

**The Anti-Saloon League Frankly Answers The World's Questions as to Where Its Money Comes From, etc., and, in Return, Asks The World What It Gets for Defending the Liquor Traffic, and Suggests That It Relieve the President of the United States of Embarrassment by Stating That Its Opposition to the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment Is Not Included in Its Functions as the Mouthpiece of the Administration.**

**AN OPEN LETTER TO THE NEW YORK WORLD:**

The New York World on yesterday published an editorial note as follows:—

"A few inquisitive people at Albany are asking: Who is this William H. Anderson who is trying to rule the Legislature? Where did he come from? Who supplies him with money? For whom does he speak? Every other lobbyist nowadays has to own up."

During the day yesterday The World assigned a reporter with a copy of this editorial to get my answer. I answered every question he asked to his acknowledged satisfaction. The substance of the information given him was—

That the Anti-Saloon League is the recognized agency of the majority of the churches of this State (both in number of denominations and actual number of churches); that as such agency it is admitted to the pulpits of thousands of churches to present the work and secure subscriptions; that a statement of the amount of money it receives and the way in which the money is spent is furnished every year to The World and every other newspaper in the State; that the League operates by giving information to the people back home as to how their men stood at Albany and what a given action means, and that its strength is a matter of the reaction of public sentiment upon the truth in concrete form respecting this particular issue.

This answer was not printed in either of the editions of The World that I purchased this morning. But The World did print a new attack in a series of vicious assaults upon the sanity, good faith and patriotism of the Anti-Saloon League.

This is not the first time respecting the liquor question and the Anti-Saloon League that The World has swaggered like a bully in its editorial columns and sneaked like a coward with respect to printing a real reply.

The Anti-Saloon League does not fear investigation. It has been investigated before, and the results were so satisfactory to the League that those responsible for the investigation lacked the fairness to publish the truth. The more the people know about the Anti-Saloon League and how it operates, the better we are pleased. We ask no favors. But we insist on a square deal. And we feel abundantly able to protect ourselves against any friend of the liquor traffic, journalistic or otherwise, who does not deal fairly.

We desire to ask The World two questions:

**FIRST—The World has assumed to speak for and in behalf of the President of the United States on many things. It is generally known as the Administration organ.**

(a) **Is it trying insidiously to give the impression that it is voicing the attitude of the President in its attacks upon Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment?**

(b) **Does The World wish to have the public assume that the Administration at Washington is trying to prolong the life of the liquor traffic?**

(c) **Or is The World's frenzy on this question purely its own?**

If the Anti-Saloon League were the dark, sinister influence which The World seeks to make out, the President of the United States would hardly have recognized it by a communication in writing as was done during the past year.

We cannot believe that the President inspired either The World's attack upon the Anti-Saloon League or its opposition to National Prohibition. But the time has come for The World to quit embezzling and prostituting its influence as the understood mouthpiece of the Administration by the implication attaching to silence upon this question, that it has any Administration backing in its attack upon the New York end of this national moral issue.

The World is doing the President a grave injustice before the country unless it makes clear that as respects this national issue it is acting entirely upon its own responsibility without any suggestion, intimation or sympathy from Administration quarters.

**SECOND—(a) What does The World get for defending the liquor traffic?**

The League is advised on information coming from men who have seen it, that the correspondence and records of the United States Brewers Association taken from its office in New York by the Federal authorities for use as evidence in the Pennsylvania cases against the brewers, show some very interesting things respecting the relation of the brewers to some great newspapers, involving control of their editorial policy, as well as mere advertising. (This is the same evidence that shows that the German-American Alliance spent huge sums of money in fighting Prohibition, according to testimony recently before a special committee of the United States Senate.)

(b) **Is The World one of these papers?**

If The World wants to get into the investigating business, let it ask for a full investigation and the utmost publicity respecting this evidence, which we are informed contains enough potential dynamite to destroy the liquor traffic and discredit many of its leading supporters, and which is still in the hands of the Federal authorities, but which, for some reason, is being suppressed by somebody connected with the Administration of which The World poses as the recognized mouthpiece.

(c) **Is this suppression in part to shield The World?**

A mere disclaimer from The World is not enough. The public wants access to the documents. Will The World insist as vociferously and continuously upon light on this question which concerns its own honor as it has insisted upon information respecting the Anti-Saloon League?

Hardly anybody believes that an intelligent newspaper nowadays would go to the lengths that The World has gone just from sheer hatred of moral advance or prejudice based on editorial habits. It is up to The World to embrace every possible opportunity to disprove any connection with the liquor interests to demonstrate, if it can, that only its head is wrong and that its soul, such as it is, is still its own.

**WILLIAM H. ANDERSON**

New York, March 16, 1918.

**State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.**



# MOST GERMANS SOON TO WEAR PAPER SUITS AND WOOD SHOES; NATION IS GREAT "UNWASHED"

**Berlin Beau Brummel May Have but Four Pairs of Socks in His Wardrobe de Guerre—Municipal Bureaus Buy and Repair Old Garments—Thrifty Housewife Can't Darn Worn Hosiery Because She Has No Thread—Shortage of Toilet and Laundry Soaps So Acute Even the Well-to-Do Can't Turn Up Their Noses in the Subway — It Costs \$1.75 to Have Man's Shoes Half-Soled With Wood.**

*This third of Mr. Brown's articles, published herewith, deals with Germany's embarrassing shortage of clothing and the methods employed to overcome the difficulties of an admittedly acute situation. It refers also to the health menace as a result of the lack of soap, and explains what the masses are compelled to wear and wardrobe regulations with which they are forced to comply. The article to be published by The World to-morrow describes Germany's railroad and transportation troubles, and gives new facts and figures concerning her coal shortage.*

**By Cyril Brown.**

Staff Correspondent of The World.  
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(The New York World.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14.—Although no honest German is reported as forced to go naked at the commencement of the 1918 season, there nevertheless is a shortage of new clothing in Germany. As in food so in the matter of clothing, the army comes first. And in order to forestall the possibility of losing the war by being forced to fight in their socks or shirts, the German army has been covered by a provident War Ministry as to its clothing requirements for many years to come—for a war of "unoverseeable length," as the Germans quaintly phrase it. This is made possible only by confiscating all stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished cloths, shirtings, sheetings, linens, cottons and woollens—even rabbit skins—in any way adapted to the use of the army or convertible for ultimate army wear on the one hand, and on the other, throttling down the entire immense clothing industry to a minimum of production except where working in the military interest, taking care only to prevent too precipitate wholesale unemployment.

## Cotton Shortage Huge Problem.

The raw material situation is distinctly bad. It is extremely doubtful whether there is a single bale of raw cotton left in all Germany in manufacturers' hands. The conquered territories have been combed with military German thoroughness, and though big hauls were made, notably in Belgium and the Lodz manufacturing district in Poland, these stocks were used up long ago, while the home needs of the neutrals have prevented any cotton coming in, with America's embargo making assurance doubly sure. Germany's cotton problem for the balance of the war essentially is one of making old goods into new, of collecting unwearable cotton clothing and putting it through the mill again.

Nor is the wool situation much brighter. Austria has first whack at the fleecable sheep of Hungary and Serbia, and Germany's own wool production, added to all the other conquered territories can be made to yield, covers but a fractional part of the army's requirements alone. Here, too, the solution can be only that of manufacturing shoddy of ever increasing shoddiness as the war lengthens. The stocks of raw silks, though last to go, are exhausted too, and despite the fact a well organized propaganda succeeded in increasing Germany's acreage of flax and hemp, the yield is negligible compared with Germany's normal linen requirements. The lack of jute too has become a worry to the Government. It does not exist to-day.

## Paper Holds Situation.

That Germany is in no danger of being threatened by an epidemic of nudity at some distant future stage of the war is entirely due to the sensational turn in the development of the paper thread industry, culminating in the technical triumph of practical woven paper materials. What started as a seemingly visionary emergency experiment has been perfected into a process of permanent value. Cotton spinners have evaded closing down by adapting their plants to paper thread and paper yarn spinning, on which thousands of once idle spindles are running again. Cotton goods and jute makers alike have eagerly gone in for paper weaves from coarsest to finest qualities. In the opinion of experts the new industry still is only on the threshold of its development. It is prophesied that after the war the production of paper materials will assume such proportions that the importation of cotton and jute will be greatly limited, thus helping to restore Germany's unfavorable trade

balance and boost up the fallen mark exchange. German manufacturers are even dreaming of its export possibilities, of conquering world markets with their paper fabrics in competition with the cotton goods of England and America.

## Paper Clothes Not Favored.

There is no doubt that the new paper fabric industry could turn out wearable substitutes for all necessary articles of clothing heretofore made of cotton, wool or linen. The public, however, has shied at the misnomer "paper clothes," and the public's prejudice against wearing "paper" has not yet been overcome.

Paper fabrics must be washed in lukewarm water and under no circumstances must they first be put to soak, or boiled, or put through a clothes wringer. Also, paper lingerie must be ironed under absorbent paper. Under the circumstances, the man on the street and the average woman too prefer to stick to patched and shredded garments rather than take a chance on the paper innovation.

The manufacturers' enthusiasm for educating the public down to wearing paper has been further cramped by the fact that the entire production of paper thread and fabrics has been confiscated to secure the increasing requirements of the army, and only small quantities are released for the home market. Nevertheless, the time is bound to come when Germans in large numbers will be forced to choose between wearing paper or nothing.

With the exception of a limited number of luxury articles and certain frills and furnishings, such as collars and neckties, not an outer or undergarment, not a piece of clothing can be bought in Germany to-day without a permit issued on personal application to the police only after a hearing, sometimes involving cross examination and sworn affidavit that the clothing in question is sorely needed by the applicant. Frequently it is necessary, and generally, to expedite the permit desirable to bring along your outworn garments as evidence of necessity.

## Wardrobes de Guerre.

There is a standard war wardrobe for both men and women. It entitles a man to have and to hold, among other things, four pairs of socks or stockings and three undershirts—four for women and the same number of underdrawers; three nightshirts or gowns, three outershirts for men and three blouses for women; two suits for either sex and likewise two overcoats or cloaks.

Records of cloth in permits issued are kept at the issuing bureaus, and if you come back for more with frequency you will be investigated and, if innocent of fraudulent intent, cautioned not to wear your things out so fast. By this system, the consumption of new clothing has been reduced to the limit of the decently possible, while the wear of old has been stretched to the physical utmost of service.

The well-dressed woman and the rarely met man about town still can keep up appearances tolerably, for the otherwise tight clothes-rationing scheme, whose purpose is by no means idealistically the enforcement of clothes equality and democracy, but merely the practical curbing of the buying propensities of the broad masses and middle classes, exempts all luxury clothing, including silks, satins, brocades and velvets, model gowns and expensive toilettes generally whose cost is beyond the reach of all but the well-to-do.

## Collect Poor's Clothing.

For those who desire and still can afford to be well dressed, there is yet another possibility of acquiring new clothing. There are in all German cities patriotic and charitable organizations specializing in collecting clothing for the deserving needy, and these organizations will accept slightly worn clothing, either as gifts or under payment of their old clothes value, and in return will issue permission to purchase a similar new garment.

The serious problem of providing adequate clothing for the genteel poor and the masses, whose slender incomes are almost entirely absorbed

## PAPER SUITS, WOOD SHOES, ARE THE GERMAN FASHION

*How Germany is handling the increasingly difficult problem of keeping the German people even decently clothed is told by Cyril Brown in the accompanying article. Some of the principal features he refers to are:*

An actual "epidemic of nudity" has been prevented only by the development of the paper thread industry, culminating in the technical triumph of practical woven paper materials.

The time is "bound to come when Germans must wear paper or nothing."

Except a few luxury articles, not an outer or under garment, not a piece of clothing can be bought in Germany without a permit from the police, issued only upon personal application and after a hearing.

The standard German war wardrobe consists of four pairs of socks or stockings, three undershirts—four for women, with the same number of drawers—three nightshirts, or gowns, three outer shirts for men and three blouses for women, two suits and two overcoats or cloaks.

Consumption of new clothing is reduced to "the limit of the decently possible," and the wear of the old is stretched to "the physical limit of service."

All stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished cloths in any way adapted to the army's use, have been confiscated by the Government, while the entire clothing industry, on the other hand, has been throttled to a minimum of production.

It is "extremely doubtful" if there is a single bale of raw cotton left in all Germany in the manufacturers' hands, and the home needs of neutrals, coupled with the American embargo, keep any more from coming in.

Germany's wool production, added to that of all the conquered territories, covers but a fractional part of the army's requirements.

Darning is becoming a lost art on account of lack of materials.

Charitable organizations appeal daily for swaddling clothes and baby linen.

Hardly a cake of good laundry soap is to be had in all Germany, and the substitutes are ruinous to new clothing.

The "aroma of the unwashed" is steadily enveloping even those higher up in the social scale.

Wooden shoes are the 1918 fashion for the masses. Over one-half of the boot and shoe factories have been closed, and all stocks of stout boots and shoes and all inland raw hides have been confiscated for the army. It is virtually impossible to buy new leather shoes.

by the high food prices, engages the combined attention of municipalities, patriotic and charitable organizations in co-operation with the Imperial Clothing Bureau, and, with the possible exception of the mass feeding institutions, no form of war social welfare work is so highly organized or so efficiently conducted, without humiliation to the poor.

Berlin, Leipzig and the other large cities have established "Clothing Collection Bureaus" where old clothing is bought at nominal prices, with the real inducement and valuable consideration of a free permit thrown in. This municipally bought old clothing is repaired, renovated and sold to the poor at nominal prices. Patriotic and charitable organizations, which have established clothes collection bureaus, likewise distribute immense quantities of clothing to the poor; thus the Berlin branch of the Red Cross specializes in clothing the wives and children of soldiers and in providing decent civilian suits for discharged soldiers.

## Old Clothes Trade Big.

A new war corporation, laboring under the name of "Clothing Utilization Company" is a vast reservoir into which flow the better grades of cast-off clothing, through a thousand channels; repaired and freshened up, they are sold again at cost without profit, and the business of this semi-state institution has already passed the \$250,000 mark. The state itself takes an active interest in seeing that the poor are clothed, placing large orders through the Imperial Clothing Bureau with the clothing trades for so-called "Imperial Clothing Goods," a small part going to charitable institutions, but the bulk being bought by the municipalities and sold to the needy at small prices through retail stores on presentation of special buying permits issued by the municipalities to the deserving. The City of Berlin has bought of the Imperial Clothing Bureau and resold to its needy a first instalment of 20,000 women's suits, 43,000 blouses, 64,000 skirts and 18,000 men's suits. Despite clothes shortage, rationing and old clothes paternalism, the German people are by no means shabby, even in the fourth year of the war; the standard of neatness among the poor is still distinctly high.

## Shortage in Hosiery.

Of the various clothes shortages the most serious is that of hosiery, which again is due to the shortage of darning cotton and thread, coupled with very inferior quality. What avails four pairs of stockings, if under increased wear and tear they quickly give out, and there's no darning material. Darning is fast becoming a lost art among German women, for whom the shortage of sewing materials is one of the heaviest trials of the war. So bitterly is this shortage felt that the state and military authorities have had to take a hand in rationing the supply of darning cotton and thread. A small periodic distribution is made to the tailoring and dressmaking trade and to the populace on special cards.

The most indispensable swaddling clothes and baby linen are so short that the charitable and social welfare work organizations of Frankfurt and other large cities have had to issue patriotic appeals to the better situated mothers to donate all possible cotton and linen articles.

The acute soap shortage must be regarded as a serious secondary cause of the lingerie, hosiery and household linen shortages. German wartime

laundries hold all world's records for speed and thoroughness in ruining laundry, and casualties are just as heavy under home washing. There is hardly a cake of good, pure laundry soap in Germany to-day, and the "Ersatz" soaps and imitation soap powders and nondescript chemical washing powders that have flooded the country are ruinous even to new clothing.

Acute too is the shortage of toilet soaps. The sensitive nose can measure this condition in all crowded public places, but though the authorities early sniffed the possible gray menace to public health and resorted to the microscopic rationing of soaps and soap powders, the aroma of the unwashed is steadily enveloping even those higher up in the social scale.

## No End of Shortages.

Of shortages there is no end in Germany. There is a very flourishing shoe shortage, and a "throwing back" to wooden shoes—the fashionable footwear of the German masses in 1918. Again the army must come first; not less than 15 million pairs of boots and shoes annually are needed for it. The importation of hides and leather has dwindled to negligible quantities; to cover the requirements of the army all stocks of stout boots and shoes and all inland raw hides and leather have been confiscated.

The entire boot and shoe manufacturing industry has been "consolidated," meaning that more than half the factories have been compulsorily closed down. The remainder are running on material supplied through the War Leather Company, and entirely in the interests of the military. Agriculture also must be supplied with indispensable leather goods.

The increased slaughtering of cattle and the hides of the cattle killed at the fronts barely supply material for the most urgent military and agricultural demands. Even then tanneries are forced to extend themselves to the limit, contending with labor shortage and a shortage of tanning materials. New processes have shortened the process of turning raw hides into leather to a matter of a few weeks, but only at the expense of quality.

## War Leather Unavailable.

None of this inferior war leather is to-day available, however, for shoes for the people, with the exception of the small scrap remnants.

Meanwhile, shoes are rapidly wearing out, and there is no repair leather. It is virtually impossible to buy new ones. Many shoe stores have gone out of business. Other keep open but display the "sold out" sign. In still others, freak sizes alone are to be found.

Germany has grappled with problem in characteristic fashion—haustive study and experiment with all manner of leather "Ersatz" and organization of a new war corporation, the "Ersatz Sole Com"

Early it was realized that was the best, and in the long run only available substitute for leather, because the raw could be procured. Unfortunately the same prejudice has among the German people "wooden shoes" as against "leather shoes" and many even would rather go with wooden shoes than spend good money on camouflaged wooden imitations.

While waiting for the propaganda to educate people up to wooden shoes out of such wretched substitutes as old sail cloth

**Either a Silly, Stupid, Reckless Lie or a Wilful, Malicious, Criminal Lie is characterization of the Quoted Statement of Frank I. Cobb, Chief Editor New York World, Documentary Proof of Which State Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League Offers to Produce at Public Discussion—Editor Must (1) Disclaim (2) Retract (3) Make Good or (4) Run—A. S. L. Man Draws Line Against Any but Public Dealings With a Liar—Editor Has Chance to Justify New York World's Mendacious Policy of Suppression and Falsehood and its Preaching of Sedition and Defiance of Law.**

## **THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK**

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, State Superintendent  
16th Floor, 906 Broadway, at 20th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

(RELEASED FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919)

MR. FRANK I. COBB,  
CHIEF EDITOR THE WORLD,  
NEW YORK CITY.

New York, April 7, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Upon returning to the city I found the published report of your speech at the Lotos Club, in which, among other foolish and untruthful things, you are quoted as saying:

**"These backers of the prohibition amendment spent fabulous sums of money, the source of which is a mystery, and they kept no books nor did they ever render an accounting."**

As substantially this sort of stuff, as false and vicious if not so "explosive," has been put out repeatedly by the World of which you are reputed to be chief editor, and as the Anti-Saloon League has been complimented by being singled out by the World as chiefly responsible for prohibition, we have a right to assume that this is a substantially correct report of your utterance on this point and that you were referring to the Anti-Saloon League.

**The statement above, so far as the Anti-Saloon League is concerned, is an infamous lie, and if you made the statement as quoted, intending it to apply to the Anti-Saloon League, you are either a silly, stupid, reckless liar, or you are a wilful, malicious, criminal liar, as you have now given me the opportunity to prove conclusively by documentary evidence, as will herein appear.**

I am not now officially authorized to speak in behalf of the National Anti-Saloon League, although a member of the National Executive Committee, but I am bound to go as far as the case calls for with respect to the New York State League.

### **HAVE WAITED FOR YOU, PERSONALLY, TO STEP OUT OF BOUNDS**

I have known for some time that some fanatical obsession or some secret, ulterior purpose on the part of yourself was mainly responsible for the prostituting of the great newspaper whose policy you direct into the attitude of malevolent injustice and falsehood which has made it the most mendacious and unscrupulous opponent of prohibition and the poorest loser in America among journals supposed to be respectable: for, considering your editorial policy the men who have handled the news on your paper have been amazingly fair and decent.

I have patiently bided my time until you should, on an issue of capital importance, stick your head, personally, above the protecting bulwark of the anonymous and impersonal character of a huge institutionalized, journalistic enterprize like the World, which was made great by a man who had the reputation of being both honest and brave.

### **THE WORLD'S SUPPRESSION OF MATERIAL FACTS**

The World under your direction has said that the legislature of California ratified the Prohibition Amendment in defiance of a popular vote, but it suppressed the truth about that vote and the vital facts that the Republican Governor made an **open**, aggressive campaign for ratification even in San Francisco, and was re-elected by a tremendous majority, and that a publicly pledged ratification legislature, running openly on that issue, was easily elected, including dry men from wine-growing counties. It says the people had no chance, but it dodges the fact that two-thirds of the states, nine-tenths of the area, and almost two-thirds of the population of the nation had previously adopted prohibition, either state-wide or local. It has shrieked that it was unfair to "put prohibition over" on the soldiers while they were away, but it has suppressed the fact that the Congress which submitted the Prohibition Amendment was elected in 1916, before this country entered the war, before a single man was drafted and while the soldiers were at home and voting, and done at an election at which the amendment was a recognized issue because of the majority vote (but less than two-thirds) in favor of submission after the last preceding Congressional election.

Common dirty dishonesty of the sort typified by the above instances is expected as a part of the ordinary course of business in dealing with the defenders of the German brewers, but in the quoted statements, if you made them, you have entered another field and have assailed the honesty of those conducting the Anti-Saloon League and the good faith of its supporters, because the League management has repeatedly said that it makes full and true reports of receipts and expenses.



## BETTER REDRESS THAN BRINGING A LAWSUIT

The words quoted above, if used by you as meaning the Anti-Saloon League—and you will have great difficulty in proving you meant otherwise—**ARE CLEARLY ACTIONABLE.** However, we have discovered a simpler, easier, cheaper, more direct and more effective method of dealing with editors of your stripe. We prefer to show at our own convenience, without the entanglements and delays of legal procedure, that if you said this you are either a provincial ignoramus on this question, notwithstanding your pompous show of metropolitan sophistication, or else that you are a wilful conspirator seeking to deceive the people.

## THE WORLD'S HONESTY AS RESPECTS LOBBIES.

The World under your direction in substance said recently that it has always fought lobbies and been hated by lobbyists. This may, or may not, be true as respects some lobbies. But the German brewery lobby, for some reason, has apparently failed to attract the vigilant attention or arouse the virtuous indignation of the World, although there has apparently been nothing which you believed safely within the libel laws which the paper you direct has hesitated to say about the official agency of the overwhelming majority of Protestant churches of New York State—including the falsehood that this non-sectarian, non-partisan agency is sectarian. Evidently, from the utterances of the World under your direction, you think it perfectly proper for breweries to lobby in their well-known manner to protect their selfish and injurious business, but viciously reprehensible for the churches, through an agency which is their only way, to lobby to protect THEIR business, which is saving souls and promoting morality and is for public benefit, from injury by the brewery product. This is sufficient index of the editorial honesty of the paper of which you are chief editor, but further illumination is furnished by the fact that while the World has raved for a bogus, in-operative so-called referendum, yet when city local option legislation, giving an honest, effective referendum on the liquor question, was pending the World refused to help and made no effort to expose the corrupt means by which the brewers and brewery politicians did it to death year after year. And yet you presume to impugn the motives and methods of honest men!

## CAN TAKE CHOICE OF ONE OF FOUR THINGS—ALL HOT

**You must now either (1) disclaim the above statement or (2) retract it or (3) make good on it, or (4) by your silence and your unwillingness to meet me in public discussion where you can be shown up in your proper light, confess yourself a cowardly slanderer.**

I will undertake to prove that prohibition is beneficial, that it was put through as provided by the Constitution, that the people had full notice and a fair chance, and that many of the utterances of the New York World under your direction have been unfair, false and wilfully dishonest.

## DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF FALSEHOOD.

Further, on the specific issue of reports and books raised by your quoted utterance, at such public meeting I will produce, among others, the very public accountant's report of national Anti-Saloon League activity which a reporter from the World held in his hands and examined at Westerville on the occasion of the World's recent and suddenly dropped attempt to "get something on" the League which would be discreditable. I will also produce the certified public accountant's report covering every cent of receipts and expenses of the New York League, the substance of which, showing the total received and the purposes for which spent and the total for each purpose, is sent regularly each year to the World and the other papers of the state. And I shall there also invite you and a committee composed of one representative from each of the leading New York papers to visit our office and after a careful examination of our entire financial system in general—our list of some 50,000 bona fide contributors, our record of contributions by churches, our collection methods, our handling of funds, our book-keeping and our regular activities and expenses—to make a report of facts which shall be given to the press.

## CAN MEET ME EITHER BEFORE YOUR FRIENDS OR MINE

Having the burden of proof, I of course, under the rules of public discussion, will have the right to open and to take a reasonable amount of my time for final rebuttal, but in order that it may be a real go, I propose that we each have two main speeches with a total of an hour and a half on a side.

I propose as evidence both of my own good faith and my utter contempt for your ability to make good that this discussion may be under the auspices of the Lotos Club before which your quoted slanders were uttered, or before any other reputable club of which you may be a member, provided the size of the room is adequate and representatives of the public are given at least a reasonable chance to attend and the newspapers which desire it may be represented. The more of your prominent and influential friends who are opponents of prohibition you can get packed together for the purpose of hearing the truth the better it will suit me.

If you are not willing to meet me before your own friends then I shall propose that we meet under the auspices of some organization of the pastors of the churches whose agency you have so villified.



## UP TO WORLD TO MAKE GOOD ON CHARGES AND INSINUATIONS

The World under your direction has insiduously and desperately sought to create the impression that there is something shady about the operations of the Anti-Saloon League, that there is something that we dare not have come to light, and that if you and the World would just yell loud enough and bluff hard enough we would quit. I agree now to waive at that meeting any right of action respecting any statement you desire to make about me or my superintendency of the Anti-Saloon League WHICH IS TRUE.

My private life and my nearly twenty years' public record in Anti-Saloon League work are both open books. There is nothing in either which can be used by anybody to back up a demand that I "shut up" or "come along." The more light you turn on us the better pleased I shall be, for the better this work is understood the more influence it will have.

This meeting will also give you a chance to state whatever reasons you have, if any, which are both honest and intelligent, as to why you set yourself and the World against the progress of civilization, the welfare of Labor, the prosperity of business, the happiness of the people and the moral aspirations of the Nation: why you seek the continued enthronement of greed and selfishness at the expense of the public and the perpetuation of an outgrown civilization: why you are in fact boosting the effort of the German brewers, convicted supporters of the enemy of the Nation and all mankind, to come back in America; why you have made the World a traitor to the character and conscience of the Democratic party; why you preach sedition, nullification, resistance to law.

## NOTHING EXCEPT PUBLIC DEALINGS WITH A LIAR

**Unless you squarely disclaim or completely retract the statement quoted at the beginning of this letter, you will please confine your reply, if any, to writing, and preferably to public statement. I can respect and even like an honorable opponent, but I draw the line against any but public dealings with a liar.**

I am sending this statement to the members of Congress, to the Executive officers of the Nation, to the members of the New York State Legislature, to all the Washington correspondents, to some two thousand of the leading daily papers and all the religious papers throughout the United States, to all the newspapers, daily and weekly, of New York City and State, to the members of the Lotos Club, and to such other places and persons as I may decide.

## TEST OF RED BLOOD OR YELLOW SOUL

The first test of whether you are man enough to stand up and fight to a finish a proposition in which you have been the unwarranted aggressor, or whether your soul is as yellow as your paper has been on this question, will come on the question of whether you will print this letter in full, in a position as prominent as that given various of your alleged "exposures" of the Anti-Saloon League, in the paper in which you have conducted your campaign of lying abuse against this official agency of most of the churches.

If you do not print it in full, in fair position, with fair display, in all editions of a given date, I shall offer it to the World as a paid advertisement which will include a statement of the reasons why it is so offered. This notice is given here so that those who receive a copy of this letter direct may be watching the World to see if you give any sign of even a belated or fragmentary sense of fairness or sportsmanship.

## WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS OF IMPOTENT RAGE STRENGTHEN A. S. L.

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We shall continue to whip you in the future as we have in the past because the liquor traffic you defend is rotten and wrong; because this Anti-Saloon League movement is based upon truth, righteousness and unselfishness; because the God of the churches whose agency for militant morality you have traduced is behind it; because multiplied tens of thousands of good men and women are praying for it; because those who manage it have in their hearts the witness that its success is based upon a higher than human Power.

Your punishment will be ample when, after prohibition is a demonstrated success and blessing in New York as elsewhere, you comprehend the nature of the forces you have been allied with and the character of those you have been arrayed against. If you prove incapable of such comprehension we are satisfied to leave you to the contempt of those patriotic citizens, lovers of their fellow men, who have the vision to see that prohibition is one of the finest fruits of national idealism—of American altruism—a shining example of the practical application of the Golden Rule to the social problems of a world of men, women and children.

Yours truly,

(Signed) *WILLIAM H. ANDERSON*  
*State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.*

**Either a Silly, Stupid, Reckless Lie or a Wilful, Malicious, Criminal Lie is characterization of the Quoted Statement of Frank I. Cobb, Chief Editor New York World, Documentary Proof of Which State Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League Offers to Produce at Public Discussion—Editor Must (1) Disclaim (2) Retract (3) Make Good or (4) Run—A. S. L. Man Draws Line Against Any but Public Dealings With a Liar—Editor Has Chance to Justify New York World's Mendacious Policy of Suppression and Falsehood and its Preaching of Sedition and Defiance of Law.**

## **THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK**

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, State Superintendent  
16th Floor, 906 Broadway, at 20th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

(RELEASED FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919)

MR. FRANK I. COBB,  
CHIEF EDITOR THE WORLD,  
NEW YORK CITY.

New York, April 7, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Upon returning to the city I found the published report of your speech at the Lotos Club, in which, among other foolish and untruthful things, you are quoted as saying:

**"These backers of the prohibition amendment spent fabulous sums of money, the source of which is a mystery, and they kept no books nor did they ever render an accounting."**

As substantially this sort of stuff, as false and vicious if not so "explosive," has been put out repeatedly by the World of which you are reputed to be chief editor, and as the Anti-Saloon League has been complimented by being singled out by the World as chiefly responsible for prohibition, we have a right to assume that this is a substantially correct report of your utterance on this point and that you were referring to the Anti-Saloon League.

**The statement above, so far as the Anti-Saloon League is concerned, is an infamous lie, and if you made the statement as quoted, intending it to apply to the Anti-Saloon League, you are either a silly, stupid, reckless liar, or you are a wilful, malicious, criminal liar, as you have now given me the opportunity to prove conclusively by documentary evidence, as will herein appear.**

I am not now officially authorized to speak in behalf of the National Anti-Saloon League, although a member of the National Executive Committee, but I am bound to go as far as the case calls for with respect to the New York State League.

### **HAVE WAITED FOR YOU, PERSONALLY, TO STEP OUT OF BOUNDS**

I have known for some time that some fanatical obsession or some secret, ulterior purpose on the part of yourself was mainly responsible for the prostituting of the great newspaper whose policy you direct into the attitude of malevolent injustice and falsehood which has made it the most mendacious and unscrupulous opponent of prohibition and the poorest loser in America among journals supposed to be respectable: for, considering your editorial policy the men who have handled the news on your paper have been amazingly fair and decent.

I have patiently bided my time until you should, on an issue of capital importance, stick your head, personally, above the protecting bulwark of the anonymous and impersonal character of a huge institutionalized, journalistic enterprize like the World, which was made great by a man who had the reputation of being both honest and brave.

### **THE WORLD'S SUPPRESSION OF MATERIAL FACTS**

The World under your direction has said that the legislature of California ratified the Prohibition Amendment in defiance of a popular vote, but it suppressed the truth about that vote and the vital facts that the Republican Governor made an **open**, aggressive campaign for ratification even in San Francisco, and was re-elected by a tremendous majority, and that a publicly pledged ratification legislature, running openly on that issue, was easily elected, including dry men from wine-growing counties. It says the people had no chance, but it dodges the fact that two-thirds of the states, nine-tenths of the area, and almost two-thirds of the population of the nation had previously adopted prohibition, either state-wide or local. It has shrieked that it was unfair to "put prohibition over" on the soldiers while they were away, but it has suppressed the fact that the Congress which submitted the Prohibition Amendment was elected in 1916, before this country entered the war, before a single man was drafted and while the soldiers were at home and voting, and done at an election at which the amendment was a recognized issue because of the majority vote (but less than two-thirds) in favor of submission after the last preceding Congressional election.

Common dirty dishonesty of the sort typified by the above instances is expected as a part of the ordinary course of business in dealing with the defenders of the German brewers, but in the quoted statements, if you made them, you have entered another field and have assailed the honesty of those conducting the Anti-Saloon League and the good faith of its supporters, because the League management has repeatedly said that it makes full and true reports of receipts and expenses.



## BETTER REDRESS THAN BRINGING A LAWSUIT

The words quoted above, if used by you as meaning the Anti-Saloon League—and you will have great difficulty in proving you meant otherwise—**ARE CLEARLY ACTIONABLE.** However, we have discovered a simpler, easier, cheaper, more direct and more effective method of dealing with editors of your stripe. We prefer to show at our own convenience, without the entanglements and delays of legal procedure, that if you said this you are either a provincial ignoramus on this question, notwithstanding your pompous show of metropolitan sophistication, or else that you are a wilful conspirator seeking to deceive the people.

## THE WORLD'S HONESTY AS RESPECTS LOBBIES.

The World under your direction in substance said recently that it has always fought lobbies and been hated by lobbyists. This may, or may not, be true as respects some lobbies. But the German brewery lobby, for some reason, has apparently failed to attract the vigilant attention or arouse the virtuous indignation of the World, although there has apparently been nothing which you believed safely within the libel laws which the paper you direct has hesitated to say about the official agency of the overwhelming majority of Protestant churches of New York State—including the falsehood that this non-sectarian, non-partisan agency is sectarian. Evidently, from the utterances of the World under your direction, you think it perfectly proper for breweries to lobby in their well-known manner to protect their selfish and injurious business, but viciously reprehensible for the churches, through an agency which is their only way, to lobby to protect THEIR business, which is saving souls and promoting morality and is for public benefit, from injury by the brewery product. This is sufficient index of the editorial honesty of the paper of which you are chief editor, but further illumination is furnished by the fact that while the World has raved for a bogus, in-operative so-called referendum, yet when city local option legislation, giving an honest, effective referendum on the liquor question, was pending the World refused to help and made no effort to expose the corrupt means by which the brewers and brewery politicians did it to death year after year. And yet you presume to impugn the motives and methods of honest men!

## CAN TAKE CHOICE OF ONE OF FOUR THINGS—ALL HOT

**You must now either (1) disclaim the above statement or (2) retract it or (3) make good on it, or (4) by your silence and your unwillingness to meet me in public discussion where you can be shown up in your proper light, confess yourself a cowardly slanderer.**

I will undertake to prove that prohibition is beneficial, that it was put through as provided by the Constitution, that the people had full notice and a fair chance, and that many of the utterances of the New York World under your direction have been unfair, false and wilfully dishonest.

## DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF FALSEHOOD.

Further, on the specific issue of reports and books raised by your quoted utterance, at such public meeting I will produce, among others, the very public accountant's report of national Anti-Saloon League activity which a reporter from the World held in his hands and examined at Westerville on the occasion of the World's recent and suddenly dropped attempt to "get something on" the League which would be discreditable. I will also produce the certified public accountant's report covering every cent of receipts and expenses of the New York League, the substance of which, showing the total received and the purposes for which spent and the total for each purpose, is sent regularly each year to the World and the other papers of the state. And I shall there also invite you and a committee composed of one representative from each of the leading New York papers to visit our office and after a careful examination of our entire financial system in general—our list of some 50,000 bona fide contributors, our record of contributions by churches, our collection methods, our handling of funds, our book-keeping and our regular activities and expenses—to make a report of facts which shall be given to the press.

## CAN MEET ME EITHER BEFORE YOUR FRIENDS OR MINE

Having the burden of proof, I of course, under the rules of public discussion, will have the right to open and to take a reasonable amount of my time for final rebuttal, but in order that it may be a real go, I propose that we each have two main speeches with a total of an hour and a half on a side.

I propose as evidence both of my own good faith and my utter contempt for your ability to make good that this discussion may be under the auspices of the Lotos Club before which your quoted slanders were uttered, or before any other reputable club of which you may be a member, provided the size of the room is adequate and representatives of the public are given at least a reasonable chance to attend and the newspapers which desire it may be represented. The more of your prominent and influential friends who are opponents of prohibition you can get packed together for the purpose of hearing the truth the better it will suit me.

If you are not willing to meet me before your own friends then I shall propose that we meet under the auspices of some organization of the pastors of the churches whose agency you have so villified.

## UP TO WORLD TO MAKE GOOD ON CHARGES AND INSINUATIONS

The World under your direction has insiduously and desperately sought to create the impression that there is something shady about the operations of the Anti-Saloon League, that there is something that we dare not have come to light, and that if you and the World would just yell loud enough and bluff hard enough we would quit. I agree now to waive at that meeting any right of action respecting any statement you desire to make about me or my superintendency of the Anti-Saloon League WHICH IS TRUE.

My private life and my nearly twenty years' public record in Anti-Saloon League work are both open books. There is nothing in either which can be used by anybody to back up a demand that I "shut up" or "come along." The more light you turn on us the better pleased I shall be, for the better this work is understood the more influence it will have.

This meeting will also give you a chance to state whatever reasons you have, if any, which are both honest and intelligent, as to why you set yourself and the World against the progress of civilization, the welfare of Labor, the prosperity of business, the happiness of the people and the moral aspirations of the Nation: why you seek the continued enthronement of greed and selfishness at the expense of the public and the perpetuation of an outgrown civilization: why you are in fact boosting the effort of the German brewers, convicted supporters of the enemy of the Nation and all mankind, to come back in America; why you have made the World a traitor to the character and conscience of the Democratic party; why you preach sedition, nullification, resistance to law.

### NOTHING EXCEPT PUBLIC DEALINGS WITH A LIAR

**Unless you squarely disclaim or completely retract the statement quoted at the beginning of this letter, you will please confine your reply, if any, to writing, and preferably to public statement. I can respect and even like an honorable opponent, but I draw the line against any but public dealings with a liar.**

I am sending this statement to the members of Congress, to the Executive officers of the Nation, to the members of the New York State Legislature, to all the Washington correspondents, to some two thousand of the leading daily papers and all the religious papers throughout the United States, to all the newspapers, daily and weekly, of New York City and State, to the members of the Lotos Club, and to such other places and persons as I may decide.

### TEST OF RED BLOOD OR YELLOW SOUL

The first test of whether you are man enough to stand up and fight to a finish a proposition in which you have been the unwarranted aggressor, or whether your soul is as yellow as your paper has been on this question, will come on the question of whether you will print this letter in full, in a position as prominent as that given various of your alleged "exposures" of the Anti-Saloon League, in the paper in which you have conducted your campaign of lying abuse against this official agency of most of the churches.

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If you do not print it in full, in fair position, with fair display, in all editions of a given date, I shall offer it to the World as a paid advertisement which will include a statement of the reasons why it is so offered. This notice is given here so that those who receive a copy of this letter direct may be watching the World to see if you give any sign of even a belated or fragmentary sense of fairness or sportsmanship.

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We shall continue to whip you in the future as we have in the past because the liquor traffic you defend is rotten and wrong, because this Anti-Saloon League movement is based upon truth, righteousness and unselfishness, because the God of the churches whose agency for militant morality you have traduced is behind it, because multiplied tens of thousands of good men and women are praying for it; because those who manage it have in their hearts the witness that its success is based upon a higher than human Power

Your punishment will be ample when, after prohibition is a demonstrated success and blessing in New York as elsewhere, you comprehend the nature of the forces you have been allied with and the character of those you have been arrayed against. If you prove incapable of such comprehension we are satisfied to leave you to the contempt of those patriotic citizens, lovers of their fellow men, who have the vision to see that prohibition is one of the finest fruits of national idealism—of American altruism—a shining example of the practical application of the Golden Rule to the social problems of a world of men, women and children.

Yours truly,

(Signed) *WILLIAM H ANDERSON*

*State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.*

# THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, State Superintendent  
16th Floor, 906 Broadway, at 20th Street  
Phone Gramercy 7192

February 18, 1920.

TO THE PASTORS OF NEW YORK STATE.

**The time to save the prohibition enforcement situation has arrived and prompt action is necessary.**

We have necessarily been obliged to mark time more or less on account of the Socialist muddle at Albany. It seems to be becoming clearer that their suspension by Speaker Sweet was intended to obscure and cover up a number of things. Whether prohibition is one of them we are not yet certain.

However, on the basis of definite, explicit information as to the conference held last week, we sent to the press of the state and to the members of the Legislature on Monday the following statement:

## **SPEAKER UNFOLDS ALLEGED PLAN TO COERCE GOVERNOR ON ENFORCEMENT**

Speaker Sweet last week called in one of those advocates of prohibition who worked for his election last fall at the same time he was being supported by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, whose then chief backer Mr Sweet recently tried to elect Regent of the State University.

The Speaker urged that the church forces be lined up in behalf of the Gage enforcement bill sponsored by the Republican machine leaders. He said, in substance, that this bill will pass the Legislature and that the Governor's signature will be compelled in one of two ways. His first proposal is that after it is passed, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other prominent dry Democrats are to urge the Governor to find some excuse for signing it, in spite of his notorious opposition to prohibition generally, on the ground of standing by the Constitution in order not to injure their party nationally. It was not made clear whether the Speaker, with his well-known influence in Democratic circles, will enlist these eminent Democrats, or whether the dry forces are expected to rake out that bunch of chestnuts also.

If this fails, then, Mr. Sweet said, in substance, that Governor Smith is to be informed that his administration is already as much of a blank as that of Governor Dix and will so continue so far as the Legislature is concerned, except that if he signs the Gage bill one of his welfare bills will be passed. This is expected to "get" him without fail. Presumably the Speaker himself is to pull off this bit of finesse in view of the well-known friendly feeling entertained toward him by the Governor.

If Mr. Sweet had any definite assurance that the Gage bill would be signed, or if there were any reasonable chance of it, we would not interfere. But because this is manifestly "bunk", and is just the particular bit of "skullduggery" we have been expecting and predicting for months, we are turning on the light in time to help save the situation.

Speaker Sweet has not the remotest intention of having any enforcement bill actually become law at this session if he can avoid it without having the corpse found on his premises. He is at his old game of playing both ends against the middle. He hopes to get the dry forces committed to the Gage stalking-horse bill so that when it fails the responsibility will be theirs, while the wets will get what they want, which is no action. He is again trying to use honest Prohibition Assemblymen to help him make good with the wets. He expects to have all of the wets and part of the dries for him for Governor just as he had them last fall for re-election to the Assembly. The reason the Anti-Saloon League showed up his game in Oswego County last fall was to prevent his working it state-wide this year. The reason Mr. Sweet does not favor the Anti-Saloon League's state adaptation of the Federal Law introduced at Albany by Senator Thompson of Niagara, and Assemblyman Slacer of Erie, is because he is afraid the Governor would sign it and thus cost the Speaker the wet support he had always had in spite of his pious prohibition professions.

The State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the State Chairman of the Prohibition Party and the State Electoral Superintendent of the Good Templars have all advised us that they approve and that their organizations are behind the Anti-Saloon League bill, which is the only thing of the sort the League will support at this session. If this bill fails to pass the Legislature, and something else equally good is not actually signed by the Governor, the Anti-Saloon League will show the moral element of the state how they were flim-flammed by the Sweet-Barnes-Walters-Brown-Wadsworth-wet crowd.

This merely corroborates what we have known to a moral certainty for a good while. It is interesting in connection with the approach made to one of the League staff by a man who is known to be exceedingly close to Speaker Sweet and at times served as one of his emissaries, urging that the League help get pressure for law enforcement on the ground that not enough letters are coming in.



We think it probable that there are not enough letters coming in to the Legislature in favor of the Gage Bill which is backed by the Republican machine managers, to please Mr. Sweet. Doubtless, also, there are not as many in favor of the Anti-Saloon League's measure, introduced by Senator Thompson and Assemblyman Slacer as there should be, on account of the distraction incident to the Socialist trial.

#### **SWEET PROPOSAL IS ABSURD**

Even if, because of partisan considerations, there is no understanding between the Speaker and the Governor that a measure like the Gage Bill will be vetoed, we consider Mr. Sweet's proposal to be absurd.

There is small likelihood of securing any particular pressure from Washington with respect to a state matter. Further, dry National Democrats have no particular influence with a Tammany Democrat like Governor Smith. The fact that Mr. Sweet suggested a second alternative indicates his belief that this first proposition need not be taken seriously, and the second proposition is more absurd than the first. The Governor is not worrying about the passage of welfare bills, provided he can get a partisan advantage over the Republicans by locating responsibility for their defeat securely on the Republican Party. It is no club over the Governor for the Republicans to threaten to beat his welfare bills.

#### **PROMPT ACTION REQUIRED**

The time has come to open up in dead earnest, regardless of the Socialist matter. Most of the interest in that has subsided. The machine managers say they are going to adjourn the session in April. A hearing has not yet been fixed. The League has officially asked for it, suggesting tentatively Wednesday, March 3rd, but saying that a week or two weeks later will not be objectionable provided the session continues long enough thereafter to protect all legitimate interests.

#### **GOVERNOR HAS BURNED HIS BRIDGES**

Nobody who looks the facts in the face has any ground for believing that Governor Smith will sign a measure like the Gage Bill. Of course it is possible, just like an earthquake in New York City is possible, but not probable. The Governor has (1) cut out of the budget the items providing for the continuance of the Excise Department; (2) gone squarely against prohibition in his message; (3) burned his bridges behind him in his defiant personal liberty message to the recent Democratic dinner. It is doubtful whether he will even sign the Anti-Saloon League's measure adapting the Federal Law to New York to give state courts jurisdiction and make state officials responsible. It is as certain as anything in politics can be in advance that he will not sign a Prohibition Enforcement Law which continues a Republican political machine department in existence.

Granting that the naked argument of upholding the Constitution would appeal to him, the partisan patronage complications of the Gage Bill would give him an apparently perfectly valid excuse to claim that this involved something else.

#### **STALKING-HORSE CHARACTER OF GAGE BILL BETRAYED**

The dishonesty of the whole Gage law proposition which was designed to bunco the dry forces and at the same time please the wets, is found in the fact that just as soon as it was believed that the dry forces had accepted the Gage Bill, then an apparently inspired statement appeared in the press of the state to the effect that it is now recognized by the Legislative leaders that there is little probability of securing the Governor's signature to it and that as the Anti-Saloon League Bill had been thrown into the discard, **nothing** would be done except possibly to give the state courts jurisdiction of offenses under the Federal Law. This last proposition is dishonest because that cannot be done except under some such provision as that embodied in the Anti-Saloon League's Bill.

When the League came out and denounced this proposition and made clear that it had not abandoned its own bill, then Mr. Sweet, the very next day, got busy and called this conference of certain prohibition workers and put up to them the task of lining the state up behind the Gage Bill so that there would be no apparent doubt about the moral forces having accepted it.

In short, the success of the scheme which Mr. Sweet is evidently helping the wets put over depends upon the Anti-Saloon League, or at least the churches which the League represents, accepting the Gage Bill as satisfactory. So long as they have not accepted it the demand for the Anti-Saloon League's bill remains with its force unimpaired.

#### **SPEAKER'S PROPOSAL WOULD GET NOTHING**

Mr. Sweet says that the Gage Bill is better than the Anti-Saloon League Bill. He says that the law cannot be enforced without a department, but the answer to that is that if the Gage Bill is vetoed by the Governor **there will not be any department, and THERE WILL NOT BE ANYTHING ELSE.**

Further, this statement loses its force in the face of the fact that there is a Federal Department charged with responsibility for enforcing the law. There is one Federal supervising agent who has charge of a secret service force located in New York City and another one located in Albany who has charge of practically all of the rest of the state. In addition to this there is a high grade man as Federal Prohibition Director for the State of New York who has somewhat different functions. If with this Federal machinery the state courts are given jurisdiction in the only way that can be done, namely, by re-enacting all of the material features of the Volstead National Enforcement Act which are applicable in a state, we will have a State Director answerable to the Federal Government, who will be backed up by state officers and state courts.

Then if a state department is necessary the Anti-Saloon League will gladly help provide for it in the future. The thing that evidently worries Mr. Sweet and his wet political friends is that if the law is passed creating offenses under the state law and making state officials responsible there will be judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, mayors, etc., not answerable to the machine, who will take the law seriously and there will also be a general direction under the Federal Government which will not be under local political control.

It is perfectly obvious that a wet like Senator Walters would not stand for an enforcement law that he really thought was going to pass, and he is backing the Gage measure which the Speaker is pressing.

#### **NOT FIGHTING GAGE BILL—JUST PUSHING OURS**

The strategic thing is not to fight the Gage Law, but (1) simply to hold the Legislature responsible for results and prepare to show up the crookedness of the whole thing and the bad faith of Mr. Sweet, provided he passes a measure which cannot be signed by the Governor; and (2) put the pressure on the Legislature in favor of the Anti-Saloon League's Bill, which even a wet has no honest, intelligent excuse for opposing, and which will create the strongest possible situation as a future issue if vetoed.

Therefore we urge that you immediately bring the matter to the attention of your congregation if possible. Also to the attention of your adult Bible classes and to the leaders among your membership generally and have them authorize you to send telegrams in behalf of the congregation or other organizations, reinforcing the same by personal letters from themselves urging speedy passage of the Anti-Saloon League Bill.

#### **NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS HELP**

A night letter telegram signed by a number of persons would be more effective than letters, but letters will help. A night letter message takes 50 words for the price of the ordinary fast 10-word message. The following wording would answer the purpose:

**"We urge immediate passage of Thompson-Slacer Anti-Saloon League Enforcement Bill which gives no valid excuse for veto."**

This will allow a margin of some words over and include additional signatures. It will take ten names with middle initial and still be within the 50-word limit.

Such a message as that above should be sent to your Senator and your Assemblyman and also to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly and Majority Leader J. Henry Walters with this possible addition:

**"Will hold Republican organization responsible if anything else is passed and finally nothing becomes law."**

The minute the Socialist proposition is out of the way things will begin to drive hard and they are being set up and shaped now. It is important to move immediately. This matter should be brought to the attention of your congregation on next Sunday and followed by immediate telegrams and letters. The whole political situation in the state may be dependent for the balance of the year upon what is done at Albany. If an honest Enforcement Bill is passed many difficulties will be cleared away. If the wet trick wins out we will be in jeopardy until after the fall elections are over, and perhaps beyond.

**NOT VENGEANCE BUT SELF-DEFENSE**

At last there seems to be general realization of the fact that the fight against United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., is "not vengeance but self-defense," that it is vitally related to the liquor traffic's one hope of nullifying prohibition. Some pastors are asking for leaflets to distribute. Enclosed find copy of leaflet that summarizes the case. How many will you distribute? They will be sent free. It will be too late to bewail lax enforcement and continued attack upon prohibition here in New York if we let one of its chief enemies slip through by default.

We have compelled Mr. Sweet and the wets or straddlers in the Legislature to do the right thing before through pressure of public sentiment. It can be done again, and now is the time it needs to be done.

Yours to hold the line,

*William H. Anderson*  
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York

# THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

906 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

## BULLETIN TO THE SPEAKING STAFF.

It is reported that some of the speakers fail to mention the Allied Citizens in the Sunday address. It is imperative now that every Sunday speech shall emphasize the Allied Citizens of America. Describe what they are and what they are doing and at the close of the address, after the subscription cards have been taken up, call attention to the membership cards and give the people an opportunity to sign them when the congregation has been dismissed. It is expected that every speaker will observe these instructions from this time on and moreover that the speaker will return the signed membership cards with his Sunday returns to headquarters.

We have a stiff fight before us. This is no hour for pessimism however, but it is a time that appeals to the heroic in every person who has any red blood in him. The most critical time in the history of the prohibition movement is between now and election day in November. When this reaches you most of the men will have had their vacation and be back in the saddle. I hope you have been refreshed by the respite which some of us will not be able to get. The fight is so intense that it appeals to every man to throw himself into the battle as he never has before.

The information to be given out in the Sunday speech is about as follows:-

### I. We have won a great prohibition victory.

(a) Prohibition has been adopted as the permanent policy of the United States and written into its fundamental law.

(b) The prohibition policy has been defined by the national prohibition act, popularly known as the Volstead Act, which defines intoxicating liquor as a beverage containing one-half percent or more of alcohol.

(c) The policy has been sustained by a sweeping decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### II. The prohibition policy of the United States is being attacked by the liquor interests:-

(a) By an attempt to amend the Volstead Act by increasing the alcoholic content of intoxicating liquor to three percent or more of alcohol. The minute that is done the saloon comes back as eighty percent of the saloons were owned and operated by the brewers and ninety five percent of the intoxicating liquor which was sold was beer. To define intoxicating liquor in terms of beer means to break down ninety five percent of the prohibition which we have adopted.



(b) The liquor interests have confused the issue by passing nullification beer bills in several states which do not legalize the sale of beer but place the commonwealth in defiance of the Federal Government.

(c) The liquor interests are deliberately violating the law with the apparent intention of boasting that the law cannot be enforced and consequently should not be maintained. If public sentiment will not sustain the present law, it should be weakened to a form that will be sustained and can be enforced. That is their argument.

III. The duty of the prohibition forces at present is:-

(a) To elect a Congress which will not weaken the national prohibition act. This State ought to send back as many dry Congressmen as the number who voted for ratification and then ought to trim a few more who have misrepresented their districts.

(b) Elect a legislature that will repeal the foolish beer bill and pass a law enforcement code, like the one introduced by the Anti-Saloon League last winter which will place the law enforcement machinery of New York back of the national prohibition policy.

(c) Organize groups of Allied Citizens to back the public officials in enforcing the law against the liquor dealers who are inherent law breakers.

You can pass this through your own crucible and elaborate it any way you please but the above outline contains the essential things which ought to be said in this emergency.

L. P. TUCKER,

Superintendent Field Work.

July 22, 1920.

Bulletin Number 16.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK, SPEAKING AT THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEETING OF THE WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 10, 1923, SAID:

Alfred E. Smith, Governor-elect, is no second Lincoln as his enthusiastic admirers proclaim. Lincoln took the moral and <sup>law and</sup> order end of the liquor question. Mr. Smith is no superman in politics. He is just a wet Tammany politician who would never have been Governor at all if it had not been for the blunders and treachery of Republican machine politicians. His election proves not that New York State is wet, but that it prefers a seemingly frank wet, not because of his wetness but because of his frankness, to a political machine that tries to carry both water and fire-water.

Mr. Smith cleverly, apparently frankly but in fact disingenuously, used the liquor issue to get himself elected Governor. Now he and his friends would be short sports if they complain when the dry forces accept his challenge and proceed to use that same liquor issue to make certain that he never reaches the Presidency.

Mr. Smith is now trying to get away from a life-long record of shameful subserviency to the saloon, but he will not be permitted to do so. He has been the exponent of the saloon in its vilest phases. He voted to destroy the protection of churches and schools from the proximity of saloons. He voted to open the saloon on Sunday and to extend its week-day hours. He even voted against measures designed to divorce it from the evils of prostitution. And regardless of his professions, he is unalterably committed to a course which means to bring the saloon back.

The only reason he was elected Governor is because the Republican machine had sunk so low that it preferred to have him elected rather than publish the truth about his liquor record.

We can readily understand why the Governor-elect would like to escape from this record, for it is malodorous, but the Anti-Saloon League of New York intends to get it before the entire Nation. The Anti-Saloon League intends to expose before the Nation the bankruptcy, of the New York Republican machine in political honesty and moral comprehension and raise the issue with the Republican leadership of the Nation as to whether it will follow the example of New York Republican assistants of Tammany and let Mr. Smith walk away with the situation in 1924 rather than tell the truth about him.

The League ~~farther~~ will appeal to the dry Democracy of the Nation and see that this record is understood by dry Democrats everywhere. The nomination of a man with such a wet record would be the final thing that would break the solid South.

There has been a lot of time wasted trying to figure out why Schoharie County, the one up-State Democratic county in New York, went for Governor Miller in the recent election. We happen to know the reason. Mr. Smith's wet record was circulated in that county, and although rock-ribbed in its Democracy, yet in this Democratic year in a Democratic landslide after the Republican campaign had absolutely caved in, Mr. Smith lost the county by about 1100 in a total vote of 8,000.

In order to get a thorough-going test the League picked out a sample Republican county in order to be able to prove by the results just exactly how the Republican machine in New York threw away the election of Governor Miller by refusing to use the money necessary to send out former-Governor Smith's wet record, though it had plenty to turn over to wet Republican leaders up-State, most of whom kept it when they did not actually use it to bet on the Tammany opposing candidate. We sent this wet record of former-Governor Smith into one Republican county with a little city. The result was a vote of nearly three to one in favor of the Republican candidate for Governor, the only county in the State of New York (where there was not some special circumstance that aroused the dry forces) where the Republican vote was normal and practically up to the preceding year.

We have other cases in smaller subdivisions where the result of the circulation of former-Governor Smith's wet record was equally effective in the returns. That is just a sample of what would happen in this country when the dry forces compel the politicians to circulate this record, which was published in the recent campaign and in the campaign four years ago without denial and which the Governor-elect is now estopped from denying.

The Governor-elect is now trying to pussyfoot on the repeal of the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement code on the ground that the Democratic platform did not call for its repeal. The Anti-Saloon League stands to win no matter what he does. If he fails to repeal it, that will be a confession of the sentiment which exists against the inevitable result of such an invitation to citizens of New York to violate the Federal law. If he does repeal it he will create dry sentiment that does not exist today and give the dry forces an acute issue that will weld them together until they come back stronger than ever.

The Governor-elect proposes a sham referendum on beer which amounts to nothing but a straw vote. That is the only kind he ever favored, for he is on record as voting ten times in twelve years against every honest referendum proposed in the Legislature. The Anti-Saloon League as the agency of the moral forces will win no matter what he does on that now, for it will refuse to fall into the traps connected with it, while utilizing its agitation and educational values.

The Governor-elect vociferated mightily in his campaign for the return of the direct primary. That is worse bunk than his beer platform. He does not really want the primary. He used that as he did the beer pretense, - to get in on. There was no joy in his heart or his camp when the Republican progressives announced that they would supply the necessary votes to put it through the Republican Assembly. Senator Walker, Majority Leader of the Senate, was far from overjoyed when he received the tidings of Republican help.

And we know why Governor-elect Smith does not want the direct primary restored for State officers, notwithstanding his use of it as a campaign issue. His friend and pal, United States Senator Wadsworth, an alleged Republican whose special supposed Republican followers made Mr.



Smith Governor in the first place, will be defeated when he comes up four years from now without the assistance of a presidential election, if the primary is restored.

Another reason why Governor-elect Smith does not want the primary and the Democratic machine will secretly block it unless their hand is forced, is because they know that under the primary the Republican Party will nominate candidates who have the grit and gumption to declare openly for the retention of prohibition and will be personally in favor of the law they are to uphold, and the party will make a fight that will appeal to dry Democrats and law-abiding independents, and on that kind of an issue will win in spite of Republican beer traitors.

Governor-elect Smith does not really want the primary because he knows that with the primary restored the rank and file of the Republican Party, free from the manipulation of politicians who, if not unbelievably stupid are unspeakably corrupt and treacherous, will then look the facts in the face and if need be will create a situation that will smash through the lines of both parties in the vindication of law.

The Anti-Saloon League in this State as the exponent of an honest, moral, intelligent overwhelming majority of the citizens composing the rank and file of the Republican Party will not let up in the State of New York until the alleged Republicans who are Republicans for profit and patronage only, especially in New York City but to some degree in other cities up-state, are driven out of the party over to the wet end of Tammany where their hearts as well as their appetites already are, and where their votes go on election day anyhow as against dry Republican candidates.

The Republican Party in New York State would be infinitely better off if the whole alleged Republican New York City machine crowd moved bodily, bag and baggage, to the "Wigwam", for there would be left a residue of decent Republicans and these with the dry anti-Tammany Democrats, reinforced by a host of honest, clear-thinking independents, would be worth infinitely more to the cause of good government and law and order than the conglomeration of corruption and incompetency which masquerades as a Republican Party in New York City.

The Republican Party, so-called, in New York City in the process of bartering its soul for minority patronage has sunk below the level of Tammany. It is a stench in the nostrils of decent citizenship. Not all of the Republican leaders in New York City are crooked. Some of them are merely too cowardly to make a real stand against the crookedness.

The party in the State as a whole would be better off to kiss the New York City outfit goodbye, or otherwise accelerate their departure, and make a straight, clear-out appeal to the decent citizenship. It could not possibly be any worse off in New York City than it is. Any possible change would have to be for the better, no matter what it is.

The Anti-Saloon League is as free from factional politics as it is from partisan politics. It is not going to swallow bodily any

so-called progressive movement, but it will cheerfully aid and abet the progressive Republicans in putting the wet conservatives out of business, and on the other hand it will turn around and help the intelligent, honest conservative Republicans get rid of the beer lunatic fringe of the progressives. And it will advise the law-abiding people of the State to keep the Republican Party out of power in this State until it learns enough to offer candidates, platform, policy and party organization that represent the sentiment of those who are relied upon to furnish the votes for party victory.

Further, we wish to serve notice on the Republican Party nationally that the time has come for it to recognize the situation in New York and appeal to the real Republicans of the State, and stop conniving at State Republican machine deals with Tammany. The Republican organization two years ago and again this year, if not actually a party to, then winked at the efforts to trade out a Republican enforcement candidate for Governor of New York in return for Tammany votes for a wet Republican candidate for the United States Senate. In so doing it was sowing the wind, and it need not complain if a whirlwind of opposition votes arrives at its door in the next presidential election.

Four years ago when Governor Whitman was betrayed by this same bunch of wet Republican leaders it was hard for the League to get the facts before the public. This year we took no chances and exposed the unspeakable bunch of traitors or incompetents in advance of the election.

For a year we had been digging the ground out from under them. They did not realize that we had created a situation up-State where if they persisted in the renomination of the wet Senator Calder there was no probable hope of their saving the Governor or any part of the ticket unless they went the limit on the enforcement issue. Even Tammany did not realize at first the extent to which the Anti-Saloon League had created a situation that insured the defeat of the Republican ticket on other issues if they failed to utilize the enforcement issue to carry them safely through the trouncing that otherwise was coming to them on general principles.

The Anti-Saloon League concedes that it could not have turned a 400,000 plurality, but a little common honesty and ordinary intelligence on the part of the Republican campaign managers in the early part of the campaign would have prevented such a thing from starting.

There is one thing that causes the most uproarious laughter in the Anti-Saloon League headquarters whenever the subject is up, and that is the defeat of the wet Senator in whose behalf these "leaders" tried to trade out the enforcement Governor.

The Republican Party by (1) wanton affront to the women and all other groups that dared protest against the incompetence and corruption of party management; (2) the repeal of the direct primary to rob the women and the dry forces of their proper influence in the determination of nominees and policy; and (3) by other things, had aroused so much antagonism that with the most outspoken declaration in favor of prohibition enforcement, even without the Calder handicap,

the result would have been close at best. If the enforcement Governor had been defeated by a narrow margin, and especially if the beer Senator, through trading, had been elected by a narrow margin, it would have heralded as a repudiation of prohibition. But in their very effort to destroy the dry enforcement movement these Republican wets, who have reason to complain of ingratitude if they are not on the Tammany pay roll, brought about such a complete wreck that they cannot convince any voter of ordinary intelligence who knows the most elementary facts and thinks to the slightest degree, that their defeat was due to prohibition.

In our judgment the Republican Party will continue to be generally defeated in state matters until it comes clear on the question of dry enforcement, for three reasons:- (1) Tammany has the inside track with the wets; (2) while Republican drys may not vote for Tammany candidates, they can and will, as they have proved, stay at home; and (3) the Republican wets will vote for Tammany candidates to make certainty doubly sure.

The plight into which these wets have brought the Republican Party in the Empire State would be pathetic if it were not so disgusting. And if we correctly interpret the temper of these Republicans constituting the great majority up-State who honestly believe in their party as an agency for securing good government, they intend to deodorize and disinfect the party premises until political parasites and vermin find the rarefied and dealcoholized atmosphere too trying on their undernourished systems.



# MAN HELD HERE ASSERTS HE IS OGDEN L. MILLS

## Arrested At Union Station Apparently In Intoxi- cated Condition.

### JUMPS FROM TAXI; THEN SURRENDERS

#### Description Of Prisoner Tallies With That Of N. Y. Congressman.

Pennsylvania Railroad police last night arrested a man found wandering on the tracks at Union Station and had him locked up at Central Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner told the desk sergeant that his name was Ogden L. Mills and said he was a lawyer in New York. In his pocket police were said to have found cards inscribed "Hon. Ogden L. Mills."

There is a member of Congress from the seventeenth district of New York, of the name of Ogden L. Mills. Representative Mills is a millionaire, highly connected socially in New York, a member of fashionable clubs, a director in several big corporations and a former officer in the American Expeditionary Forces.

#### Left Capital For New York.

At the home of Representative Mills in Washington, last night, his valet volunteered the information that his employer left for New York Saturday, but was due back in Washington this morning.

The man who spent last night on a bunk in a cell at Central station first was picked up by William S. Thompson, special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thompson saw him blundering across the rails in the darkness and ran after him. He took the man up to the waiting room and questioned him, but his prisoner maintained a sullen silence.

#### Put Man Into Taxicab.

Finally Thompson put the man in a taxicab.

Willingly enough the man got into the machine, Thompson says. But a little while after the car had driven away the man teetered back into the depot. He told the officer that he had jumped out of the cab after riding a block, and asked that Thompson take him to jail. And Thompson complied.

#### Descriptions Agree.

A description of Representative Mills, from New York last night, tallied closely with the description of the man locked up at Central Station.

According to the police the man locked up is smooth faced, weighs about 160 pounds, ruddy complexion, brown hair and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. He wore a brown overcoat.

The New York description is 5 feet 10 inches tall, smooth faced, with ruddy complexion, medium hair and sometimes wears a brown suit.

The New York description said Mr. Mills was 58 years old, but looked only 40 or 45. *Who's Who* describes him as having been born in 1884. The latter age would better fit the man held at Central Police Station.

#### Educated At Harvard.

Ogden Livingston Mills, Representative in Congress and lawyer, was born at Newport, R. I., August 23, 1884, and was a son of Ogden and Ruth T. Livingston Mills. He received his bachelor-of-arts degree at Harvard University in 1904 and his bachelor-of-law degree in 1907. He married Margaret S. Rutherford September 20, 1911.

Mr. Mills was admitted to the New York bar in 1908 and since has practiced law in New York city. He has been treasurer of the Republican County Commissioners of New York county since 1911. In 1912 he was Republican candidate from his district for Congress, but was defeated.

#### Served As Captain In War.

He was a member of the Sixty-seventh Congress from 1921 to 1923, having been elected from the Seventeenth New York district. Previously, in 1914 and in 1916, he had been elected and served in the New York State Senate. In July, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the United States Army and served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from January, 1918, to March, 1919.

A member of the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Mr. Mills is also a director in a number of other corporations, among them the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Lackawanna Steel Company, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Shredded Wheat Company, Crex Carpet Company, Continental Paper and Bag Mills and a trustee of the New York Trust Company.

Mr. Mills also is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the city of New York and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan and Harvard clubs.

### Pension System Adopted

**MONEY TO LOAN. (94)**

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

**A MONEY OPPORTUNITY.**

A prominent business man, licensed and bonded to the State, will lend up to \$300 to housekeepers, property owners and other deserving people to help them buy homes, coal and other necessities.

**I Pay Off Other Loans,**

Advancing you more money in a prompt and considerate manner. Simply call, write or phone Plaza 8-7-2-2. Hours, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

**WALTER L. WESTPHAL,**

LOANS.

William F. Lubking, Mgr.

4TH FLOOR, 403 PARK BANK BLDG.,

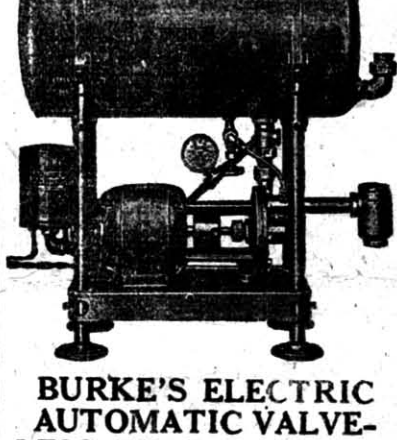
N. W. Cor. Lexington and Liberty sts.

**MONEY WANTED. (95)**

WILL PAY \$50 for use \$500 six months; security; private party only. Address 12550, Sun.

WANTED—\$15,000 on Mortgage, standing on monthly payments. Address 10312, Sun.

**FARM, GARDEN AND HOME. (96)**



**BURKE'S ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC VALVE-LESS PUMP (Noiseless)**

for wells not over 25 feet deep. Delivers water instantly from well to spigots.

**KANAWHA PUMP WORKS**

9 W. Pratt Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

**MUNICIPAL NOTICES. (99)**

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.**  
Baltimore, January 29, 1923.

The Commissioners for Opening Streets in the City of Baltimore, in accordance with the provisions of the Baltimore City Charter, hereby give notice that they have caused to be made out a detailed statement of all damages awarded, expenses incurred and benefits assessed, together with an explanatory map, in connection with the condemning and opening of a ten-foot alley, from the southeast side of Montebello avenue to a point 65 feet southeasterly therefrom, under Ordinance No. 689 of the Mayor and City Council, of Baltimore, approved March 28th, 1922.

The awards and assessments will extend to and embrace both sides of a ten-foot alley, including the bed thereon, between Gutman avenue and Bartlett avenue, southeasterly from Montebello avenue to Adams street; the southernmost side of Gutman avenue between Montebello avenue and Adams street, and the northernmost side of Bartlett avenue between Montebello avenue and Adams street. And they hereby give further notice that the aforesaid statement, together with the explanatory map, is ready for the inspection of all persons interested therein and that the Commissioners will meet at their office in the City Hall on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1923, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of reviewing any of the matters set forth in said statement to which any person claiming to be interested may make objection.

HARRY A. REMLEY,

G. AUBREY BEARD,

JOHN H. ROBINETTE,

Commissioners.

CHAS. P. PRICE,

Clerk.

ja30,31.f6,7x4t

**CONDEMNATION AND CLOSING OF MAIER AVENUE FROM MIDWOOD AVENUE TO IVANHOE AVENUE.**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the passage of an ordinance for the Condemnation and Closing of Maier Avenue from Midwood Avenue to Ivanhoe Avenue. The street hereby proposed to be closed being described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a point formed by the intersection of the northeast side of Maier avenue 40 feet wide as designated on a plat of the lands of the late John G. Maier, same plat having been made by one John Lang, civil engineer and the northwest side of Midwood avenue as now laid out 50 feet wide, said point of beginning being distant 187 feet southwesterly from the intersection formed by the southwest side of Glenwood avenue as now laid out and the northwest side of said Midwood avenue, and running thence southwesterly binding on the northwest side of said Maier avenue 40 feet to intersect the southwest side of said Maier avenue, thence northwesterly binding on the southwest side of said Maier avenue 555.55 feet to the southeast side of Ivanhoe avenue as now laid out 40 feet wide thence northeasterly binding on the southeast side of said Ivanhoe avenue 40 feet to the northeast side of said Maier avenue, and thence southeasterly binding on the northeast side of said Maier avenue 555.55 feet to the place of beginning.

See plat of said street as proposed to be closed, on file in the office of the Commissioners for Opening Streets. ja24,25,31fe1x4t

**EDUCATIONAL. (102)**

**SCHOOL OF MUSIC**



**PEABODY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

Charles St. and Mt. Vernon Place,

INCLUDING

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

23 E. MT. VERNON PLACE.

**SECOND TERM Enrollments**

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Class and Private Lessons from beginning to completion in all branches.

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Baltimore & Light Sts., Baltimore.  
New classes now forming in Book-keeping, Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Secretarial, Salesmanship, Advertising, Public Speaking, etc.  
Day and Night School open all year. Write, call or phone Plaza 1241 for a catalogue and full information.  
E. H. NORMAN, President.

**Mid-Winter Accountancy Classes**

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Classes forming daily in Gregg Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc.  
Day and Night Sessions the entire year.  
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**STRAYER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
Charles and Fayette Sts. Baltimore

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# WONDERING IF DRUNK WAS HON. O. L. MILLS

Police Here Locked Up Man  
Who Gave Name Of Dry  
N. Y. Congressman.

[Continued From Page 26]

where Mills' case was to be heard to see if he could be of assistance to the man he thought was a brother Congressman. After waiting until it was evident that Mills was not going to appear, Congressman Linthicum went his way.

## Referred To "Who He Is."

Police say they found four cards on the man which read: "*Hon. Ogden L. Mills.*"

According to Thompson, when Mills returned to him after the taxicab incident to demand arrest, he said:

"I'll let you know who I am."

"He grabbed me by the coat lapels and cursed," Thompson declares, "and the smell of his breath didn't leave much doubt about what was wrong."

Collateral for Mills was furnished by an unidentified person shortly after midnight. Immediately Mills left the Central Station, where he had been confined about an hour, in a hacking car.

## On His Way To Capital.

Police say his destination was Washington.

Congressman Mills is prominent socially in New York. He married Margaret Rutherford, stepdaughter of the late William K. Vanderbilt, who is said to have divorced him in Paris. She later married Sir Paul Dukes, British Secret Service war hero, at Nyack, N. Y., where they had been living at the Braeburn Club, the home of Dr. Pierre A. Bernard, leader of a spiritualistic cult whose followers call him "The Omnipotent Oom."

## An Ironing Help.

A thick pad made about three times the size of an ordinary ironholder makes a useful pad on which to iron embroidery or any decoration which should stand out.



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# SUN

Sunday, February 4

July 31-1973

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## WONDERING IF DRUNK WAS HON. O. L. MILLS

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Police Here Locked Up Man  
Who Gave Name Of Dry  
N. Y. Congressman.

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CARRIED HIS NAME CARDS

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Linthicum Appears To Help At  
Hearing—Accused Fails To  
Return, Loses Collateral.

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Police were wondering today if the man who gave his name as Ogden L. Mills when he was arrested last night on a charge of disorderly conduct is Congressman Ogden L. Mills, of New York. The possibility of learning at the hearing of the case was wiped out when the accused did not appear. He forfeited collateral of \$51.45.

### Certain He Was Intoxicated.

Congressman Mills is said to have been elected on a dry platform. Special Officer William S. Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who arrested the man who said he was Mills, declares that his prisoner was intoxicated.

Mills was arrested last night at Union Station when he was wandering on the tracks in the train shed. Thompson asserts that he tried to get Mills in a taxicab and send him away but he returned, insisting on being arrested.

Congressman J. Charles Linthicum today appeared at Central Police Court

[Continued On Page 19, Column 2]

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the name of the  
mills

Classifications Nos. 73 to

**AUTOS AND TRUCKS. (73)**

# Hupmobile

BUY  
One Of These

## DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILES

with absolute confidence, secure in the knowledge that these standards, which have helped to make the Hupmobile the most popular car of its class in Baltimore, are maintained throughout every department of our organization. The prospective used-car buyer may feel assured of being accorded the same consideration as is tendered to those who buy Hupmobiles. Just as it *Pays* to own a Hupmobile, so it *Pays* us to see that you get a dependable car when you come to choose.

1919 MAXWELL TOURING.....	\$100
1920 CHEVROLET TOURING.....	\$200
1921 HUPMOBILE TOURING.....	\$650
1920 HUPMOBILE TOURING.....	\$550
1919 HUPMOBILE TOURING.....	\$500
1920 KLINE ROADSTER.....	\$550
1920 CHANDLER DISPATCH.....	\$600

Other Standard Makes and Models  
From \$200 to \$700.

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1301 Cathedral St.

A REAL

# Used Car Show

AT

Charles Street And Mount  
Royal Avenue

BY THE

CADILLAC COMPANY OF  
BALTIMORE, INC.,

(The Mar-Del Mobile Company, Owner)

We present on our showroom floors several slightly used cars, and others that, though used more, have not been abused.

Values sure to be recognized as better than those offered in any new car sell-



# The Baltimore News

AND

# The Baltimore American

## OGDEN MILLS DENIES BALTIMORE ARREST.

Representative Ogden L. Mills of New York yesterday in Washington emphatically denied he was the man arrested in Baltimore Tuesday night, while wandering in an intoxicated condition upon the railroad tracks at Union Station, and who declared to the police he was the millionaire representative from the Empire State, producing visiting cards "to prove it." Furthermore, Mr. Mills said, he had never been in Baltimore. He strenuously refused to entertain the suggestion that the man was a clerical employee, although J.W. Wulfer, who described himself as one of Mr. Mills' secretaries, after several evasions, declared the man was in the service of Mr. Mills.

"This would explain how the man arrested in Baltimore came into possession of Mr. Mills' personal cards and letters," Wulfer said.

But the Congressman was equally positive the man had no connection with his secretarial or clerical forces.

I can't imagine how he came to have cards and letters addressed to me," he said, "and I have absolutely no knowledge as to the identity of the man. I am sure, though, he was not one of my secretaries."

After a few hours at the Central Police Station the self-styled Mr. Mills was released early yesterday when another man in the uniform of a chauffeur deposited \$51.45 bail, which later was declared forfeited.

# The Baltimore News

AND

## The Baltimore American

**MAN HELD HERE ASSERTS HE IS OGDEN MILLS.**

Arrested At Union Station Apparently In Intoxicated Condition.

Jumps from Taxi; Then surrenders.

Description of Prisoner Tallies with That of N.Y. Congressman.

Pennsylvania Railroad police last night arrested a man found wandering on the tracks at Union Station and had him locked up at Central Police Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner told the desk sergeant that his name was Ogden L. Mills and said he was a lawyer in New York. In his pocket police were said to have found cards inscribed "Hon. Ogden L. Mills."

There is a member of Congress from the seventeenth district of New York, of the name of Ogden L. Mills. Representative Mills is a millionaire, highly connected socially in New York, a member of fashionable clubs, a director in several big corporations and a former officer in the American Expeditionary Forces.

At the home of Representative Mills in Washington, last night, his valet volunteered the information that his employer left for New York Saturday, but was due back in Washington this morning.

The man who spent last night on a bunk in a cell at Central Station first was picked up by William S. Thompson, special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thompson saw him blundering across the rails in the darkness and ran after him. He took the man up to the waiting room and questioned him, but his prisoner maintained a surly silence.

Finally Thompson put the man in a taxicab. Willingly enough the man got into the machine, Thompson says. But a little while after the car had driven away the man teetered back into the depot. He told the officer that he had jumped out of the cab after riding a block and asked that Thompson take him to jail. And Thompson complied.

A description of Representative Mills, from New York last night, tallied closely with the description of the man locked up at Central Station.

According to the police the man locked up is smooth faced, weighs about 160 pounds, ruddy complexion, brown hair and is 5 feet, 8 inches tall. He wore a brown overcoat.

The New York description is 5 feet, 10 inches tall, smooth faced, with ruddy complexion, medium hair and sometimes wears a brown suit.

The New York description said Mr. Mills was 58 years old, but looked only 40 or 45. Who's Who describes him as having been born in 1884. The latter page would better fit the man held at Central Police Station.

**The Baltimore News**

AND

**The Baltimore American**

Continued.

**II.**

Ogden Livingston Mills, Representative in Congress and lawyer, was born at Newport, R.I. August 23, 1884, and was a son of Ogden and Ruth T. Livingston Mills. He received his bachelor-of-arts degree at Harvard University in 1904 and his bachelor-of-law degree in 1907. He married Margaret S. Rutherford September 20, 1911.

Mr. Mills was admitted to the New York bar in 1908 and since has practiced law in New York City. He has been treasurer of the Republican County Commissioners of New York County since 1911. In 1912 he was Republican candidate from his district for Congress, but was defeated.

He was a member of the Sixty-seventh Congress from 1921 to 1923, having been elected from the Seventeenth New York district. Previously, in 1914 and in 1916, he had been elected and served in the New York State Senate. In July, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the United States Army and served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from January 1918, to March, 1919.

A member of the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Mr. Mills is also a director in a number of other corporation, among them the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Lackawanna Steel Company, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Shredded Wheat Company, Crex Carpet Co., Continental Paper and Bag Mills and a trustee of the New York Trust Co.

Mr. Mills also is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the city of New York, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan and Harvard clubs.



# The Father



# Mathew Man

No. 6

Oct. 1923

Publisher: Miss Alida H. O'Connor, Room 640-136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Soak the Catholic Bootlegger**

Monthly, 12 cts. per yr. Club of 12 subscriptions, \$1.00. Special rates on application.

Entered as second class matter May 14, 1923, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

## PASTORAL LETTER OF THE SWISS BISHOPS

"Your Bishops are fulfilling a grave duty by drawing your attention to the exceptional importance and the moral consequences of the popular vote to be taken on June 3, 1923, on the revision of the two articles of the Constitution relating to alcoholic beverages. The legislation which we have is no longer adequate for our needs. Out of our 3,612 communes in Switzerland, about 3,000 have distilleries. Besides these there are also 35,000 small private stills. The detestable custom of adding strong quantities of liquor to coffee is spreading more and more, and frequently this noxious mixture is given to children. A torrent of alcohol inundates the country every year. We annually spend 700 million francs for alcoholic drinks, and only 800 millions for bread and milk . . .

"Four hundred philanthropic associations have petitioned the federal council to cope vigorously with the grave danger of alcoholism; the medical body has made its pressing demand; a stack of harrowing letters from mothers complain of alcohol poisoning their existence, and beg the authorities to intervene. Your Bishops cannot remain indifferent; we must protect the religious and moral life which is the foundation of happiness in families, and of the public welfare.

"The neglect of the education of children is almost always due to alcoholism, so are twenty per cent of our cases of insanity. Alcohol was the explicit cause of 670 cases of divorce out of 1812, in ten years, in a certain Swiss city, and is the principal factor in human degeneracy. More than half of our criminals are alcoholic. The director of a national penitentiary declares that 70 per cent of the convicts are victims of alcohol. The children of the drinker are most always feeble, sickly and abnormal. They languish and die prematurely like poor plants poisoned in their germ.

"Scripture says of the drinker: 'And thou shalt be as one sleeping in the midst of the sea, and as a pilot fast asleep when the helm is lost.' Prov. 23:

34. The drinker really loses the helm of reason, of conscience and of faith, and compromises his eternal salvation. The man addicted to wine shall no more inherit the kingdom of God than the thief. 1 Cor. 6:10.

"We must therefore fight with all our strength against this devastating scourge. A number of countries have already begun to fight alcohol very energetically with happy results. Thanks to their wise restrictive measures cases of drunkenness diminish, crime is less frequent, and hygienic and economic conditions improve. We will not, we cannot remain behind. Our love of country, our zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of our brethren dictate our duty to stem the torrent.

"The day of the 3d of June is therefore of capital importance. 'Immense benefits are at stake,' wrote Cardinal Manning under similar circumstances, 'alcoholism is the greatest social evil in the world today. It is an open wound from which the race may bleed to death.' Swiss Catholics will understand their responsibility on this decisive day; their serried ranks around their superior authorities will support with their vote a revision fraught with the well being of the whole country. Away with paltry personal interests when there is question of making the country saner, stronger and happier. Let us ask of Blessed Nicholas de Flue—that beautiful model of sobriety—to pray for us on that important day that God may bless our country and all its inhabitants by removing the dangers which threatens us."

—Signed by seven Bishops.

The Swiss liquor men won on June 3, 1923; but the Pastoral of the seven Swiss bishops continues to appeal.

After navigation closes, Vancouver liquor dealers intend to ship liquor by airplane over Alaska to the Canadian district of upper Yukon. They want to know how high up in the air the Volstead law reaches. It goes to heaven and to hell—the latter being the permanent destination of bootleggers.

## BISHOP LENIHAN'S ADVICE

In 1915, when the "good old stuff" was sold in licensed and unlicensed places, Bishop M. C. Lenihan of Great Falls, Mont., said to the people of his diocese: "Avoid the saloon as you would a pesthouse." The Bishop's warning is particularly timely now that poisonous moonshine decoctions are dealt out.

Most of the whiskies now sold are denatured alcohol redistilled. A potent brand is made by adding water to shellac, and removing the gum. Denatured alcohol may be bought in paint shops. It is also used in insect powder, shoe blacking, hair tonic, preserving dead bodies, and in automobile radiators which withstand its action much longer than a stomach lining.

Alcohol is often denatured by adding to it acetone, formaldehyde and wood alcohol, which are not eliminated through redistillation. Dr. William D. McNally, coroner's chemist in Chicago, has found acetone, formaldehyde and wood alcohol in bodies killed by moonshine. "We have had cases," said Dr. McNally, "where people had consumed alcohol denatured with nitro-benzol, or with bichloride of mercury. We have found in dead bodies copper salts resulting from the corroding of the stills, and coils which have not been cleaned after each operation. Some whiskies contain 65 per cent alcohol and 32½ per cent ether."

Sometimes alcohol is denatured by adding to 100 parts of alcohol, two parts of wood alcohol, and one-half of one part of pyridin bases; or five parts of sulphuric ether, two parts of benzine, and one part of pyridin; or 2.5 parts of benzol, .5 parts of nitro benzol, and two of pine oil. Out of a certain 725 cases of whisky poisoning, 390 died, 90 went blind, and 85 suffered impairment of vision. Who can explain why so few bishops and priests warn the many Catholic bootleggers and boozers of the great harm they are doing?

France imports nine-tenths of its gasoline. On March 1st, 1923, a French law went into effect obliging all importers of gasoline to add to it ten per cent ethylic alcohol. Instead of pouring so much alcohol down their throats, the French may yet learn how to utilize it all for motor purposes.

Some complain that alcohol is more conducive to the accumulation of dirt and rust in motor machines than gasoline. Perhaps they are the ones who never complain of the dirt and rust (pus and hardening of the arteries) accumulated in the human machine by alcohol.

## EDIFYING CATHOLICS

For the last forty years a unique temperance rally annually takes place on the feast of the Assumption at New Haven, Ky. Men, women and children of St. Augustine's church renew the total abstinence pledge. After listening to a most interesting temperance sermon from their beloved pastor, Father W. P. Hogarty, they march around the square, all saying the Rosary aloud. Church banners and the American flag are carried in the procession. The demonstration is highly edifying to non-Catholics.

If every parish in the country would hold a similar temperance procession around the square, the Catholic National Welfare Council would not have to waste any of its energy on "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," or even on the Ku Klux; our Catholic bootleggers would soon be shamed out of their lawless and ghastly operations and we would have 300,000 converts a year, instead of 30,000, which means 300,000 in ten years, or 3,000,000 in a hundred years. Under Al Smith's regime we could not convert America in a thousand years because we used to lose 35,000 a year through drink alone. Prohibition is necessary to Catholic progress.

Not long ago the National Catholic Welfare Council transmitted to the Catholic editors receiving its news service, a rank speech from one of the wettest politicians in the country. Now it has discovered a Presbyterian wet propagandist who assails another Presbyterian for saying: "Gov. Smith, a Roman Catholic Tammanyite, has signed the bill repealing the prohibition enforcement law. He is headed for Washington. Rum and Romanism are leagued together."

The N. C. W. C. through its new wet Presbyterian protegee and friend, asks: "What warrant have you for saying that Gov. Smith stands for *Rum, Romanism and Rebellion*?" *The Father Mathew Man* has warrant enough to satisfy any one who is not coated with prejudice up to the eyelids. Suffice it for the N. C. W. C. and its new friend, the Presbyterian black sheep, to repeat here what Mr. Th. P. Burke, a New York city real estate dealer writes us: "Since Governor Smith signed the Mullen-Gage repealer, new saloons are opening up. I refuse to lease any empty stores for these slow-poison saloons and restaurants." What impels the N. C. W. C. to scrupulously refrain from ever quoting any of the 999 dry Presbyterians

—W. J. Bryan, for instance—and to throw its loving arms around the one black Presbyterian sheep hypocritically bleating for Rome and rum?

“Rum, Romanism and Rebellion” will have its historical value insofar as it describes the sincere mental attitude of many non-Catholics. If we had been raised in an atmosphere more or less inimical to the Catholic Church, had heard the unceasing and tumultuous wet roar of Tammany Catholics, had seen a representative Catholic like Governor Smith heading the bootleggers procession to the democratic national convention without a protest from any member of the hierarchy, and had read Catholic apologists like the editor of *America*, who never succeed in hiding their love for rum and rummies, we too would most probably conclude that Rum and Rome are leagued together.

One of the surest signs that Catholics are veering around in favor of prohibition is the fact that scarcely any Catholic papers take the wet propaganda which the N. C. W. C. is trying to feed to them.

#### TWO PER CENT BEER

A New York subscriber asks us: “Would you object to two per cent beer? Would not two per cent beer satisfy every thirst?”

You might as well ask us whether we object to two per cent ether, chloroform, heroin, morphia, creosote or strychnine. The alcohol poison in two per cent beer is of the same nature as the alcohol in forty per cent whisky. In both cases the alcohol part of the drink goes over directly into the circulation of the blood, cannot be expelled from the human system in less than twenty-four hours, and has poisonous effects in proportion to its quantity.

Instead of satisfying any thirst, inherited or acquired, two per cent beer would stimulate, increase or create it. Five quarts of two per cent beer contain as much alcohol as one tumbler full of whisky; and for the pleasure of absorbing such a high-power kick, many a thirsty one would gladly swallow it diluted in five quarts of water. If two per cent beer were allowed, both the dealer and the consumer would soon discover ways of evaporating the surplus or undesired quantity of water.

We live on the fruits of the earth, and not on the poisonous excretions of life-destroying microbes. Alcohol, like the poison in every contagious disease, is the poisonous product of a life-destroying microbe. Pasteur has made the discovery that the poison peculiar to each contagious disease, is excreted by a special

microbe. Dr. Roux, collaborator of Pasteur, and present head of the Pasteur Institute, says that microbes are chiefly dangerous on account of the toxic matter which they give forth. He defines diphtheria as an intoxication caused by a very active poison excreted or given out by the diphtheria microbe. Hydrophobia is an intoxication caused by the active poison excreted by the hydrophobia microbe. Drunkenness is the intoxication caused by the poison (alcohol) excreted by the microbe which eats or destroys sugary or starchy substances. Some microbes destroy animal life; others destroy vegetable life. Alcohol is the product of a microbe destructive to vegetable life, and poisons animal life.

A microbe of an infectious disease, cultivated under certain conditions detrimental to its life, becomes greatly weakened in its malignity and activity, and from a virus becomes a vaccine against the peculiar disease to which it belongs. Alcohol, not being a microbe, but only a poisonous excrement of a microbe, has not the sorry faculty of becoming a vaccine against drunkenness, and has been eliminated from the American Pharmacopeia or list of medicines.

In a future article *The Father Mathew Man* will show that alcohol is also poisonous to the spiritual life.

Many priests are at heart in favor of prohibition; but they are afraid to declare themselves. There will be a rush some day, when sentiment begins to form, and people begin to see that prohibition has a standing in Catholic opinion.—An Illinois Priest.

#### BEST REMEDY

Alcohol given to a fainting person is most dangerous. In case of an internal hemorrhage, as in apoplexy, or a fracture of a bone, or a contusion, alcohol, by exciting and increasing the heart beats, and by dilating blood vessels, sends more blood to the afflicted parts, thereby increasing inflammation, and retarding every process of healing. Water applied externally, especially on the neck and on the sore spot, and a little of it given internally, checks the diffusion of the blood. In case of sun stroke, alcohol by paralyzing some of the blood vessels, prevents them from gathering up an excess of blood in the brain, and from carrying it back to the heart, while the external application of cold water tends to bring the circulation to normal. In all kinds of fainting water is the best remedy; alcohol is the worst. It has often produced fatal aggravations.



## THE CATHOLIC ABSTINENCE CONVENTION

At the recent Catholic Total Abstinence convention Father J. E. McCann said in his opening sermon, which corresponds to the keynote speech in a political convention: "Prohibition is in the air; people are waiting to see what we are going to say for or against it. I will advise you to say nothing either way. It is not our movement. Our movement is too big and too holy to be submerged." The good preacher valiantly ignored his own advice when he declared in the same sermon: "This is a convention to promote total abstinence—not by law enforcement—not by the *holier-than-thou* way of doing."

Father McCann's advice to say nothing for or against prohibition was scouted by Father Lyngé who said: "Today, much against our wishes, the cause of total abstinence is associated with the great political movement known as prohibition. A thorough Catholic must not be identified with what might be called a non-Catholic movement."

Not so long ago prohibition was a heretical, fanatical and anti-Catholic movement. Now it is merely non-Catholic; Catholics who are not *thorough*, may safely belong to it. *Thorough* Catholics may be contaminated by it, and ought to oppose it. For the same reason the many Catholic bootleggers may be thorough Catholics. "There is, I say," continues Father Lyngé, "a false emphasis laid upon legislation, and the part of moral suasion is completely ignored, forgotten even by our own people. We abstain from spiritual, from heavenly motives. We are not working for an earthly reward."

Abstaining for an earthly reward, however base in the non-Catholic or in the Catholic who is not *thorough*, becomes patriotic in Ireland. Says Father Lyngé: "Some three or four years ago I had the pleasure of paying a visit to the home of my parents in Ireland. And to my great amazement I saw for myself that the young men and women of the land were temperate. This had a certain economic value, and was of assistance in the patriotic crisis of that time."

"The patriotic crisis" in America demands, not that "the young men and women of the land be temperate," but that all of us, young and old, priests and people, be loyal to the American Constitution, otherwise we are traitors, no matter how *thorough* Catholics we may be. As long as so many of our priests remain foreign enough to be filled with contempt for everything American except the fat living which this country affords them, the Catholic church will not be popular.

Contempt often leads to slander. "It is a fallacy," adds Father Lyngé, "to imagine that the country has become temperate; it has become more intemperate than it ever was in its history. And if we do not set the example of moral rectitude to our less religiously inclined fellow citizens, what is the hope of this nation?"

Stop your prattle about being *temperate*, and convert our hordes of Catholic bootleggers by heeding Pope Leo XIII urging priests to "shine as models of abstinence." Your care about converting "our less religiously inclined fellow-citizens" to sobriety or to other virtues comes rather late. Seventy years ago Protestants were willing to follow Father Mathew, even into the church; but the average Irish priest balked at the suggestion of so much self-sacrifice.

Father Mathew was honored by Congress, entertained by the President, and universally revered by Protestants; but his influence was undermined by priests and even bishops. A Frenchman, Bishop Rappe of Cleveland, was one of the few bishops who invited him; he gave him the use of the cathedral for a week. It was a great total abstinence mission for the city. The bishop took the pledge publicly; so did the city council, going in a body to the cathedral; so did passersby who knelt on the sidewalk, and thus took the pledge as they met Father Mathew.

Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia, born in Ireland, on Nov. 23, 1843 wrote as follows to Dr. Cullen, rector of the Irish College, Rome: "The temperance movement is likely to suffer from the proceedings in England, as Father Mathew does not appear consistent. (Six hundred thousand had taken the pledge during Father Mathew's triumphal *proceedings in England*.) The declaration of the council seemed fortunate and timely. If not checked and regulated, it (the temperance movement) would degenerate into fanaticism, and cold water regimen would be the *unum necessarium* and *summum bonum*."—*Griffin's Journal*, March, 1897.

On January 10, 1842, the following was written to Dr. Cullen by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh: "Would you candidly let me know your opinion regarding our temperance movement, and also what the opinion of the great ones in Rome is of it, if possible, that of his Holiness? Our success hitherto has been great. We have established it on a more religious basis than it is in Ireland. The pledge is administered generally before the altar. We profess to regard it as a religious act, and though we cannot refuse to grant it to some Protestants who come publicly for it in the crowd,

we have declined all official connection with Protestant societies."—Ibid. Aside from an unseemly exclusiveness and a wholly unfounded fear, or perhaps a secret hope, that "the great ones in Rome" would define total abstinence as fanaticism or heresy, nobody ever objected to total abstinence from motives of religion or self-denial.

How few the priests who for religious or any other motives became total abstiners! Wrote M. I. J. Griffin: "Archbishop Ryan said on New Year's day, 1896: *I am an abstainer for example sake.* He little knows the great good his little speech has done. When I ask priests now to take the pledge, they don't say: *Why, the Archbishop hasn't done so.* I don't know any who have followed his example, but they haven't that excuse now."—*Griffin's Journal*, March, 1897.

Tens of thousands of our faithful Catholic people were allowed to be led like sheep to the slaughter houses of the rum demon. To make holy church a thing abhorred, many a priest boldly carried the map, not of Ireland, Germany, Poland, France or Italy on his face, but that of the still or the vat. The Ku Klux Klan is not wholly without *raison d'être*. In too many instances have we sold or squandered our heritage for a mess of pottage.

The convention of Catholic Abstainers was not impressed by Father Lyng's incoherent phrases, but it greatly appreciated Father M. A. Lambing who said: "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived by the assertion that there is as much drunkenness as before prohibition. That is not true. I have been in the midst of the coke regions, among the miners and coke workers, for 44 years. And I knew the conditions in and about Pittsburgh in that time. There is not one-tenth the drinking of what there used to be. A good many immigrants seem to think, just like the mill men in Pittsburgh did 30 years ago, that a man cannot work unless he drinks. That belief has died out among the mill men, and is dying out among those who have emigrated here. Now that prohibition is the law, it comes with bad grace from anyone to make light of it and of the efforts to enforce it."

#### FATHER O'CALLAGHAN

The most influential factor at the convention was Father P. J. O'Callaghan. His strong Americanism is expressed in the resolutions which say: "The C. T. A. U. has been proud that its country has gloried in being a Christian nation never corrupted by European liberalism which would divorce all government from religion and morality.

A nation should remember its God as well as its citizens, and should be mindful of men's souls as well as their property. It is proud that its country has professed its determination to be a sober nation, and it prays that it may succeed in its Christian purpose. . . Our members by their example of total abstinence can make reparation for the scandal of intemperance, and wipe out the dishonor which intemperance and all apologists for it have brought upon the name Catholic."

Speaking of prohibition Father O'Callaghan said at the convention: "It is our business as Catholics to rejoice at good, as the Lord has directed. We can do our best to make individuals sober, only when we are in sympathy with every legitimate movement towards sobriety. Alcoholism is so great a monster that those who are genuinely its enemies should welcome everything that is done against it. If we do love sobriety with a real passion, urged on by the love of God, we shall rejoice in every attack upon evil, and in every effort made by man or nation, provided it is directed against the common enemy. Whether prohibition succeeds or fails, I shall not by word or deed cast doubt upon my country's motive in endeavoring to become a sober nation.

"It is a fundamental Catholic idea that the Gospel of Christ can never be made to live among men except as Jesus Christ meant it should be perpetuated incarnate in law—a great machine of the sacraments—a great machine of the hierarchy—all constituting the visible Church. The idea that abstract ideals are more spiritual than the instruments which Christ has created as channels of his grace and helps to virtue, is not the Catholic idea. The Gospel of Jesus Christ was never perpetuated by appeals to mere abstract ideals, but by human agencies divinely established, and by laws. The Church never despises human assistance from individuals or nations. Every Catholic in America ought to rejoice that this nation is enlisted on the side of sobriety.

"It is said that out of partisan hatred of prohibition many men and women who formerly loved sobriety, are now drinking. Much harm has been done by such partisanship; but let the shame of it rest where it belongs. I was out in the West a few years ago after state prohibition had been in force in Kansas for many years. I said to Bishop Hennessy: 'Is there any chance that prohibition will be revoked?' He replied: 'It will not, because it saves the young. In my diocese a whole generation has grown up that has never known the saloon.'"

On the 7th of this month Father O'Callaghan opens up Mount Melchisedeck, his new Home Missionary Seminary at Oakland, N. J. His prohibition views providentially crowded him out of the Society of Paulists. He is affiliated with the archdiocese of Dubuque, whose head is a prohibitionist. He enjoys the encouragement of Cardinal Dougherty, also a prohibitionist. Some very reputable educational institutions have not quite fulfilled legitimate expectations. They have been indifferent to the great national movement against booze which is inimical to all intellectual and spiritual interests. Mount Melchisedeck is bound to be a success from its very beginning, because it will help to stop the two greatest leaks in the Church: neglect of rural districts, and Catholic addiction to alcohol.

### CATHOLIC LAY OPINION

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hines are notable benefactors of Catholic charities in Chicago. Addressing the recent convention of the World League against Alcoholism at Copenhagen, Mr. Hines said:

"We in America will stop smugglers ourselves. We are not asking other nations to stop them. Smuggling in the United States is illegal, and it follows that if smuggling one contraband continues, smuggling generally will increase, and naturally, therefore, liquor smuggling will be more and more sternly dealt with. We will not consciously legislate international law. We harbor no resentment against nations whose law permits the exportation of liquor, but we tell them our own law forbids the importation of liquor, and as the years follow, that law will be executed with increasing efficiency and effectiveness."

The new half-a-million dollar church which will be in the center of a magnificent group of buildings composing Archbishop Mundelein's new seminary at Area, Ill., will be a memorial offering of Mr. and Mrs. Hines for their son who died in the war.

Our many Catholic shepherds who are in sore need of funds, and who, when nearing the parting of ways, keep one ear to the ground, listening for tips from influential and enlightened laymen, may now confidently proceed in the direction marked: Prohibition is here to stay.

At the recent C. T. A. U. convention Miss Alida H. O'Connor and Miss Mary A. Carney received high commendation and numerous subscriptions for *The Father Mathew Man*.

### SUPPRESSING HISTORY

A coterie of Catholic writers, owing to prejudice or to a hankering for old-fashioned wet popularity, rigidly ignore the temperance work of any man whom they try to sketch. The otherwise interesting account of Bishop Baraga, in a recent issue of the *Catholic Citizen*, totally ignores the hard temperance work during the 38 years of missionary work of that saintly bishop in Northern Michigan.

The recent "Father Doyle Number" of the *Missionary*, devoid of the slightest allusion to the real Father A. P. Doyle's arduous but cherished temperance work, is like a history of the Civil War, with Lincoln left out.

The most flagrant case of this conspiracy of silence, is "Character Glimpses," a sketch of Archbishop Elder published under the patronage of his successor, Archbishop Moeller. It barely contains a passing allusion to Elder's strenuous and persistent labors for total abstinence, by giving on page 129 the following brief letter "written about a year before the Archbishop's death, and in which the writing shows feebleness of hand":

"Cincinnati, Sept. 14, 1903.

"Rev. Dear Father:—It comes as an inspiration from our Immaculate Mother on this feast of the exaltation of the cross—day that commemorates her sorrows over the sins of men, and her power over her divine Son's mercy—that you make proposal to extend the work of Catholic Total Abstinence into our Academies for young ladies. Who suffers more from the evils of intemperance than innocent women; and who have more influence for good over young men, future husbands and fathers, than Catholic young women? Most heartily I recommend this work to those who are forming our Catholic women. I give my affectionate blessing to them and to the precious souls under their care."

The priest to whom the above was addressed most probably was Father Siebenfoerscher, who had been commissioned by the Archbishop to form total abstinence societies among the seminarians. With the help of the Archbishop the gentle priest had so much success that he tried to visit seminaries outside of the archdiocese. Twice he asked Cardinal Gibbons for permission to visit Baltimore seminaries. He was refused.

Before his ordination forty years ago, Father E. A. Hannan, now of Washington, D. C., organized a large society of total abstaining seminarians at St. Sulpice, Baltimore. Shortly afterwards Archbishop Ireland visited the seminary; and Father Hannan asked his Superior, Father Magnien, to allow the



Archbishop to address the temperance society and other students. When permission was refused, the Archbishop said to Father Hannan: "The next time I come I will not need his permission." A year later the Archbishop preached the retreat to the seminarians.

Eight years ago Archbishop Ireland told the writer that everyone in his archdiocesan seminary was a total abstainer. Truth, like murder, will out, in spite of organized efforts to suppress it.

### HOAXING

"Mr. Lee O'Neill Browne wants to be the next governor of Illinois, and end the 'tragedy' and the 'damnable state of affairs' caused by prohibition. Walking recently in Washington Blvd. in the vicinity of Cicero Ave., Chicago, I passed a group of workers seated on the grass, and eating their noon lunch. Nearly every man had a bottle of milk. To be definite there were eight quart bottles and five pint bottles. A little further another group had become hopelessly addicted to the milk habit. What a tragedy!

"Thousands of children now get milk who formerly got none, are decently clothed, go to school, are better fed, and do no longer get rickets. What a tragedy! Thousands of laboring men, poor before prohibition, now own automobiles, bank books and comfortable homes. What a 'damnable state of affairs'!"—Dr. J. B. Miller.

Since prohibition Labor Temples owned by labor organizations have been built all over the country. Now the labor leaders are building banks. In 1920 the Locomotive Engineers' organization bought a 16-story building in Cleveland, where the Engineers' Bank is located, with W. S. Stone, an ardent prohibitionist, as president. The International Ass'n of Machinists have started a bank in Washington, D. C., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in Chicago. In New York City the Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor have organized a million dollar Federation Trust and Savings Bank. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has authorized the establishment of banks in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The universally-heralded general strike when workmen would no longer get beer, must have been a hoax.

The treaty proposed by Portugal compelling Norway to annually import 187,000 gallons of Portuguese wine of 14 per cent alcohol, was rejected by the Norwegian parliament by 119 votes to 28.

### QUERY

"When I called at the rectory of St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, to inquire about the Chinese priest who was to say his first public Mass, I met and talked with Father Michael Clark, S. J., a delightfully cultured gentleman who deplored the fact that politeness and refinement had given way to money. Discussing prohibition he said that it was not even one of the cardinal virtues. What 'is his exact meaning?'—Anna Marriott Kane.

New York Jesuits are so slippery and mischievous when the alcohol question is presented to their acute minds, that they and the Lord alone know the exact meaning of their evasive replies. The fact that Father Clark, as a perfect gentleman, would never offend you by denying your right to hold any legitimate opinion, makes your query doubly difficult. It would not be inconsistent with the most perfect gentility of a cultured New York Jesuit not to totally repress a slight trace of irony over alleged prohibitionists who know but one virtue—abstinence from alcohol. However, *The Father Mathew Man* would answer your query thus:

New York Jesuits no longer teach in their organ *America*, or elsewhere, that prohibition is "heresy" or "bigotry," and that prohibitionists are "a motley band of unclean creatures." They now admit that there is something good in prohibition, though not as important to the salvation of your soul as faith, hope and charity. The New York Jesuits have made wonderful strides towards prohibition in a short time; and before long they may even admit that alcoholism too often makes the cardinal virtues of faith, hope and charity impossible. "The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagonist to that Holy Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous than intoxicating drink."—Cardinal Manning.

### CIVIL WAR TALK

The *Echo*, which is lustily echoing the bold threats of the vicious elements in Buffalo under the soaking wet administration of a brewer-mayor, says: "The straight-jacket enforcement promised by Mr. Haynes, might provoke guns and bombs outside the law. Two enforcement officers were recently killed by moonshiners. What would be the result if such practices became general? Are we to have another civil war over prohibition?"

If the killing of enforcement officers should become general, a civil war be-

tween law-abiding citizens and moonshiners may be unavoidable. In such an emergency *The Father Mathew Man* will be found in the front ranks of the law and order army. Some deluded foreigners will fill the wet camp with their din. The sight of vast numbers of Catholics on the side of sobriety will strike the *Echo* deaf and dumb. The sacerdotal end of the *Echo's* editorial department will then be released to fill the much-needed chaplaincy in the bootleggers' army. The fight will be short and decisive. Satan, who always hatched his most vicious enterprises in the alcoholic miasma, will be routed; and the straight jacket will be too good for any escaping bootleggers. Nothing but a supreme test of absolute loyalty to the 18th amendment will avail.

There is no need of any ultimatum just now; a six months' vacation west or south will cure the *Echo* of any hankering for civil war. When Al Smith got as far as French Lick and Tom Taggart, he hastily furled his Tammany beer-and-wine flags.

"The indictment of Mr. W. H. Anderson, the Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, would be entitled to much more respect, if opposed to Mr. Anderson there could be found one official with an American name. In New York opposition to prohibition is a profitable profession, and is very closely allied to racial, religious and political interests."—*Dearborn Independent*.

It will be worth while to find out what Irish Catholic politicians are willing Tammany tools in this endless trailing of bloodhounds on the tracks of Mr. Anderson whose employers keep on assuring us that he accounts for every cent, earns all he gets, and is worthy of their highest confidence.

#### FEASTING DR. BUTLER

A luncheon with rare wines was served in London in honor of Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University. Vent was given to more or less sneering at our prohibition until Lady Astor, replying to a toast to Anglo-American relations, said:

"If British relations with America are to be continued at their best, England must look kindly on the great experiment which the American people are conducting; for prohibition is America's contribution to civilization, just as the formation and administration of the British empire is Britain's contribution. It is very galling to have somebody always making fun, and it has got to stop."

#### HARDING

Ex-Governor Sproul's slander that Harding's death was accelerated by total abstinence will go around the earth without being overtaken. It is worth \$500,000 to the wet propaganda; but it will do no harm in America. It may help to rid us of pothouse politicians. It is a concrete example of how little regard the wets have for truth and honor. "Harding's death," said the Pennsylvania politician amid the fumes of London ale, "was accelerated by the fact that he thought it his duty, because of prohibition, to set a public example, and abstain from his accustomed, occasional drink of Scotch."

How can a drink of Scotch be "accustomed" and "occasional" at the same time in the same person? The ex-Governor wanted to say something pleasing to wet England; but he did not realize how deeply he shocked dry America. He never need be a candidate for any higher office than that of constable. Personal friends of Harding say that he had been a total abstainer for a considerable time before his Alaskan trip. Not long ago he said: "When we finally get 100 per cent prohibition in America, as we will eventually, it will prove to have been one of the most potent agencies in our history for raising the moral and spiritual standard of our people." No one thing will strengthen the 18th amendment as much as the remembrance of President Harding solemnly taking the total abstinence pledge shortly before he died, as a guarantee of his firm intention to enforce the law; it was his last will and testament to the American people.

#### FROM W. J. BRYAN

"I congratulate *The Father Mathew Man* upon the fearless and aggressive stand it takes both for total abstinence and the enforcement of prohibition. There will be no turning back; but the agitation conducted by the wets will tend to divert attention from issues that deserve serious consideration. Wishing you Godspeed, etc."—W. J. Bryan.

#### CATHOLIC WOMEN DRY

Catholic teachers constitute an important factor in moulding public opinion. Says Miss Anna Marriott Kane, a Brooklyn teacher: "The success of prohibition makes us women less inclined to bow down to opinions just because men propound them. In coming to conclusions we are learning to depend more and more on facts and logic. Catholic women are with us on prohibition; and they will eventually create a healthy public opinion among Catholics—men not excepted."

If renominated and re-elected to the Senate of New York I shall introduce a bill very much like the special Binghamton Bill voted upon in the recent legislature. It will be the same as the Optional Prohibition Referendum Bill except that it will leave out the provision that territory shall become permanently dry after three straight dry votes, thus leaving no restriction upon the power of the people to reverse their vote. With this will be included the revised additional section providing that the bill shall apply only to the cities of Binghamton and Elmira, both of which by action of their Common Council have endorsed the proposition for a vote, and to such other city or cities and to such villages, towns and counties as may by action of the city, village, town or county board, as the case may be, approve the same by formal resolution. There will also be a provision that the measure may become applicable upon the filing with the local board of a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters.

This modified Binghamton Bill proved to be the strongest temperance measure before the last legislature. The Senate unanimously voted to take it away from committee, the first time that has ever been done in the Senate. In the Assembly, it came within one of receiving as many votes as the Elmira Bill had, although it did not have a debate to let the members know what was going on or a call of the absentees, both of which the Elmira Bill had, and although there were men on the floor who wanted to vote for it, but were not permitted to be recorded. There were fewer votes against it than against any bill of similar character. It made all this showing notwithstanding the fact that it was a brand new proposition brought in at the end of the legislative session after the original bill had been killed.

With the sentiment there is in Binghamton added to that already existing in Elmira and reinforced by the united efforts of a dozen to twenty cities that are ripe for a vote, it is my belief that this measure can be passed in the next session.

In making this statement, I do not desire to be understood as intending in the slightest degree to discourage or interfere with the Anti-Saloon League's broader general state-wide program for the Remonstrance Bill to give women a voice in the settlement of the liquor question, but this modified measure can be secured by action of the cities to give immediate relief pending the passage of the larger proposition.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gray". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom center of the page.



In June, 1923, a year before the Democratic National Convention met, as Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York I wrote to every member of the Democratic National Committee to the effect that behind the effort to bring that convention to New York was a Tammany conspiracy to nominate a wet for President.

The Tammany district attorney immediately took his "charges" against me before a second grand jury in spite of previous failure after three months of effort to indict. This wet grand jury quickly found five indictments against me, and also attacked the Anti-Saloon League, which had denied and resisted the charge that I had injured it. A wet Tammany judge, giving no reason, refused me an inspection of the grand jury minutes, though granting every other application that term. I was declared guilty by a wet jury in a proceeding without parallel in the administration of American criminal law, although the record shows that the prosecution failed to produce a shred of evidence of either criminal or wrongful intent, or actual or even possible injury. Another wet judge has now refused a certificate of reasonable doubt, thereby rushing me to prison, thus effectually muzzling me probably throughout the critical months just prior to the convention, although the court of last resort has not yet had a chance to decide whether I ought to be imprisoned at all.

These naked facts, marshalled in sequence, furnish their own interpretation.

But it was all too late. I had destroyed the wet hope of presidential possibilities five years ago when I led the dry forces of New York in compelling the New York Legislature to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919 as demanded by the people of the State who elected them the fall before on that issue. The leader of the wets (Governor Smith) in a statement published nearly five years ago said:- "To Mr. Anderson belongs the credit for that accomplishment ..... It was a wonderful task, successfully mastered".

Ratification resulted in the passage of the unconstitutional "nullification 2.75% beer act" in New York in 1920 in an effort to appease the wets. That led to a wet defeat in the fall of that year, which resulted in the passage of a state dry law. The repeal of New York's prohibition enforcement law after a fight that aroused nation-wide interest, stirred the whole country to a realization of the danger at Washington of what had just happened at Albany, and the representatives of the dry states and districts will come to the New York convention prepared to stop the wet offensive at any cost. In short, if it had not been for ratification by New York and the influence of this victory in driving the wets into the open, they would probably control the Democratic National Convention this year.

I may still be in prison awaiting decision by the highest court as to whether I even technically violated the law, when the defeat I was permitted to insure in advance is formally administered to the wets by the moral sentiment of America. But when it comes I shall be so supremely happy and feel so fully compensated for all injustice I may suffer, that I would scorn to exchange places with any smug critic to whom possible errors of judgment in detail bulk larger than a life time of sincere devotion to this cause or the value to mankind of what I have



achieved.

In this dark hour of the temporary triumph of those who seek to rob me of my good name as the only way to get me off the firing line, the God Who opened the way for me to supply from New York the vote in Congress without which the Prohibition Amendment could not have been submitted for action by the States, sustains me in the face of the coming ordeal by the thought of what I have accomplished for humanity through His strength.

~~I~~ In addition, I can see that my later sacrifice hits, including recent activity in the face of indictment, have been effective in upholding law and protecting the happiness and welfare of countless millions of men and women, and of children yet unborn, by crushing the supreme drive of the enemy. I could die content, feeling that my life had been one of unusual opportunity.

However, I have not the slightest intention of dying until I have further helped the liquor traffic to realize that it is actually dead, - and to stay. In fact, dying is the last thing I intend to do.

C O P Y

State of New York )  
                          ) S.S.  
County of Onondaga)

Frank A. Campbell being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan and that on the twenty-fifth day of September he came to New York in response to a telegram from J. F. Burke, Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League. On his arrival at the office of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Burke presented to him a paper, the Fulton Patriot, of Oswego County, New York, containing an advertisement in which the Prohibitionists, the Anti-Saloon League and W. H. Anderson and Mr. Burke were attacked and laudatory language used on behalf of one Thaddeus C. Sweet. Mr. Burke informed the deponent that Mr. Sweet was running for the office of Assemblyman from Oswego County and said that this advertisement was probably indicative of the attitude of the liquor men and asked him to go to Oswego County and learn if the sentiment expressed in the advertisement was general among the liquor men and how general, and report to him. Deponent came to Oswego County, went to the city of Oswego as it is the largest city and registered and stopped at the Pontiac Hotel. Deponent further states he visited many of the saloons and liquor houses and hotels in the city, discussed the situation with the liquor men and got very well acquainted with them. Deponent found without exception they were all standing for Thaddeus C. Sweet. Many expressed themselves in most expressive language for him and against those who were fighting him in the county, all of them declaring that he had stood by them when at Albany and that they should stand by him now. They declared they were willing and anxious to do anything for Sweet's election and abused those who were fighting him to the limit. Deponent did not find a solitary saloon keeper or hotel man or any man engaged in the liquor business who was not pronounced for Mr. Sweet. One of these men who used his confidential mark for the signature of his letter, stated that Mr. Sweet would identify it when he saw this mark and he further stated

to deponent that he was one of Sweet's confidential men in the city of Oswego, that Mr. Sweet never came to the city without calling on him. And a number of them stated that Mr. Sweet had told them that they could rely upon him to stand by their interests at all times at Albany. One of them used the expression: "Sweet would go to hell for us". Deponent reported these facts to Mr. Burke and he said: "Can you get their statements and position in writing so we can show it to the folks and establish their actual attitude?" Deponent replied: "Certainly, the liquor men will do anything that they think will help Sweet, they say so and they mean it." Mr. Burke said: "Get it in writing and have their names signed to it." Deponent immediately suggested to several of the liquor sellers the advisability of writing to the trade in the county to get busy and every one of them to whom he suggested it, promptly accepted it and said he would help out and deponent further states therewith he got their sentiment and language and they requested the deponent to write the communication. Deponent took their letterheads which the liquor sellers furnished to him to the Pontiac Hotel and there dictated them to the stenographer who wrote them out. Deponent further states that he returned to these particular men and after reading said letters to the writers and after each had read for himself, in each case they gladly and willingly signed their names and said they hoped it would help Sweet. Deponent further states that with Mr. Knodel particularly it was agreed that these letters should be sent out to the Members of the Trade. Deponent met Mr. Burke on Monday, October 5th in the city of Syracuse, handed him these various letters, stating to him that the liquor men who signed them intended them to be used where they would help Mr. Sweet. Deponent called attention particularly to Mr. Knodel's letter as Mr. Knodel and deponent had agreed that that should be sent out to the Members of the Trade in the county. Deponent further says that in order to show to Mr. Burke the extent of the relationship existing with Mr. Knodel, he called Mr. Knodel over the telephone from the Yates Hotel in Syracuse and called Mr. Burke in the telephone booth with him and speaking to Mr. Knodel said: "This is Campbell. Frank, I want you to send down a bunch of your letter heads so that when we send these to the other fellows in the Trade throughout the county, it will have that much

more weight." Mr. Knodel said: "I'll do it." Deponent said: "Will you do it right away and Knodel said: "Yes." Deponent further states that Mr. Burke was standing by his side and heard it.

The deponent further says he arranged for the sending out of the letters and left the city.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

This 16th day of October.

Lewis P. Tucker

Notary Public

(Signed)

F. A. Campbell



# Catholic-Tammany Effort to Break Down "Protestant Victory" for Prohibition?

New York City, March 4, 1920.

TO THE **PROTESTANT** PASTORS OF NEW YORK STATE.

The attempt to discredit the Anti-Saloon League which we predicted in advance of the legislative session has arrived in the form of a resolution to investigate the League, based on false charges of violation of the law.

We cannot prove, and therefore do not charge, but we believe, and it has been published in a leading New York paper, that there is an absolute deal on between the Republican organization and the Democrats, the Republicans agreeing to help the Democrats kill Prohibition and do anything incident thereto in return for Democratic votes to throw out the Socialists, if they are needed.

## THE CATHOLIC ANTI-PROHIBITION ACTIVITY

The time has come to be very frank. The Anti-Saloon League has never been Anti-Catholic, and it does not intend to begin. But that fact is no reason why we should keep silent when wet Catholics muss into the Prohibition situation. The successful assault by Catholics on law and order in the election of Mr. Haskell as County Judge in Brooklyn last fall; their unsuccessful attempt to pull off the same game in the election of a nullification mayor in Syracuse; the astounding attitude of the Catholic Archbishop of New York in January in not only refusing to send a representative to the Law and Order meeting addressed by a representative of the Federal Government, but also in rebuking the attempt to single prohibition out for enforcement in utter disregard of the fact that it had been singled for violation; coupled with the recent action of the Tammany-dominated Democratic Convention (you understand Tammany's religious affiliations) in declaring for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment and for nullification in the meantime, furnish ample material to open the eyes of even the man who has scant imagination.

The time has come to say in so many words to the pastors of the Protestant churches, who have borne the burden of making this great contribution to practical Christianity with very little help in this eastern country from Catholics (of course many individual Catholics are for prohibition and most of the rest want to be law abiding citizens) and against the opposition of the Catholic church as officially represented in states like New York, that we believe most of the officary of the Roman Catholic church in this state are indignant over what they consider a Protestant victory for prohibition, and sore because of the unenviable light in which the Catholic church hereabouts is left without having had a larger part in this greatest reform of the century, although they had a chance to get into it here the same as elsewhere, and are in sympathy with the Tammany efforts to destroy that victory and bring back the saloons for purposes respecting which your guess is just as good as mine. The Anti-Saloon League has no intention of projecting a religious fight, but by the eternal principles of righteousness that the churches we represent stand for we do not intend to run away from one if it is shoved up to us.

## NOT ME BUT YOU THEY ARE AFTER

It is not "Anderson" that these worthies at Albany are after, but they are seeking to break the power of the united churches which have won this great victory for morality. They are after me because I refused to allow them to hide the shells after they had sucked the eggs. I am not asking for any support or sympathy or assistance against this bunch. The motto, "Lay on Macduff," etc., is plenty good enough for me at this juncture, even if I am just back in the office for a few hours after being laid out for ten days by a peculiar manifestation of the "Flu".

Make no mistake: This whole proposition is an assault on prohibition and its enforcement. It is a last desperate attempt to crush out the influence of the moral element in the Republican Party although the moral element makes up the overwhelming majority of that party.

The New York Globe, which has not been friendly to prohibition, said editorially last night:

"It may be that William H. Anderson has been too closely associated with the Republican machine of which Speaker Sweet has made himself head. But that is not the reason why the Albany legislature has set upon him to investigate him. The investigation demanded is merely another futile outcry against prohibition."

#### NOT TRYING TO STOP INVESTIGATION

We are not trying in any respect to head off this investigation, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Such stuff is being thrown out in order to cover up any attack of cold feet that the Legislature may get. Even Mr. Cuvillier has begun to hedge by suggesting that they can prove certain things "if the League books are properly kept." Of course an investigation will be more or less of a nuisance, but it will clear the air and get rid of this old cry about "domination" and "bossism," and convince the Legislature that there is some general sentiment behind prohibition in New York State.

We think, in view of the way the charges against the League have been exploited, that it would be well for you, incidentally, in connection with your announcements on Sunday, to tell your people that you have the assurance of the Anti-Saloon League as their agency that it has absolutely nothing to fear from any investigation, and that this is merely an attack on prohibition and enforcement, and an effort to cover up the deal between the Republican wets and Tammany to prevent any real legislation.

#### IT WILL BE WELL TO INSIST ON A SQUARE DEAL

I would suggest that you send a telegram or have a number of your men join in sending a telegram (that is, a **night letter**, where fifty words go for the cost of ten in the day time) or else write a letter in your own language which may convey as much as you see fit of the following idea:

**"We are not fooled on prohibition enforcement by disturbance over Anderson investigation, but want results. We ask no favors for Anderson, who can take care of himself. But you and the party will be held responsible if the League as our agent is not given fair treatment."**

This should go to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet and your own Assemblyman at Albany.

If the facts already out, plus what we have set out above, are not sufficient to make every earnest ministerial supporter of prohibition get into his fighting clothes, just tell us and we will try again.

#### PROMPTNESS IS ALL IMPORTANT

This is the time for **PROMPT** action. A little later may be too late. There are signs of disintegration and it looks as though the people may yet force the Republican Legislature into doing the honest, intelligent thing on enforcement and create a situation that will give us a clear-cut issue in the fall and enable us to defeat "Tammany Al," who has apparently decided to run for renomination, and clean out the whole Tammany bunch and vindicate righteousness and law and order.

This legislative session is the key to the whole prohibition situation for next fall and the two succeeding years, and **NOW** is the key to this legislative session.

**The joint hearing on ALL enforcement bills will be held Tuesday, March 16th, as soon after adjournment of the Assembly as possible. It is highly important that there be a big delegation from all over the state insisting upon the enactment of the Federal Law as adapted to state conditions.**

Herewith find subjoined copy of my first statement following the adoption of the investigation resolution and also a copy of my telegram to Speaker Sweet, designed to smoke the investigation itself out into the open.

Yours, for one more good wallop,

William H. Anderson

State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.

**TELEGRAM SENT BY WILLIAM H. ANDERSON TO HON. THADDEUS C. SWEET, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.**

Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet,  
Speaker of the Assembly,  
Albany, N. Y.

March 3, 1920.

The Anti-Saloon League will not do anything to stop any alleged investigation which is in fact an assault upon prohibition and its enforcement. The motive behind an "investigation" into the frank, wide-open work of the agency of practically all of the Protestant churches of the State in connection with utter absence of legislative curiosity as to the secret activities of the wets whose leading organization supported you for election last fall will be obvious to the public.

This is to advise you that our sort of work does not even call for registration as "legislative agents", the same being surplusage, and that as no "legislative expenses" coming within the view of the law were incurred no report was necessary.

However, in order to cut the ground from under any pretext of hanging an investigation upon alleged violation of law I hereby offer to appear voluntarily before your Judiciary Committee to be examined touching this point only.

I restrict this offer to this point because if beyond the question of this alleged violation of law you want merely a general fishing expedition in the hope of securing material with which to discredit this agency of the churches to please the German brewers you must assume all responsibility by ordering a formal investigation so that the League will get the full benefit of the ultimate exposure of your animus and lack of justification.

We are ready to take our chances before the public with an Assembly organization which while seeking to throw out Socialists because it claims they are against the Government, then assists Tammany in an effort to outrage morality and nullify law in order to protect the brewers, who, as brought out by the United States Senate, made common cause with the enemies of the Nation.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

State Superintendent,  
Anti-Saloon League of N. Y.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. ANDERSON GIVEN OUT MARCH 2.**

I have been at home over a week recovering from the first illness that has really laid me out in twenty years. But I can sit up in bed and pay my respects to that Barnes-Tammany bunch at Albany. Most of the Republican Assemblymen are conscientious, intelligent men. But some of them have always been ready to betray their party to Tammany and are sore because the League created a condition where they were compelled to vote as the people of their party and their districts desired, and were unable to help save the liquor traffic from ratification. They want revenge for their disappointment.

There are so many comical aspects of this proposed "investigation" that it is hard to take it seriously. If based on the passage of the resolution last night it would be palpably illegal. It cannot secure the legal number of votes without the help of the Republican Organization of the Assembly, and whatever the wishes of that organization it is hardly conceivable that it would place on record so open an alliance with Tammany on the liquor question as to adopt such a Tammany resolution. If an investigation is actually held it will indicate (1) that the wet scheme to block all honest enforcement legislation while pretending to favor it is about to blow up; (2) that the wet old guard Wadsworth backers fear that the jig is up with them and believe that this attempt to throw a monkey-wrench into the Anti-Saloon League's cylinder is their last desperate hope of pulling him through.

The Anti-Saloon League has violated no law and I have been ready for legislative investigation for twenty years. If the Assembly wants to waste valuable time and public funds to give us a certificate to that effect we should worry.

If an investigation is held we shall demand as a matter of fairness that the committee hold its first session in our office and that the members shall personally examine the records showing the nearly four thousand churches in the state that are open for the securing of financial support, and see for themselves the names of nearly one hundred thousand actual contributors to the Anti-Saloon League, and also see in actual operation our system of receiving, handling, paying out and accounting for cash. After discovering that the League is in fact the agency of the churches and moral forces, that it has accomplished more with a given amount of money than any ordinary politician believed possible, and that the whole thing is as clean as a hound's tooth it will dawn upon those responsible that they have given the League half a million dollars' worth of advertising, and certificate of character and more than that if they try unfairly to suppress these facts.

The Republican Party will be in fine shape to appeal to the moral element after the ridiculous collapse of an attempt to discredit the agency of that element. And if to square themselves they give the people what is wanted it would be cheap at the price of the petty annoyance incident to an "investigation." We leave it to the common sense of the public,—Is it likely that we would have dared what we have dared if anybody had ANYTHING on us?