

# Confession of Prohibitionist Formerly on the "Wet" Side

### Describes Three Jolts Which Changed Him Into a "Dry"; Results Accumulating in Support of Principal of Total Abstinence; More a Social Than an Individual Issue

Men are not always born prohibitionists. Some of them are made. At least it is so with one man, who shows a previous anti-prohibition existence with all its attendant intolerances for the ilk of pussyfooters. This man steps forth, fearless of the stigmatizing appellation of "turncoat," with the following statement: "I was aroused from my comfortable resting place by a series of violent jolts caused by colliding with some very stubborn facts." The jolts were three in number and apparently were sufficiently shocking to turn the mind of a scholar, who had belonged for many years to the "let alone school" toward the world of teetotalers.

When a student of economics and social policy, Henry W. Farnam, professor of economics at Yale university, who today backs up his "Confessions" with unimpassioned arguments, took on the color and tone of his teacher's maxim, "Mind your own business." This teacher, William Graham Sumner, the well known economist, applied it to the liquor problem as to other problems. He said that Nature had terrible ways of dealing with the vicious and that the drunkard in the gutter was where he ought to be. It was also that some people having resolved for various reasons to become teetotalers wanted to pass a law which would compel everybody else to become a teetotaler. So far as he was concerned the matter took care of itself. Mr. Farnam pays this master-teacher the compliment of being a real inspiration, and of having done notable work in exposing the evils of the protective tariff and inflation. But he disagreed radically with him in his laissez faire doctrine.

If, as Sumner held, the drunkard was always to be found in the gutter, well and good, says Mr. Farnam, who began his studies of the evils of liquor traffic in 1893. This is the first time found at the wheel of an automobile, as a worker in a factory, or as a father of a family, the hazard is too great to permit of acquaintance in the easy policy of the let alone school. This is, of course, a comfortable doctrine as well as a dangerous doctrine, but the author of "Confessions of a Prohibitionist," at that time did not see why he, himself, who only drank moderately, should be restricted in his liberty. The three jolts have convinced him that he should.

**The First Jolt**  
"My first jolt came when, as a member of the committee of fifty, I began to learn something of the social aspects of the liquor problem. For about ten years, from 1893 to 1903, I was a rather remarkable group. It had among university presidents such men as President Eliot of Harvard, President Low of Columbia, and President Gilman of Hopkins. It had among its physiologists such men as Professor Welch of John Hopkins, Professor Chittenden of Yale, Professor Bowditch of Harvard, and Dr. John S. Hillings. It numbered among its economists and statisticians such men as President Francis A. Walker of the Institute of Technology, and Carroll D. Wright of the department of labor in Washington. The committee was divided into a number of sub-committees, one on physiological aspects, one on legal aspects and one on economic aspects. I was the secretary of the latter committee, and our work consisted mainly in making a detailed study of the effect of liquor upon pauperism and crime. This was carried on through a case study of some 56,000 individuals, and it extended over a period of more than a year.

"I must say that it was a revelation to me, and I think to the others, to find in our study that pauperism was directly attributable to the liquor habit in the case of 26 per cent of those who came under the observation of our charity organization societies, of 27 per cent of the paupers in almshouses, and of 46 per cent of the neglected children who became public charges. In the study of crime we pursued a careful course, realizing how difficult it is to assign a criminal action to a single cause. We therefore asked whether the liquor habit contributed toward a crime as a first, second or third cause, and we found that it appeared as a primary cause in 31 per cent of the cases recorded and as one of the causes in 50 per cent. When we began our investigations I think that we were all under the belief that the statements made by many of the agitators for prohibition were grossly exaggerated. Our statistics showed that some of these statements were exaggerated, but they also showed that the facts ascertained by the most careful and conservative methods were so bad that they needed no exaggeration. The facts themselves forced us to sit up and take notice."

The report of this and sub-committees showed conclusively that the degenerative effect of alcohol upon the senses and vitality, but also exposed some of the fallacies regarding the beneficial effects of alcohol. One of the conclusions reached was that "alcohol drinks of all kinds are worse than useless to prevent fatigue or the effects of cold." Total abstinence was not advocated, but the committee did hold that if taken habitually liquor should be taken only at meals, preferably at the last meal of the day. Mr. Farnam in his pamphlet points out that medical science has now gone much further and that the American Medical Association has formally put itself on record as saying that it opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage, and that "the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

It is of interest to note, as pointed out by Mr. Farnam, that there were no prohibitionists on that early committee and few teachers and the majority appeared to feel that if drinking could be practiced in moderation extreme measures would be unnecessary. One of the members, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, was sufficiently courteous to open a saloon which was to uphold the standard of moderate drinking. The "Subway Tavern" did not pay and was sold to a man who was said not only to have understood the liquor traffic, but also to have had a keen sense of humor. He plastered his walls with the slogans: "They sang the Doxology when they opened the place; 'we'll sinz 'Here's to good old wine; You cannot boom drink and temperance too!" "Running a saloon by selling people of the deadly effects of rum is like telling a man to please buy poi-

**TUBERCULOSIS**  
Dr. Glass has positive proof that he is able to cure Tuberculosis by Inhalation, in any climate. Dr. Glass is the originator in this treatment, having discovered it in the year 1888. Beware of imitators. For further information address:  
The T. F. GLASS INHALANT CO., Masonic Building, Los Angeles, California.

son because the undertaker needs the money." An editorial in commenting upon the failure of the temperate saloon, stated that it proved that "the saloon-keepers' profit was drawn largely from illegal sales, adulterated sales and drinking to excess."

**His Second Jolt**  
Still unconvinced even after his committee's reports showed the increased liquor consumption per capita, Mr. Farnam received his second jolt during the World War. According to the "Confessions":

"More than 100,000,000 bushels of grain were used in 1917 in the production of liquor. Professor Alonzo Taylor estimated that after making every allowance for the by-products of brewing and distilling used as animal food, we wasted enough grain to give a one pound loaf of bread every day to every soldier in an army of 11,000,000 men. "We also found that our liquor bill was appalling. The conservative estimate of the American Grocer showed that in 1915-16 we spent \$1,600,000,000 on alcoholic drinks. Other estimates went as high as \$2,000,000,000. Taking these more moderate figures only, our liquor bill was just about equal to the value of all the metals, including gold and silver, produced in the United States in one year. It was nearly double the value of coal, anthracite and bituminous. It was more than double our government disbursements in 1915-1916, and it was two and a half times the passenger receipts of the railroads.

"The injurious effect of liquor on production was felt on account of the importance of speeding up the manufacture of munitions of war. As chairman of the community labor board I came across a very practical illustration. A key man in one of our industries, who made one small part of the implements of war, was in the habit of going on an occasional spree. Whenever he went on a spree, work on all of the other parts of this product was held up because of the lack of the one part which he made.

"I also realized my dismay that the optimism which I had expressed in 1893 was not justified. It was no longer true that light drinks were displacing heavy drinks. When we began our investigation in 1893 the country was consuming yearly on an average of 1.37 gallons of distilled spirits and 15.29 gallons of malt liquors per capita. In 1913, the year before the World War broke out, we were consuming 1.51 gallons of distilled liquors and 20.72 gallons of malt liquors. In other words, while malt liquors had increased about 36 per cent, distilled liquors had increased about 10 per cent."

Mr. Farnam said he did not become an advocate of national prohibition at first because he realized the corruption of public officials which had been associated with state prohibition. However, as conceded by this author, state prohibition in 1917 was a very different thing from state prohibition in 1897. But like many other serious-minded citizens, he was averse to extending the power of the federal government and above all to putting into the constitution a piece of social legislation. Says Mr. Farnam: "I was still letting my old horse 'laissez faire' lead me, though I was beginning to suspect that he did not know where he was coming out."

The third jolt was when national prohibition became an issue. Mr. Farnam did not feel that, with his first hand knowledge of the liquor traffic, he could longer stand on the sidelines. The arguments of those opposed to prohibition were carefully studied by this authority. And it was found that those writers who wielded the most influence locally stressed the violation of personal liberty. Yet, as pointed out by the present chief justice of the United States, it is perfectly in accordance with our laws to invade personal liberty if there is sufficient public reason for that invasion. Mr. Farnam speaks of these emphasize of personal liberty as starting at the "top of a logical toboggan slide which will soon land them in anarchy." He says it is no more of a violation to close saloons entirely than it is to close them on Sunday or at a certain hour of the day. Mr. Farnam claims to see philosophical anarchy at the bottom of the toboggan slide down which opponents of the eighteenth amendment are moving, and rather than join this group he has come out strongly as a supporter of the amendment in spite of difficulties and evils in connection with it.

**Protecting the Innocent**  
Passing on to another argument, that people cannot be made temperate by law, Mr. Farnam claims that liquor laws are not intended to make people temperate, as temperance is a quality

Beyond the Bounds of Experimentation  
**WHITE ROSE and TIDAL WAVE FLOUR**  
Gilbert Grocery Co.  
Wholesale Grocers



MADE-IN-CAROLINA PAINTS  
Buy Home Products  
**ATLANTIC PAINT and VARNISH WORKS**  
(Incorporated)  
Wilmington, N. C.

USE STAR WANT ADS.

## CYCLONE MACK



Noted evangelist who begins a series of meetings at Calvary Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. With the exception of Billy Sunday, no evangelist of recent years has attracted such nation-wide attention as the Rev. Baxter F. McLendon. He is a member of Calvary church.

of mind which can only be cultivated by moral methods. But that we can protect the innocent against the drinker himself by checking the traffic which fattens upon his weakness.

"Another argument," continues the prohibitionist, "is that prohibition creates a contempt for law. I deny the statement. It does not create lawlessness, merely reveals it. Let me illustrate my meaning by an example. I once had a friend who seemed to be the picture of health. He was ruddy, athletic and apparently able to do anything. But one day as he was walking up a moderately steep hill he suddenly felt distressed. He was obliged to go home, and his physician diagnosed a disease of the heart from which he died in a few years. The hill did not create heart disease, but it revealed it. It showed that even the moderate exertion involved was too much for a heart that was impaired. The Volstead act, I regret to say, revealed a lawless spirit in quarters where it was not suspected.

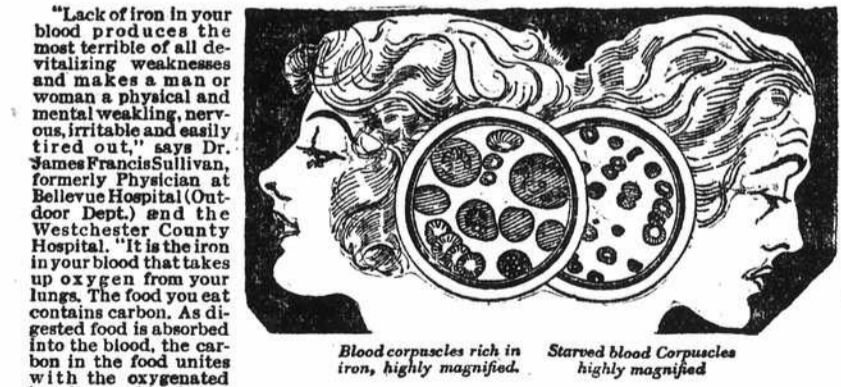
"This is, however, but one illustration of the humiliating fact that we are as a nation lawless in comparison with other civilized countries. If we now find people violating the eighteenth amendment who have been hitherto law-abiding citizens, we must conclude that they have never faced a temptation as strong as that which the amendment presents. That does not prove that the law is wrong in itself. We find our marriage laws disregarded by rich society people who lead double lives. This does not prove that monogamy is wrong; it simply proves that there are individuals who are ready for

their own gratification to violate the marriage law. The crucial question, then, with regard to prohibition is, not whether all decent people approve of it, but whether it has produced the social effects that were intended. We ask, in other words, whether it has diminished in any degree the evils of pauperism, crime, disease and waste which were found to result from the consumption of liquor.

**Effects of Prohibition**  
The criminal statistics of the United States are not available in any complete form, but such figures as have been obtained from various cities and States agree so remarkably in their tendency that we can state the effects of prohibition with a good deal of confidence.

"A. The arrests for drunkenness have fallen amazingly. The figures are particularly striking where they are given by months. In New Haven, e. g., there was a marked drop in June, 1919, when war prohibition went into effect and another one in January, 1920, when the Volstead act went into effect, the arrests in the later months having been less than one-seventh what they had been a year before.

Let this trial offer prove for you at our expense whether more Iron in your blood will make you well and strong  
Physician tells why you must have Iron to give you Health, Strength, Energy and Endurance.



"Lack of iron in your blood produces the most terrible of all diseases, viz., mental weakness, nervous, irritable and easily tired out," says Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician at Bellevue Hospital (Out-patient Dept.) and at Westchester County Hospital. "It is the iron in your blood that takes up oxygen from your lungs. The food you eat contains carbon. As digested food is absorbed into the blood, the carbon in the food unites with the oxygenated iron in your blood, and by so doing gives off tremendous power and energy, thereby giving you great force, physical and mental vigor, and producing the material which becomes active, living cells, flesh, muscle, bone and tissue, thus perpetuating the most remarkable miracles of life. Without iron, even three big meals a day will not do you any good—just as you do not get any strength out of your food—it is like putting coal into a stove without a fire."

**TRIAL COUPON**  
Fill in this coupon with your name and address and take it to any druggist in your city. Deposit with him the price of one regular full-size bottle of Nuxated Iron. This is not a payment, but a deposit only. If you are still delighted with the results obtained by two weeks' use of Nuxated Iron, simply return the outside wrapper to your own druggist who will promptly refund your money. We will repay the druggist the amount he refunds upon receipt of the coupon and wrapper.  
DAE HEALTH LABORATORIES  
New York City  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Fill in your name and address above)

**ENRICHES THE BLOOD-GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY**  
R. R. Bellamy & Son, H. L. Fentress, Hardin's Pharmacy, L. B. Sasser

# Announcement

Our New Men's and Boys' Shop Will Be Open Tuesday  
Morning at 214 North Front Street—Ready  
for Business

## Monday We Move

Starting early Monday morning, with several extra men, we will move our Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings from our main store to our new location, 214 North Front street, better known by many as our wholesale department. The main floor has been remodeled into an up-to-date retail shop for men and boys. The wholesale department will be continued on the second and third floors. We believe our friends and customers will welcome this step forward to better service. We are planning to have within the next two or three weeks one of the most up-to-date lines of men's and boys' furnishings in the city. Not high-priced lines, but real merchandise that we will recommend to give entire satisfaction.

Our salesmen will be pleased to have you visit them in our new shop.



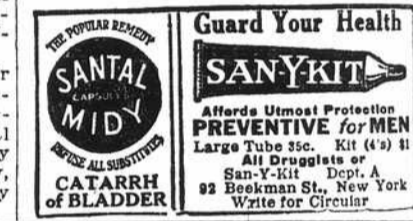
cally in the savings bank deposits and it is also reflected in the experience of charitable organizations, which found that the recent period of unemployment did not bring as great demand upon them as had been the case in other times of financial depression, and the only possible explanation was that the laboring class had saved their money.

In concluding his address, which was delivered before the Rotary club of New Haven and is to be widely distributed as a pamphlet, Mr. Farnam asks two questions, one practical, the other ethical—What is the best way to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic? and What is our duty as citizens? The most

serious charge brought against the eighteenth amendment by its critics is that it falls to prohibit. Therefore, its evils may be diminished by a better administration of the law. Another question whether man has a right to defy the law of the land. What disregard of the law really means is well expressed by the chairman of the judicial section of the American Bar association.

"When for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at the law, or any other law, and they are aiding the cause of anarchy

and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragons' teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."



# 717

People Dined at  
the  
**FRIENDLY CAFETERIA**  
yesterday

Every day, you hear them say—  
"We like to eat the FRIENDLY Way."

You, too, will like the delicious dishes served here

# FRIENDLY CAFETERIA

Opposite American Legion Hut