att antaga de nödvändiga detaljerade lagbestämmelser, som voro behövlige för att göra grundlagsbestämmelsen effektiv. Utarbetandet av förslag till denna lagstiftning överläts åt Mr. Volstead. Hans förslag var så grundligt, att det antogs nästan oförändrat och segrade med tre fjärdedelars majoritet över president Wilsons veto den 27 okt. 1919.

Den amerikanska förbudslagen bär namnet "Volstead-lagen", och Mr. Volstead betecknas mycket allmänt med äretiteln "Förbudslagens fader".

Underrubrikerna äro tillsatta av oss.

UTGIVAREN.

Rusdrycksförbudet i Förenta Staterna.

Allmänna resultat.

Erfarenheten har lett till förbudet.

Amerika prövar nu i en stor skala en radikal metod för behandlingen av rusdryckstrafiken, nämligen förbud mot att som drycker använda alkoholhaltiga vätskor. Och millioner av vårt folk äro allvarligt beslutna att grundligt pröva denna metod.

Vårt sätt att gå tillväga beror icke på några hysteriska eller fanatiska motiv. Det upptogs ej hastigt, eller tanklöst, utan som följd av allvarliga och upprepade försök. Eftersom det misslyckades att reglera trafiken, så att de vådor, som åtfölja densamma, kunde förebyggas, begärde kommunerna i många fall att få sådana lagar, som möjliggjorde att förbjuda rusdryckerna helt och hållet, när en majoritet av de röstande så önskade.

Under dessa så kallade »lokal-veto-lagars» giltighetstid förbjödo många kommuner rusdryckshandeln, och erhöilo på så sätt tillfälle att pröva tvenne system: reglering och förbud. Ehuru rusdrycksintressena och deras allierade gjorde allt, som de förmådde, för att misskreditera dessa förbudslagar, blevo dock förbudsområdena allt flera och betydelsefullare; och eftersom det lyc-

kades att bättre genomföra lagarna, blevo fördelarna av förbudssystemet allt mera i ögonen fallande. Denna praktiska erfarenhet av systemens värde ledde folket till att kräva en lagstiftning, som möjliggjorde, att omröstningar kunde företagas om, huruvida hela stater skulle kunna antaga förbudet. Så småningom antog stat efter stat rusdrycksförbud, så att innan det nationella förbudet trädde i kraft 1920, hade 33 av unionens 48 stater var för sig blivit torrlagda, och mera än 60 procent av landets befolkning bodde då i förbudsområdena.

Nationalförbudet ett hårt slag för många.

Det nationella rusdrycksförbudet var ett oväntat slag för många i de så kallade »våta» områdena. Dessa människor, vilka för det mesta bodde längs den Atlantiska Oceanens kuster, hade med medlidande och förakt sett på förbudsagitationen såsom en verksamhet av ansvarslösa fanatiker. De kunde ej tro, att den nationella regeringen i deras område, skulle komma att genomföra sådana lagar, som blivit genomförda i förbudsstaterna. Då de missträknat sig härutinnan, söka de nu att upphäva lagens myndighet genom att skapa den föreställningen, att lagen icke upprätthålles, ja, att den ej kan genomföras. Detta påstående göra de, trots att det knappast finnes en enda plats i Förenta Staterna, där man kan köpa rusdrycker, om vilka man kan hava någon säkerhet, att de äro användbara som drycker, och dock måste man för sådana vätskor betala ett pris, som är så högt, att det praktiskt taget verkar som ett förbud.

Den nationella förbudskommisariens rapporter ådagalägga, att mindre än en procent av de drycker, som kunna fås, äro rena eller användbara som drycker. Att argumentera, så som några göra, att emedan det på

vissa platser är möjligt att erhålla orena och giftiga drycker, som endast ett fåtal våga förtära eller äro villiga att betala pengar för, förbudet skulle vara illusoriskt, — ja, ett sådant påstående faller på sin egen orimlighet.

Förbudet kan ej bli upphävt.

Det är sant, att förbudslagen överträdes, men så är förhållandet med alla lagar. Så gagneligt och framgångsrikt har förbudet dock varit, att till och med dess mest avgjorda motståndare erkänna, att krogarna voro en förbannelse, och att rusdryckshandeln ej kan försvaras. De våga ej fordra, i alla händelser ej öppet, att få den återinförd.

Det tager tid att övervinna motståndet, men stora framgångar kunna noteras, då det gäller genomförandet av lagen. Den 1 juli 1918 funnos 1,092 bryggerier och 236 destillerier, vilka tillverkade och sålde rusdrycker partivis. Cirka 180,000 krogar (saloons) sålde rusdrycker öppet över disken eller till förtäring i hemmen. Nu äro bryggerierna och destillerierna stängda. Förr såg man rusdryckstransporten försiggå per fraktskjuts och järnväg; nästan för varje dag och varje timme på dagen sågs detta i de stora »våta» städerna. Detta har upphört, och den rusdryckstransport, vilken ännu försiggår, utövas nu av brottslingar, som dölja rusdryckerna i sina fickor eller i kappsäckar, i automobiler å bakgator i nattens mörker. Affären är nu berövad lagens skydd; den är hänvisad till vindsrum och källare och måste bedrivs under alla slags förklädnad.

Ölet, vilket enligt bryggarnas rapporter utgjorde mer än 90 procent av rusdrycksförsäljningen, har praktiskt talat försvunnit. Den så kallade hembränningen har

storligen förminskats och kommer helt säkert att nästan försvinna, så som fallet är i varje förbudsstat. I regel är det hembrända brännvinet så dåligt och besväret och faran vid dess framställning så stort, att endast få personer fortsätta med affärerna. Alkoholhaltigt öl och hembränt brännvin utgöra intet svårt problem.

Förbudets verkningar i Amerikas största städer.

Några fakta med hänsyn till vad lagen har gjort för våra två största städer, New York med omkring sex och en halv million invånare och Chicago med omkring tre millioner invånare, torde skänka någon klarhet i frågan.

Under året 1917 upptogs 8,210 personer i alkoholistavdelningen vid Bellevue i New York, men under året 1921 var antalet 2,318. Dödsfall på grund av alkoholism vid detta hospital voro i medeltal under de senaste »våta» åren 237 per år. 1920 voro de 10 och 1921 endast 8.

Domaren W. N. Gemmill vid municipalrätten i Chicago sade nyligen, att sedan förbudet infördes, ha två polisdomstolar där i staden, vid vilka mellan 200 och 300 polismål förekommo varje dag, blivit avskaffade på grund av bristande arbete. Han sade vidare, att under de senaste 20 åren före 1918 hade Chicago stadsfängelse enligt dess journaler emottagit 45,000 personer på grund av alkoholism. Under många år hade en särskild avdelning vid fängelset varit i ständig verksamhet för behandlingen av personer, som ledo av delirium tremens, varest för det mesta från 50 till 100 personer höllos bundna vid stålsängar, för att de icke skulle skada sig själva eller andra. Denna avdelning är nu stängd, och

senaste året förekom ej ett enda fall av delirium tremens där eller i stadens hospital.

Sådana förhållanden i storstäder, varest det oundgängligen måste finnas personer i hundratusental, som äro så begivna på starka drycker, att de nära nog skulle vilja gå igenom eld för att förskaffa sig dem, visar klart, att förbudet kan göras effektivt. Och det, som är sant om dessa städer, gäller i ännu högre grad om landsbygden. Med undantag av vissa begränsade områden genomföres förbudslagen lika så väl som varje annan lag.

Anstalter för drinkare försvinna.

De verkningar, som förbudet haft på institutioner för behandling av drinkare, äro mycket upplysande. Mer än 240 sådana anstalter hava varit använda för detta syfte. De hava behandlat flera hundra tusen patienter. Neal-anstalterna voro för några år sedan 68, placerade i skilda städer. D:r Neal, en av bröderna, som styrde anstalterna, har uttalat, att under de senaste 12 åren före förbudet behandlades i Neal-anstalterna 125,000 patienter, men att de efter två år med förbud alla äro stängda.

Keeley-anstalterna voro 50, några av dem mycket stora; den ena efter den andra av dem ha försvunnit, tills de så att säga alla upphört med sin verksamhet. Och om någon ännu fortsätter, så är dess verksamhet rent minimal.

D:r Horatio Pollock, statistiker vid New York State Hospital Commission, sade nyligen: »För närvarande finnas inga anstalter här i landet, vilka uteslutande ta hand om drinkare. Vi brukade ha sex sådana institutioner, men förbudet har stängt dem alla».

Sådana anstalters avskaffande antyder, att alkoholis-

tisk sinnessjukdom, eller alkoholisk psykos, som den kallas, icke är så allmän som förr. Dr Horatio Pollock har gjort ett studium av detta sakförhållande. Hans rapport, som ger en översikt över tillgängliga data i många stater, visar, att deras antal, som för första gången upptagas å sådana anstalter, i hög grad nedgått.

Dödsfall på grund av alkoholism avtaga.

The National Bureau of Vital Statistics, som emottager officiella rapporter över dödsfall på grund av alkoholism, förklarar, att samtidigt med rusdrycksförbudets införande iaktogs ett tydligt avtagande i antalet av sådana dödsfall. Från 1910 till 1917 förekomma årligen i medeltal 5,1 dödsfall av alkoholism på 100,000 personer; men medeltalet under åren 1918—1921 var 1,7, och för åren 1920—21 gick medeltalet ned till 1,4. Statistiken de senare åren ser ut på följande sätt:

1910: 5,1.	1914: 4,9.	1918: 2,7.
1911: 4,9.	1915: 4,4.	1919: 1,6.
1912: 5,3.	1916: 5,8.	1920: 1,0.
1913: 5,9.	1917: 5,2.	1921: 1,8.

Orsaken varför åren 1918 och 1919 blivit medtagna såsom influerade av förbudet är den, att under båda dessa år begränsades handeln med rusdrycker i hög grad både genom de enskilda staternas lagar så väl som av lagar, som omfattade hela landet. Under den sista hälften av året 1919 genomfördes totalförbud som en krigstidsåtgärd.

Välgörenhetsanstaltens vittnesbörd.

Rapporter från välgörenhetsorganisationer visa, att förbudet har gjort underverk i att hjälpa nödlidande människor. Sådana rapporter ha kommit från alla slags

organisationer och från alla delar av landet. En rapport från 21 städer, däribland städer som Newyork, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, och Washington, D. C., visar, att antalet personer, som söka hjälp på grund av dryckenskap, nu är mycket mindre än förr. Jämfört med 1917 är nedgången 1922 i sådana personers antal icke mindre än 74 procent. Här nedan anföres städernas namn och namnen på välgörenhetsorganisationerna:

Stad:	Organisation:	Proc.- för- minskn.
St. Louis, Missouri	Provident Association	84,3
Chicago, Illinois	Uniter Charities	69,9
Boston, Massachusetts	Family Welfare Society	72,6
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	Associated Charities	82,4
Atlantic City, New Jersey	Welfare Bureau	81,4
Newport, Rhode Island	Newport, Rhode Island	46,7
Portland, Maine	Associated Charities	97,4
Cleveland, Ohio	Associated Charities	67,3
La Crose, Wisconsin	Social Service-Society	88,3
New York City, N. Y.	Charity Organ. Society	68,8
Hartford, Connecticut	Charity Organ. Society	92,0
Rochester, New York	Social Welfare League	88,2
Providence, Rhode Island	Society for. Org. Charity	100,0
Washington, D. C.	Associated Charities	71,7
Newburyport, Massachusetts	Community Welf. League	84,5
Plainfield, New Jersey	Charity Org. Society	72,2
Unnamed City, Wisconsin	Family Union Society	77,7
Lexington, Kentucky	Associated Charities	79,5
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	Family Welf. Association	99,5
Haverhill, Massachusetts	Associated Charities	39,0
Portland, Oregon	Public Welfare Bureau	60,3

Kommendör Evangeline Booth redogör för reformens allmänna resultat.

Kommendör Evangeline Booth (den amerikanska Frälsningsarméns högsta chef) säger: »Många fångelser

hava blivit omdanade till bostäder, skolor och sociala centra, hälsotillståndet har höjts, dödligheten förminskad, och förmåner och tillfällen för de fattigare klasserna gossar och flickor ha ökats». Denna förklaring, som kommer från chefen för en organisation, som särskilt tager sig an de fattiga och olyckliga, behöver ingen kommentar.

En halv miljon människoliv räddade.

Dödligheten i Förenta Staterna under de första tre åren av förbudet, d. v. s. från 1 juli 1919 till 1 juli 1922, har nedgått i väsentlig mån. Om dödligheten hade fortsatt i oförminskad skala så som den var före förbudet, skulle 500,000 flere dödsfall ha inträffat, än vad fallet är. Att förbudet betytt mycket i detta avseende kan ej betvivlas.

Genom den medicinska vetenskapen veta vi, att en person, som är begiven på starka drycker, har mindre motståndskraft gentemot sjukdom än en, som är avhållsam. Mångåriga experiment och erfarenheter gjorda av livförsäkringsbolagen bekräfta detta. Intet livförsäkringsbolag i mitt land vill ikläda sig risken att livförsäkra en person, som är begiven på starka drycker. Dr. W. F. Deacon, chef för staten Michigans Vitala Statistikbyrå säger, att det beror på förbudet, att dödligheten på grund av tuberkulos nedgått från 93.1 per 100,000 personer år 1917 till 77.6 år 1921. En stor mängd fakta från många källor visa, att sedan förbudet infördes har dödligheten som följd av sjukdomar, vilka vanligen följa omåttligt bruk av rusdrycker, blivit förminskad. Men det tager både tid och studium att fastslå i huru hög grad detta ägt rum.

Förbudet och brottsligheten.

Världskriget verkade i Amerika som annorstädes förslappande på lydningen för lag och ordning, men ändå har brottsligheten ej ökats, utan t. o. m. avtagit. Överallt, där förbudet blivit försökt i staterna, har brottsligheten starkt minskats. Det är därför väl känt för att behöva bevisas, att medan en person är drucken, kan han begå brott, vilka det ej kunde falla honom in att utföra, när han är nykter. Antalet häktningar för dryckenskap före och efter förbudet kan ej jämföras, emedan en person, som tydligen är berusad, nu går direkt till fängelset, medan det vanliga tillvägagångssättet före förbudet var, att han ej blev arresterad med mindre hans uppträdande var farligt för andra eller han var i behov av personlig omvårdnad.

Domaren W. N. Gemmill har särskilt studerat, vilken inverkan förbudet haft på brottsligheten. Han avgav nyligen följande förklaring:

»Antalet fångar i Förenta Staternas fängelser har ej endast gått ned i mycket hög grad, sedan det adertonde grundlagstillägget blev antaget, utan avtagit i en förvånansvärd grad. Jag har framför mig rapporter från 63 städer i Förenta Staterna angående brottsligheten intill senaste års slut. I alla dessa städer, med undantag av fem, har antalet grövre brott nedgått på ett märkvärdigt sätt. Det, som gäller brottslighet i allmänhet, gäller även dryckenskap. 20 procent av Förenta Staternas fängelser har varit utan fångar, sedan förbudet trädde i kraft. Jag har samlat statistik under de senaste 7 åren från åtskilliga av de större staterna, och överallt har antalet fångar nedgått, sedan förbudet infördes. Jag har ej funnit en enda stat eller ett enda fängelse, utan att en märkbar minskning gjorts sig gällande i fångarnas antal under åren 1919 och 1920. I de flesta fängelserna skedde en ökning under 1921 jämfört med 1920, men jämväl med denna ökning är det

dock en nedgång på 25 procent, om man jämför 1921 med tiden före kriget».

Fångantalet i Chicago stadsfängelse förminskades under första förbudsåret till hälften av vad det var under senaste året före förbudet».

Slum-distrikten förvandlas.

Många av de förändringar, vilka förbudet medfört, äro av den art, att de ej kunna tydligt framgå i några officiella rapporter, ja, många av dem nämnas ej ens i sådana rapporter. För att ge ett exempel: Genom förbudets införande ha de hopplösaste fattigkvarteren i storstädernas gradvis börjat försvinna. Gator, ökända före förbudet på grund av att de voro fyllda med krogar och besatta med smutsiga och trasiga stackare, känner man ej längre igen. Krogbyggnaderna ha kommit till annan användning, och de rödögda, arma offren för trafiken ha uppenbarligen, liksom araberna fordom, slagit ihop sina tält och försvunnit. Nej, de ha ej försvunnit; de äro där ännu, men man kan ej igenkänna dem. De ha förlorat sitt gamla utseende: de se ut som människor.

Jag har besökt en del av dessa platser för att iakttaga, vad som skett. På min väg till denna kongress stannade jag några dagar i New York. Jag vandrade på dess gator. Jag såg de gamla »slum-distrikten», där jag i svunna år brukade finna drinkare i dussintal, men nu såg jag ej en enda sådan. Jag har talat vid folk från alla delar av landet, och de säga detsamma. Den förändring, som försiggått i slum-distrikten i New York, Chicago och andra städer, har blivit beskriven i dagspressen, men jag känner ej något officiellt dokument, som redogör för förändringarna.

Förbudets inverkan på affärlivet.

De gagneliga verkningarna, som förbudet haft på landets affärliv, kunna knappast överskattas. »The Real Estate Board and Business Guide», en tidskrift i New York, offentliggjorde sistlidne november en artikel, författad av Wm. D. Kilpatrick, en av de mest framstående egendomsmäklarne där i staden, som på det tydligaste visar förbudets inverkan i detta avseende. Jag anför därav följande:

»Det mest i ögonen fallande blir ofta förbisett, och sannerligen är intet mera i ögonen fallande än det sakförhållandet, att när rusdryckshandeln blev förbjuden, har en stor del av de 700,000,000 dollars, som årligen användes i New York för dryckesförfriskningar, kunnat brukas till andra nyttigare saker. Förbudets nytta för handeln med fastigheter har visat sig vara enorm. Endast i förhöjda hyror för handelsbutiker i alla delar av staden belöper den sig till oräkneliga miljoner för ägare av husegendomar. De penningar, som förr funno sin väg till krögarnas kassor, användas nu för att köpa kläder, skor, hattar, möbler, mat och andra nödvändighetsartiklar så väl som lyxartiklar. Egendomshandlarna äro bland de främsta att slå vakt om det adertonde grundlagstillägget, helt och hållet av själviska motiv, och de komma att få medhåll av den stora mängden bland vårt folk, eftersom man mer och mer börjar inse, att de oerhörda summor, som gagnlöst, men till stor skada överlämnades åt krögarna för att berika några få utvalda, nu få cirkulera omkring bland folket, så att det blir till nytta för miljoner, ej endast finansiellt, utan på varje gott och nyttigt sätt».

En överflödande mängd vittnesbörd av samma art föreligger från ledande män i alla levnadsställningar. »The Manufacturer's Record», en av de ledande affärstidskrifterna i Amerika, sände nyligen ut en förfrågan angående lagens verkningar. Denna förfrågan blev

sänd till omkring 1,500 fabriker, handelsmän, järnvägschefer, arbetsledare, advokater, doktorer och andra ledande män i affärsvärlden och i officiella ställningar. Det framgår av svaren att 85½ procent voro för ett strängt genomförande av den nu gällande lagen, några få önskade en eller annan modifikation av densamma, men endast 1½ procent voro emot förbudet.

Dessa män påpeka, att som en följd av förbudet ha sparbanksinsättningar ökat i en förvånansvärd grad; liksom konstateras en stor förökning av livförsäkringar och i byggandet och köpet av egna hem; att hyror och skulder bliva mera punktligt betalda; att olycksfall vid fabriker storligen förminska; att rusiga personer sällan ses på gatorna; att fattigdomen i städerna i hög grad avtagit; att sjukdomar som en följd av rusdrycksbruk ej äro så allmänna och ej heller så svåra som förr. De lägga särskild vikt vid det sakförhållandet, att arbetarna och deras familjer nu spara pengar, köpa hus och njuta livet så som de aldrig gjort förr.

Dessa mäns vittnesbörd uppväga hela volymer av statistik. Personerna stå i intim kontakt med de förhållanden, som beröras av lagen, och de äro därför i stånd att vittna hurdana förbudets frukter verkligen äro.

En förbudsfientlig New York-tidnings vittnesbörd.

På min resa nyligen till New York klippte jag följande ur en redaktionsartikel från ett nummer av »New York Times», ett av de ledande tidningsorganen där, en tidning, som är bestämt emot förbudet:

»Ingen, som känner till det nya sociala livet bland det folk, som arbetar vid stålfabrikerna, kan motsäga domaren Gary, då han förklarar, att familjerna till de arbetande vid

fabrikerna skulle praktiskt talat enstämigt rösta för totalförbudet, ehuru några av familjefäderna nog kanske skulle önska återinförandet av lätta viner och öl. Domaren Gary är chef för Förenta Staternas Stål-korporation, den största fabriks-korporation, som finnes i Amerika, om ej i hela världen. Han säger i nämnda uttalande det samma, som sociala arbetare överallt hava sagt, nämligen att arbetarnas familjer äro klädda bättre och bättre behandlade, sedan förbudet infördes».

Att domaren Gary icke är långt från sanningen med hänsyn till det värde, som fabriks- och industriarbetare sätta på förbudet, kan man förstå genom att lägga märke till de omröstningar, vilka företagits i två stora industristater, Ohio och Michigan, med hänsyn till hurvida de önskade återinförandet av lätta öl- och vinsorter. Förslaget blev förkastat med överväldigande majoritet. Dessa stater äro de enda, där man direkt röstat angående denna sak under de senaste åren.

Förbudet rättfärdigat genom sina verkningar.

Jag vill till slut även citera vår saknade och mycket älskade president Warren G. Harding. Han sade:

»I varje samhälle ha män och kvinnor nu haft tillfälle att lära, vad förbudet betyder. De veta, att skulder betalas nu mera punktligt än förr, att män bringa hem sina avlöningar, medan de förr förstörde dessa på krogarna; familjerna äro nu bättre födda och klädda, och mera pengar finna väg till sparbankerna. Rusdryckstrafiken förstörde mycket av det, som är mest värdefullt i Amerikas liv. Inför så många bevis angående denna punkt frågar jag: vilken samvetsgrann man skulle vilja låta sina egna själviska begär förmå sig till att rösta för att bringa rusdryckerna tillbaka? I nästa generation tror jag, att rusdryckerna skola vara försvunna icke endast från vårt politiska liv, utan även från vårt minne.»

Inga vilda idéer.

Det ser ut, som om en del förbudsmotståndare ha den tanken, att den, som är för förbudet, måste vara en vild fantast, en eldätare. Visserligen har nöden, som åtföljer rusdryckstrafiken, varit tillräckligt svår för att öppna människornas ögon, men i det stora hela ha vi dock i Amerika mera byggt på ett klart tänkande än på känslorna, då vi föresatte oss att vinna seger i denna strid. Vi ha ej så mycket sökt att tända känslan som att övertyga förståndet. Och under det vi pekat på det stora elände, som trafiken skapat, ha vi framhållit för folket de stora praktiska fördelar, som åtfölja sparandet av så enorma summor, vilka utan all nytta men till stor skada bortslösats på rusdrycker. Om vårt land skulle använda proportionellt lika mycket på rusdrycker, som vissa länder göra, så skulle vi använda mellan fyra och fem miljarder dollars per år. Tänk på, vad inbesparandet av denna ofantliga summa betyder, då den kan användas för nödvändighetsartiklar, till trevnad och bekvämlighet!

Riksstyrelsen för de kristnas förbuds rörelse

är en sammanslutning av Sveriges kristna, som arbetar för vårt folks befrielse från den samhällsvådliga rusdryckstrafiken.

Då i kampen för ett rusdrycksförbuds genomförande stora penningemedel erfordras för ett omfattande upplysnings- och organisationsarbete, anhåller Riksstyrelsen om frivilliga bidrag från alla för saken intresserade. Kvitto sändes för emottagna medel. Sänd bidrag till

**Riksstyrelsen för de kristnas förbuds rörelse,
Tunnelgatan 19 B, Stockholm.**

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

F. C. THORNTON, PRESIDENT
E. L. THORNTON, VICE PRESIDENT
H. A. DANIELZ, CASHIER

ORGANIZED IN 1883

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

A. WILSON, ASS'T. CASHIER
H. B. THORNTON, ASS'T. CASHIER

BENSON, MINN. Dec. 24, 1924.

How A. J. Volstead
Granite Falls, Minn.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

I think you are a right good sport old man. After reading the letters that were sent to you concerning the Post-office appointment in Benson I fully appreciate the generosity of your decision without demanding a showing on the charges contained therein since they must have been so distasteful to you.

I also give you credit for being able to size them up so keenly and it gives me pleasure to assure you of their utter falsity.

I never get over regretting that we have not got you in Washington. We need men of your

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H. B. THORNTON, ASS'T. CASHIER**BENSON, MINN.**

calibre there so badly that it is impossible to credit the bad judgement of the voters when they go to the polls.

You must take comfort in the memories of all the wonderful services you rendered to the country and that most of us appreciate them to the full.

I wish you a Merry Christmas and your full measure of happiness and prosperity for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Thornton

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sioux Falls, S. D.,
October 8, 1925.

Honorable Andrew J. Volstad,
Granite Falls, Minn.

Dear friend Andrew:-

It is with pleasure that I read in the Associated Press Dispatch last night of your appointment as legal adviser to Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow. I am pleased to know this, first because it is as a recognition of your knowledge of that statute, and it will be pleasing to your many friends to know that you are again back in the Government Service; and secondly, I know of no one who has a more thorough knowledge of this subject than you do. Congratulations to you, and congratulations are due to the prohibition department being able to secure your services.

No particular excitement here. Of course we soon commence our primary campaign under our elaborate and peculiar system of nominations. I do not know as yet whether I will have any opposition, but under our system, which sort of invites two tickets, opposition may develop at any time.

Conditions are not quite as favorable here as we anticipated, owing to the fact that in this particular part of the State our corn crop was somewhat injured, although I think it will prove to be a good 50% crop at that. In the northern part of the State where small grain is the staple product, conditions are better.

With regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

CAC:JM
P.S.

Regards to your daughter, Miss Laura, from Mrs. C. A. and myself. By the way, our boy has entered the University this fall.

District #14.

St. Paul, Minn.,
November 19, 1925.

General W. F. Rhinow,
Prohibition Administrator,
14th District,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Mr. Rhinow:

Permit me to suggest that the Prohibition Unit of Washington be invited to consider the propriety of changing and adding to the Regulations under which denatured alcohol and more particularly specially denatured alcohol such as Bodi-Rub and similar preparations is being handled. The law, Sec. 4, Title II, of N. P. A., authorizes only denatured alcohol produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now and hereinafter in force. The word "use" in this definition clearly gives power to limit the use and make regulations that will effectually prevent its use for any other purpose than that authorized. This in my judgment not only makes it possible to designate how such alcohol shall be prepared for the market, but who may sell such alcohol, what records shall be made of the sale and on what conditions it may be handled. The further provision that if any such alcohol is sold under circumstances from which the seller may reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use it for intoxicating beverage purposes renders the vendor liable to punishment as for the illegal sale of ordinary liquor would authorize regulations to limit sales to circumstances under which no such deduction can reasonably be made. This power is especially important as to specially denatured alcohol, a product that cannot fairly be said to be completely denatured. To contend that such alcohol is not fit to use for intoxicating beverage purposes is idle. No doubt millions of gallons of this product is flooding the market today. Carloads of it are continually coming into this city. To argue that because it is not fit for use as a beverage therefore it complies with the law, ignores the fact that the law all along forbids not only liquor fit for use as a beverage but also liquor fit for use for beverage purposes.

Pure alcohol is not fit for use as a beverage, but no one would seriously contend that it is not fit for use for beverage purposes. Bodi-Rub and similar preparations not only can be, but are easily redistilled and used for beverages and it appears at present to be the chief source of the illegal supply.

What sense is there in trying to stop the bootlegger so long as the Government supplies him with his stock in trade. I doubt very much that a carload of Bodi-Rub was used in this State in any year prior to the Prohibition Law. Now carloads are coming into this town every week. The present regulations in regard to Bodi-Rub and similar articles is practically useless to us. The directions it contains are aimed at the manufacturer and do not apply to any subsequent purchaser. The fact that the manufacturer is directed to put it up in pint bottles and sell it only to certain classes of purchasers serves practically no purpose. Drug stores may purchase it in unlimited quantities. There is no way of checking the drug store and it can resell, as it does, to the bootleg trade. It is even coming to this town in bulk instead of in bottles. The fact that it is not bottled proves nothing, as the Government is unable to show that it has not in fact been bottled before it left the manufacturer. There is no reason that I can see that this kind of liquor should not be placed under the restrictions that govern the distribution of pure grain alcohol. It is absolutely necessary that something of that kind be done unless the purpose is to make a farce of Prohibition.

Bodi-Rub and similar preparations should be sold under permit the same as alcohol. The quantity that might be sold to any one person should be limited, packages in which it might be handled prescribed and complete record open to inspection required. It should not be necessary to require a permit to purchase unless purchased in certain fixed quantities. Then there ought to be some provision requiring carriers to make reasonable inquiry as to the character of the freight that it handles. If it has reason to believe that it is carrying alcohol, denatured, medicated or not, or liquor in any other form, it should on the day of receiving the liquor send a notice by mail to the Administrator of the Prohibition District from which it is shipped and the Administrator of the District to which it is consigned giving the name and address of the consignor and consignee, together with the description of the freight, and no such carriers should be permitted to change the place to which such liquor is transported or delivered to any person except the consignee without notifying such Administrator thereof prior to such change. And the regulations ought to provide that no carrier should

be permitted to deliver any such liquor to any one not having a permit to purchase it.

While there are other provisions in the present regulations that I would like to change, they are not as important as our present problem. I believe that if the foregoing suggestions were acted on it would greatly help matters at this time. I believe regulations could be worked out so as not to materially interfere with the legitimate trade.

With assurance of my kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Andrew J. Volstead
Legal Adviser

AJV
lad

Cedar Grove Plantation
Star Route - Yazoo City Miss
June 14 1926

Mr Spencer T. Rood
c/o Baird + Warner - Inc.
Chicago Ill

My dear Mr Rood:

9416
I was delighted, as Teddy used to say, to get your letter, and took pleasure in auto graphing the fly leaf of the book - It is really not a biography but more nearly "an appreciation" by a friend - Great to amuse you - I mailed it yesterday.

Give my love to old Volstead - the author of the Elliot of our times - and to his daughter Miss Laura, when you see them -

I have pleasant memories of all of you though I do find Volstead's infernal legal ingenuity much in my way when I want a good Toddy of good Bourbon Whiskey. Still my satisfaction in the ingenuity on my part requisite to obtain the main ingredient is almost equal as a source of happiness to the Toddy itself - With best wishes

Yours Truly

John Sharp Williams

Spencer Rudd was
my father's secretary -

John Sharp Williams
was in the Senate many
years - an extremely
brilliant mind - and
a character - The Senate
floor filled up when he spoke -

John Sharp Williams Eden Grove Plantation
United States Senate, Star Route
Wagon City
Missouri

COMMITTEE TO
AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES
OF THE SENATE.

FREE.



Mr Spencer T. Rudd
c/o Baird & Warner - Inc.
Chicago
Illinois

10/20/88

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

St. Paul, February 21, 1927.

Hon. Rice W. Means,
Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Since appointment as Legal Adviser to the Prohibition Administrator have been in close touch with the District Attorney's office and know of no reason to doubt that Mr. French has faithfully discharged the duties of his office nor any reason why his appointment should not be confirmed

A.J. Volstead

101569

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the un-repeated domestic message rate or one-quarter the un-repeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an un-repeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the un-repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The stand-

ard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be in language of country of origin or of destination, or in French. This class of service is in effect with most European countries and with various other countries throughout the world. Full particulars supplied on application at any Western Union Office.

CABLE LETTERS

For plain-language communications. The language of the country of destination may be employed, if the Cable Letter service is in operation to that country. Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours if telegraphic delivery is selected. Delivery by mail beyond London will be made if a full mailing address is given and the words "Post London" are written after the destination. Rate is approximately one-third of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

WEEK-END LETTERS

Similar to Cable Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Rate is approximately one-quarter of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

St. Paul Dispatch
St. Paul Pioneer Press
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

November 2, 1928.

My dear Laura Lomen:

Thank you so much for the perfectly beautiful box of candy which arrived Tuesday. It was just like your dear self to think of others with all your business on that 'day of days'.

The girls and I do want to say thanks and to tell you that we did like the candy and appreciate you're remembering us.

The wedding was so beautiful. Such an ideal setting and a perfectly stunning bride. Everyone whom I met that night and the next day thought the wedding and you the loveliest one that we've had in St. Paul for many a day. It was such fun 'doing it' and you were so sweet about our having to call you and annoy you so much the past few weeks. You've no idea how much 'the press' appreciates your kindnesses. You rate 100 per cent, you know with the Dispatch-Pioneer staff.

Please tell me if there is anything I can do here in the matter of copies of papers, etc, etc.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Amy Burdwell

Recd by L.P.

THE VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS, INC.
27 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

April 25, 1929.

Dear Sir:-

The Voluntary Committee of Lawyers offers to those members of the Bar who believe that the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement act have created an intolerable situation an opportunity to clarify and influence public opinion by an expression of their views. In the past the public has looked to the Bar for guidance, particularly on questions involving the principles of government, and we believe the Bar should not fail to assume its traditional leadership in the outstanding issue now facing the people.

The purposes and aims of the Committee are set forth in the enclosed pamphlet. It is not our purpose to take part in political activities or political controversies. We do not render professional services or give legal advice to those accused of violation of the law. Our present activities are limited to securing the support of representative lawyers throughout the country, and to encouraging Bar Associations in the various States to adopt resolutions advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Resolutions have already been adopted by the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers Association, and others. The Boston Bar Association will probably have taken similar action by the time this reaches you.

If you approve what we are doing, we will be glad to have you give us your support by signing the enclosed card, thereby becoming an associate member of this Committee. Such membership involves no financial obligation. Our expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions entirely. If you will contribute, we shall appreciate it and it will materially aid in carrying on the work, but it is in nowise a condition of membership.

We should be very glad to have your estimate of the sentiment of the Bar in your jurisdiction.

Yours very truly,

Henry W. deForest *Joseph H. Choate Jr.*
Arthur H. ... *George Westcott*
Kenneth M. Spence *Clifton P. Williamson*
Samuel H. Ordway *George W. Martin*
Harrison Tweed

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Bloomington, Illinois,

November 23, 1929.

CHAMBERS OF
JUDGE LOUIS FITZ HENRY

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Accept my sincere thanks for the little interview you gave to the Associated Press Thursday incident to my holding last Thursday on the Jones Law. The matter came up in the midst of a trial docket and the decision was an oral pronouncement from the bench.

The newspaper reporters did the best they could in taking longhand notes and I have been surprised that more errors did not intervene. I think your little interview had the effect of putting me in the right light before the country.

With every good wish for your health and happiness, and with sincere regards, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Louis Fitz Henry

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
Prohibition Administrator,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

10,569

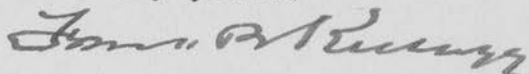
FRANK B. KELLOGG
SAINT PAUL

September 22, 1930.

10,569
Dear Mr. Volstead:

Thank you very much for
your congratulations. Among
all the messages I receive,
I prize most of all those which
come from my old friends.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. A. J. Volstead,
Department of Justice,
St. Paul, Minn.

2721 Humboldt Ave. S. Apt. 2.
Mpls. Minn.
Nov. 15, 1930.

Mr. Andrew J. Volstead,
Commodore Hotel,
St. Paul, Minn.

Will you please give me some information? (You don't know me, I'm sure. But I am a former resident of Granite Falls, a cousin of Bert Brown and niece of Mrs. T. H. Brown).

9916
We frequently have discussions at school among the teachers regarding the prohibition law, and I am amazed often to discover who are opposing it. Some of those who used to vote and think "dry" seem to be becoming the strongest "wets". They say many more people are drinking, more homes are ruined, more young people imbibe and there is more crime than before prohibition. Now, I believe this opinion has been brought about by the very active campaign thru newspapers, the radio, and the stage. But I wonder

if there aren't authentic facts to be had. Each side seems to quote what is supposed to be facts.

And I wonder why the dregs are seemingly so inactive. I notice Hoover, even, is evading the issue. We don't pick up a paper, or go to a movie or vaudeville show but that we see and hear evidence of the activity of the other side. And I was interested in this fight to oust Mr. Jess.

I would like to have your opinion, just for my own satisfaction, because I've been trying to be a dry in my convictions.

Yours very truly,
Carolyn Hasford.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1933.

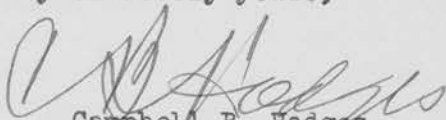
My dear Mr. and Mrs. Lomen:

At the request of the President and Mrs. Hoover, I am posting to you shortly an invitation to the Senate and House Reception on February 18th.

If you do not find it convenient to accept this invitation, but would enjoy attending the Departmental-Army-Navy Reception which will be held on February 25th, the President and Mrs. Hoover would be very glad to have me so arrange it.

Will you kindly let me know your decision at your early convenience, particularly as to whether or not you will attend the Senate-House Reception?

Very sincerely yours,



Campbell B. Hodges,
Lt-Colonel, Infantry,
Military Aide to the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lomen,
Park Vista Hotel,
Los Angeles, California.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

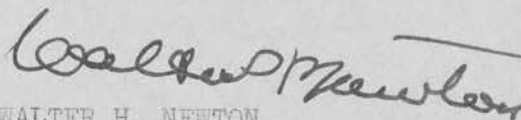
February 16, 1933

My dear Mrs. Lomen:

I have your letter of recent date and have been very pleased to take the matter up with Secretary Wilbur urging careful and sympathetic attention, which I am sure will be given.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



WALTER H. NEWTON
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Carl J. Lomen,
Park Vista Hotel,
Los Angeles, California.

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
Lawyer
GRANITE FALLS, MINN.

February 10th, 1934.

Mr. William E. Shea,
Washington, D. C.

My dearsir:

Your favor of the 6th inst. together with copy of your biographic sketch of Wayen B. Wheeler received. I presume that the reason why you have sent this sketch to me is have my approval or denial of the statement contained in it in regard to the authorship of the National Prohibition Act. I am not aware that Mr. Wheeler ever claimed that he drew that Act. I have a letter somewhere from Mr. Wheeler commending me for the authorship of this law and giving me credit for its passage. He has claimed, and the claim is correct, that he drew the first bill for a prohibition law. He gave me a copy of that bill and asked me to introduce it in the House. I refused to introduce it. This bill was later introduced in the Senate.

Pressed for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House on the subject of prohibition, I hurriedly drafted and introduced my first bill on prohibition. That bill contained a number of sections from Mr. Wheeler's bill, but it also contained many radical changes. What was appropriated from Mr. Wheeler's bill were matters found in almost every state prohibition statute. The language of these provisions have to a large extent become fixed by being copied from one State statute into another. They have stood the test of Court scrutiny and as such it would have

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
Lawyer
GRANITE FALLS, MINN.

been foolish for any one to attempt to draw a liquor law without practically copying these. There was no effort on my part to conceal any larceny. The sections in regard to nuisance, and abatement of boot-leg joints by injunction contained in Mr. Wheeler's bill were found in scores of statutes; that in regard to seizure of automobiles was not new, it was taken bodily from a South Dakota statute, and that authorizing suit for personal injuries, cause by a person selling or furnishing liquor, was common statutory law in many States including my own. In this first bill I copied without much change these and some other section taken by Mr. Wheeler from State statutes. Later in my bill, H. R. 6810, that became the law, all of these statutes were carefully amended, rewritten or omitted.

The problem was not to embody in a bill old statutes, that was easy, but to devise a scheme that would fit into Federal law and Federal conditions, and that would make that scheme air tight. The permit system, the backbone of the act for policing liquor, was entirely rewritten, so were the provisions for records and for forfeiture of permits and property, for search and seizure and nearly all other provisions not common place in any prohibition law.

The reason why I refused to introduce or sponsor Mr. Wheeler's bill was that to my mind it did not commence to meet the requirements of an effective prohibition law. It had evidently been hastily thrown together. I felt that aside from what I considered fundamental defects, it was so loosely drawn that it would have taken years of Court litigation and

ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
Lawyer
GRANITE FALLS, MINN.

Congressional action to have made it effective. My experience since then as an attorney for the Prohibition Unite has satisfied me that I was right.

In drawing the bill, H. R. 6810, I tried to arrange the matters involved in as logical order as possible, stating each proposition as clearly and specifically as I could, carefully avoiding all constitutional questions and any language that might call for Court construction. This changed the entire appearance of the measure. Mr. Wheeler's bill when introduced in the Senate covered 35 pages, mine covered only 26, though it dealt with several matters not touched on by Mr. Wheeler, and though it greatly broadened the sweep of the Government's power. Instead of adopting Mr. Wheeler's measure I spent several months, as hard work as I ever did, in carefully studying and perfecting both the language and machinery of the measure. And I have had the satisfaction of knowing that not a single provision of the law has been held to be unconstitutional and that very few provisions have been in need of Court construction.

The members of the Judiciary Committee, who knew the facts, have never hesitated to ascribe to me the authorship of the bill. The fact that it has things in common with Mr. Wheeler's bill proves nothing. It has as much in common with a number of State prohibition laws, then in force. It was my judgment that determined what should go into the bill, and aside from a few sections above noted, its language is nearly all mine.

4
ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
Lawyer
GRANITE FALLS, MINN.

I hesitate to approve your statement that Mr. Wheeler was not a great man. A person possessed of the qualities you ascribe to him and who accomplished what you say he did would certainly be classed among extraordinary men. Had prohibition remained the permanent policy of this country, a thing you may consider impossible, his name would undoubtedly have been written among those of the great.

I am quite sure, if alive, Mr. Wheeler would resent the statement that he did not believe in fostering temperance through education. It is true that his work was largely along other lines, but I can not believe that he underestimated its value.

I can not say that I knew Mr. Wheeler intimately, We were friends, but he seldom called or consulted me in regards to matters. Though his office was within a stone's throw of the Capitol building, I never entered it until years after the prohibition act had been passed. I never found him domineering. After I refused to introduce his bill, he never sought to dictate or persuade me as to what the Act should contain.

On the whole your biography of Mr. Wheeler is a very fine tribute, and I want to thank you kindly for sending me a copy.

Yours very truly,

This is not for publication.

38461

VOLSTEAD, Andrew J., ex-congressman; b. Goodhue Co., Minn., 1860; ed. St. Olaf's Coll. and Decorah Inst.; m. Nellie Gilruth, 1894; 1 dau., Laura. Admitted to bar, 1894, and began practice at Granite Falls, Minn. Was pres. bd. edn., city atty. and mayor; co. atty. Yellow Medicine Co., Minn., 14 yrs.; mem. 58th to 67th Congresses (1903-23), 7th Minn. Dist.; author of the "Volstead Act" for federal prohibition; also the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Act; legal advisor to prohibition units since 1924; now practicing law at Granite Falls. Republican. Home: Granite Falls, Minn.

No test



REPLY CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The A. N. Marquis Company

919 N. Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILL.

Who's Who in America

Name Volstead, Andrew J.

Home Granite Falls, Minn.

Office _____

38461

Please check each line, if correct, or make correction.

If your business or other occupation has been changed,
please name new occupation here, Lumber.

APR 16 1936

0
Sign

A. J. Volstead

[Aug. 1, 1955]

Memorandum of Suggested Changes
in the Interest of Accuracy
to Draft Dated 8/1/55 from
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Re Representative Volstead

Page 4, 6th line from bottom of page -- After the word, "prohibit," insert the words, "sale of."

Comment: The National Prohibition Enforcement Act never did prohibit the use, in one's own home, of intoxicating beverages; nor did it prohibit even the making of wine or other beverages at home, for family use. There was no restriction on the alcoholic content of beverages (wine, beer, or other intoxicating products) if they were owned prior to Prohibition, remained in the home, and used in the home; nor did it prohibit making any of them at home if in the making they were intended to be used, and actually were used, only in the home.

91938

Page 4, last line, and first line on page 5 -- Beginning after the words, "fixing the," insert, "alcoholic content of any beverage sold, or transported outside of the home at one-half of one per cent by volume as the test for illegal intoxicating liquor," making the whole sentence read as follows:

"The act was chiefly noted and censured for its definition fixing the alcoholic content of any beverage sold, or transported outside of the home at one-half of one per cent by volume as the test for illegal intoxicating liquor, etc."

Page 5, line 9, after the words, "not set up," insert, "in some states, by state laws supporting the Federal law," making the sentence read:

"It soon was proven that law enforcement was not set up in some states, by state laws supporting the Federal law, in a manner competent to handle the increasing number of prohibition violators."

Page 5, 6th line from bottom of page -- I would advise omitting the whole sentence beginning with the words, "Another proof . . ." and ending with "populace in general."

Comment: I do not think that that statement is true. It was true in certain very vocal metropolitan areas and along a few coast lines where smuggling operations existed. It is not true that there was local rebellion or widespread illegal speakeasy drinking throughout the United States area.

Page 5, 4th line from the bottom -- Insert after the word, "those," the following words: "cities or counties of".

Page 5, 3rd line from the bottom -- After the word, "while," insert "areas of".

Page 5, last line, sentence beginning with the words, "It also," to page 6, 2nd line, ending with the word, "diminished."

Comment: I think this sentence should be omitted. In my opinion, it is not statistically true that it was ever "proven" that the consumption of liquors and wines increased. The advocates of Repeal said so, but the statistics compiled by the Federal and state governments and carefully studied by the commission President Hoover appointed never proved any such fact, although the statistics did indicate a diminished consumption of beer.

Page 6, lines 2 and 3 -- In line 3, after the word, "turned," omit the word, "more," and in line 3, after the word, "alcohol," omit the words, "than before," making the sentence read:

"The psychological factor of a prohibitive thrill turned people to alcohol, particularly the younger set and women."

Comment: The sentence reading as I have changed it is true, according to statistics gathered, although no statistics have proved that more people turned to alcohol than had used it prior to Prohibition. The statistics did show that some of the younger set, particularly in wet city areas, were attracted by the fact that it was doing something prohibited to drink, and got started visiting speakeasies "on a dare." Statistics did show that women visited the "club type of speakeasies" who had not theretofore been allowed in or had gone into open saloons.

Page 6, last line -- After the word, "doomed." insert the sentence, "It had now become a party political issue."

Page 7, lines 2 to 5 -- Place a period after the word, "along," and omit the balance of the sentence beginning with the word, "although there . . ." down through the words, "in any way successful."

Comment: The statement I have suggested omitting is not true. There was plenty of statistical proof to show that Prohibition was very definitely successful, not only in general law observance, but also in successful prosecution of the big rings engaged in smuggling and distribution. The statistics showed that in certain politically controlled areas, like Al Capone's area of Chicago (Cicero), the violation was flagrant, but even his ring was damaged, if not broken. And, in notoriously wide areas, like the New Jersey coast, there was much statistical proof of increased citizen observance of law enforcement and successful prosecution of smuggling rings.

Page 7, line 5 -- After the word, "was," insert "blamed in political speeches and campaigns for Repeal as".

Page 7, line 6 -- After the words, "rates and," insert "that it," making the sentence read:

"Prohibition ultimately was blamed in political speeches and campaigns for Repeal as a cause for higher crime rates and that it could no longer be declared a factor in the maintaining of prosperity."

Page 7, 3rd line from bottom of page -- After the words, "his name," insert "was popularly used to refer to the National Prohibition Enforcement Act"; in the last line, omit the word, "pleasing," and use the words, "carrying out", thereby making the sentence read:

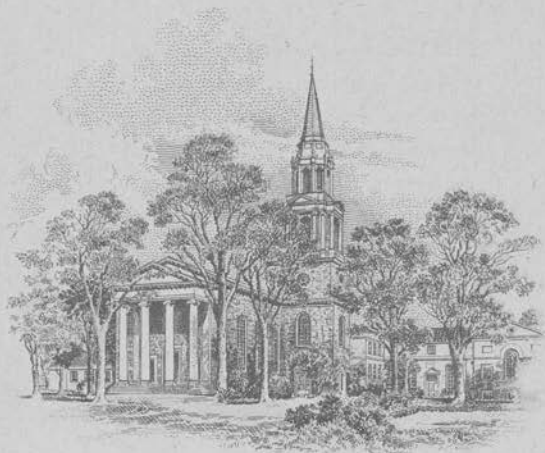
"Although Volstead was plummeted into the center of the controversial situation because his name was popularly used to refer to the National Prohibition Enforcement Act, and thereby became synonymous with Prohibition, his original contribution was the logical outcome of carrying out the nation's majority wish."

Page 8, line 4 -- Omit the words, "that time," and insert "1929."

Page 8, lines 6 and 7 -- Omit the words, "continued the remainder of his life in obscurity of his own choosing. He resumed law practice in Granite Falls and," making the sentence read:

"He left the House of Representatives in 1923 and in 1924 moved to St. Paul, Minn., upon his appointment as legal adviser to the chief of the National Prohibition Enforcement Bureau."

[Jan. 1947]



9938

Hamre Funeral Service
ARBA HENRY HAMRE, DIRECTOR
Granite Falls, Minnesota

In Memory



THE LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

In Kind Remembrance
of
ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

Mr. Volstead passed away Monday afternoon, January 20, 1947, at his home at Granite Falls, Minnesota. His daughter, Mrs. Carl J. Lomen, was present. Born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, October 31, 1859, he attained the age of 87 years, two months and 20 days.

FUNERAL SERVICE

Friday Afternoon at 2:00 o'Clock
Granite Falls Congregational Church
Reverend Erick Bergsman, Collbran, Colo.
Officiating
Reverend Frank Fleming
Assisting

HONORARY PALLBEARERS

Judge G. E. Qvale	Senator James Hall
Samuel Lewison	L. D. Barnard
C. A. Fosnes	P. D. Stratton
R. A. Johnson	Dr. M. S. Nelson

ACTIVE PALLBEARERS

Erwin Whitney	George Boman
Dr. W. R. Atcherson	Wesley Torgerson
Dr. L. S. Jordan	Raymond Johnson

INTERMENT

Granite Falls Cemetery
1859
ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD
1947

Blessed Be His Memory

The CAPPER-VOLSTEAD ACT (42 Stat. 388; 7 U.S.C. 291) became law on February 18, 1922, entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," application of which is restricted to farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers engaged in collectively processing, preparing for marketing, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce the products of persons so engaged. The Act requires that such associations must be operated for the mutual benefit of the members as producers; limits the vote of each member, annual dividends, and the extent to which an association shall deal in the products of non-members. Enforcement of the provisions of the Act is a duty of the Secretary of Agriculture with appeal to the federal courts under specified procedure.

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Prior to its enactment "the uncertainty of the legal status of farm organizations which conduct business in a collective way (has) had a paralyzing effect on the efforts of men and associations who are brought together so that they may more economically and efficiently administer their affairs" (Cong. Rec., 67th Cong., 2d sess., p. 2217), and officers of such associations had been arrested and indicted for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws ("The Battle of Milk," Professor Boyle, Cornell University, Sat. Eve. Post Nov. 13, 1937).

In discussing the situation of cooperatives, Mr. Volstead said:

The objection made to these organizations at present is that they violate the Sherman Antitrust Act, and that is upon the theory that each farmer is a separate business entity. When he combines with his neighbor for the purpose of securing better treatment in the disposal of his crops, he is charged with a conspiracy or combination contrary to the Sherman Antitrust Act. Businessmen can

combine by putting their money into corporations, but it is impractical for farmers to combine their farms into similar corporate form. The object of this bill is to modify the laws under which business organizations are now formed, so that farmers may take advantage of the form of organization that is used by business concerns. It is objected in some quarters that this repeals the Sherman Antitrust Act as to farmers. That is not true any more than it is true that a combination of two or three corporations violates the act. Such combinations may or may not monopolize or restrain trade. (Cong. Rec., 67th Cong., 2d sess., p. 2269)

The Capper-Volstead Act, which in effect is an amendment of the anti-trust statutes, expressly authorized marketing combinations for the mutual benefit of members, included stock as well as non-stock associations, and guaranteed farmers immunity from prosecution under the federal anti-trust laws in the handling and marketing of agricultural commodities so long as they did not unlawfully combine and conspire with others to restrain trade. It eliminated competition among farmer members and gave them the right to bargain collectively and permits a cooperative which meets the conditions of the Act to have a complete monopoly in the marketing of agricultural products of its members and to determine prices at which such goods may be offered for sale, with the restriction, however, (§2) that if the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural commodity is unduly enhanced, he may, after notice and hearing, issue a cease and desist order.

The Act stabilized the legal status of marketing cooperatives, and since its passage such organizations have increased in number

and generally in effectiveness in promoting the welfare of the members; and since the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and later allied legislation, cooperatives have strongly voiced the marketing views of their members.

United States Senate Chamber

Washington, D.C. March 1936

Admit

Mrs. Carl Lomen

To the reserved gallery

For 74TH CONGRESS

Robert H. La Follette

U.S. SENATOR



[Feb. 3, 1947]

National Geographic Society

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AN HONORED MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION

AND ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY EXTEND

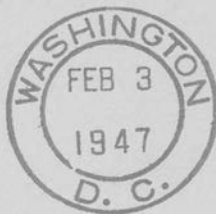
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The Family of
The hon. H. J. Volstead,
Granite Falls,
Minnesota.