

PEOPLE WILL OBEY THE LAW SAYS U. S. PROHIBITION CHIEF

Wet and Dry Quarrel Over, Is View of J. F. Kramer

PROHIBITION WILL BRING HIGHER PLANE OF LIFE

By MORRIS SHEPPARD, Author of Eighteenth Amendment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The operation of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution for nation-wide prohibition, which I had the honor to introduce in congress, means a rise to a higher and better plane of civilization for the United States. It means more savings, more homes, better health and better morals. It means that the American people have achieved a distinctive triumph for right and righteousness in the long and bitter struggle between good and evil. The influence of this action of the United States will reach the uttermost limits of the earth to uplift, to encourage and to bless all the millions of mankind.

By JOHN F. KRAMER, Head Federal Prohibition Enforcement Office. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The people of this country rejoice in fact that they live in a republic, a government in which the people can speak upon matters of interest through their representatives, that there are definite and fixed channels through which their representatives must act. The question of prohibition has long been before the people. It has been discussed upon every platform, considered from every pulpit, talked over in every household. Finally, after all this discussion and consideration the people spoke through their representatives. Congress, by a two-thirds vote, submitted the proposed prohibition amendment to the states for their consideration. The legislatures of the different states considered this amendment and over three-fourths of them ratified and approved.

It thus became a part of our federal constitution. Congress enacted a law under the amendment and placed the responsibility for carrying out its provisions upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Commissioner Roper selected me to be at the head of the prohibition unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In view of all this the question arises, what shall be my attitude toward the amendment and the law. Only one answer can be given, and that is it should be my aim surely, but surely to carry out its provisions. This should also be the aim of all state and local officials who are also charged with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the constitution and the law.

In carrying out the provisions of the law it shall be our aim, however, to interfere as little as possible with legitimate business. This leads me to suggest that it should be the duty of the business interests to see that all members keep within the provisions of the law.

A great many organizations, as well as many people, were interested in having prohibition become a part of our federal constitution. What should be the attitude of these organizations and persons? They certainly ought actively to stand back of the law and the officers who are charged with the duty of carrying it out.

There are many persons opposed to the principle of prohibition, but we have now reached the stage where the question is not one of favoring or opposing prohibition, but one of favoring or opposing obedience to the law. In other words, the line of demarcation is no longer between those who favor prohibition and those who do not favor it, but the line is between those who are in favor of obedience to the law and those who are not. So long as the principle of prohibition is in the constitution and the laws remain upon the statute books, it is clearly the duty of every American citizen to obey the law, and I am of the opinion that the great majority will be willing and ready to do so.

With the above thoughts and principles in mind we enter upon the performance of the duties placed upon us by the eighteenth amendment to the constitution and the laws enacted by congress thereunder.

WHISKY ISLAND BELIES NAME



TOM COMERFORD

But It Certainly Saw Some Wild Days.

By BOB DORMAN, N. E. A. Staff Photographer. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—There's not a bum on Whisky Island. Nary a one. Time was when I used to see 'em by the wagonload. But not now. Prohibition did it.

The downfall of Whisky Island dates from July 1. Today merely sees the ruins of what was the wettest spot in a dozen states. And it was wet with hard liquor. Today they sell ice cream sodas there!

When Whisky Island was so well drenched in whisky Tom Comerford walked the beat. For years he managed to dodge distillers and steer clear of brickbats, for Whisky Island was no place for a minister's son. The infatigable mostly were Great Lakes sailors, tugmen, mill workers, and tourists en route to or from the northern lumber camps.

"All over now," observed ex-Cop Comerford, "and it'll never come back. But let me tell you, the old island certainly saw some wild days—and nights. It was shortly after the Civil war that Whisky Island got its name. "Tim O'Rourke settled there and started a distillery. Then came the old Lewis mill.

"Six or seven saloons, if you can call 'em that, were established. They were nothing but shanties, but what with boys from the mill and the sailors from the lake, they did a business that made the uptown saloonkeepers green with envy.

"And then there were the hoboes! The sure were thick. I remember the night Tim Grady, alone, brought in 32 of 'em. "Still, for all it's hard name, the island wasn't such a bad place. "Most of the boys there were simply a hard-drinking, hard-fighting bunch."

When Maine Went Dry. Agitation for abolition of the practice of licensing the sale of liquors did not come until 1847, resulting four years later in the enactment of prohibition laws in Maine, the first state to put prohibition into effect.

When Kansas was second in 1850 and North Dakota third in 1889. Meanwhile, the movement had grown to such proportions that a National Prohibition party was formed at a convention in Chicago, September 1, 1869.

Women, always in the forefront of the activity to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks, organized for a concerted fight after the Famous Women's Crusade, 1873-4. Their association was later to become known throughout the world by the name of the Women's Christian Temperance union, with a little white ribbon.

Powerful influence in the fight for prohibition came into existence in 1890 in the formation of the Anti-Saloon league. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that thirty-three states already have prohibition by state action, in twenty-one adopted by popular vote and in the others by legislative measure. At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, twenty-four of the forty-eight states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States, had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it had been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement. Studying the examples of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whisky was stopped under the food control act and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight, last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bonedry law.

Congress Adopts Amendment. The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on December 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. It required only thirteen months. The vote in the house was 281 to 123 and in the senate 65 to 20.

Submission of the amendment to the states came at a time when many legislatures were assembling.

Chronology Of Prohibition

In 1642 the Colony of Maryland passed the first law punishing drunkards by a fine of 100 pounds of tobacco. In 1843 the Indians in the Valley of the St. Lawrence held a temperance meeting. The Virginia assembly in 1864 passed a law prohibiting ministers from giving themselves to excess in drinking. Later Maryland forbade more than one gallon of liquor to be sold to any Indian in one day. About this time the Quakers became disturbed over drunkenness at funerals; but congress thought it advisable to allow a ration of one-half a pint of spirits and a quart of beer to the navy!

From 1800 until 1910 the battle between the wet and dry elements has been waged vigorously and incessantly, first in townships, second in municipalities, next in the state itself, and finally as a national issue. For a while the temperance movement was confined to church organizations, but in 1833 we find the first record of legislation, when the state of Georgia gave the right of local option to the inferior courts of two counties.

The first statewide prohibition measure became effective in 1851 in Maine. Other states followed suit. In 1859 the National Prohibition party was formed in Chicago. In 1890 President Corbin of the Reading railroad ordered the discharge of all employees who frequented drinking places. The next year the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad discharged employees who signed a petition for saloon keepers for license.

The Anti-Saloon league was founded at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1893. Between 1893 and 1918 there was a succession of victories for the dry.

In 1917, before we entered the war, 87.8 per cent of the area of the United States was under no-license and only 12.2 per cent of the area was under license. At this time 69.7 per cent of the people were living in dry territory which they themselves had made dry by the referendum vote or by state legislative enactment. Only 39.3 per cent were living in wet territory.

After the armistice was signed an emergency "wartime" prohibition measure was enacted, Nov. 21, 1918. The eighteenth amendment to the constitution becomes effective Jan. 16, 1920. Mississippi quickly put its approval on the amendment and was followed in order by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Washington, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Nebraska, making the required thirty-six states, three-fourths of the union, for the amendment to become effective, at midnight of tonight.

To enforce constitutional prohibition, congress enacted a bill so drastic that a man can be fined or put in jail for even displaying a picture of a brewery or a keg. Right to store liquor in one's own home for personal use stood up, however, against vigorous attacks in both senate and house.

Alcoholic beverages still may be produced for medicinal and sacramental uses, and alcohol will continue to be made for scientific and industrial purposes, but many safeguards are provided that the law shall not be violated. The home manufacture and consumption of non-intoxicating elder and fruit juices is permitted by law. In the manufacture of cereal drinks, commonly

referred to as "near-beer", it was provided that other names shall be used than beer, ale or porter. Places where intoxicating liquors are sold can be declared a nuisance and abated as such, and the persons guilty of maintaining them are punishable under the criminal sections of the enforcement law. Punishments for violations of the law vary, according to the nature of the violation and whether it is a first or subsequent offense, the penalties running as high as \$2,000 fine and two years imprisonment. Advertising of liquors by any means or method is prohibited. Search for contraband liquor is permitted under warrants, except that private dwellings may not be searched unless used for illegal sale or in part for business purposes. Seized whisky and property used in illegal sale or transportation are to be destroyed, the owner having no property rights in it.

KIDDIE'S CROUP MUST BE CHECKED

Dr. King's New Discovery Will Do That Very Thing, Easily And Quickly.

DON'T say, "Poor little youngster—I wish I knew what to do for you!" Just give a little Dr. King's New Discovery as directed and the croupy-cough won't linger. A cold is not to be fooled with. Get after it at once. Loosen the congestion, the phlegm-stuffiness, and the throat-torture. A family remedy for colds, coughs, grippe, and kindred attacks. Fifty years a friend to cold sufferers. Fifty years of highest quality, 50c. and \$1.20 a bottle—all druggists. Bowels On Schedule Time—the bile flowing freely, the fermenting body poisons eliminated. Dr. King's New Life Pills make the bowels function regularly and keep the system cleansed of gaseous impurities. 25c. a bottle, all druggists—Adv.

"SOME DAYS!" WAILS BARKEEP



FRANK CALDERA

As He Changes from Booze To Flowers.

By LORRY A. JACOBS, N. E. A. Staff Correspondent. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—"January 16 is enough to make the face of the barroom floor shake bears to mop up the floor."

Such is the plaintive wail of Frank Caldera, veteran bartender of the famous Ansonia Hotel bar which is about to pass into oblivion. "And it wouldn't be so bad," laments Frank, "if they were going to make the place into a store or something for a home-man. Instead of that they're going to run a flower store here. Can you imagine that?" Frank almost weeps as he tells of the older, golden days, golden at least for him because of the harvest of tips he collected.

"All the business starts used to stop here and with them the fans who came to see the games," says Frank. "I've heard many a baseball deal put together in this place and got my little bit for keepin' quiet."

"But them days are gone. Now they come in and speak to me, look sad like they was at a funeral, buy some near-beer, slip a drop and drift out. Now, things ain't like they used to be."

So passes the Ansonia bar. As for Frank, what's he going to do? Well, he's going to sell flowers.

TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT WHEN LID GOES ON NATION FOREVER; OLD KING ALCOHOL IS DETHRONED

Constitutional prohibition, effective at midnight tonight, and the enforcement legislation enacted by congress, make the following provisions: Declare unlawful the manufacture or sale of any beverage containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol. Declare places where liquor is sold in violation of law to be common nuisances, abatable as such. Search and seizure powers given prohibition enforcement officers, except for the search of private dwellings unless used for the unlawful sale of intoxicants or in part as places of business. Liquor seized to be destroyed, vehicles and other property to be sold and proceeds paid in to United States treasury. Advertising of liquor by any method prohibited. Permit manufacture at home for personal use of non-intoxicating elders and fruit juices. While "non-intoxicating" is not defined specifically, the term "intoxicating" is construed by law to mean one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol. Permit manufacture of alcoholic liquors for sacramental and medicinal uses, under restrictions. Permit manufacture of alcohol for industrial and scientific uses. Permit possession of liquor in home if purchased before prohibition became effective. Physicians prohibited from prescribing alcoholic liquor for patient unless in good faith they believe it will afford relief from ailment. Not more than one pint can be prescribed in any month for one person. Complete records of sales, including names of persons obtaining liquors, required of manufacturers and druggists. Various penalties for violation fixed, the most severe being \$2,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Constitutional prohibition becomes effective at midnight tonight. From 12:01 a. m., the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the jurisdiction thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is prohibited by the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, and the United States becomes the first nation of the world to make such a provision part of its basic law. Congress has defined an intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing one-half of one per cent, or more of alcohol.

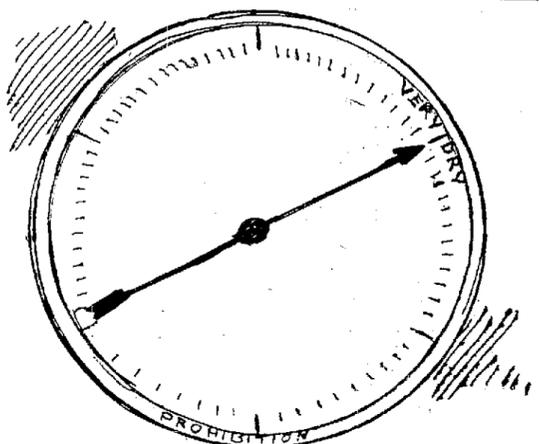
Actually, the advent of constitutional prohibition will make little difference in the daily life of the people of this country as they have been living under the nation-wide wartime ban on alcoholic drinks since last July. There have been eager hopes entertained by the thirsty, by distillers and by speculators holding large quantities of whisky for higher prices, that war-time prohibition would be lifted before today in accordance with the recommendation of President Wilson to congress, but congress refused to do so and the arid spell now about to begin under authority of the nation's constitution, which prohibitionists declare will continue in effect for all time inasmuch as it could be revoked only in the same manner in which it came into existence, will permit no opportunity for the reestablishment of private cellars or the unloading of investment stocks. Thousands of gallons of whisky remain in bonded warehouses with no chance to be sold at prevailing high prices. The liquor can be taken out only for medicinal and scientific uses with the bureau of internal revenue exerting extreme precautions to see that none of it is used in violation of the law. Dur-

will have under him nine federal supervisors in charge of as many districts, a director in each state and a mobile force which can be shifted from place to place as conditions demand. Mr. Roper has made plain, however, that enforcement of prohibition depends largely on local sentiment and has appealed to citizens of the United States to give their cooperation in upholding the law of the country. Federal forces, he said, would be used to reinforce local efforts, and where any state officer failed in his duty, his constituents would be informed.

Approximately \$500,000,000 in tax has been collected annually on alcoholic beverage, which now will have to be obtained by the government in some other way.

Prohibition sentiment, culminating in the epoch-making amendment to the constitution, has been growing steadily in this country since 1805, according to records compiled by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time, a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits arose, followed ten years later by an even broader movement for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors. This in turn gave way, in 1840, to sentiment for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

SHAKING THE DUST OF THE U. S. OFF HIS FEET



Bureau to Enforce Law. Enforcement of constitutional prohibition was lodged by congress with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which for years has been in close touch with distilling and brewing interests in the collection of excise taxes and active in running down "moonshiners." Evidence collected by the bureau will be used in prosecutions by the department of justice. Commissioner Roper has established an entirely separate division in the bureau of internal revenue for the enforcement of prohibition, headed by John F. Kramer, of Mansfield, Ohio, as prohibition commissioner for the United States.

Anybody Can Pull a Clothing Sale Any Old Time

—because there are a lot of clothes made for no other purpose, they are constantly listed in sales and couldn't get by without them—any more than a fish could without water. But a sale of Fashion Park and Langham high clothes is a different kind of a proposition, because such clothes don't brush elbows with the average crowd of clothes. They have no competition in the high grade field, they are alone and lonesome in the place they hold, nevertheless, we have got to start each season with new stocks—and so we quote—

- Men's \$35.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS \$26.25
- Men's \$40.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS \$30.00
- Men's \$45.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS \$33.75
- Men's \$50.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS \$37.50

Special Warning

Don't buy a Suit or Overcoat until you have seen our windows —A peep into the other fellow's and a peep into ours will tell the story.

\$2.50 Shirts . . . \$1.35 \$3.50 Union Suits . \$2.65

On Saturday—Boys' \$10 and \$12.50 Suits, Overcoats and Mackinaws at \$7.50

Syndicate Clothing Co.

On First Avenue