

a regular syndicate controls the trade in one part of the city while in other parts "favored" wholesalers divide up the traffic among themselves, shutting out other men in the wholesale trade.

The wets would have us believe that every police officer would do his duty were it not for prohibition. They seem to have had difficulty way back in 1902.

AN AMAZING ADMISSION

Editorial from *The Pittsburgh Leader* of August 17, 1902

By all odds the most amazing confession of police protection for the illegal sale of liquors are those contained in the statements attributed to Assistant Supt. of Police Wilson and Capt. C. K. Gallant, reported elsewhere.

An announcement is made that "certain" speakeasies are to be closed. Asst. Supt. Wilson, with a fine contempt for the law, and for his oath of office, is said to have "left it with Capt. Gallant as to what places were to be closed." Capt. Gallant with a frankness that is absolutely dazing, says, "I did not notify all to close."

Why wonder that the chief newspaper defender of the ring gags at its task and utters an ominous warning? Why wonder that the whole police department is demoralized and the men are making gross blunders daily?

DRINKING BY THE YOUTH

They told me—Drinking among the youth of the country was unheard of before prohibition. This doesn't seem to be exactly true.

BOYS SAY THEY BUY LIQUOR AT DRUGSTORES

News item from *The Pittsburgh Sun* of May 1, 1908

When Judge Robt. S. Frazer, who sat in court this morning, was told that some drugstores in the hill district are worse than the saloons and that little boys could get anything they wanted in the stores, he said that this must be stopped. The arraignment of the drugstores came up during the hearing of George Burnell, 12 years old, and Harold Kane, 13 years old, negroes, who were charged with stealing tobies and being bad generally.

VICE CRUSADE WILL GO TO COURT

News item from *The Pittsburgh Leader* of July 2, 1908

Assistant City Solicitor L. S. Levin will go into quarter sessions court tomorrow, presenting a petition asking five prominent downtown cafe proprietors to show cause why their license should not be revoked on the evidence that they had been selling liquor to young girls. . . . This is in accordance with the Brooks liquor license law and comes as a result of the crusade against vice, which the police department has been carrying on.

FLOUTED ALL LAW

It is apparent that the powerful liquor interests flouted any law that attempted to regulate their business.

LICENSE COURT HAS SENSATION

News item from *The Pittsburgh Leader* of April 9, 1908

According to a declaration by Judge Robert S. Frazer, concurred in by his colleague, Judge John D. Shaffer, the Brooks Law during the past year has been constantly violated in Braddock by nearly all the retailers as well as the wholesalers. . . .

Judge Frazer spoke his mind. He said: "The Brooks Law, according to information coming to the court, has, during the past year, been almost continually violated by nearly all of the retailers and wholesalers in Braddock. This is said most advisedly and with regret. It has been ascertained that in nearly all of the retail houses in Braddock, women have been in the habit of nightly frequenting rooms at the rear of the bar, where they remained until they were intoxicated. Unfortunately, this court did not have the special information in time to ask every retail applicant, otherwise the number of licenses would have been still fewer than they will be.

"As for the wholesale licenses, this court is reliably informed that the proprietors of the stores have been consistently employing foreign agents to solicit trade among the foreign element and have been paying commissions to their drivers and others upon their turning in orders. Much liquor, too, has been

dumped into prohibitory territory, manifestly against the spirit of the law. Applicants, on having been asked, have individually denied the allegations as far as they refer to them, which has precipitated a critical state of affairs."

The declaration of the court was the cause of an immense sensation.

The wets told me—Conditions are worse under prohibition—BUT—

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT BECAUSE OF DRINK

Editorial from *The Pittsburgh Leader* of January 6, 1901

According to the report of Jail Warden Soffel the total number of prisoners received at the jail in 1900 was 9,182. In the previous year 8,440 prisoners were admitted, this being the largest number for any one year up to that time. The increase is, doubtless, to be accounted for on the score of prevailing prosperity. More money means more pleasure for the individual; more pleasure, more license; more license, more crime.

The jail physician states that 95 per cent of the prisoners came to grief through the abuse of strong drink. Therein lies the key. In flush times, the saloon has more than its share of the largesse that flows from the pockets of the masses and the percentage of drunkenness and of the evils that spring therefrom rise accordingly. There is a more valuable temperance lesson in these figures from the county prison than is embodied in all

the lecturing and preaching that is done by professional crusaders.

"There never was a right endeavor but it succeeded. Patience and patience and we shall win at last. Never mind the ridicule, never mind the defeat! Up again, old heart, there is victory yet for all justice."—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

LIGHT WINES AND BEER

They told me—Beer is not a bad drink: The people ought to have it. Read what eminent German authorities say about beer.

BEER CAUSES 78 PER CENT OF DRUNKARDS

Editorial from *The Pittsburgh Post* of May 9, 1903

At the recent meeting of the Anti-Alcohol Congress in Berlin, it was stated by Dr. Delbruck, of Bremen, the president of the Congress, that beer-drinking as a means of combating alcoholism has been clearly shown to be a failure.

It leads often to the use of distilled liquors, but in itself it produces all the evils of whisky. "Of 149 patients who were treated in a North German private asylum for drunkards, 41 had been alcoholized," said Dr. Delbruck, "by drinking spirits, 30 by wine drinking, and 78 or more than half—by the excessive consumption of beer."

The belief that delirium tremens was unknown among beer drinkers was a mistake. It was impossible to convey by sta-

NEEDS OF TODAY GREATER THAN THOSE OF YESTERDAY

The storm of protest against the liquor traffic that had been steadily growing in intensity for a score or more years prior to 1912, in that year began to assume cyclonic proportions. The period which followed up to the time when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, witnessed the most intensive agitational and educational campaign against the liquor license system in the history of temperance reform in this nation. The fruit of this educational, well-directed campaign was the Eighteenth Amendment. It had been conducted at no small cost of time and money, freely and gladly given by people who had grown weary of liquor domination. They counted the price not too high for this success of writing a national prohibition policy into the organic law of the country.

DRYS ASSUMED THE FIGHT WAS WON

For several years after the Eighteenth Amendment became operative this same zeal and devotion on the part of the people who had set themselves against the liquor traffic was manifested and then came an apparent lagging of interest. This was not surprising, for perhaps it was natural for most people to believe that the goal had been reached. Prohibition was written into the Constitution and they believed that the beverage liquor traffic henceforth was to be nothing but an unpleasant memory. It is now evident that the beverage liquor traffic is not dead. At any rate its ruling passion in life—defiance of law—is certainly strong in death. The present widespread propaganda for the overthrow of this law demands something of the zeal and devotion, contributions of time and money at least commensurate with that period when the battle was being fought for the writing of this policy into the Constitution. The fact is, the contributions of both time and money should be much greater than in those days because we are combating a better organized, better financed, more determined enemy than was faced in the days of license.

The report of Mr. Curran, President of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, made to the Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, shows how freely the enemies of prohibition are contributing their money and the largeness of their gifts is evidence of their devotion, whatever may prompt that devotion.

SURPRISINGLY SMALL EXPENDITURE

The Anti-Saloon League of America carried forward its part in this campaign for national prohibition at a surprisingly low expenditure of money and the League played no small part in the campaign that resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment. For the period between 1912 and 1922 approximately \$18,000,000 was secured in pledges by the Subscription Department of the Anti-Saloon League of America to carry forward the work of agitation and education. Of this amount of pledges about one-third was turned over to the respective states in which the pledges were secured. Of the remaining \$12,000,000 the National Anti-Saloon League collected \$5,315,498 and spent it in meeting the expenses of the campaign extending over this period from 1912 to 1922. These expenses included the tons of literature circulated, the expenses incident to public meetings and practically every other known means of educational activity. Five million dollars collected and spent for education covering a period of ten years in the light of the results achieved is a record of judicious spending and wise management.

COST OF COLLECTION NEGLIGIBLE

The actual cost of securing and collecting these pledges was negligible. Of the entire amount of pledges secured not more than \$100,000 was obtained by personal solicitation. The pledges were obtained in public meetings, in church services, luncheons, public forums, conventions and gatherings of similar character, which meetings in themselves helped promote the major phase of the League program, education and agitation. The agitational and educational value of the public meeting as a means of informing, arousing and crystallizing sentiment is beyond estimate. Thus the public meeting is of vastly more value than merely the means of securing pledges.

The newspaper reports of the cost of collecting this \$5,000,000 are entirely misleading. The fact is, the money reported by the newspapers as "collection costs" does not represent the cost of collecting the \$5,000,000, but is a report on how the \$5,000,000 was expended. This included expenditures in the mailing of temperance literature in great quantities, which constitutes a large part of the educational program of the national Anti-Saloon League.

WHAT OF THE FIGHT TODAY?

But what of the fight today? Since 1922 there has been a decline in contributions from the old standbys. There is comparatively little of the old unpaid subscriptions referred to above that can be collected. New friends are constantly coming to the support of the movement but the demands are far greater than ever before and the financial support is inadequate. This campaign we are now in to combat the attacks made by the wets on the national prohibition policy, to safeguard its permanency, requires even more money to meet its necessary and legitimate demands than was required for the campaign to write the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. If it is worth while fighting to obtain the victory it is vastly more worth while to fight to retain it.

The situation demands the cooperation and help of every true friend of prohibition.

tistics the extent of misery caused by what he described as "beer alcoholism." Prof. Cramer, of Gottingen, held that the alcohol habit is curable if taken in time and treated at a suitable drunkards' asylum.

The wets tell us that beer is a food and would solve the problem. Read what Judge White said about American beer.

NOT GOOD DRINK, JUDGE WHITE'S OPINION OF AMERICAN BEER

News item from *The Pittsburgh Leader* of January 5, 1900

Judge J. W. F. White, sitting in the criminal court, entertains a very poor opinion of the beer brewed in America and takes every opportunity he sees of expressing it.

Yesterday he told those who must drink beer, they had better drink the imported beer, and today he said that the beer bought in this country does not intoxicate but makes brutes of men who drink it. That is due, the aged jurist said, to the drugs in the beer.

Judge White concluded by asserting that more crime results from beer drinking than the drinking of other liquors.

THEY ALMOST HAD ME

FOOLED

They told me—National prohibition is corrupting police and public officials—something unknown under license.

AN EVIL THAT MUST BE CHECKED
Editorial from *The Pittsburgh Post* of March 4, 1890

There are reported to be about 4,000 speakeasies in Philadelphia, and so great is the evil that the judges who are to sit in the license court have given special instructions to constables to inquire into and report these lawless rum shops to the courts for suppression and punishment. The Philadelphia Times, commenting on these facts, makes some remarks which apply with equal force to the conditions of the illegal liquor traffic in Allegheny County.

"The police force of this city is the one cause of this flood of drunken demoralization and defiant lawlessness that now disgraces this city. There are not 100 of the nearly or quite 4,000 speakeasies in operation in Philadelphia that are not known to the police; but instead of locating them and bringing the criminals to punishment, they are protected, compelled to pay the price of protection to the police or to the party, and to vote and work at elections as the police direct them in obedience to orders from the city administration.

DO YOU REALIZE IT?

Extent to Which Wet Propaganda is Being Pushed by Many Magazines

The *Cadiz Republican* truthfully says that the extensive propaganda to restore liquor is not realized by the average man and woman. The average citizen knows that many of the metropolitan newspapers color their news columns as well as their editorial pages in opposition to prohibition, but they do not know how many magazines of national reputation are feeding their readers with wet propaganda. The *Republican* quotes from two of these to show how far afield they go to slam prohibition:

From the *Living Age*:

"The average middle-class American girl esteems it an excellent thing to get intoxicated on every possible occasion, and the American boy is proud of his ability to carry a skinful of liquor without collapsing. Wives are proud to say that their husbands are suffering from 'hangovers.' Husbands encourage their wives to get drunk in their own homes."

From *Scribner's* magazine:

"There are some who predict a bootlegger president." "The United States is the only nation in history that has deliberately financed the criminal classes." "Drinking is a civilizing agent, a benefit to health and nerves."

North Carolina has a law making it compulsory to teach the evil effects of alcohol on the human system. Teachers who fail to give the prescribed number of lessons on the subject will be dismissed.