

VICTORY BUILT UPON VICTORY WON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The coming of prohibition as a federal constitutional policy was first indicated by the passage through Congress of the anti-canteen law for the army in 1901. Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie traces the federal legislative development step by step:

Anti-Canteen Law for the Army: Prohibition of liquor selling throughout our Military Establishment. 1901.

Prohibition in Certain Pacific Ocean Islands: This bill prohibiting liquor selling to aboriginal tribes in the Pacific was passed in 1902.

Recreation Buildings at Army Posts: Appropriations for post exchange buildings, saloon substitutes, at army posts, totaling many millions—all since the anti-canteen law. 1903 and succeeding years.

Prohibition of Liquor Selling in Nation's Capitol: 1903.

Prohibition in Immigrant Stations: 1903.

Soldiers' Homes Canteens: Beer hall in State and Territorial Homes prohibited since 1904, from National Homes since 1906.

Internal Revenue Amendment: Requiring certified copy of lists of payers of internal revenue tax, to assist in state prosecution of anti-liquor law breakers. 1906.

Oklahoma's Prohibition: The Enabling Act provision contained prohibition for 21 years in the Indian portions of the new State. 1906.

Suppression of Liquor Traffic Among Indians: First appropriation of \$25,000 to enforce prohibition in Indian country was increased from time to time for this splendid work commenced in 1906.

Prohibition Zones Around Government Institutions: Law made it illegal to sell liquor within a radius of one-half mile around the Government Hospital for Insane and Home for Aged and Infirm. 1907.

Prohibition in Arizona and New Mexico: The Enabling Act carried prohibition of liquor to Indians and within the Indian country in the new state.

Anti-Liquor Code for Alaska: The best code short of complete prohibition Alaska ever had. 1909.

Appropriations for Liquor Law Enforcement in Alaska: Appropriation first year, 1908, of \$6,000 subsequently increased to \$15,000, to enforce prohibition among the natives of Alaska.

Liquor Prohibited from Mails: Intoxicating liquors and cocaine and its derivatives prohibited from the mails. 1908.

Jurisdictional Boundaries of Mississippi River States: Laws to enable the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas to arrange for effective jurisdiction against liquor sellers resorting to islands created by natural changes in the river bed. 1909.

Penal Code Amendments: Amendments in New Penal Code requiring bona fide consignees in interstate shipments, and plain branding on outside showing consignee and kind and quantity of liquor contained, and forbidding c. o. d. shipments of liquor. 1909.

International Congress Against Alcoholism: Congress first officially recognized the International Congress Against Alcoholism by the authorization of the appointment of official delegates to the 13th session held at The Hague in 1911. Similar action was taken with reference to the 14th session at Milan in 1913; the 15th session was held in the United States in 1920 under auspices of the State Department; official delegates authorized to be sent to the 16th session at Lausanne, in 1921, and at Copenhagen in 1923, at all sessions appropriations made to pay expenses of the delegates.

Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment Law: To prohibit shipment of intoxicating liquors in interstate commerce in contravention of state law. Vetoed by the President and passed over his veto. 1913.

Anti-Liquor Code for District of Columbia: The Jones-Works Law, a complete anti-liquor code, the nearest approach to complete prohibition. 1913.

Penalty for Intemperance and Immorality in the Army: Officers and men to be penalized who are absent from duty because of a disease resulting from the intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors. 1914.

Prohibition Enforcement Code for Alaska: A splendid code to enforce prohibition in Alaska which the people had voted for at the 1916 election. 1917.

Prohibition for Porto Rico: Intoxicating liquors and drugs prohibited, except Legislature empowered to regulate medicinal, sacramental, industrial and mechanical uses.

Law Prohibiting Liquor Advertisements in Mails—and So-called "Bone Dry" Law: Law closed the mails to liquor advertisements, and prohibited the transportation of liquors in interstate commerce into any state or territory the laws of which forbade the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. 1917. Later the law was applied to the District of Columbia.

Prohibition for the District of Columbia: Prohibition in the nation's capital and a code for its enforcement enacted. 1917.

Anti-Liquor Regulations in the Army During the War: In the so-called draft law the President was authorized to make such regulations as he might deem necessary or advisable governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps, and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army. 1917.

Distillation of Liquors Prohibited to Conserve Foodstuffs During the War: Congress prohibited distillation of spirits, and authorized the President to meet the necessities of the food situation by prohibition or limitation of malt and vinous liquors. 1917.

Importation of Distilled Liquors Prohibited: Prohibited importation for beverage purposes of distilled spirits produced after passage of this act. 1917.

Prohibition for Hawaii: Congress had provided for a plebiscite in the Islands in 1910, but the vote was adverse at that time. This act prohibited the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors into Hawaiian Islands. 1918.

Prohibition Zones Around Coal Mines and War Industries: The President was authorized to establish prohibition zones around coal mines, munition plants and other war industries whenever advisable for the proper prosecution of the war. 1918.

War-time Prohibition: The President not having exercised the authority granted him to prohibit the manufacture of malt and vinous liquors in order to conserve food, full prohibition during war time was enacted. 1918.

Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution: The Resolution to submit the Prohibition Amendment passed the Senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and passed the House on December 17, 1917, by a vote of 282 for to 128 against. The final state ratification occurred on January 16, 1919.

National Prohibition Act: The Prohibition Enforcement Act, popularly called the "Volstead Act," to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective, was enacted October 28, 1919. To overcome the opinion of Attorney General Palmer permitting beer to be prescribed as medicine, and to further strengthen enforcement provisions, a supplemental enforcement bill—"the anti-beer bill"—was enacted November 23, 1921.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT A DRY

His Re-election Aid to Temperance Progress, Which Is Admittedly Slow; Education Needed

The parliament of the republic of Austria will meet December 9 to elect a president. The term of office, like that in America, is four years, and a president may be re-elected but once.

Dr. Michael Hainisch is president. It is believed he will be re-elected. It is understood he is ready to serve four years more, and that there is little opposition to him.

Dr. Hainisch is a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors. He is counted as a leader in temperance reform, and continuance of his service in the presidency would mean much to Austrian efforts against the liquor traffic.

Admittedly, the progress is slow. It is, according to the president, a matter of education. Two years ago the republic passed its first law on the subject. Under it intoxicants cannot be sold to children under 16. The dries attempted to make the age limit 18, but they were defeated by the combined efforts of the owners of vineyards. No other measure has since been brought forward, but Dr. Hainisch believes local option will come in time, and that added restrictions against the liquor traffic will be adopted.

Recently while in Austria Pussyfoot Johnson was the dinner guest of Presi-

dent Hainisch. The president expressed himself as greatly interested in American prohibition and the outcome of it.

BOOZE FIRE TRAPS COPS

Enforcers Have Narrow Escape When Contraband Liquor Catches Fire During Raid

Marc Buckland, Federal Prohibition Agent, and five Syracuse, N. Y., police officers narrowly escaped death on December 14 when trapped by fire during a raid on a garage in the city, in which contraband liquor valued at \$25,000 was seized. The fire started when the raiders poured out the liquor on the second floor and the stream of liquid gushing down the stairway suddenly burst into flames from some unexpected cause. Some of the men made their escape by jumping from a window on the second floor and others escaped through the dense smoke and stifling fumes through the rear entrance.

HOLIDAY BOOZE SEIZED

Fifteen hundred cases of "Christmas beer" were seized in railroad cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on December 15 by Washington prohibition agents operating in Baltimore. The beverage is said to have been shipped to Baltimore dealers from a Philadelphia brewery. This is reported to be the largest shipment of bottled beer confiscated in Baltimore in many months.

WOMAN WINS VERDICT

Widow of Man Who Shot Himself After Drinking Booze Awarded Damages From the Booze Seller

A verdict of \$1,500 against the proprietor of a Syracuse, N. Y., cafe was returned in New York Supreme Court on November 13 in a \$30,000 suit brought by Mrs. Christina Gebhardt whose husband killed himself last March after drinking liquor said to have been sold by the defendant.

The verdict is the third to be returned under that section of the civil rights law which makes liquor salesmen liable for the acts of purchasers. Mrs. Elizabeth Groff won a verdict of \$8,500 after her husband died from the effects of liquor, and Mrs. Catherine Ball won a verdict of \$8,000 against a saloonkeeper who sold her husband liquor which caused him to shoot and kill his step-daughter.

KLECKA INDICTED

James F. Klecka, former chief magistrate of the Peoples Court at Baltimore, according to the Baltimore Sun of December 10, was indicted by the Baltimore grand jury on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct and impede the administration of justice. Klecka was one of the most voluble witnesses for the wets before the House committee recently when the committee was considering the 57 bills designed to modify the Volstead law so as to permit the sale of wine and beer.

PROPERLY SPANKED

Toledo Parents Given Needed Attention by Blade of That City

Toledo parents are properly spanked by the Blade of that city for permitting conditions made public through official investigation of dances attended by high school students at which liquor was drunk until some of the children were intoxicated. The Blade castigates the parents in the following:

Unable to bring children up in the right way by logical home treatment we turn them over to schools and expect something we haven't the slightest right in the world to expect. The responsibility for this sort of thing fits squarely into the lap of parents. Wry try to "pass the buck?" How utterly unjust to leave to any educational institution the everyday business of home? Scott high teachers are earnest and able. They have established a high standard of scholarship. It is one of the great high schools of this country. It is not a reform school and should not be. There is one in Lancaster and one in Mansfield. Perhaps there should be one in Toledo for the patronage of parents who can not do the job at home.

To bring about prohibition two things are necessary—a good law and efficient enforcement.