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THE BLACK HORSE OF THE APOCALYPSE

(Wine, Alcohol, and Civilization)

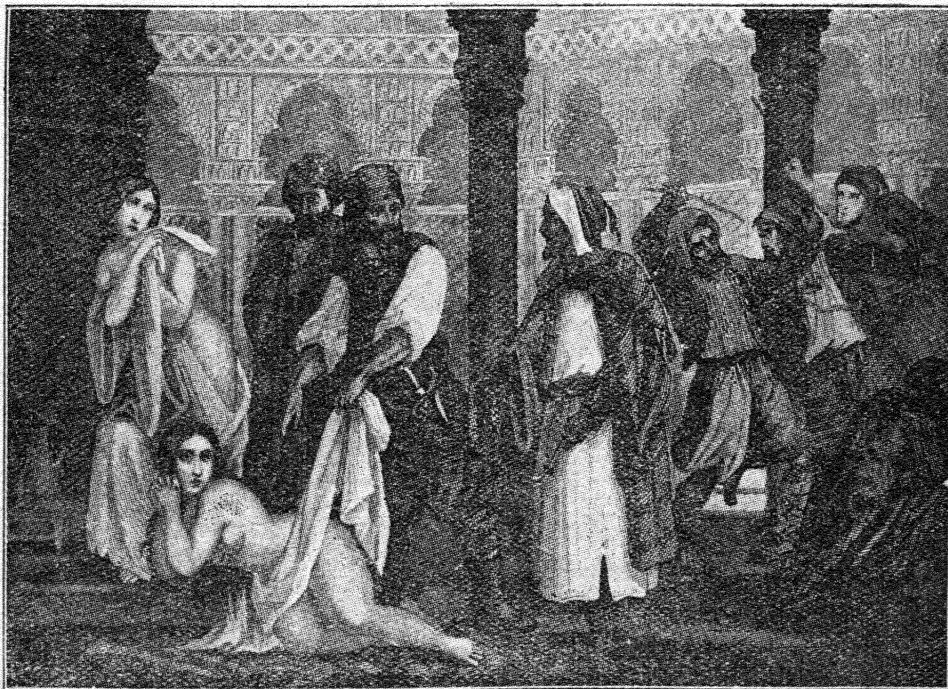
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1930
THE CAPITAL JOURNAL, SALEM, OREGON
" WHO'S GOT THOSE SIX BILLIONS IRVING FISHER
TOLD US PROHIBITION HAD SAVED ? "



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H. Daragon Ed.

Ducourtloux sc.

CHRISTIAN GIRLS ENSLAVED BY PROHIBITION-BRED TURKS

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FOREWORD

Once a very skilful and famous physician was called to attend a man who had fallen suddenly ill. While diagnosing the case the physician noticed that the patient had a small growth back of the head. The patient was born with that lump and was never inconvenienced by it. However the sick man had occasional fits of temper, and the doctor claimed that the small lump was in a great measure the cause of them. The trouble for which the physician had been called happened to be a simple case of indigestion, and the patient recovered even before the prescription of any medicine. The physician took advantage of his visit to try to persuade the man for whom he had been called that the lump on his head should be removed.

« That lump does not bother me, and never bothered me, » said the patient. « It may be so, » replied the medical man, « but it is the main cause of your fits of temper, it is unsightly, and later on it may affect your constitution. » The women related to the patient insisted so strongly, and the physician spoke so well, and used so much persuasion that the patient agreed to have the lump removed.

The operation seemed to require professional skill. The physician gathered some of his friends to let them see what a successful piece of surgery he was going to effect. The operation was performed with great dexterity, and the surgeon made a fine display of his surgical talents. The lump was removed with some bloodshed but fine workmanship. Everything looked very satisfactory.

The doctor showed with great pride the lump extracted to his admirers. He assured them that the patient would not any longer have sudden fits of temper. While the physician was proudly holding the lump between the two ends of his pincers the man who had undergone the operation was giving his last breath. The physician and all those present heard a loud moan. The operation had been performed with a flawless technique, and was a surgical success, but the patient had died.

Drunkenness is an evil, and causes a few minor disturbances in modern civilization. Drunkenness is mostly due to alcohol. Civilization has lived for many centuries with a few cases of drunkenness without being in any way handicapped by them. Like a skilful surgeon « Prohibition » wants to remove from civilization alcohol, which is in some manner responsible for a few fits of drunkenness among men. Will the operation injure or benefit the patient ?

Sept. 6, 1930.

CHAPTER I

THE GREAT NATIONS AT THE BARROOM TABLE

France holds the undisputed leadership among all nations in the per capita consumption of alcohol. As France, just recovering from the ravages of war and invasion, holds also the undisputed leadership in national prosperity, and almost a bankrupt nation a few years ago has now more gold per capita than any other country in the world, it is of the greatest interest to study very carefully how she handles the liquor problem. According to statistics gathered by J. Gabrielson, and published in his book, *Drink Consumption in Different Lands*, (Paris, 1915), the average per capita consumption of alcohol, 100 per cent pure, in different lands was for the period 1906 to 1910 :

FRANCE.	24.23	quarts	(65.9 W)
Italy	18.27		(96.7 W)
Spain.	14.81		(64.5 W)
Greece	14.66		(93.8 W)
Switzerland	14.69		(60.9 W)
Portugal	13.30		(95.6 W)
Belgium	11.18		(67.8 B)
Great Britain	10.22		(70.3 B)
Austria.	8.22		(47.6 S)
Hungary	8.05		(61.0 S)
Germany	7.89		(49.0 S)
The United States	7.28		(55.3 B)

« W » means wine, « B », beer, and « S », spirits.

The figures on the right represent the percentage of the alcohol contained in the favored beverage of each nation mentioned.

It can be seen that during the period 1906-1910 France consumed yearly per capita more than three times as much alcohol as the United States. This is partly due to the fact that most Frenchmen drink wine every day at their meals, and that women and children consume a certain amount of wine, while at the period in question, drinking in the United States was indulged in almost exclusively by men.

Although wine is the most favored beverage in France, it is far from being the only liquor drunk there. Beer, cider, vermouth, appetizers, bitters, cognac and all kinds of liquors are needed to refresh thirsty Frenchmen.

According to figures gathered a few years ago by the *United States Bureau of Statistics*, the French consumed per capita in 1909, 39.36 gallons of wine, 9.51 gallons of beer, and 1.81 gallon of distilled spirits. In 1910 the Americans kept satisfactorily refreshed with 0.66 gallon of wine, 20 gallons of malt liquor, and 14.5 gallons of distilled liquor, *per capita*.

Since 1909 France has very well kept her place as the leading drinking nation in the world. Since 1921, 98,000 hectares were added to her vineyards. (An hectare is equivalent to 2.471 acres.)

The following table shows how France is far ahead of all other nations in the production of wine :

Year 1928,

1. France 60,341,020 hectoliters, (about 1,593,681,348 gal.)
2. Italy 46,822,600 hectoliters, (about 1,237,053,092 gal.)
3. Spain 22,084,760 hectoliters, (about 583,479,359 gal.)
4. Algeria 13,666,623 hectoliters, (about 362,165,000 gal.)
5. Portugal 9,373,115 hectoliters,

(Source, *International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics*)

The figures given by *The International Institute* are much higher and credit France with 87,408,000 hectoliters of wine for 1928.

With the wine crop raised in 1928 in his own country

every Frenchman had a little over 38 gallons for 1929 at his disposal. Every Italian had very little over 30 gallons, while every Spaniard had to be contented with 26. However, 38 gallons of wine *per capita* per year did not seem sufficient to quench Frenchmen's thirst. Every year millions of gallons of wine are imported into France.

In 1927 France imported 10,897,999 hectoliters (about 287,925,133 gallons) of wine. Her exports amounted only to 1,306,950 hectoliters (34,529,619 gallons). In 1927 the imports alone, less the exports, left 6.1094 gallons for every Frenchman. If six gallons be added to a home supply of about 38 gallons, that leaves something like 44 gallons in the average per year for every Frenchman. It must be remembered that most of the wine crop in France is left to mature one or two years and part of it longer than that, and that there is always a good supply on hand.

It may be interesting to compare drinking in France with drinking in England. The figures given below for 1927 are not as high as those given above for 1928. They are based on statements made by Dr. Vervaeck, at the International Congress against Alcoholism, and reproduced by the Board of Temperance and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Oct. 15, 1928.

FRANCE (population 41,500,000)		ENGLAND (population 43,250,000)	
<i>Proof</i>	Gallons Consumption	<i>Proof</i>	Gallons Consumption
Spirits	27,257,000	12,881,000	
	Gallons		Gallons
Wine.	915,000,000	16,628,000	
Cider.	160,000,000	10,000,000	
Beer	110,000,000	943,000,000	
Total Alcohol . .	145,000,000	51,500,000	
Per head.	3 % gallons	1 1/4 gallon	

« The French figures are greatly understated. No fewer than 2,600,000 persons, having the right to distill

for personal (untaxed) use 20 liters of brandy every year, and this limit is generally admitted to be frequently exceeded by private distillers. » (See *Board of Temperance* Oct. 15, 1928). The *Bouilleurs de Cru* are allowed to distill 10 liters and not 20 as stated by the Board of Temperance.

A large portion of wine imports to France come from French colonies, especially from Algeria, which occupies the fourth rank in the wine producing countries of the world. Another colony, Tunisia, brings also a valuable quota to the wine wealth of France. In 1925 its contribution reached 15,708,000 gallons. Another colony just acquired, Morocco, added 1,980,000 more gallons. In 1928 the wine production of Algeria was 13,667,000 hectoliters, that of Tunisia, 934,000 hectoliters, and that of Morocco, 120,000.

Ample provision is made by the French for a possible wine crop shortage. « Taking account of existing stock at the beginning of the wine year, the quantity available for the year 1928-1929 amounted to 73,714,765 hectoliters (about 1,947,543,691 gallons), « which gives 49.956 gallons per capita, without counting the imports. (See *Le Temps*, Dec. 24, 1928, and *La Journée Industrielle*, Dec. 27, 1928) (Report of William L. Finger, Trade Commissioner).

The making of wine does not so absorb the attention of Frenchmen as to keep them from making beer and fine cider. In 1928 the production of beer in France was 16,240,000 hectoliters (429,060,800 gallons), about 13.044 gallons per capita. That nation ranks fourth among all nations of the world in the production of beer, and comes after Germany, England, and Belgium.

In some sections of France apples and pears grow more successfully than grapes. Cider is used extensively in the Northwest and some parts of the West of France.

In 1927 the cider crop in that country was 587,737,879 gallons. (See *Statesman's Year Book*, 1929).

Wine is one of the most important agricultural products of France. Besides immense quantities of wine kept on hand from year to year by wine dealers, and left to age, many family cellars boast of large supplies, and have vintages ten or twenty years old, or even older. The older the wine the better.

Variety is not lacking. There are in France at least eight very important kinds of wines: Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, Médoc, Languedoc, Anjou, Touraine, and Alsace. Each variety is subdivided into various brands. For instance, Bordeaux wines comprise at least five important brands, which are also subdivided into various vintages. There are four principal kinds of Burgundy wines. Each kind has from four to fourteen subdivisions. All these varieties have a different flavor, taste and aroma. Languedoc or *Vin du Midi* is the wine generally used at meals.

Every French family in good or even ordinary circumstances has a cellar well stocked with various kinds of wines, and also with a few bottles of cognac and assorted *liqueurs*.

Burgundy wines are famous for their fine color, their charming fragrance, and their striking bouquet. For centuries, Bordeaux wines have been recommended for sick people, for old persons, and have been used as an effective and very pleasant tonic. The distinctive *finesse* and wonderful delicacy of Champagne wines are due to the special nature of the soil in which the vines grow, and to the constant and intelligent care given to them.

The making of wine is not in itself a very difficult operation, however the production of fine wines, the blending, of various vintages, the bottling and the preservation demand skill, experience, and especially in the case of Champagne an elaborate and scientific training. Several

years are required by some wines to reach their maturity. Constant cultivation of the vineyards, intelligent choice of fertilizers, judicious pruning, occasional spraying to protect the vines against caterpillars and diseases, impeccable cleanliness during the process of the crushing of the grapes, during fermentation and vinification, and in the handling of the wine, are indispensable to giving French wines the wholesomeness, the mellowness, the fine color, and the supreme quality which distinguish them, and made them justly famous. There is perhaps no crop in any country in the world that receives more careful attention than the wine crop in France. Vineyards are kept in a perfect state of cultivation. Many diseases threatened French vineyards at different times, but science was called upon, and conquered them.

The first of God's blessing that Isaac called upon his son Jacob was : « Therefore God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and WINE (*Gen. XXVII, 28*). » Among the blessings foretold by Jacob to his son Judah was this : « He (Judah) washed his garments with wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. » (*Gen., XLIV, 11*). The wine mentioned was indeed fermented wine, as it is shown clearly in the same book of Genesis : « And Noah began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard : —And he drank of the wine, and was *drunken*;... » (*Gen., X, 20, 21*). In the country where the patriarchs lived, fermentation began the same day that the crushing of the grapes took place. These holy men did not know anything about stopping fermentation or about sterilization, and bacteriology. This science is very modern, and dates back to around 1850. It is due mostly to the discoveries of the Frenchmen, Davaine, Royer and Pasteur. The old patriarchs and the people of their time had not even good corks to keep the air from coming in contact with the juice of the grapes and cause fermen-

tation. It is only in the seventeenth century that the use of stoppers made out of cork was discovered by a French monk, Dom Pierre Pérignon, of the abbey of Hautevilliers, near Epernay. Before his time, rags made out of cloth were generally used as stoppers.

If modern France had existed in Biblical days, by making a trip there, Judah would have been able to see his father's blessings realized. Indeed, he would not have experienced any trouble in washing his garments in wine, in that country. In most French homes one finds cellars full of wine, while one has to go to the nearest well or the nearest spring for water. Most Frenchmen can get along very well for some time without any water in their house, but without wine, beer or cider, never.

II

WHO DRINKS IN FRANCE ?

In certain countries only a few people, mostly men, drink intoxicating liquors, while the majority of citizens are total abstainers, or drink very seldom, and very little. In this manner the consumption of liquors is very unequally distributed. Such is not the case with the French. With few exceptions everybody in France drinks intoxicating liquors. It may be wine only, or cider, or beer with or without an occasional drink of stronger liquors, or in the case of children and women it may be wine with plenty of water added to it; but almost everybody contributes in reducing the vast supply of wine and other alcoholic beverages, which are manufactured in France or imported. In the summer time, as a rule, everybody adds water to wine, except when the wine happens to have a very low degree of alcohol. Mineral waters, which are excellent, plentiful, and very cheap in France, are used extensively in connection with

wine. Parents take good care to add much water to the wine served to children. No strong drinks are given to them. Moreover children and women do not care for such liquors.

Clergymen occupy a leading place among the citizens of France who know how to enjoy excellent wines and fine liquors without trespassing the bounds of temperance. As a rule Catholic priests in France, Italy, Spain, and Germany have well kept cellars, elaborately and liberally stocked with fine wines and liquors. These men of God are utterly opposed to drunkenness, and in their sermons they do not fail to expose to their flock all the sinfulness and all the evils of alcoholism, but they do not see any harm in drinking wine and liquors with intelligence and moderation. Christ himself gave the example : « The Son of Man is come eating and drinking, and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. » (*Luke, VII, 34.*)

Among the Roman Catholic Popes who recommended the use of wine, one may cite Alexander V, Sixtus V, Boniface VII, and all the Popes who lived in Avignon. Needless to say all of them in their sermons were champions of temperance, and absolutely against drunkenness and all its evils. Temperance is taken here in the sense of moderation in eating and drinking and not in the sense of total abstinence.

What do Frenchmen drink ?

Although cider and beer are used at meals in certain parts of France, although cognac and a large amount of various spirituous liquors are consumed in that country, wine is by far the principal beverage of the French. In practically all homes in an area covering at least three fourths of France, wine is served at the principal meals every day. Even in cider and beer sections at the homes

of the leading families a glass of wine is used at meals in connection with beer or cider. In all restaurants and hotels of any consequence, in all parts of France, wine is served at meals. In some hotels and restaurants wine is charged on the bill. In most of them half a pint of wine goes with the meal without charge. In the best hotels and restaurants in the wine sections of France customers drink at their meals all the wine they wish without any addition to the bill. Generally the customer can select white or red wine. If he wishes wine other than ordinary wine he has to pay for it. On French ships wine is served at meals even to third class passengers. First class and second class passengers have both red and white wine on the table. All drink as much as they wish. There are no charges. The wine served to first and second class passengers is of superior quality. Champagne is served occasionally.

Under ordinary circumstances most Frenchmen drink only one kind of wine at their meals. Many of them, however, drink a glass of white wine with some kinds of desserts. When there is a dish of fish, white wine is also used in conjunction with it. After meals many Frenchmen and foreigners who live or travel in France, drink a small cup of strong coffee in which they pour two or three teaspoonfuls of excellent cognac.

When do Frenchmen drink ?

At elaborate dinners, on feast days, or when there is company, always a fine assortment of various wines and liquors can be found in all the homes of Frenchmen, who are in average circumstances. Their number is very great because there is no country in the world where wealth is more evenly distributed than in France. Before meals, appetizers are served ; old and fine clarets accompany the *entrées* ; Bordeaux or Burgundy wines go with

roasts and white meats; white Sauternes are favorite wines for fish. At dessert, old rich wines of famous vintages are served with cheese, and white wines with pastry; towards the end of the dessert, sparkling and refreshing Champagne flows. Liquors come at the end of the dinner.

Although large quantities of wine and liquors are consumed at elaborate banquets, no one becomes intoxicated. A man, who would so forget himself as to become drunk, would lose his reputation as a gentleman, and would have no standing in society.

Frenchmen are experts in arranging fine meals, and know how to enjoy fine eating. With a heavy meal the absorption of alcohol into the system is greatly delayed, and alcohol loses to a great extent its intoxicating effects. With wine and liquors, Frenchmen can enjoy without the least inconvenience big meals, which otherwise would overcrowd the stomach.

Wholesomeness and Purity of French Wines.

Much has been said about the poison contained in all drinks having a proportion of alcohol. The intentions of those who condemn wine may be good, but they are mistaken indeed when they call wine a poison. It is evident that if wine were a poison Jesus would not have « manifested his Glory » at the wedding at Cana of Galilee, by making « the water wine. » (John II, 3, 9, 10, John IV, 46).

There is no beverage in the world that is better controlled and more closely watched by any government than French wine. Any kind of adulteration is absolutely forbidden by law, and the means of control are so well disposed and so efficient that it is practically impossible to violate the Law without being detected. Moreover, as public opinion and the wine industry are

with the legislators, those who would try to dispose of adulterated wine could not sell it, as they would be arrested at once.

No beverage can be sold in France under the name of wine except « the exclusive product of the fermentation of fresh grapes. » Even the adding of sugar is under law supervision. The maximum quantity of sugar that can be used is ten kilograms for every three hectoliters of vintage. (Leroy, J. Ch., *Le Vin*, p. 16) Any person who desires to possess a quantity superior to fifty kilograms of sugar while he has juices of grapes in fermentation on his premises has to notify the Bureau of *Internal Revenue*. It is absolutely forbidden to add any alcohol to wine which is intended for home market. When it is a question of wines for export, it may be necessary to add a certain proportion of alcohol, in order that they may stand transportation and very warm climates. In this case a declaration of intention to add alcohol to wine has to be made to the Administration of the Internal Revenue.

Adding water is always forbidden, even if it is a question of wine destined to home market, or if the buyer would have knowledge of it, and consent to it. Even for wines destined to export the percentage of alcohol must not reach over 21 per cent.

There are in France very close to 2,000,000 farmers engaged exclusively in the cultivation of vineyards, and anxious to quench man's constant thirst. Distillers of spirits are not lacking. In 1922 professional distillers numbered 3,859. There were also 1,846,795 private brandy distillers, either distilling their own crop, or some products they had bought.

Where do Frenchmen drink ?

Besides drinking at home at their meals and occasion-

ally between meals, and drinking at the homes of their relatives and friends, Frenchmen drink in hotels, restaurants, *auberges*, inns, *estaminets*, bars and *cafés*. An *auberge* is a combination of bar, hotel, and restaurant. An *estaminet* is a small *café*. A *café* in French, means « a public place, where one drinks coffee and other liquors. » Primarily a *café* was a place to drink coffee. In the course of time *Cafés* became places where coffee occupied only a very secondary place and where wine and liquors were chiefly in evidence.

The facilities offered to Frenchmen and tourists to obtain liquors of all descriptions are really amazing. In 1910 the number of bars and beer-gardens, reached 477,000.

In France, one does not even think about hiding to drink. French bars are built in such a manner that, whenever the weather permits, tables are set out near or even on the sidewalks, and customers drink with their friends or by themselves in full sight of the passers-by. Friends and relatives may happen to see them; then the chances are that they will come, if time permits, and take a drink with them. Women, young girls, and even children accompanied by their parents patronize *cafés* occasionally. No shame is attached to being seen there. Some customers take a glass of wine, some others a small glass of some kind of *liqueur*, or an appetizer, some others a small glass of cognac, others a glass of beer, or a wine tonic, or a cup of coffee or tea. Most people add a large quantity of water to the liquors they drink.

In bars or *cafés* the sale of intoxicants to minors under 18 years of age is forbidden by law. It is also unlawful for barkeepers to sell intoxicating liquors to inmates of lunatic asylums. Minors can go into a bar, and there drink liquors which do not contain alcohol. In hotels and restaurants, wine, beer or cider may be served lawfully to minors, in connection with meals.

Many people are under the impression that French

bars or *cafés* are more or less connected with immorality. This idea is erroneous. Indeed, it is unlawful to employ girls under eighteen years of age in bars or *cafés*, unless they are members of the family of the proprietor. Even then, it is noteworthy that in all the important bars in France all the service is done by men. Any barkeeper or dealer in liquors to be consumed on the premises, who encourages immorality, by employing or receiving habitually persons of ill repute, violates the law, and is liable to prosecution, and in case of conviction, subject to a jail sentence of six days to six months, and to a fine of fifty to five hundred francs. Moreover the guilty parties lose their civil rights for five years, and their establishment is closed. In the case the manager would be responsible for the offense, and the proprietor would be innocent, the establishment is closed to business just the same. No other bar may be established in the same premises.

As can be seen, French bars are far from being the immoral places some people have tried to make them seem to be. All the sensational stories of wild women and lurid life in connection with French saloons are mere myths. Of course in some bars or *cafés* women of doubtful reputation may be occasional customers, but they have to be very careful about their behaviour while they are there. Owners of bars and drinking establishments are not interested in going to jail, paying fines, and seeing their places of business closed by law. Thus bars in France are more clean morally than many restaurants in other countries.

French bars and Drunkenness.

It is generally supposed that bars are places where one meets a great number of drunkards using obscene language, and ready to start a row or even commit some

crime. This may be true to a certain extent in reference to bars in other countries, but it does not apply in the least to bars in France. French bars are no places for drunkards. Any barkeeper, who serves alcoholic liquors to a person or persons manifestly drunk or even receives in his establishment drunken people, is liable to a fine. A second offense, within twelve months, calls for a jail sentence not exceeding three days. If guilty again within the twelve months following the second offense, the barkeeper is liable to a jail sentence of six days to one month and a fine of sixteen to three hundred francs. If the barkeeper is guilty again within a year, the maximum sentence will be applied and may be doubled.

Under these conditions a drunken man in France experiences the greatest difficulty in buying liquor. His presence in a drinking establishment may cause the immediate arrest of the proprietor. Moreover, the presence of drunkards would drive away customers. It is to the interest of bar proprietors to keep their places free from immoral women and drunkards. One can go from one barroom to another in Paris and other cities of France, without ever seeing a drunken Frenchman there.

Art, Pleasant Atmosphere and Liquor :

Many French bars are beautifully decorated. Periodicals are at the disposal of customers. There is in French *cafés* (name given to bars) an atmosphere of happiness, cleanliness, and orderliness, which refreshes and pleases all those who go there. One hears neither oaths nor vulgar expressions. In many instances, bars rank first among the best kept public places in town. There friends meet and talk about politics and literature; there strangers find a nice and comfortable place to rest. When farmers go to town, bars or *cafés* are the most convenient

places offered to them to meet friends and relatives, who come from the country or from some other town. Lonely people who have no relatives, people who are lonely even with a family, find in bars company and recreation. It may be claimed that better recreation could be found at the movies or at some theatre. From the standpoint of movie and theatre owners this objection may seem convincing, but many people do not find any rest for their minds in movie and stage performances. It is evident that these performances require on the part of the audience a certain strain of the eyes and of the brain. Moreover, they are more expensive than a glass of excellent white wine costing three cents or a glass of beer costing from two to three cents in a French bar.

It may be objected again that by going to bars people spend money. They indeed spend money also and much more of it on going to shows and theatres and driving automobiles for pleasure, and often for evil purposes.

Those who picture French bars as places of drunkenness and prostitution are very much mistaken. There is nothing rowdy about French bars. Some of them such as *Le Café de la Paix, in Paris*, (to cite only one illustration), have almost every newspaper and magazine published in the world. Customers have the privilege to consult without any charge any periodical they wish to read. Many poets wrote some of their best poems in various *cafés* of Paris.

To be sure, there are in some of the poorest sections of large cities a few bars which are frequented by an undesirable element; but this bad element exists in all countries, and in most of them even more so than in France. Even in the favorite land of « Prohibition », the United States, undesirable citizens are not lacking. These *cafés* in poor and more or less ill-famed places give often an opportunity to officers of the law to find clues to discover criminals. In the most elegant *cafés* one often

finds an excellent restaurant, which is operated in connection with them.

How do Frenchmen Drink ?

Many things are all right if one knows how to do them in the proper manner, while the same things are all wrong, when they are not done right. Automobile driving is very pleasant and exhilarating when the driver is an expert, and is careful. A careless and incapable driver often makes of an automobile an instrument of death instead of an instrument of usefulness, enjoyment and pleasure. Flying is wonderful, but when one does not know how to fly and tries to drive an airplane one courts death.

It is evident that the abuse of intoxicating liquors just like the abuse of all good things is fraught with disaster. The better the things, when used in the proper way, the worse the disaster when abused. Some people do not know how to use intoxicating liquors intelligently. This does not mean that liquors *per se* are bad, it simply means that some people have not enough will power to control their appetite for excessive drinking. Moreover even people, who know how to use liquors with discretion most of the time, may happen to use them to excess in certain cases, just the same as under certain circumstances the best automobile drivers, the best fliers, the best pilots, the best hunters, and the best horse riders may meet with some accident. The fact that in 1929 there *were* in the United States over thirty thousand fatalities from automobile accidents does not prove that the automobile should be discarded from modern civilization.

Many people do not know how to drink intelligently, and as a result drink intoxicating liquors for the purpose of becoming intoxicated. While no one drives an automobile or an airplane to meet with some accident, yet

some people use them as means to do evil ; in the same manner a few people drink for the purpose of getting into trouble. Liquor cannot be blamed for this evil intention on the part of the few who use it for that purpose. Even then, in countries where liquor is to be had almost for the asking, accidents and fatalities due to intoxication are a mere trifle to compare with those due to automobiles. The drinkers are counted by millions, and the accidents and deaths due to liquor are in numbers almost insignificant.

Frenchmen do not drink to get drunk. They drink for usefulness and pleasure. Wine gives strength, is a food, helps digestion and gives a feeling of satisfaction and joy. After a few glasses of good wine, one sees the world more beautiful and rosy. It may be objected that this rosy hue that brightens the clouds of life after a good meal with wine as a beverage is imaginary. Even if it were, are not many of our pleasures mostly imaginary ? Moreover it would be absurd to claim that Frenchmen in general let themselves be led astray in matters of eating and drinking, and even in others, by their imagination. Frenchmen are well known for their sense of logic and for being practical people. Even in their amusements they know how not to lose their heads.

Most natives of France drink wine and liquors very slowly. Often a Frenchman will spend half an hour drinking a small glass of *liqueur*. Many French poets wrote some of their best poems while seated at the table before a glass of wine or of a stronger beverage in some *café*. While drinking, Frenchmen discuss politics, literature, art or other matters. In many Parisian *cafés* one can see, especially after five o'clock in the afternoon, people passing on the side-walks, in front of the establishment of refreshments. One can watch from the comfortable seats of these *cafés* or bars what one could call the World's parade. Indeed people of all nationalities meet

in French bars, and walk with leisure and pleasure in front of them.

Frenchmen also drink their wine very slowly at meals. For them wine is indispensable to a good meal. The habit of swallowing very hastily a glass of brandy, without even tasting it, does not exist among the French, who do not drink to get drunk but for the healthy pleasure one experiences in drinking a well prepared and wholesome beverage which nature and art offer to man. An entire evening may be spent at a *café* (French bar) with a liquor bill not amounting to over one or two francs, that is to say, four to eight cents.

Those who imagine that with many bars at hand men would spend all their money drinking are very much mistaken. Very few people are more saving than the French. They know how to drink without spending much money. They know how to use sufficient liquor to feel comfortable, and know how to stop when they have enough. It is admitted that whoever consumes within twenty-four hours more than one gram of pure alcohol to each kilogram of his own weight is drinking to excess. Thus in order to keep within the limits of moderation and sobriety, and not to injure one's health, one has to be careful to avoid consuming over one gram of alcohol for each kilogram of weight. While it seems difficult to keep exact figures on the right proportion of alcohol that can be consumed without trespassing the proper limits, nature keeps one well posted. To be sure there are a few exceptions to the rule just mentioned. In some cases a few people can consume more liquor without any apparent disturbances, while others cannot reach the aforesaid maximum without serious inconveniences. In a few cases to people affected with certain diseases, especially venereal diseases, alcohol under any form is a poison. The fact that alcohol is a poison for people suffering from syphilis, either hereditary or con-

tracted through immorality, or from other venereal diseases, especially from gonorrhœa, is no proof that it is a poison for healthy and moral persons. Oysters are an excellent and wholesome food, when not contaminated by typhoid germs, for most people. On the other hand oysters and shell fish are a poison for a few people. The fact that they are poisonous for these few persons is certainly no proof that oysters and shell fish are bad for everybody, and that a law should be passed forbidding the selling of oysters. Speaking of oysters, there is an old custom in the South of France to soak oysters in white wine during about half an hour or at least a few minutes before serving them. Moreover, oysters are always eaten in France with white wine to drink. This custom is very old and existed long before the discoveries of modern bacteriologists. It shows that nature and experience warn men. White wine kills the disease germs found in oysters. Many people can eat oysters and shell fish when they have wine to drink while eating them, while those articles of diet are poisonous to them without wine. Furthermore there are a number of persons, who cannot eat any kind of fish at all, without injury to their health, unless they have wine to drink while eating it. That is a warning of nature. Old races living in very thickly settled countries, where streams are apt to be contaminated, have survived contagious diseases and plagues through using means of protection, which were often unexplained, and which have become instinctive.

The immense majority of Frenchmen know how to drink with sobriety. Most of them never feel in any manner any of the bad effects of alcohol when it is used to excess. They are just as careful about not drinking too much as they are about not eating too much. Excesses in either are injurious to health.

When do Frenchmen drink ?

Wine, beer, cider and liquors consumed at meal time, and thus mixed with the food, lose some of their alcoholic percentage in proportion to the amount of food consumed. Quantities of wine and liquors, which would cause drunkenness in an empty stomach, often have no intoxicating effects whatsoever when consumed with a heavy meal. It is generally on feast days and on great celebrations that Frenchmen drink most. Several kinds of wines are then served at meals. Towards the end of dinner or supper Champagne and *liqueurs* are served. On such occasions merriness and cheer are in evidence, but there are no cases of drunkenness. In these days of relaxation and festivity there is no work to be done. In this manner even if the percentage of alcohol consumed be too high for certain classes of mental effort, nothing is lost since these days are days of rest, and extraordinary intellectual concentration is not needed. Moreover it has been proved many times that for certain mental activities with some men a certain amount of alcohol is not a hindrance, but perhaps a help. It is even claimed that some poets composed some of their best poems while slightly under the influence of liquor. There have been cases when speakers made their best speeches when half drunk. Moderate doses of alcohol, and even a little excess of alcohol have often the effect of causing a super-activity of the mind, which may not last long, and which may be followed by a certain depression, but which, while lasting, may make a great intelligence turn for a moment into a genius. The flight of that great mind may be more or less artificial, but still it is a flight, and in the domain of intelligence fliers are very few in numbers.

In vacation time Frenchmen are apt to drink more than during the rest of the year. Having nothing to

do, they meet friends, and occasionally stop at a bar for refreshments.

It is customary with some people, in France, to drink an appetizer before meals. They are under the impression that these appetite stimulants, which contain generally from 15 to 23 per cent alcohol, help digestion. When taken immediately before meals they have in most instances a beneficial influence on appetite and digestion. Even supposing that their influence would be merely imaginary their use would be justified since imagination has much to do with the nerves that control digestion. A feeling of joy and contentment no matter whether artificial or not has a salutary influence on health. After meals many Frenchmen, especially on days of leisure, have the habit of drinking a small glass of brandy or cognac, which they generally pour into a small cup of strong black coffee. That coffee is to some extent an alcohol antidote.

It is noteworthy that cases of bad digestion and especially cases of appendicitis are much less common in France than in the United States. While in the latter country, operations for appendicitis are a very common occurrence, in France, operations of that kind are exceedingly rare.

At home, when visitors come in, they are invited to drink a glass of wine or a small glass of liquor. In towns when old friends and acquaintances meet, it is an occasion to go to a *café* and take a drink or two. During fairs, when farmers come to town to sell and buy farming products and stock, and make various purchases, whenever a transaction of any importance is made, it is customary to celebrate it with a few drinks. Often transactions are performed in bars. Those who have seen how shrewd and close are French peasants in their dealings know very well that a few drinks have no bad influence on their intelligence. As can be seen wine and liquors figure in

many occasions in French life. When a child is born, wine flows in abundance at the big dinner after the christening ceremonies ; a marriage would be a failure, as a wedding celebration, without a fine banquet with plenty of wine and liquor ; a golden wedding jubilee, a diamond wedding jubilee, which are quite a common occurrence in France, are celebrated with fine eating and plenty of wine and liquors ; in fact, wine is the inseparable companion of all the great joys of Frenchmen. In sorrow and bitterness Frenchmen also find in wine an artificial consolation, which helps them to endure more patiently trouble and adversity.

CHAPTER II

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRINKING

Not a few people want to believe or even openly claim that those who drink intoxicating liquors want to drink them with the purpose of getting drunk. Hence the question is often asked : « Why do Frenchmen drink wine and liquors ? » or making the question more general : « Why do people want to drink intoxicating beverages ? »

As wine is the national beverage of the French, and by far the intoxicating liquor which is consumed the most in France, wine deserves to be considered in the first place in answering this question. What applies to Frenchmen in reference to wine applies also to a great extent to Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Greeks and other races of men who are wine drinkers.

The first reason why Frenchmen drink wine is because they like it. Instinctively they find wine excellent the first time they taste it, and they enjoy it. No incitement, no advertising, no habit, no persuasion, no example are required to make one like wine. The first time an average man in good health and sound mind tastes good French wine, he finds it very pleasant to the taste and wholesome. Old man Noah found wine very good the first time he tried it. However, he drank too much of it. This is not apt to happen easily to Frenchmen because French wines are much less strong in alcoholic content than the wine of a warmer climate, which Noah drank, and because they know beforehand that too much wine is unhealthy.

Nature is a good mother and a good teacher. What the great majority of people in various parts of the world like instinctively to eat and to drink is evidently good for them, otherwise only those who did not eat or drink the food or beverage in question would have survived ; at least those who did not eat or drink them would have survived in larger numbers, and the majority would be on the side of those who abstained from that food or that beverage.

The second reason why Frenchmen drink wine is because wine is a food, is hygienic, and gives strength to the body and to the mind.

The third reason is based on the fact that the experience of centuries, tradition, religion, and science combine to praise the merits of wine. For over a thousand years wine has been the national beverage of the French, and although surrounded by enemies and having had to fight more wars than any other nation, the French not only have survived, but are among the first two or three leading nations of the world. From their ancestors the French know that good wine is one of the most wholesome articles of food.

Religion has been associated with wine, and has, so to speak, consecrated it. Saint Remi, Bishop of Rheims, who baptized Clovis, owned beautiful vineyards which he left by will to various churches. He enjoyed good wine and knew how to manufacture excellent vintages of it.

The Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian Church use fermented wine made out of grapes (*vinum de vite*) for the Sacrifice of the Mass. The Jewish Church, which keeps up the traditions of the Old Testament uses also wine for various ceremonies and rites. The use of wine has been officially sanctioned by the Old and the New Testaments, which are considered by many divinely inspired. Passages of the Bible endorsing

the merits of wine are not lacking. A few may be cited :

And wine that maketh glad the heart of men... (*Psalms*, CIV, 15). — Then the Lord awaked as one out of sleep, and like a mighty man that shouteth by reason of wine. (*Psalms*, LXXVIII, 65). — A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry, but money answereth all things. (*Ecclesiastes*, X, 19.) — And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine will burst the old bottles, and be spilled, and the bottles shall perish. (*Luke* V, 37.) — Drink no longer water but, use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and often infirmities. (Paul, *First Timothy*, V, 23.)

French cooks have the well deserved reputation of being the best in the world. Fashionable hotels, millionaires' clubs, kings' courts in all countries have French culinary experts. Even the ex-Kaiser of Germany had a French chef. The merits of French cooking are so well recognized that the language of France is the official tongue in all the highest class kitchens in the world. Cooking, for Frenchmen, is a science, and an art. French chefs know indeed what is good to eat, and what is wholesome and delicious for men's stomachs. French chefs unanimously demand wine in connection with meals. Frenchmen, who usually are not big eaters, like to have occasional big banquets, with a fine assortment of courses. They never could enjoy, without any harm to their stomachs, these elaborate dinners, without wine. This beverage has for its effect to offset the heavy feeling caused by indulging in much eating.

Everywhere men want something besides water to drink at their meals. Wine is the drink which nature offers most liberally to man in countries best suited for the intellectual and physical development of the human race. One has only to notice the abundance of wild grape-vines that grow almost everywhere in most parts of France and in the United States. Everybody knows that all disease germs thrive wonderfully well in milk. Nature did not make milk for adults. Grown-up animals

do not drink milk. In order to drink milk men have to rob young animals of what nature intended entirely and only for them. No great civilization was ever built by milk drinkers. Tea and coffee are not offered by nature to the white race living in temperate regions. They have to be imported. No race having tea or coffee as a national drink ever built any high civilization. Moreover tea and coffee taken in great quantities are harmful. They may cause various kinds of nervous diseases.

Nature does not try to mislead men. If she gives men a craving for wine, if she offers grapes to them plentifully, and gives them great facilities to make wine, it is because that beverage is excellent for the human race. In matters of eating and drinking one man here and there or a few men may be abnormal, and crave for what is harmful to them, but one generation after the other cannot be abnormal. If they were, they could not survive.

Especially in warm climates, if grapes in a large quantity be brought from one place to another, the crushing due to transportation is sufficient to cause fermentation within a few hours after they have been transported. Even in vineyards when grapes are becoming over-ripe, often a small progress of fermentation begins to take place in them. It is an effort of nature for self-preservation. There is no other fruit that ferments as readily, and without the intervention of man. Cider demands an elaborate effort on the part of those who want to manufacture it.

When wine and alcoholic liquors are used in connection with meals the effects of alcohol are delayed, thus quantities of liquor, which otherwise would cause drunkenness can be absorbed without any ill effects. Moreover, the presence in the stomach of a certain quantity of alcohol, which is not quickly absorbed, has the effect of killing many dangerous germs, which may be in the food, before these infectious microbes invade the organism. It is noteworthy that strong spices such as ginger, pepper,

vanilla and red pepper are used very extensively in warm climates. These spices preserve food. With plenty of salt and spices meat keeps for a long time, while without them and without artificial cooling it spoils within less than twelve hours in very hot weather. In tropical climates nature offers those spices abundantly to men. They need them and use them. Wine is healthier and superior to such spices. Nature offers it very liberally to mankind in almost all temperate zones. Everybody knows that when the weather is cold one has more appetite and an easy digestion. On the other hand in hot days often appetite is lacking, and stomach troubles are common. There is always a danger of slow digestion with a consequent putrefaction of food in the stomach in tropical summers. That is why southern races use large amounts of spices; that is why nature offers wine to people living in temperate zones, where summers are hot. That explains in some manner the craving of men for good wine.

Onion and garlic, to some extent, keep food from spoiling. In Southern climates they are used very extensively. In fact the warmer the climate, and therefore the greater the danger for corruption of articles of diet, the more spices, the more onions and garlic are consumed. It is the warning of nature. Wine has more germ disease killing power than either spices, or onion and garlic. Instinct urges men to drink wine because wine kills disease microbes. Instinct has many ways to help mankind. Tea and coffee appeal to many men as an occasional beverage, on account of their flavor and also because the water has been boiled. With beer, the water has been boiled also, and through fermentation the proper amount of air entered the water. In cider, through fermentation, fruit acids, and alcohol, disease germs were killed. However, among all beverages wine is the king of all killers of injurious microbes.

Since the most ancient times bread and wine have been considered the two most important articles of diet. In the Old and the New Testaments one may find several passages in proof of this.

« Come and eat of my bread, and drink the wine that I have mingled. » (*Proverbs IX*, 5). « So shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presser shall burst out with new wine. » (*Proverbs III*, 10).

« And Jesse took an ass laden with bread, and a bottle of wine and a kid, and sent them by David, his son, unto Saul. » (*First Samuel XVI*, 20.)

« The fountain of Jacob shall be upon a land like our own land, a land of corn and wine... (*Deuteronomy*, XXXIII, 28) « Until I come and take you away to a land of bread and vineyards. » (*Isaiah XXXVI*, 17).

The first miracle of Jesus Christ was to change water into wine : (*St. John*, Chapter III).

1. « And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee ; and the mother of Jesus was there :

2. And both Jesus was called, and his disciples to the marriage.

3. And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus said unto him, They have no wine...

6. And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins a-piece.

7. Jesus saith unto them. Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.

8. And he saith unto them, Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it.

9. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was : (But the servants which drew the water knew) ; the governor of the feast called the bridegroom,

10. And saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine ; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse : but thou hast kept the good wine until now.

11. This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested his glory ; and his disciples believed in him. »

It is evident that the wine in question was not mere grape juice. The fact that the wine was intoxicating is proved beyond discussion by the text itself of St. John. The reason why men could not distinguish bad wine from good wine, after having well drunk, was evidently because

after drinking heavily, their sense of perception had been diminished. It could not be so unless the wine were intoxicating. Who ever heard that people were inclined to drink too much grape juice? After drinking a reasonable amount of that beverage nobody feels like drinking any more; even for those who care for it at their meals it becomes sickening as soon as two or three glasses have been consumed. Add to this, that at the time when Christ lived, grape juice such as we have it now was absolutely unknown.

In the most important ceremonies of the Jewish Church and of the Catholic Church wine and bread are used. The wine in question is always fermented wine. At the last supper Christ blessed bread and wine. That wine was certainly not grape juice as we understand this word in the United States at present. It was the wine people used in His day, the wine He used to drink Himself. They called Him « a man gluttonous, and wine-bibber » (*Matthew*, XI, 19). It is evident that grape-juice cannot be associated with gluttony. The wine of which St. Paul speaks is wine that contains alcohol: « And be not drunk with wine, wherein in excess, but be filled with the Spirit. » (*Ephesians*, V, 18.) Saint Thomas says clearly that the juice of crushed grapes which have not been allowed to ferment would not be the proper wine for the sacrifice of Mass, as the Catholics understand it.

The Calvinist Church, which in France comes next to the Catholic Church in the number of communicants, also uses fermented wine at its Communion ceremonies.

While in all civilized countries wine has been at all times and is yet considered an excellent beverage in connection with meals, even in lands where Prohibition is in force, no hotels and restaurants are offering grape juice as a regular drink at meals. One sees customers using coffee, milk, tea, and even lemonade at meals, but in most restaurants, and hotels grape juice is not even kept

on hand for people who are eating. There is practically no demand at all for grape juice with meals. In big banquets grape juice is also conspicuously absent.

From the oldest times in antiquity bread and wine have represented the most important articles of diet. Years of abundance were years when corn and wine were plentiful. There is an old French proverb which says :

« Where there are bread and wine, the king may come, and have dinner. »

Henry the Fourth, king of France, Joffre, who won the first battle of the Marne, Foch, Dieudonné Costes, and most great Frenchmen were born in wine sections of France. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica, where everybody drinks wine.

Some people want to claim that grape juice and not wine is offered by nature. Such an assertion does not agree with facts. If the juice of grapes after crushing is let alone, it ferments quickly and in a few days turns into wine. This is the work of nature. On the other hand, in order to make grape juice, the liquid coming from crushed grapes has to be heated to a temperature ranging from 176 to 190 F for sterilizing, and afterwards kept from coming into contact with the air. After several months of storing, the juice has to be pasteurized. It takes a special equipment to manufacture grape juice in large quantities. In order to make grape juice, man has to cheat nature. Our ancestors were not prepared to heat the juice of the grapes in sufficient quantities and fast enough to prevent their fermentation. They did not know anything about sterilization and pasteurization of foods and drinks.

While there are no expenses and no effort attached to let the juice of the grape ferment, and make wine, it is very costly to manufacture grape juice on a large scale. In Biblical days the Jews consumed much wine. They

were not prepared to heat the juices of grapes, even if they had cared to do so. They had no coal, and many of them lived in sections where there was a great scarcity of wood. Thus they had no fuel to spare. Even at the present time, wine growers in the countries where wine is used extensively would have to spend immense sums of money to acquire the necessary equipment to transform their grape crop into grape juice instead of wine. Once in possession of the proper outfit, they would have to buy the fuel for heating purposes. Even then, in many instances, it would be next to impossible for most of them to heat all their grape crop to the proper temperature fast enough to prevent fermentation of at least a considerable part of the juices, unless they had immense boilers in constant operation, which would be impossible, since the cost would be prohibitive. Admitting that they could manufacture grape juice with all their grapes, they would encounter the greatest difficulty in storing it. The least entrance of air would cause fermentation. Moreover, where would be all the buyers for all that grape juice? The market for that beverage is very limited. The manufacturing and keeping of grape juice are complicated and expensive. Grape juice is the product of science, while wine is the product of nature. Indeed, if the juices of grapes be let alone, they turn into alcoholized wine through fermentation, without any kind of human interference. On the other hand, in order to keep the natural juices of the grapes from fermenting, science and fire have to be called upon. After all that, if unfermented grape juices come in contact with air, even after having been heated and sterilized, they begin to ferment, whenever the temperature is warm. Indeed, after sterilization and pasteurization, « under usual factory conditions it is impossible to produce juices which are wholly free from alcohol. » (*Bulletin* No. 656 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, p. 18, May 1918).

CHAPTER III

WINE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

Medical science militates in favor of wine, when drunk in moderate quantities. Pasteur, who has probably done more for humanity than any other modern man, says :

« Wine may be considered the healthiest and most hygienic of beverages. » (*Study on Wine*, 1st. ed. 1866) Pasteur's words were not prompted by any desire to deceive men. He knew what was poisonous to human beings, and he would have been the last man to encourage the drinking of wine, if wine were a poison. Doctor René Pierret, Professor of Hygiene at the School of Medicine at the University of Lille, says : « The wine of France brings with it gaiety, strength, youth, and health. It is like sun put into bottles. » It is believed that violet rays are stored up in wine, and have a beneficial influence on those who use it.

The Americans, Atwater and Benedict, and the French Professors Roos and Mélon have proved beyond doubt that wine is a food. It could not be otherwise. No one can deny that there is some food value in grapes ; wine contains all the nutritive elements of whatever parts of grapes people eat, and besides all the extracts of skins and seeds of the grapes, which are not fit for table use. In this manner wine contains more nutritive elements than the part of the fruit of the vine which is used as a food. Nothing has been destroyed by the change of the grape into wine, and something has been added.

Wine contains fruit juices, sugar, iron, protein, vitamins and other ingredients. The question of vitamins is a very important one. While in grape juice most if not all vitamins are destroyed through the heating, sterilizing and pasteurizing processes, in wine vitamins are active and ready to help man and kill germ diseases which may menace him. Indeed wine helps nature against disease. After having conquered putrefaction through the process of fermentation wine is ready and eager to destroy deleterious germs.

« It is a well known fact. » says Doctor Péton, « that alcoholism, scrofula, and tuberculosis are more rare in wine growing countries than in other lands. »

Dr. William J. Mayo, one of the most prominent physicians in the world, asserts: « In France and Italy the drinking of billions of gallons of wine saved the people from extinction. » The two most famous physicians in antiquity, Hippocrates and Galen, prescribed wine as a tonic and as a preventive against diseases. These learned men were practitioners of great experience, and based their theories and teaching on observations and facts. It is evident that they did not try to mislead their patients and prescribe a beverage which would have poisoned them instead of curing them. Moreover it would not have taken very long for people to find out that wine was detrimental to health instead of being good for it.

✓ « The daily use of wine, » asserted Dr. Péton, at the Congress of Angers for the Advancement of Sciences « must be recommended to those who suffer from: 1 — anemia, 2 — scrofula, 3. — weakness, 4. — malarial fever, 5. — diabetes, 6. — tuberculosis. 7. — over-work, 8. — some kinds of dyspepsia, 9. — certain cases of neurasthenia, 10, — and cachexia. »

Dr. Goizet of the University of Paris states :

✓ « Wine is for people in good health a means to keep in excellent health, and for sick people a means to regain health. »

Lord Dawson of Penn, personal physician of the King of England, believes that « good wine and beer taken moderately, are good for most adults. »

It is claimed that wine and even strong liquors when drunk with moderation render social life more pleasant and interesting. Wine and liquors play a considerable part in social intercourses in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, England and other highly civilized countries. At social dinners among high class people of the leading nations of the world wine and liquors are served. An exception to that may be found only in the United States, on account of « Prohibition ». Even then occasionally in social banquets pre-Prohibition wine flows. With wine to drink, table companions feel more gay, more contented, more communicative, more witty, and more friendly than they would with mere water or with some other non-alcoholic beverage. In France when visitors call, they often arrive at an hour of the day when it is out of the question to eat a meal. In fact, it would be impolite to pay visits at meal hours. One cannot take food at any time, but one can almost at any time drink a small glass of white wine, or a still smaller glass of some fine *liqueur*. That gives an opportunity to show good will, friendship and hospitality, since everywhere, at all times, and in all races, drinking or eating together have been signs of friendly feelings. When Jesus was on the eve of being separated from his disciples he arranged for a last supper with them, and wine played a very important part in that supper. It must be remembered that in antiquity, and even in the Middle Ages, diners sitting at the same table, often used the same cup. Wine being a microbe killer protected to a great extent guests from contracting contagious diseases.

CHAPTER IV

WINE A PRESENT OF NATURE TO MAN — WINE AND RELIGION

« Come, come! Good wine is a good familiar creature, if it is well used. » (Shakespeare, *Othello*, Act. 2.3.)

For the preservation of the individual and for that of the species, Nature provides all necessary commodities with a certain excess. Eating is indispensable to men to grow and preserve life. Nature supplies appetite, and makes eating a pleasure. In case appetite would be sluggish Nature offers all kinds of condiments, and a large variety of spices. In hot climates where appetite is apt to be less active spices grow luxuriantly and man has only to take advantage of them to feel his appetite revived. After all, grains of wheat and corn, uncooked peas and beans, roots, herbs and fruit would suffice to keep men alive and even to make them grow and develop. However civilized man wants cooked meat and vegetables, and all kinds of fine dishes. But drinking is almost as important as eating. Man cannot live without drinking any more than he can live without eating. If for eating so much variety is to be found, why should not Nature provide for variety in beverages? Mere water has no special taste. Milk does not really quench one's thirst. It cannot be claimed that milk has a specially pleasant taste. Its flavor cannot be compared to that of some tempting dishes, which excellent cooks know how to prepare. Moreover milk is not readily offered by Nature to adults. It is offered only to very small children and

very young animals not strong enough to eat other food. On the other hand, in all the climates which are most favorable to the development of the white race Nature offers to man grapes, which grow luxuriantly and turn into wine with almost no interference on the part of man, who has only to crush them. Nature does the rest. Cider is another beverage offered by Nature, but it is not as good as wine, and it requires more handling. Water is indeed the most natural drink to quench thirst ; however it is very often contaminated and carries germs of diseases. It may be boiled, but it is not always easy to do that. Moreover as soon as the water has ceased to be boiling it becomes again an excellent germ carrier and disease carrying microbes floating in the air or coming in contact with it may contaminate it. Add to this that boiling destroys all good microbes as well as bad ones and all vitamins. On the contrary wine kills all microbes which may injure man's health, and respects all those which are beneficial to man, and all vitamins. Beer is by far more artificially produced than wine, and cannot be compared to it as a microbe killer.

Evidently wine has a great influence on health. In sections of France where grapes grow in abundance, and wine is used liberally, appendicitis is almost unknown, goitre, which prevails in certain sections of the United States, is practically unknown, and cases of tuberculosis are exceedingly rare. It is a noticeable fact that cancer is (1) much more prevalent in countries where wine is not used constantly than in wine growing sections. Evidently it is not without some purpose that Nature so plentifully offers grapes to man. Grape vines grow wild in parts of the world which are the most suitable to the physical and mental development of the human race,

(1) There were 3710 deaths from cancer in the United States in 1910 against 7033 in 1926.

and bear most abundantly in the lands which have been the cradles of the highest civilizations.

As has been seen in previous pages the Bible endorses the drinking of wine. No direct endorsement of cider or beer or liquors can be found in Holy Writ. However, as most French liquors are manufactured from grapes or by-products of wine they fall indirectly at least under Biblical acceptance. It is evident that the mere fact that a beverage contains a certain percentage of alcohol does not render it morally bad, since wine which contains a certain proportion of alcohol is recommended in the Old and New Testaments.

The Catholic Church, which has stood the test of centuries, and has the largest membership of all Christian denominations has always been in favor of wine. In many instances from 1184 to 1820 that Church condemned as heretics anti-alcoholic propagandists who in order to put an end to drunkenness advocated the pulling off of grapevines, and the abstention from wine. It can even be said rightfully that the Catholic Church has given its official approval to spirituous liquors. Indeed four of the most famous and best liquors in the world, the *Chartreuse*, the *Benedictine*, the *Eau des Carmes*, and the *Trappistine*, were invented and manufactured by four religious orders; the Chartreux, the Benedictines, the Carmelites, and the Trappists. The monks of these orders are well known for their extraordinary longevity. Every day each member uses wine, and drinks occasionally some of the excellent liquor made in the monastery.

CHAPTER V

ANTIQUITY OF WINE DRINKING

The Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks, the Persians and the Romans drank wine.

Wine was known to the inhabitants of Gaul a long time before the Roman conquest. The Phocaeans introduced improved grape vines and wine into the South of Gauls, six centuries before Christ, when they settled Marseilles. In the days of Caesar beautiful vineyards flourished in the hills near the banks of the Var and the Rhone. The Romans preferred the wine of that region to wines from Greece and from the Orient. The wine industry in the South of Gaul was highly developed, and was the object of an extensive commerce.

The Roman Legions planted vineyards in Burgundy, in Champagne, and around Lyons. A short time afterwards they planted vineyards around Bordeaux. The wine called after that city soon became famous. The poet Ausonius sang its excellency. On account of deforestation in the East and of the climate becoming constantly drier, the cultivation of vineyards was transferred to a great extent from the East into the Occident. The Barbarian invasions checked for a while the wine industry, as the inhabitants of Gaul had to raise cereals to feed themselves and the invaders. However, the vineyards were not abandoned. Rome triumphed for a while over the invading Barbarians. As cereals were needed by the Romans they enacted laws to restrict the planting of new vineyards and the use of wine in Gaul. At Marseilles,

persons over thirty years old only, were entitled to drink wine. This was very lenient compared to a law of ancient Rome condemning to death any woman found guilty of drunkenness.

While in the first centuries of the Christian era wine was used mostly in the South of France, it soon became the national beverage of the French. The knights of the Middle Ages, all fearless in battle, were great lovers of fine eating, and heavy drinkers of wine. In the celebrations where the Trouveres and the Troubadours sang their poems, cups of wine were passed around. Kings, popes, princes and noblemen exchanged their vintages.

The Crusaders brought from the East new kinds of grape vines overlooked by the Romans, and neglected by the disciples of Mohammed. In the beginning of the XVIth century there were fine vineyards in almost all parts of France. The monks contributed greatly to the development of the wine industry, and to the improvement of the vineyards. Wine was considered a necessity for sick and old people, and the ownership of a vineyard saved hospital managers the expense of buying their wine provision. In the XVIIth century, which was the golden age of French literature and the greatest century in the history of France, that country exported large quantities of wine to England, Germany, Holland, and to all the Northern countries. Her great consumption of wine did not keep France from being at that time the leading nation in the world. During the eighteenth century the French wine export reached still larger proportions. Towards the middle of that century, many adulterations of wine began to take place, and soon caused a reaction against the use of wine. This reaction affected mostly the sections of France where wine was not manufactured. With the ceasing of adulterations, wine soon regained its popularity. After the French Revolution, wine became more widely used than ever

before. In 1788 vineyards in France covered an area of 1,546,616 hectares (an hectare is equal to 2.47 acres), in 1839 they covered over 2,000,000 hectares. Around 1879, a terrible pest, the phylloxera, came near destroying the wine industry in France. With tremendous efforts, the pest was conquered. At present the yearly French wine crop is not far from reaching the high figures it attained before the phylloxera destroyed more than two thirds of the vineyards of France.

Like Prohibition the Phylloxera was an American product.

During the Middle Ages vineyards could be found in sections of France where there are none at present. Up to the fourteenth century there were many vineyards in Normandy, in Brittany and even in Flanders. There were even some excellent vintages in Normandy, such for instance as the wine manufactured from vineyards near Mortain. In 1227, these vineyards were worth 2,300 francs an hectare, which was a very high price for that amount of land, in those days. During the reign of St. Louis, vineyards near Paris sold at 900 francs an acre. When the Normans conquered England they were wine drinkers, and a great portion of the wine they consumed was from grapes grown in their own province. However, wine could not be made as successfully in the North-West and North of France as in other sections of that country. The uncertainty of the seasons, and the poor yield of the crop rendered the cultivation of grapes very expensive. The Romans found cider in Normandy, but it was only in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries that apple trees of a better quality than the native stock were imported. They came, it is believed, from the Basque sections of France, and were planted in large quantities. Then the Normans began to manufacture cider extensively. As apples grew there with

much more facility than grapes, and as the apple crop proved to be almost every year an abundant crop, apple trees took quickly the place of grape vines in Normandy and Brittany. After the Middle Ages the consumption of cider increased greatly in these two provinces, and that of beer in the North of France.

CHAPTER VI

FRANCE, AN IDEAL FIELD TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

No better field than France could be found to study the effects of wine and liquors on men. Indeed, we have there a nation of people who have been drinking alcoholic beverages for at least eighteen centuries. Moreover the Romans, who conquered Gaul, were also wine drinkers. Many of the Franks, who came after the Romans, were drunkards. In sum, the French drank very much wine before the Middle Ages, drank plenty of wine during the Middle Ages; drank wine heavily, and cider and beer before and after the French Revolution, and are still drinking great quantities of wine, cider, beer and alcoholic beverages. They have been leading the world in the consumption of wine for many centuries. They are also leading the world in the variety, quality, finesse, fragranciness, purity and excellency of wines and liquors. Italy produces excellent vintages, still after the schism of Avignon, in the XIVth Century, the Cardinals, according to Petrarch, hated to leave France « because there was no *Beaune* wine in Italy ». When Gregory XI made Rome again the seat of the Papal Court, the Cardinals as well as the Holy Father himself had Burgundy wine shipped to them at the *Eternal City* in order to have a wine « more generous and more agreeable than the heavy and coarse wine of Roman vineyards. »

Old cognac, *Chartreuse*, and *Benedictine* hold the supremacy for flavor, aroma, and good taste among the liquors

of the World. Drinking in France is not an occasional affair, it is a daily affair. Frenchmen as a rule drink wine at their meals. In a few sections of France cider and beer take the place of wine, at least among the poorer classes, although wine is used on all important occasions and at elaborate dinners. There may be a few total abstainers in that country, but they are so few that one can live in France many years without meeting a single Frenchman who does not drink his wine at meals and who does not use other intoxicating liquors. Drinking in that country has passed the primitive stage long ago. It has become an art. For the French, drinking is next to eating and legitimate love, the spice of life.

It may be objected that what applies to Frenchmen may not apply to other races, and that conclusions drawn from a study of drinking in France may carry evidence as long as the French are concerned but not when it is a question of peoples of other nations. To this objection one may answer that unity of the French race does not exist. There is probably no country on earth where an ethnologist may find a greater variety of white races having preserved their old characteristics, traits, and traditions than France. There one finds Franks, Normans, Britons, Gascons, Flemish, Burgundians, Gauls, Goths, Vizigoths, descendants from the Romans, Basques and other races, still quite distinct from each other. The French are very individualistic, and although united as a nation, especially in time of war, they are far from resembling each other and from all acting alike. They even have a great tendency to disagree, as can be easily seen in the relations existing between their statesmen. Take for instance Clemenceau, Poincaré, and Briand. Moreover Frenchmen do not like to leave their homes. In many sections of France most inhabitants are descendants from ancestors who lived in the same province, the same district, the same town, the same village, the

same farm or even the same house, over a thousand years ago.

Moreover at present, there are in France about 3,000,000 foreigners. On January 1, 1925, the foreign population in that country amounted to 2,845,214. To this number must be added about one million tourists, about 200,000 foreigners who came only for the harvest season, and French colonials among whom there were over 120,000 from North Africa alone. Some of these foreigners, such for instance as 49,414 North Americans came from « Prohibition » countries. Thus France offers a splendid field to study the effects of drinking and especially the effects of wine not only on Frenchmen but also on other races. No better laboratory could be found anywhere to do research work in the liquor problem. That study is rendered easier by the unrestricted liberty all persons have in that country to drink anything they want, and all they want, at any time, and almost at any place, as long as they do not interfere with other people's rights and do not disturb the peace.

CHAPTER VII

EFFECTS OF DRINKING IN FRANCE

All the advocates of Prohibition are unanimous in stating that alcohol under any form is a poison which saps vitality, causes drunkenness, degeneracy and disgrace, and brings with it the most terrible diseases and finally an untimely death. According to « Prohibitionists », alcohol is not only a deadly poison for the body but also a poison for the mind, and a terrible poison for the soul. For them insanity, immorality, crimes and lawlessness are the natural offspring of this fiery demon. That poison, they claim, attacks not only the individual but also the race, ruins industry and business, and carries in its trail unemployment, poverty and bankruptcy.

When a man is in a fine condition and excellent health, he has a great power of resistance to fatigue and disease carrying germs. On the other hand when a patient has been very severely wounded, and is in a starved, anaemic, and debilitated condition, his power of resistance is exceedingly low. With very good care and excellent treatment, he may overcome infectious germs and disease, but if his financial resources do not permit him to have the proper attention and the remedies needed, in almost every case he is doomed. What in this case is true for one individual under certain conditions applies to a great number of individuals under the same conditions, to several families, and to the branches of these families, and even to a whole nation. After the Great War France found herself in a condition exactly similar to a patient

who has been almost bled to death, has undergone several terrible operations and is without any means to obtain proper treatment. France's power of resistance was at its lowest ebb. Many of her citizens had been living for several years on starving rations. The War had exhausted her energy, eaten up her substance, crippled or killed her best men, ruined her agriculture, her commerce and her industries, and left her wounded, bleeding and weak, and in a financial condition nearing bankruptcy. France was then a nation of old men, and crippled men, of women and children, with millions of widows and orphans, and mutilated veterans to support.

A rapid glance over the difficulties France had to contend with in order to reach even the most humble stage of prosperity after the World's War will suffice to show the courage, the energy, the industry, the moral fortitude, the intelligence and even the genius the French had to display in order to win back their place among the leading nations of the world.

At the end of 1918, France, which at the beginning of the hostilities had a population of 39,601,509 inhabitants (census of 1911), had been bereaved of one million, three hundred and sixty-four thousand of her strongest young men. Four million two hundred and sixty-six thousand of her soldiers had been wounded. Five hundred and thirty seven thousand Frenchmen had been made prisoners or were missing. The total casualties amounted to six million one hundred and sixty thousand and eight hundred. The prisoners of war returned in an emaciated and starved condition, and were unable to work. The armless, legless, or soldiers having but one leg or one arm numbered 404,606. There are still 740,000 war veterans in France so seriously mutilated that they are incapable of supporting themselves and are on the pension list. A great number of France's civilian population numbering 4,690,000 in the ten *departments* invaded and

occupied by the Germans had died from starvation, or had been killed by the enemy, or had contracted diseases from ill-treatment and exposure. Ten of France's most industrial and richest *departments* had been occupied by the Germans during several years. The invaders systematically destroyed all the factories, the railroads, the public works, the bridges, and the homes which they did not need for themselves. Before leaving the occupied area the Germans destroyed everything they could. During their long stay they took away or killed all the stock, they stole or destroyed the farm implements, they ruined the mines, poisoned or filled the wells, cut down the fruit trees and other trees, and made a desert out of one of the richest, most prosperous and most beautiful industrial regions in the world. Even the soil in these ten *Departments* was rendered useless by a merciless foe. Dynamite was used to ruin some fields. Moreover unexploded shells, mines, trenches, shell holes and even poisonous gases in some places made cultivation almost impossible.

All the best horses of France had been either killed or crippled in battle. The cattle had been slaughtered to feed the army. 669,000 farmers had given their lives for their country. Many others had been hopelessly mutilated. Farmlands had been almost entirely abandoned for five years. France had no factories to produce what she needed and much less to manufacture export goods. After almost five years without producing anything to export or even anything to sell in large quantities on home markets she had no capital to build new manufacturing plants. Her foreign trade was lost. She had to buy from foreign countries at exorbitant prices food, clothing, farm implements, and all kinds of material for her citizens. German submarines and sea mines destroyed a large proportion of her navy and of her merchant marine. Even with the addition of Alsace-Lorraine her population was smaller than before the World War.

French money soon fell into such a period of depreciation that France was on the brink of bankruptcy. In order to avoid it her citizens had to sacrifice four fifths of their holdings in French currency, banknotes, bonds, stock, securities, and all kinds of shares. The franc worth about 19.3 cents before the War was stabilized at a little less than 4 cents. Moreover the French lost an immense amount of money through the repudiation by the Bolsheviks of the Russian debt to France. The Manchurian railroad and a great portion of the Russian railroads were built with French capital now lost to France. Add to this that a staggering debt contracted in order to pursue the War crushed France, already bled and impoverished by the greatest and bloodiest conflagration of all times.

Under these conditions the case of France seemed to be a hopeless one. Her friends sympathized with her. Some of them mingled with their pity a certain unexpressed and unavowed, but nevertheless real hope that she would never again be a very strong nation, and would never be able to compete with them as a commercial power in the markets of the world.

As already seen France is a nation of wine drinkers. Her citizens have been drinking wine, and other intoxicating beverages for centuries. Frenchmen drank liberally over a thousand years before the War, they drank freely during the War, they celebrated victory with millions of cups of wine and champagne, they kept on drinking after the War, and they are still drinking copiously. The advocates of Prohibition uphold that alcohol under any form causes mental and physical degeneracy in the individual as well as the race. The case of the French is aggravated by the fact that they are constant moderate drinkers, and according to « Prohibition » supporters, « constant moderate use (of liquor) is more dangerous than occasional immoderation. » (Gordon, *The Anti-Alcoholic Movement*, New York, 1913, p. 245).

If the customary use of wine and liquors necessarily causes degeneracy, diseases, insanity, inefficiency, immorality, accidents, crimes and pauperism, as claimed by many alleged reformers, all these dreadful consequences should be found in the highest degree in France. A country composed of a population of degenerates, paupers, drunkards, madmen and criminals cannot recover once bled to death, impoverished and even ruined by a long and terrible war, and cannot compete in the industrial field with nations composed of healthy and strong citizens, rich, prosperous, strong, moral, sober, and energetic. But in spite of all her losses in men and industry and commerce, in spite of all her handicaps, France has competed successfully in the field of industry, and in other fields, against strong nations, enriched instead of having been impoverished by the War, highly efficient and very well equipped industrially. Therefore France cannot be and is not a nation of degenerates, paupers, drunkards, and criminals. Therefore the daily use of wine, and the occasional use of liquors do not necessarily cause degeneracy, crimes, insanity, and pauperism.

The following pages will show whether or not drinking in France shows in any special manner the dreadful and deadly effects attributed to « *demon* Alcohol. » Is that demon very powerful, or has he lost his efficiency, has he been dehorned, has he lost his power, and has he been deprived of his claws ?

CHAPTER VIII

DRINKING AND DRUNKENNESS

I

A distinction must be made between the use of intoxicating beverages and the abuse of them. The lack of making this necessary distinction has been the cause of millions of pages of absurd and false statements written about drinking. It is responsible also for millions of illogical phrases and speeches made about the alleged evils of liquor. People who claimed that they never touched or tasted intoxicating liquors, and never associated with persons who indulged in spirituous beverage have been perorating and are still perorating and trying to tell a gullible public what liquor is, what liquor does, and blaming liquor for most of the evils that befall the human race. Many men and women write articles or even books, or make long speeches on the abuse of liquor without thinking for an instant that the use antedates the abuse, and that the fact that the abuse is wrong and immoral does not prove in the least that the use is also wrong and immoral. On the contrary, the proper use of the things which God made or which nature offers to man is perfectly right and commendable. On the other hand the abuse of the most useful and even most sacred things is horrible. Moreover, the more commendable is the use, the more criminal is the abuse. A few examples may be cited: Liberty is admirable, but the abuse of it is abominable. Eating is indispensable to man's life,

but overeating causes diseases, such as pyrosis, dyspepsia, corpulence, flatulences, acute indigestion and even death. Shall we condemn eating? Love is one of the noblest things in the world, it is necessary to the propagation of the human race. The abuse of love and of the sexual instinct causes the most disgusting and loathsome diseases, some of which become hereditary, degeneracy, rape, incest, adultery, murder and the most revolting crimes. The abuse of love misleads even well bred and highly educated men, such as, for instance, Dr. Snook, a Professor at the State University of Ohio, who murdered a co-ed, whom he loved unrightfully, and paid the death penalty for his atrocious crime. Alleged Demon Alcohol is an insignificant dwarf by the side of Demon Luxury. Luxury is the abuse of the sexual instinct, which instinct is one of the noblest things in the world, and without which mankind could not exist.

The first and most natural effect of the abuse of whisky and intoxicating liquors is drunkenness. It must be kept in mind that all those who drink alcoholic beverages are not drunkards. Only those who drink to excess, and not even all of them, become guilty of drunkenness.

With all the facilities offered in the French Republic to buy wine and liquors, with millions of well stocked cellars almost in every home, with 470,649 bars, one to every 53 adults, with wine to be had by the bottle in every important grocery store almost in all parts of France, it seems that drunkenness should be prevalent in that country. Such is not the case. One may go from one end of France to the other, and live in France year after year without ever noticing any Frenchman making an abuse of liquor. One may go from one city to another, and in each city visited go from one bar to the other without being able to see any drunken Frenchman. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dewey, prominent Americans, have been living in Paris for the last twenty-eight years.

They stated to the writer that during that time they never saw a Frenchman drunk. Dr. W. L. Schwartz, Professor at Stanford University, and his wife lived several months in Paris in 1929 and had lived there for some time previously. They asserted that they had never seen a Frenchman drunk. Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, President of Willamette University, Oregon, and a sincere advocate of Prohibition spent nine months in France during the World War, in constant touch with French soldiers. Only once he saw a Frenchman, who, perhaps, had been drinking a little too much although he was not really drunk. The American soldiers who were in France during the last War are unanimous in saying that cases of excessive drinking among French soldiers and French people in general are exceedingly rare. This does not mean that there are not a few cases of drunkenness in France. First of all there are around 3,000,000 foreigners in that country, and most cases of intoxication are among them. Moreover, in the same manner as there are cases of indigestion caused by improper food, bad food, a weak and diseased stomach, and eating to excess, there are also cases of intoxication caused by adulterated or badly prepared liquor, lack of the appropriate selection of liquors, a weak or diseased stomach, and drinking to excess. Under normal conditions men and even animals deprived of intelligence do not eat to excess. In the same manner, under normal conditions, men do not drink to excess. Intelligent men, who have at their disposal the beverages they need, and who are in excellent health, very seldom become drunk. In most cases drunkenness is due to some pathological cause and whenever crime is not connected with it, falls mostly under the domain of medicine.

Man's body needs a certain amount of alcohol. This alcohol is normally generated by the stomach in healthy and strong people. In some persons the system cannot

at times produce the amount of alcohol required. Then they may feel a natural craving for liquor. As the system was deprived for some time of the spirits it needed, there is a tendency to excess drinking. Races who are exceedingly active physically and mentally need more alcohol than races which are less active. They consume more energy, and often the stomach of some individuals in those races is unable to supply the excess of energy required. This explains why some great poets drank to excess occasionally. Creative power calls for a much greater amount of intellectual energy than is needed in ordinary walks of life. In some cases this surplus power cannot be supplied by the stomach, then the creator may have recourse to artificial stimulants. Some poets used liquor, some writers used opium, while others used coffee or something else. Needless to say, a considerable number of great writers and inventors were in excellent health, and did not need any artificial stimulants. On the other hand, many world geniuses drank to excess occasionally. This must not be construed as an excuse for drunkenness, but as an explanation for cases of drunkenness among some great poets and other great men. Let us take for instance the case of a poet, who is poor, in bad health and badly fed ; where can he obtain the immense amount of bodily energy needed for the creation of an original poem ? His mind has indeed the mental power, but that mental power needs also a certain physical power. In some cases alcohol may act as a quick and effective source of power, on condition, of course, that alcohol is used moderately. This does not excuse drunkenness. It is evident that a poet does not need to get drunk to develop the energy which his state of mind seems to require, but if his body is weak, which in such instances is sometimes the case, he may become a little intoxicated even before he knows it. Moreover he may appear intoxicated when he is not intoxicated at all. To ordinary people a man

whose mind is lost in great ideas, a great poem, a great work of art, or the composition of a great piece of music, may appear irrational. Many times poets have been accused of being drunk, when they were not drunk at all, even if they had indulged in a few drinks. In fact, men whose minds are inspired with great ideas, are so absorbed with those ideas that they sometimes appear absent minded as if they were drunk. In all creative power be it mental or physical there is for a while in man a state which resembles complete drunkenness. If one runs over the list of the greatest English, American and German poets, one will find out that most of them, not to say all of them, used intoxicating beverages. Among French, Spanish, Italian, Roman and Greek poets of great fame not even one can be found who was a total abstainer. It is well known that creative power when put into action demands a great display of mental and cerebral energy. After the creation of a masterpiece the author feels much tired and depressed. Alcohol is one of the best and most wholesome remedies for removing from the human system the poison generated by fatigue. Alcohol in moderate quantities increases the power of resistance. Speaking of fatigue-resistance, Professor Donald A. Laird of Colgate University, and Charles G. Muller say :

« We do know... that small doses of alcohol have a favorable influence. Experiments show that a man who worked three minutes without alcohol still had one-sixth of the lactic acid of fatigue in his system after three minutes of rest, whereas when he took a small amount of alcohol, he recuperated completely in the same time. » (*Lit. Dig.*, 5,24'30).

The first thing the famous French flier Maurice Belonte asked for, on reaching New York after his non-stop flight from Paris, in company with Dieudonné Costes (Sept. 1-2, 1930), was whisky and toast.

Those who do not accomplish any physical or mental

work causing great fatigue do not need any alcohol. This explains clearly why a certain class of women and men engaged in no occupation at all or occupations in which hard work and great mental effort and especially creative effort are not necessary, and generally people, who have very little or no creative ability, do not feel any desire for alcohol under any form, and conclude that because they do not care for intoxicating liquors, these liquors are not only useless but immoral. These people claim that liquors are useless because they do not feel any necessity for them, and because some persons may drink to excess and may commit sinful acts when under the influence of liquor. Some people claim that if wine and intoxicating liquors could be entirely out of men's reach, men would feel no desire and would have no craving for them. The advocates of total abstinence overlook the fact that civilized men have always and will always find some way to manufacture liquor. Moreover they forget that privation from something one wishes does not kill the desire, but rather inflames it. On the other hand as Edouard Laboulaye said at the French National Assembly : « Possession kills passion. »

It would seem that the great number of drinking establishments in France would be an invitation to drunkenness ; however, such is not the case. Very often people do not care inordinately for what they can obtain very easily. According to the official report of *Licensing Statistics* for England and Wales in 1903, cases of drunkenness were less numerous in towns and districts where saloons were plentiful than in towns and sections where they were few in numbers. For instance in cities or districts where the saloons were fewer than 20 for 10,000 inhabitants the yearly arrests for intoxication were 71.03 for 10,000 population, while with more than 60 drink shops for 10,000 inhabitants, arrests for drunkenness reached only 35.27 for 10,000 population. (See Yves-

Guyot, *La Question de l'Alcool*, p. 160). The famous Englishman Hume said very rightfully that Frenchmen were more sober than Englishmen because the former had wine and whisky whenever they wanted them. (Smart, William, *Economic Annals of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. II, pp. 195 & 201.)

The following figures show clearly how the number of cases of drunkenness in wet France compares with that of similar cases in the United States. Los Angeles is a typical American city and one of the most progressive cities in the World.

Year	Number of arrests for drunkenness
1930 — Los Angeles, population 1,231,730	17,564
1927 — France, population 40,743,897. .	59,743

At that rate, if Los Angeles had a population as large as France it would have boasted of a little over 579,612 arrests for intoxication in 1930.

II

IMMUNITY

It is well known that the inoculation of a mild form of a virus of a disease produces under certain conditions immunity against that disease. By taking daily for some time small doses of certain poisons one may be able to withstand after a while doses of these poisons, which otherwise would be deadly. The human system becomes accustomed to several kinds of poisons without experiencing any bad effects. In the same manner persons who make a constant and moderate use of liquor become accustomed to it, and can soon drink a considerable amount of spirits without becoming intoxicated. Most people who have liquor whenever they want it feel little inclined to drink immoderately. The limited immunity against

drunkenness which comes from an habitual and moderate use of intoxicants tallies with the discoveries of modern science.

III

HOW FRANCE DEALS WITH THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

Wise laws in France do not interfere with men's natural right to drink wine and liquors, but forestall and punish the abuse of that right.

It would be ridiculous to expect that because Frenchmen drink habitually wine and other liquors, there would be no danger at all of drunkenness. The habitual use of wine, beer, cider and other liquors helps the French to avoid drunkenness, but this does not suffice ; as some people are weak-minded, and others are evil-minded, there is always a danger of abuse of wine and liquors, just as of other good things.

When a person happens to become slightly intoxicated, generally there are no evil effects, and the intoxication disappears very quickly unless new fuel be added to the liquor already consumed. Unfortunately it often happens that when a person has indulged a little too freely in alcoholic beverages, a certain wild craving for more liquor may develop. If there are inducements to entice the drinker to absorb additional refreshments, there is a danger, especially in case he has not a strong will power, that he may trespass the bounds of temperance and become drunk, and therefore a possible menace to himself and the community.

Just like other merchants saloon keepers are anxious to sell their merchandise. As a rule dealers who have something to sell do not worry to find whether their customers buy too much or not, as long as they pay for what they buy. Unscrupulous bar-keepers may be tempt-

ed to take advantage of the craving for drink and lack of strong will power of some persons, who are already slightly under the influence of liquor, in order to induce them to consume more spirits, and spend more money. After a few drinks many people experience a certain stage of happiness and joy, and a certain impulse of generosity, which render them prone to be liberal with their money, especially when their cash is transformed into liquor. It is clear that it is of the interest of the community that barroom customers should be protected against too greedy saloon keepers. As will be seen later, this protection is afforded in France.

IV

ABSINTH BANNED IN FRANCE, LIGHT DRINKS PREFERRED

While wine is a direct product of nature, since one has only to let alone the juice of grapes, and wine will be produced, strong liquors require a complicated handling on man's part to be manufactured. It takes a large quantity of wine, to which sugar has not been added before or during the process of fermentation, to make a person drunk. In France the addition of alcohol to wine is absolutely forbidden. The maximum amount of sugar allowed is 10 kilograms (22.046 lbs.) for 3 hectoliters (79.26 gallons) of vintage. On the other hand strong liquors such as whisky, brandy and cognac contain much alcohol in a small volume, and cause easily intoxication if consumed with excess. As absinth was considered unhealthy and dangerous, its manufacture and sale were forbidden by law on March 1915. In order to protect the French public against temptations to drink to excess strong liquors, the French Government enacted a law on November 9, 1915, forbidding the opening of new liquor establishments offering for sale spirituous,

and alcoholic liquors or appetizers other than those made out of wine, or wine by-products, and containing less than 23 % alcohol.

V

ONLY RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF LAWFUL AGE CAN OPERATE BARS

The respectability and reliability of saloon keepers is of the utmost importance. Unscrupulous liquor dealers are a danger to the community. In France, minors are not allowed to operate saloons under their own name. Persons who have been convicted of crimes are barred from the right to own barrooms.

All persons who have been condemned to serve a jail sentence of one month or over for petty larceny, enticing minors to immorality, counterfeiting, drunkenness in a public place, keeping a gambling resort, public immorality, and other misdemeanors are barred from operating a barroom or an establishment in which liquors are sold and consumed on the premises.

Criminals and all persons who have been punished with a jail or prison sentence of five years or more cannot obtain a license to operate a saloon. Petty offenders may cease to be disqualified to keep a drinking establishment five years after their last offense, if during these five years they have kept a clean record, and have received no jail sentence.

All persons, who desire to open a place of business where wine and spirituous beverages are sold and consumed on the premises must obtain a license from the public authorities.

As even barkeepers, who have a good record, and a high character may become inclined, either through the desire of selling their goods, or through an ill directed

kindness, to sell intoxicating liquors to persons, who show signs of being under the influence of alcohol, the French law forbids barkeepers not only to sell or give spirituous beverages to persons who show signs of drunkenness but even to allow them to come into their saloons. Whenever a drunkard is found in a drinking establishment the owner is prosecuted. Should a drunkard or drunkards be found in front of a bar, the proprietor is liable to prosecution.

It is also unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors to minors under 18 years of age, and to persons who are inmates of any hospital for the insane or the feebleminded, no matter whether that institution is private or public.

In this manner, persons who are already under the influence of liquor cannot buy any more intoxicants, and are protected against their own weakness, and the danger of spending recklessly their money and of becoming beastly drunk. Minors, who still lack age and experience to see the dangers which they face in the abuse of liquors, are protected against immoderate drinking, and also against the wiles of some unscrupulous barkeepers, who in order to sell their goods, may encourage intemperance. The community is protected against drunkards, who if given more fuel would easily become very dangerous, against insane people, who once drunk would become a menace to the public, and against the corruption and possible crimes which would result from indiscriminate drinking by minors. Moreover the barkeepers themselves are benefited by the French law. Bars in France are open to the general public. Ladies and gentlemen and even children go there. That does not mean that whisky is served to children. In French bars there are many other beverages besides gin and whisky. The law gives an excellent opportunity to bar owners to keep out of their premises, without incurring their hatred, all undesirable customers. Thus in complying with the law

French liquor dealers serve their best interest, while serving also the best interests of all concerned.

It is evident that such law regulations as those just mentioned meet with public approval and cooperation, since personal liberty is respected, while abuse only is rightfully repressed. In France laws are enforced.

Adequate punishment meets liquor dealers who sell, give or serve intoxicating beverages to persons manifestly drunk, to minors, or to inmates of any kind of institution for the insane or for the feeble-minded. The first offense is punished by a fine of one to five francs. If within twelve months the offense be repeated, the guilty liquor dealer has to serve a maximum jail sentence of three days. Should the liquor dealer violate the above mentioned law a third time within the twelve months following the second offense, he becomes liable to a jail sentence of six days to one month, and to a fine of sixteen to three hundred francs. At their second condemnation by a *Tribunal Correctionnel*, the barkeepers who have violated the law referring to the selling, giving or serving liquor to persons manifestly drunk, to inmates of asylums for the insane or for the feeble-minded, are deprived of several civil rights, and their fine may be raised to 500 francs, and their jail sentence to six months. Moreover their establishment may be ordered closed for a period not exceeding one month. (Gabolde, Maurice, *Manuel des Boissons*, Paris, n. d., pp. 43-46).

Any condemnation to at least one month in jail for any violation of the laws referring to liquors carries with it for the barkeeper, the interdiction to operate any bar. This incapacity may be removed five years after the jail sentence has been served, if the guilty party did not have a jail sentence during that time. The disqualification may be removed also by legal rehabilitation.

VI

PERSONNEL

The selection of the personnel in a barroom is very important. Young girls under 18 years of age are certainly not qualified to serve liquor. It is unlawful to employ them in barrooms. Only the wife and direct descendants of the saloon proprietor and operator are excepted. A first offense carries a fine, a second offense within six months is punished by a jail sentence not exceeding five days.

Lewd women and young men of ill repute kept out of French barrooms and all places where liquors are bought and consumed on the premises.

It is evident that the welfare of the public demands that no prostitutes and no men notoriously immoral should be allowed in bars. Lest barkeepers and dealers in beverages should overlook this point, the French Government has enacted laws which protect morality. Barkeepers or liquor dealers who employ or even habitually receive prostitutes, who commit immoralities in their drinking establishments or in buildings connected with them, incur a punishment of a jail sentence of six days to six months, and a fine of fifty to five hundred francs. The penalties may be doubled if the lewd women or immoral persons belong to the family of the liquor dealer.

The guilty barkeepers or dealers of beverages will lose for five years their civic rights, which means that they will be disqualified to vote and to run for office. Moreover the establishment will be closed. This closing of the establishment will take place even if a manager and not the proprietor be guilty. One offense of that

kind suffices to cause the closing of the drinking place. The establishment is closed forever and no drinking establishment can be operated again on the same premises.

The law in question applies not only to barrooms or other places where wine and strong liquors are served, but also to places where only very light wine, beer, and soft drinks are sold.

Should the immoral girls found catering to their impure trade in barrooms be minors, there will be a double prosecution against the liquor dealer. In order that the barkeeper be prosecuted, and found guilty, it is not necessary that immoralities be committed on his premises, it suffices that dates for lewd purposes may have been arranged there. He has no right to employ or habitually receive prostitutes, and he is to blame to some extent for the consequences which naturally follow their having been there.

No liquors on credit.

It is unlawful in France to retail liquors on credit no matter whether they are consumed on the premises or carried home. This law protects greatly the workmen and their families. Sometimes after a few drinks some people have a temptation to go into debt to buy more liquor.

VII

DRUNKARDS PUNISHED

It is evident that the persons who become intoxicated are after all the main offenders, barkeepers do not force them to drink. Some drunkards may not be dangerous to the community but others may have a tendency to commit crimes. At any rate drunkenness is an evil,

which has to be avoided. There is a distinction between public drunkenness, and intoxication of a merely private character. The French law respects individual liberty and the inviolability of the home. That does not mean to say that a drunkard, who becomes intoxicated at his home or privately, will not be prosecuted if he commits a misdemeanor or a crime. Drunkenness in a public place falls under the clutches of the law. Roads, streets, public parks, restaurants, hotels, bars, stores and other places where everybody is entitled to go are considered public places. Whosoever is found in a state of manifest drunkenness in any of the places just mentioned is liable to arrest and to a fine of one to five francs. A second offense within 12 months calls for a jail sentence of no more than three days. A third offense within the twelve months following the second offense makes the drunkard liable to a jail sentence of 6 days to one month and a fine of sixteen to three hundred francs. The third violation of the law brings the drunkard before a *Tribunal Correctionnel* instead of an ordinary Police court as in previous cases, and makes him liable to a sentence of six days to one month in jail and a fine of 16 to 300 francs. Whosoever will be brought again for public drunkenness before a *Tribunal Correctionnel* (when the maximum punishment is less than five years) within a year from his first conviction before that tribunal, will be condemned to the maximum penalties, just mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which penalties may be doubled at the discretion of the court.

Any person who has been convicted twice in a *Tribunal Correctionnel* for public drunkenness is deprived in the second conviction of the following civil rights: 1st., to cast his vote for public offices, 2nd., to be elected for any public office, 3rd., to serve as a juror, and to be appointed to any government or state position, or to occupy such a position, 4th., to carry weapons. Moreover he

may be deprived of his rights as a head of a family (1).

Persons found drunk in a public place are brought at their own expense to the nearest or most convenient police station, and kept until they sober up.

As can be seen the French government does not trifle with drunkards. As no intelligent man approves of drunkenness, public opinion and cooperation are on the side of the enforcement of the law. The drunkards themselves admit that drunkenness is wrong and should be punished.

As in some cases State or Federal laws referring to the sale of liquors may need additional regulations, the Prefects of Departments and the Mayors of towns have the right to enact such ordinances about the sale and distribution of intoxicating beverages as they may deem indispensable to public order.

It will be noticed that no curtains, and no blurred window panes are allowed in the front parts of French barrooms. The public and the police can see what is going on in drinking establishments. This publicity attached to drinking works in favor of moderation in the use of intoxicating beverages. Very few people, indeed, care to be seen indulging in a carousal. French barrooms have tables and chairs outside near the side-walk during the summer and as often and as long as the weather permits. When people know that they are watched, they generally try to behave as gentlemen. No more orderly people can be found than the crowds of Frenchmen and tourists one sees sitting and slowly drinking outside in front of French barrooms or *cafés*.

The law encouraging the drinking of light wines, and forbidding the opening of new barrooms where liquors containing more than 23 % alcohol might be sold, has already brought some excellent results. It may be added

(1) For French Laws referring to barrooms see Gabolde, Maurice, *Manuel des Boissons*, Paris, n. d.

that education, and outdoor sports have contributed also in checking drunkenness. There are more places where liquor is sold, and the service is better now in drinking places than before the War started (1). Still much less 100 % alcohol is consumed.

This does not mean that less wine and less beer are consumed, it means only that a smaller quantity of strong liquors with a high percentage of alcohol are consumed.

Dr. Camille Simonin, who is in favor of « Prohibition », says :

« In France, before the War, the yearly consumption of alcohol at 100 % amounted to 1,800,000 hectoliters (an hectoliter is equivalent to 26.42 gallons.) In 1913 prosecutions for drunkenness before police courts, and criminal courts, reached 92,692. In 1920 the consumption of alcohol at 100 % had fallen to about 700,000 hectoliters, and the number of prosecutions having for cause drunkenness had fallen to 55,411. » (2)

Thus, without Prohibition, and with a larger number of saloons, than before pre-war dates, there were fewer cases of drunkenness in France in 1920 than before 1914.

Wise laws regulating the wine and liquor traffic have contributed very much to keep Frenchmen sober ; however, other influences have helped also the cause of moderation in drinking. It is well known that persons who own homes and property, and need their reputation to make a living are less apt to become intoxicated than those who own no property.

VIII

HOME OWNERSHIP HELPS TEMPERANCE

The Loucheur Law provides for Government loans at 2. % interest for the building of 200,000 new homes in

(1) Finot, Jean, *L'Union Sacrée contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 15.

(2) Simonin Camille Dr., *L'Etat d'Ivresse*, recueil Sirey, 1928, p. 10.

1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. These loans are available to French citizens in moderate circumstances, who own a lot or a piece of property, and who wish to build inexpensive but sanitary and comfortable homes. All the Frenchmen who are taking advantage or will take advantage of the Loucheur law, which was enacted in July 13, 1928 to relieve the shortage of lodgings caused by the War, are or will be interested in saving money, and feel or will feel little inclined to spend their savings in barrooms. For their own interest they will save their money in order to make their payments when due. All the homes built with funds thus advanced by the French Government and completed before 1935 are exempted from most taxes for 15 years beginning with the day on which they were finished. (Blum, Edgar, *La Loi Loucheur*, Paris, 1930, pp. 21, 22.) Every year a small amount is paid on the capital advanced by the government or by companies authorized by the Government to build homes according to the regulations of the Loucheur law.

Those who build homes or acquire homes or rent homes built with funds advanced by the Government, to be paid-off and acquired by paying annuities or by paying the rent, have to obtain a life insurance for their own protection and that of their family. Special arrangements are made for those whom insurance companies reject. A third person can be insured instead of the persons rejected and assume the responsibilities of the annuities to be paid.

Several municipalities and several big companies have organized garden cities where workmen can rent or buy at very reasonable figures and at a very low rate of interest houses with gardens attached, or gardens only if they wish. Moreover several big companies offer free of rent to many of their employees homes with garden grounds attached. Many railroad employees and many

school teachers are provided with comfortable homes with garden grounds attached, free of rent. All foreigners who visit France are amazed on seeing the care Frenchmen take to cultivate their gardens. Often a small vineyard is attached to the garden. The garden habit keeps men at home and busy. Women and even young girls take interest in the garden spot, which supplies the family with most vegetables needed and often a surplus which finds a ready market.

The state police in France which is called *Gendarmerie* supplies with homes *gendarmes* who are married. Garden plots belonging to the government are at the disposal of *gendarmes*. Each man has his own plot.

Generally citizens who own homes or have homes, which they can consider almost their own, and who take care of fine gardens, are little inclined to waste their time in drinking places, and less inclined still to become drunk. There is no doubt that the sense of responsibility attached to owning a home, and the efforts and time required to cultivate a good garden are important factors against drunkenness in France. Home owners, home builders, people who are constantly busy, are as a rule very little apt to spend much time in saloons. When they go there, they spend a few minutes with friends, and hurry back to their homes and to their work.

Needless to say, *gendarmes*, school-teachers, government employees, and other employees, who have the privilege of free homes and gardens would lose their positions and the advantages of no rent to pay if they should become drunkards.

In this manner through persuasion and through motives of self interest excellent results are obtained in favor of temperance. There is no doubt that the same causes would produce, at least to a certain extent, the same effects in other countries.

Human psychology has to be taken in consideration.

When men see that something is good for them, they do it or want it, according to the case, when on the contrary they see that it is harmful to them they avoid it. One may say to a child many times : « Do not touch the stove, you will get burnt. » He will touch it just the same. He may even want to touch it, because he is told not to do so. Let him be slightly burnt once, and he will let the stove alone. When men see clearly that it is absolutely to their advantage to keep sober, most of them will shun drunkenness as an evil.

Church influence in France has been always against drunkenness. No good Christian and no good members of any important religion drink to excess. If the Churches had the influence they should have in proportion to the amount of money nations spend for their maintenance, there would be no drinking problem in any country. In France drunkenness among members in good standing of the Catholic Church and other Churches is practically unknown.

IX

PURE, UNADULTERATED WINE, NATURAL AND GREATEST ENEMY OF DRUNKENNESS

Nature provides man with facilities to protect himself against evils, disease and danger. Cotton, wool, furs, fire and shelter protect man against cold. In the shade man finds protection against heat ; he may also use fans or he may go and seek a cooler climate. In most countries where malarial fever prevails, one finds herbs, and barks of trees or bushes, which can be used as preventives against or remedies for malaria. In countries where remedies for certain diseases cannot be found in their natural form, they can be imported from other parts of the world.

The most important factor in the sobriety in drinking of the French is their habitual use of wine at meals. The

amount of alcohol contained in French wine consumed in one meal by the average person is not sufficient to cause any kind of intoxication. There is time enough between two meals for the complete assimilation into the system of the alcohol contained in the wine consumed in the first meal. Persons enjoying a good health and having a sane mind do not drink more than they need. When people drink to excess, their unnatural craving is generally due to a defect in the thyroid gland, or to some sort of insanity or despondency.

The theory of vaccination is well known, and does not need any explanation or defense. The virus of certain diseases after having been reduced to an attenuated form is inoculated into human beings or animals to render them immune against those diseases. Wine is a weakened form of alcohol and has a tendency to protect those who use it against alcoholism. Exceptionally, persons using little judgment and who are not in the habit of drinking wine, may become intoxicated with it, but, when used regularly at meals, wine does not cause intoxication and prevents alcoholism. Pasteur, the father and inventor of vaccination, was well aware of the anti-alcoholism virtues of wine when he said : « Wine is the healthiest and most hygienic of beverages. » (*Studies on Wine*, 1st. ed. 1866).

In order to accomplish all its good effects wine should be used in connection with meals. Children have four times less resistance to alcohol than adults, and should not be given wine without water. This rule is the result of experience. Human instinct is such that a long time before science had discovered that children were much less resistant to alcohol than adults, Frenchmen had been in the habit of pouring water into the wine given to the younger members of the family.

It is a well known fact that there are fewer cases of drunkenness in wine growing sections of France than in

other parts of France, although cases of drunkenness are few in all parts of that country.

A commission of eminent physicians and Professors of Medicine of France made a special investigation lately on wine. It must be said that when wine is mentioned in this investigation, it is a question only of natural wine, such as they have in France, to which no sugar or no more than 10 lbs. of sugar to 3 hectoliters (a little over 20 lbs. to a little over 300 quarts) of vintage, and no alcohol have been added. Whenever sugar or alcohol has been added to wine, it ceases to be unadulterated, and does not comply with the definition of wine such as it is considered in this volume.

The report of the Commission, which went under the name of *Scientific Committee of the Hygiene of Wine*, was published in 1928. A few of the statements of scientists, whose impartiality in the matter is beyond question, and who through a wide experience in the practice of medicine, know well the effects of wine, may be cited: Dr. Pierre Viala, a member of the Institute (Academy of Sciences) says:

« A moderate use of wine is the best antidote against alcoholism... The proof of this is given by our wine growing population, which is the most sober in our country. »

According to Dr. Jean Louis Faure, a member of the French Academy of Medicine, Professor of Gynecology at the School of Medicine of the University of Paris,

« Nothing is better to fight alcoholism than a moderate use of wine, because those who make of wine their daily beverage escape the universal need to replace it by alcohol. »

Dr. Vires, Professor of Therapeutics at the University of Montpellier states:

« The day when wine will be the most common beverage in France, that day, alcoholism may be considered falling off, and warded off... »

The more wine is consumed, the less strong liquors are consumed.

« In the Department of *Meurthe-et-Moselle*, » asserts Dr. Etienne, a Correspondent of the Academy of Medicine, « when the wine crop has been good and of fine quality the consumption of wine increases, and that of alcohol decreases. »

Dr. A. Rémond, Professor of Clinic at the School of Medicine of the University of Toulouse writes :

« Red wine is the enemy of alcoholism. »

The above statements do not come from so-called reformers, or utopists, or preachers who have some new creed to launch or capitalists who are anxious to see people save money so they may invest it or spend it in other items than drinks, they come from experienced physicians who are leaders of men, and among the best representatives of the medical profession in the world. The claims that wine is a preventive against alcoholism do not come from parties, who did not make any special study of wine and its effects, but from physicians, who had before them a human laboratory offering them specimens or cases to pursue their investigation, and who were in constant touch with people who drink wine. One does not consult a shoemaker to find out what is the best remedy for a case of indigestion, but a physician. One does not go to a blacksmith's shop for a prescription against poison, but to a drugstore.

The *Quebec Liquor Commission* confirms the statements of the eminent physicians just mentioned. In its *Seventh Annual Report*, (Montreal, 1928) we read the following :

« A cursory glance at the table of the Sales of Wines gives sufficient evidence of a marked increase in the consumption of all varieties of wines... An outstanding feature of the Table showing the different varieties of spirits is the decrease in the sale of Alcohol and « Whisky Blanc », which over the last four years amounts to 11 %. In view of the fact that « Whisky Blanc » has always been one of the favourite beverages with our working class, a decrease in the demand for this class of spirit is most significant. »

The *increase* in the consumption of wine has gone side by side with a *decrease* in cases of drunkenness.

« A glance at the Table, » writes the *Quebec Liquor Commission* (*op. cit.*, p. 81) « and more particularly at the graph, will show that from 1920 to 1926 inclusively, convictions for drunkenness in this province have suffered a very constant and marked decrease, namely, over 50 % during these seven years. »

With its mixed population and the great number of American tourists who flock there to refresh themselves, and escape the clutches of dry laws, Montreal has not shown quite as steady an improvement in the direction of temperance as the province as a whole, still the increase in the consumption of wine has made its beneficial influence be felt there also. According to the Table given by the *Quebec Liquor Commission* (*op. cit.*, p. 83) the monthly average of arrests for drunkenness in Montreal was 634 in 1920, 530 in 1921, 360 in 1926, and only 272, in 1928.

These figures are very significant, and show clearly how a decrease in cases of drunkenness has followed steadily an increase in the consumption of wine. Their significance is greatly enhanced from the fact that the population of Montreal has nearly doubled since 1921.

« Moreover, » states the *Quebec Liquor Commission* (*op. cit.*, p. 84) in spite of the fact that in 1928 the city of Montreal (always taking into account the transient population) has almost doubled since the 1921 census, the monthly arrests for drunkenness remain much lower than in 1921. »

If the average number of monthly arrests in 1921, which amounted to 530 is compared with 272, the monthly average of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Montreal in 1928, it will be noticed that the decrease in cases of drunkenness was over 45 %. If it is taken in consideration that the city had in 1928 almost double the population of 1921, it will be found out that the monthly average of arrests for drunkenness decreased at least 75 %.

Canada is not a wine growing country. The Quebec Liquor Commission has no interest whatsoever in boosting wine. Neither the Canadian Government nor the Officials of the Province of Quebec derive any financial advantage from selling wine instead of stronger liquors. On the contrary all those who have any experience at all with liquors know well, that there is much less profit in selling wine than in selling whisky and other strong liquors. The Canadian Government had some experience with Prohibition, and found it against the best interests of the people. One after the other provinces and most municipalities, which had Prohibition laws recalled them. It is evident that these provinces and municipalities would have kept Prohibition if it had benefited them.

« There is no doubt, » says the 1928 report of the Quebec Liquor Commission, « that the example of the 36 municipalities, who, within the last seven years, have recalled their prohibitory by-laws, is bound to be followed by many other communities, which fact together with the increase in population of our cities, will widen our field of activities and add to the volume of our business.

We feel that not only has this expansion not been made at the expense of real temperance, but that in some localities where illicit trade had prospered under a prohibitionist regulation, there is a distinct improvement from the temperance point of view. » (*Quebec Liquor Commission, Seventh Annual Report, 1928, 12, 13*).

The champions of Prohibition in France, represented by the *Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcool*, aver that there is less drunkenness in the sections of France where wine is manufactured than in other parts of that country, and consequently that wine is something like an antidote against drunkenness. In a pamphlet widely distributed the *Ligue Nationale* (National League against Alcoholism) states :

« Alcohol, indeed, plays havoc on our most beautiful provinces, Normandy, Brittany, the Vosges, Picardy and Maine, in which once dwelled strong and vigorous races, and which alcohol depopulates with frenzy. » (Paris, n. d. published after 1926).

False statements do not worry French Prohibitionists.

In the first place Brittany, the Vosges, Picardy and Maine are indeed beautiful but they are certainly not the most beautiful provinces in France. Undoubtedly these Prohibition advocates overlooked the *Riviera* where so many tourists go, and which is considered by many the most admirable section of the world. In the second place the statement of the *Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcool* about depopulation in French Brittany (*Bretagne*) is absolutely false. It suffices to glance at France's official statistics to see that the *Bretons* are one of the most prolific races in France. French Prohibitionists give to understand that the inhabitants of Brittany and the Vosges are all drunkards and therefore weak and feeble. During the Great War the *Bretons* and the *Vosgians* fought like lions, and showed an endurance and bravery that no other soldiers in the world ever surpassed.

The assertion of the French League against Alcoholism about the depopulation of Brittany by alcoholism is contradicted by Jean Finot, President of *L'Alarme*, and a Leader of Prohibition advocates in France. In his book, *Sa Majesté l'Alcool*, he avers that Brittany and the mountain sections of the Center of France are the most prolific sections in that country (p. 5).

No better and more convincing testimony to prove that wine is an efficient enemy of drunkenness can be brought forward than the following statement taken from a work written by an ardent champion of Prohibition. In his book *The Anti-Alcohol Movement In Europe*. P. 293, E. Gordon writes :

« The relation of alcoholism to lead and phosphorous poisoning may not seem so obvious. Yet, Dr. Artigues, in a thesis presented to the School of Medicine of the University of Bordeaux, and entitled *L'Intoxication Saturnine, ses causes, ses conséquences*, can say : « Basing our opinion on the observations of Tanquerel des Planches, and of many others after him, we can say that the acute phenoma of lead intoxication do not appear, save in exceptional cases, unaccompanied by another cause, the misuse of alcoholic drinks.

Dr. Treille divides the saturnism (lead poisoning) of France, into two zones, the northern and the southern. The northern with 33 departments counts, in ten and a half years, 2,215 lead poisonings among building painters brought to hospitals; and 57 deaths: In the South, in 55 departments, 957 entrances and 40 deaths. The average alcoholic consumption of the Departments of the northern zone was 5.61 liters, of the southern zone 1.9 liter...

The five departments in Normandy, which represent the most alcoholic areas of France constituted one-sixth of the northern zone. They gave a third of the entrances to hospitals and a third of the deaths from lead intoxication. Seventy-seven of the 130 cases from all France were from alcoholized Brittany and Normandy. Normandy gave 59 of these, nearly as many as all France together. »

The 55 Departments of Southern France mentioned are wine growing sections, while in the 33 Northern Departments little or no wine is used, or is used only occasionally. From the lines just read it can be seen clearly that in the parts of France where wine is the daily beverage there is less drunkenness than in other parts, that much less alcohol is consumed in wine growing sections of that country than in other sections, and that wine drinkers in France resist much better to lead poisoning than those who do not make use of wine.

Dr. Decref of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid states that, « through an intelligent propaganda in favor of wine Switzerland has succeeded in making the scourge of alcoholism decrease 30 per cent in that country. »

These facts prove the claim that wine is the enemy of alcoholism. M. A. Shadwell, author of *Industrial Efficiency*, visited many countries, and studied working conditions in various parts of the world. In his small book, *Drink, Temperance and Legislation*, he asserts that he made careful and extensive investigations in France, and that outside of Paris and the sea-ports, it was rare to find cases of drunkenness in France. He states that the industrials of important centers shared his views on the matter.

It is true that occasionally, although very seldom, a few persons in France, become intoxicated with wine. It must be said, however, that drunkenness with wine is of a different kind than the one which is caused by *absinthe*, whisky or similar liquors. Drunkenness caused by wine is of a mild character and generally it does not arouse criminal instincts. The distinction between the two kinds of intoxication is such that there are in French two words with different meanings to express them: *ivresse* and *ivrognerie*.

Drunkenness caused by indulging too freely in pure, unadulterated wine, is called *ivrognerie*. It is of a short duration, and causes exhilaration, and a desire to be too talkative. It affects little or not at all the organs of locomotion, and causes no delirium, and no despondency. The descendants of wine drunkards very seldom show any ill effects from the drunkenness of their parents. One sees whole generations of wine growers succeed each other without having any racial defects whatever. (See *Larousse Universel*, Vol. I, Paris, 1922.)

On the other hand, drunkenness caused by too free an indulgence in alcohol or strong liquors, and called in French *ivresse* causes disorders of the brain, affects the nervous system, and is followed by headaches, vertigo and hallucinations. Under its influence will-power is diminished, and sometimes vile passions are aroused.

X

MADRID OVERFLOWING WITH WINE BUT SOBER

All those who travel through countries where wine is used freely notice at once how wine drives away drunkenness. The *Louisville Times*, April 28, 1930, quotes the following from *The Christian Science Monitor* :

« As to cases of intoxication, it is no exaggeration to say that

visitors might look around for many weeks on end without observing a single instance on the streets of Madrid... Surely a wonderful tribute to the people of a country overflowing with wine. »

Italy which comes next to France in the consumption of wine is well known as a sober country. Portugal which ranks fourth after France, Italy, and Spain in the average yearly consumption of wine has also very few cases of drunkenness.

Thus experience shows that in Canada, alcoholism decreased in proportion with the increase in the consumption of wine, that in France there is less alcoholism in wine drinking sections than in other sections and little alcoholism in that country as a whole, and that in Italy, Spain and Portugal where wine is used extensively, cases of alcoholism are very few. The conclusion is very clear ; « Where there is plenty of wine, there is little drunkenness. » In the same manner one would say : « Where there are plenty of cats there are very few rats. »

XI

OVER EIGHTEEN TIMES AS MANY ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN A YEAR IN DRY UNITED STATES THAN IN WINE AND LIQUOR FLOODED FRANCE

Total arrests for drunkenness.

	Year	
France — 1920		55,411
	Year	
The United States — 1929		1,000,000

One million arrests for drunkenness in the United States, after 9 years of Prohibition, after the prosecution and incarceration of so many bootleggers and other dry law violators, after the destruction of so many stills, and while all the forces of the nation are at the disposal

of the government to keep Americans sober, seem to be an incredible figure. However all those who have travelled through the United States, all those who have been in close contact with the people, who have visited dance halls, stopped at fashionable hotels, and visited parks and public places of amusement, know very well that drunkenness is now a very common thing in America, and that the number of intoxicated persons arrested represents only a small fraction of the total cases of drunkenness.

On September 2, 1930, President Charles J. Moore, speaking to the forty-fourth annual convention of Connecticut Federation of Labor about the liquor question in the United States, asserted :

« Each year we find 1,000,000 people or more convicted of drunkenness. » (AP)

Dr. Camille Simonin, who is in favor of Prohibition and advocates it, says that in France, in 1920, 55,411 persons were arraigned before police courts or other courts for drunkenness. There is no danger of Dr. Simonin trying to cut down the number of cases of drunkenness in France, since he is a Prohibitionist, and wants to show the enormous toll of drunken orgies brought about by the freedom to drink intoxicating beverages. When Dr. Simonin mentions 55,411 arrests for drunkenness in one year in France, he jubilates, thinking that he is bringing a decisive argument in favor of Prohibition, and dropping a deadly bomb into the enemy's last trenches. Needless to say many of the persons arrested for intoxication in France in 1920 were aliens. Between tourists and alien residents there are about 3,000,000 foreigners in France. Many of them come from countries where they were little accustomed to the use of wine and liquors, and are apt to drink to excess before they learn how to drink with moderation.

The United States has about three times as much population as France, or 122,775,046 against France's 40,743,697. All conditions being equal, that would entitle, so to speak, the United States to three times as many drunkards as France, but Prohibition rules in the United States and Prohibition is said to suppress drunkenness, therefore, much fewer cases of intoxication according to the total population should be found in America than in her sister Republic. However, such is not the case, far from it! In 1929 the United States not only had three times but more than eighteen times as many arrests for drunkenness as France.

XIII

DRY LOUISVILLE WITH 307,808 INHABITANTS HAS MANY MORE ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS PER YEAR THAN WET MONTREAL WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 700,000.

The Annual Report of the City of Louisville shows 6,646 arrests for drunkenness in 1928 (p. 48). During the same year, 3,516 Canadians and 1,108 foreigners were put under arrest for drunkenness in Montreal, Canada. That makes a total of 4,624 arrests in the Canadian city against Louisville's 6,646. As 1,108 arrested persons were foreigners, mostly Americans, and as the population of Montreal is over twice as large as that of Louisville, it may be said rightfully that in proportion to the population in 1928 there were more than three times as many arrests of American citizens for drunkenness in Louisville than there were arrests of Canadian citizens for the same offense in Montreal. Besides the 6,646 arrests for intoxication there were in 1928 in the city of Louisville 1,384 arrests for offenses against the *Kentucky State Liquor Laws*. Thus, without taking in consideration Federal prosecutions for violations of the *National Prohibition Law*, there were in Louisville in 1928, 8,030 arrests in

connection with drinking intoxicating liquors. In Montreal, wine, beer and liquors are sold under government control and supervision. In hotels, restaurants, dining-cars, and other establishments recognized by the *Quebec Liquor Commission* as serving meals, wine and beer can be had by the glass or by the bottle, to be consumed on the premises. In 1929 the arrests of Canadians for drunkenness in Montreal reached 3,401, while those of foreigners attained 1,376. While fewer Canadians became intoxicated than in 1928 more aliens became intoxicated. The number of tourists going to the province of Quebec every year has almost doubled from 1926 to 1928. In 1926 a little more than 265,000 foreign automobiles entered the boundaries of that Province. In 1928 their number reached 510,000.

XIV

FORCED ABSTINENCE FROM ALL LIQUORS NOT A REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS

Since, as shown in previous pages, cases of drunkenness are comparatively few in wine drinking countries, pure, unadulterated wine seems to be a preventive against immoderate drinking. It is well known that often persons who have indulged too freely in strong liquors look for wine to sober up. The use of wine cures them from the desire to keep on indulging in excessive drinking. Of course, the effects of the remedy do not last forever. While a constant and moderate use of wine generally checks an inordinate appetite for alcohol, an occasional drink of wine is not sufficient by itself to create even a partial immunity against alcoholism. Moreover the best remedies have no beneficial effects with some patients and fail when the disease is in too advanced a stage, or when they are not taken according to the proper direc-

tions. It must be said, however, that the average person is not inclined to drink wine to excess.

Prohibition is intended to be a cure for drunkenness and all the evil effects or by-products of intemperance. Any remedy, which deserves that name, has to show results. If the patient does not improve after having taken it for a long period, the remedy is evidently useless. If without any given cause the patient becomes worse, instead of improving, the remedy is not only useless but dangerous. A nation can be compared to a patient, and laws are medicines used to drive away diseases and keep the national body in a healthy condition.

While a few cases of drunkenness cannot in any manner affect the general health and prosperity of a nation, too many cases of drunkenness will affect them considerably. That is why there is a relation between drinking and prosperity. While moderate drinking can exist side by side with great prosperity, too much drunkenness is detrimental to prosperity.

Louisville is perhaps the city which offers the best material to study the effects of strong liquors and those of Prohibition. Before the Volstead law wrecked the liquor industry in the United States, Louisville was one of the most important manufacturing centers of fine whiskies in the World. Kentucky corn whisky was well known and highly appreciated in all continents, and the greatest supply of this golden liquor came from Louisville. This city was famous for its numerous, up-to-date, and elegant distilleries. Some of them looked like royal palaces. The supremacy of Louisville, in the manufacturing of excellent whisky is so well known that a great part of the whisky which the American Government allows to be manufactured every year for medicinal purposes is made in Louisville. The following lines taken from *The Louisville Times*, November 19, 1929, will show

that even now, Louisville holds a high rank in the manufacture of excellent liquor :

« Criticising allocation of 859,600 gallons of the total of 1,397,800 gallons of medicinal liquor scheduled for the American Medicinal Spirits Company of Louisville, Representative Emmanuel Celler of New York, Democrat, has written to Federal Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran, contending that this action would create a virtual medicinal liquor monopoly for that Louisville concern.

Mr. Celler pointed out that six distilling companies had received permits to make medicinal liquor and that the amount allotted to the American Medicinal Spirits Company represented about 40 per cent of the entire gallonage of Rye and Bourbon whisky and about 60 per cent of the Bourbon to be distilled... »

Louisville is an outstanding illustration of what seems to be the total failure of Prohibition in reaching its main and direct object, which is the suppression of drunkenness.

If Prohibition is a cure for alcoholism, after ten years of that « Noble experiment », there should be almost no cases of drunkenness in the United States. The following lines taken from *The Louisville Times*, April 5, 1930, will show whether or not Prohibition has any titles to be called a cure for drunkenness :

(By Lorenzo Martin, Washington, April 5)

Arrests for drunkenness in Louisville during 1928 showed an increase of more than 600 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1920, when national prohibition was adopted, statistics inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland show.

Similar figures for 384 other cities also were presented by Senator Tydings, showing arrest for drunkenness during each year from 1914 to 1928. These statistics, he declared, showed an almost steady decrease from 1914 through 1920, but after the adoption at that time of national prohibition showed a directly opposite trend, or an almost steady gain in arrests for intoxication for the entire group of 385 cities, added the Maryland Senator. The rate of arrest for drunkenness for 10,000 population in 1927 was more than double the corresponding rate for 1920. Louisville's record of arrests for drunkenness in 1928 as compared with 1920, moreover showed a gain far higher than the average gain for the group, Senator Tydings declared. His figures show

a total of 6,530 arrests for drunkenness in Louisville during 1928, or more than six times the number shown by the Kentucky metropolis in 1920, when its total is given as 1,016.

Increase record high.

This is a higher record of increase than is shown by any of the other cities in the same general population class as Louisville, an analysis of the statistics discloses. Arrests for drunkenness in 1920 and 1928 respectively for six cities in the same general population class as Louisville are: Rochester, 658 and 3,144; Portland, Ore, 2,476 and 4,449; Toledo, 1687 and 4,085; Providence, R. I., 2,677 and 3,961; Columbus, Ohio, 904 and 4,562, and St. Paul, 1,640 and 3,202.

Louisville's complete record of arrests for intoxication between 1914 and 1928, inclusive, as presented by Senator Tydings, show: 3,832 in 1914; 4,109 in 1915; 3,817 in 1916; 3,563 in 1917; 4,414 in 1918; 4,632 in 1919; 1,016 in 1920; 2,495 in 1921; 2,018 in 1922; 4,167 in 1923; 4,940 in 1924; 5,231 in 1925; 5,045 in 1926; 5,562 in 1927; and 6,530 in 1928. »

While distilleries were in operation night and day in the city of Louisville, while its citizens and its visitors drank whisky, wine, beer and other liquors to their hearts' content, while that city furnished the world with a great supply of the best whisky consumed in all countries, there were much fewer cases of drunkenness in that town than after 8 years of the widely heralded alleged cure for drunkenness, PROHIBITION. Instead of a steady decline from the year Prohibition went into effect up to 1928 and after, we find that « arrests for drunkenness in Louisville during 1928 showed an increase of more than 600 per cent over the corresponding figure of 1920. » It suffices to consult the *Annual Reports of the Police Department* of the City of Louisville, to see the amazing increase of arrests for drunkenness in that town from 1920 to 1928. Indeed, the figures for 1928 are even a little higher than those inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Millar Tydings of Maryland; they show 6,646 arrests for drunkenness in Louisville for the « Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 1928. » (*See Annual Report of the Police Department, Louisville, Ky., 1928.*)

If we take into consideration the expenses attached to these 6,646 arrests, the time lost by the alleged offenders, the sufferings and losses they endured on account of their arrest, the moral tortures and the privations, which befell on those who depended on them for support, we begin to have an idea of the onslaught against prosperity made by a 600 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness. And what is responsible for this increase if not Prohibition? It is true that the population of Louisville had a gain of 31 per cent since 1920, but most of this gain consists of young children who were born between 1920 and 1928 and who are not old enough to indulge in strong liquors. Moreover there is no proportion between a 31 per cent gain in population and a 600 per cent in arrests for drunkenness. Add to this that the increase of arrests for drunkenness was more than 600 per cent, and that the actual number of arrests was 116 in excess of the figures given by Senator Tydings.

It may be objected that since Prohibition, drunkards are more apt to exhibit their intoxication in public. It is exactly the opposite. Everybody knows how strict are the laws against drunkenness and how drunkards are exposed to be prosecuted, not only for intoxication but also for violation of the Prohibition Law. While before 1920 people drank in the saloons in town, now the majority of people who want to drink drive away from town in automobiles and have drinking parties far off in the country. Thus only a very limited number of thirsty people become drunk in town. In addition to this, most of those who drink to excess within the city limits, drink at home, in clubs, or in hotels. They take good care not to appear on the streets while indulging in liquor. In case they should forget to be careful, in most instances their relatives, their friends, and if they are in hotels, hotel managers keep them from going out and being seen by the police. It is true that many drunk-

en persons are met with in the streets and in public parks, and seem to be unmolested. Such drunkards are too poor to pay fines and there is no room for them in already overcrowded jails. Very often the police do not bother with them unless they become too unruly.

Under these circumstances the number of arrests for drunkenness since Prohibition is much lower in proportion to cases of drunkenness than before Prohibition. Drunkards become wiser every year to elude arrests, still each year sees a steady increase in such arrests. Therefore it is evident that as a cure for drunkenness, Prohibition is a failure, it aggravates the disease instead of curing it.

It is customary to blame foreigners for most law violations. Louisville has a very small foreign element. Out of 20,174 persons who were prosecuted in that city for violation of the law in 1929, 19,853 were American born citizens. (*Annual Report*, Dept. of Police, City of Louisville, Ky., p. 49).

It may be objected that Louisville is an exception, and that the Kentucky metropolis does not represent well the American people. The opposite seems to be true. Louisville is one of the most American cities in the United States. It has few foreigners, and it has few descendants from foreigners. Very few emigrants ever came to that city. Most inhabitants are Americans from the old stock. Very few foreigners come to Louisville even for a visit.

The increase in arrests for drunkenness is not limited to towns of the size of Louisville. Smaller towns have showed also a steady increase in public drunkenness :

« Similar figures for five other Kentucky cities, some of them incomplete, « writes the *Louisville Times*, (April 5, 1930), « also were presented by the Maryland Senator as follows :

Ashland, 894 in 1919	and 1,346	in 1927
Covington, 210 in 1917	and 784	in 1928
Hopkinsville, 33 in 1917.	and 183	in 1927
Lexington, 204 in 1920	and 980	in 1928
Newport, 105 in 1914	and 1,329	in 1928. »

It is obvious that if, as stated by Senator Tydings, 385 of the most important cities in the United States show a great increase in arrests for drunkenness, since the Dry Law has been enacted and put into operation, the country as a whole is more afflicted with drunkards than before Prohibition.

It suffices to look at the expenditures incident to the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act, to realize clearly that the appetite for liquor is on the increase instead of being on the decrease. According to official figures published by the Bureau of Prohibition the amounts expended by that Bureau in connection with the enforcement of the Volstead Act were :

Year	
1920.	\$2,059,774.32
1923.	\$8,135,842.44
1927.	\$11,720,533.63
1929.	\$13,752,060.00
1930.	\$15,000,000.00 (UP Sept. 13, 1930)

As \$15,000,000.00 seemed to be entirely inadequate, in September 1930, Director Woodcock besought the budget Bureau for an increase of \$2,200,000.00 for enforcement of Prohibition. Thus the increase asked for is higher than the total expenditures of the Prohibition Bureau in 1920. In ten years the expenses made by the Federal Government to enforce Prohibition, that is to say, to keep Americans from drinking alcoholic beverages, have increased more than sevenfold. If the craving for drinking had diminished in any manner the expenditures to keep people sober would be lower instead of higher, but they are more than seven times higher, therefore the treatment for the alleged drinking plague has developed the assumed scourge instead of doing away

with it. Prohibition aims at no drunkards at all, and we have many more drunkards. If this would be the only disastrous effect of total abstinence by force, the evil would be great enough but would not threaten general prosperity. Unfortunately this unsightly and disastrous effect is accompanied by many others, as will be seen later. The effect in regards to drunkenness may not be direct, since it is alcohol and not Prohibition which intoxicates people, but Prohibition is responsible for the fact that many persons, who otherwise would be satisfied with pure light wines or wholesome beer if they could obtain them, and with moderate quantities of unadulterated and well matured whisky, buy unhealthy and adulterated liquor, drink it to excess because they have been deprived of alcohol for a long time, and fall a prey to drunkenness.

Prohibition which is intended to be a sure cure for drunkenness is somewhat similar, in the results obtained, to a highly heralded alleged anti-tuberculosis cure discovered in Germany. It was supposed to do wonders, and it did. On June 18, 1930, the following news came from Luebeck, Germany :

« (AP) Deaths from inoculation with antituberculosis serum have reached a total of forty-one. Eighty-five infants are ill. »

Since June 18, 1930, the number of deaths has increased. On July 11, it had already reached 76. The American nation has been injected with the anti-drunkenness serum called Prohibition. Instead of curing the disease, the alleged serum has aggravated it, and killed not a few patients.

It cannot be denied that many people feel a need occasionally for a certain amount of alcohol. By depriving them of the facilities to obtain light wine and light beer, in which alcohol is found in practically unintoxicating doses for the average adult, Prohibition forces them, if they want some alcohol, to buy bootleg whisky, which is highly intoxicating.

CHAPTER IX

THE LURE OF THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT

« And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden ; But of the fruit of the tree which *is* in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die : (*Genr* III, 3.) And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die : (*Ibid.* 4)... And when the woman saw that the tree *was* good for food, and that it *was* pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make *one* wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her ; and he did eat. (*Ibid.* 6)

There is in human nature an inborn desire for experiment, and a craving for knowledge. A child brings instinctively to his mouth everything he can grasp. He wants to taste everything from a pebble to any kind of fruit. For wild men and animals taste is an excellent guide for the choice of things to eat and to drink. Animals do not get poisoned with herbs and fruit which are native of the country where they are raised. They may be poisoned with new imported plants, but this poisoning happens exceedingly seldom. When a shepherd tries to keep his herd from a certain field, his flock will not fail to go and pasture in that forbidden field, at the first opportunity.

They may speak, write and preach against intoxicating liquors, they may pass all kinds of laws against them, the lure to taste them and drink them will not cease. For centuries civilized men have been drinking strong liquors. The appetite for them is inborn in most men.

No matter how often one tells a child that some special thing will hurt him if he should eat it or drink it,

he wants to have a taste of it. If the food or drink is distasteful, he will be convinced and let it alone. If, on the other hand, the food or drink is pleasant to his taste, he will try it, carefully at first, and deliberately afterwards should he find out from experience that no harm follows its use.

Stealing, wounding, and killing are bad. A child understands that very easily. If another child takes something away from him, or whips him he realizes at once that stealing and wounding are essentially wrong. Death is instinctively repulsive to man. It is so awe-inspiring that the first time a child sees a domestic animal killed for butchery purposes or other causes he feels a great pity for the animal. When he is told that stealing, wounding and killing are bad, he easily believes it, because he feels that those actions are wrong. When young people are told that the drinking of a glass or wine, or beer or even whisky are essentially bad, they have no instinct or personal experience to induce them to believe that such liquors are harmful. Their first thought is to try them and find out. (The more they are told that they are bad, the more they want to know all about them. To know it, they have to try) If wiser persons, like the serpent, tell them that liquors harm only those who make an abuse of them, those young people are more anxious than ever to taste the forbidden drink. One taste suffices to prove them that good liquor does not kill anybody. They know that great men drank and lived, that many of their ancestors drank plenty and lived, and that many of their friends indulge in various strong liquors and are healthy and prosperous. (Prohibition has made keener in them the desire to find out by personal experience what liquor really is.) After tasting it, they feel an appetite for some more. As they cannot obtain good wine, and good beer or good liquors of any description, a certain number of them buy bootleg whisky, and thus injure

their health and sometimes become drunkards. As young girls are at least as inquisitive and eager to know as young men, modern Eves are not lacking. Many young women wish to taste the forbidden drink, and they taste it, and find that whisky is a thrilling liquor, and *give it also unto their boy friends with them*; and they drink together. All those who are well acquainted with modern youth, who have taken girls out riding, and who have accompanied many girls to parties, know well how great is the temptation of the forbidden drink, and how many fall with delight into that temptation. There is a certain thrill attached to breaking a law, which does not seem to carry any moral obligation, and to asserting one's individual liberty, that appeals very much to young people.

Eve was pure and sinless, she had not behind her a long line of ancestors who had been making use of the forbidden fruit. In spite of that she deliberately broke God's divine command. Although she had not the least need, and the least appetite for the accursed fruit, she disregarded God's warning that in disobeying she would court death, and ate the fruit and enjoyed it. Very probably if God had not forbidden her to touch that fruit, she would not have touched it, at least for a long time.

It is noteworthy that cases of drunkenness among women have increased enormously since 1920. In 1920 the total number of arrests for intoxication in Louisville, Ky., was 1,016. In 1928 the number of arrests of drunken girls or women was 610, more than half the total amount for men and women in 1920. In 1929, the number of arrests of intoxicated women rose to 641, an increase of 31 in one year. (*Annual Report of the Police Department, City of Louisville, Kentucky, 1928, p. 63, 1929, p. 48*).

CHAPTER X

CAUSE AND EFFECTS

Prof. Fisher, whom total abstinence enthusiasts consider one of the most prominent and highest authorities in the Prohibition field, states: « ...A man who takes alcohol, *even in a moderate degree*, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically (1). Undoubtedly, Jesus, God and man, who as God knew everything, did not know that. Otherwise he would not have drunk wine, as he did :

« The Son of Man is come eating and drinking, and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. » (Luke VII, 34).

If Christ did not know the evil effects ascribed by Dr. Fisher to even moderate drinking, Christ was not God, if he knew them, according to Dr. Fisher's theories he was a criminal, not only because he harmed Himself, « physically, mentally, morally and economically, » but also and mostly because by his example he led his followers, who were to be counted by millions of millions, to the ways of physical, mental, moral and economical perdition, becoming thus an instrument of damnation, instead of an instrument of salvation. But Christ is God, and He is certainly not a criminal. The most ardent Prohibitionists claim to speak in his name. Christ knew indeed all the effects of *moderate* drinking. If He did not know the terrible effects ascribed to it by Prohibition leaders, it is because they are spurious, and are inventions of advocates of total abstinence. To be sure, Christ

(1) *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, Leaflet No. 77.

knew all about this new theory, and that may be one of the reasons why He took care to drink wine in public, in order to endorse by His divine example a moderate use of that beverage. When one considers that Jesus not only drank wine, but made wine, which contains alcohol (*John*, II, 9), the broad statement that « a man who takes alcohol, (or wine, since wine contains alcohol), « even in a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically, » is technically at least a horrible blasphemy. Needless to say, neither Professor Fisher nor the Prohibitionists who repeated and endorsed his statement intended to utter a blasphemy and their intentions may be excellent. Hell, it is said, is paved with good intentions.

The contention that « a man who takes alcohol, *even in a moderate degree*, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically » is a new false statement added to the very many false ones already made by self-appointed reformers, such for instance as their assertion that Prohibition is the cause of prosperity. We all know that with Prohibition in full sway, banks by the score are failing. During the months of November and December 1930 more than two hundred banks in the South and Middle West closed their doors.

Here below are a few of the evils ascribed by total temperance advocates to alcoholic beverages even when used with moderation :

1. Physical and mental degeneracy, 2 — Inefficiency, 3 — Diseases especially tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, nervous troubles, epilepsy, delirium tremens and syphilis, 4 — Insanity, 5, — Unemployment, 6 — Poverty, 7 — Loss of family, 8 — Loss of friends, 9 — Immorality, 10 — Loss of happiness, 11 — Racial inferiority, 12 — Depopulation, 13 — Divorces, 14 — Criminality, 15 — Lawlessness, 16, — Murders, 17 — Accidents.

In the case of France, the alleged scourge, alcohol, which is said to lead to all the evils listed above, is evidently present in the highest degree. In that country,

to use the words of a self appointed reformer who wants to tell Frenchmen what to do, « wine and beer are allowed to run like water. » (*Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917). According to this, France is even more desirable as a paradise of refreshments than the land of bliss prophetically promised by Jacob to his beloved son Judah (*Genesis*, XLIX, 11, 12) since in Jacob's blessing there was no beer, and the exquisite French *liqueurs* were lacking also. « He washed his garments with wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes: His eyes shall be red with wine... »

If alcohol breeds all the evils ascribed to it by the Prohibitionists, these scourges ought to be found in a higher degree in France than in any other country, since practically every Frenchman makes use of intoxicating liquors, and since the French nation is holding and has been holding for centuries the undisputed world championship for the consumption of alcoholic beverages. (See, *Clipsheet*, Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, Oct. 15, 1928). Indeed, one would expect to find in France nothing but physical and mental degenerates, diseased children, sickly men and women, inefficient workmen, lunatics, paupers, bandits, a country without any flourishing industries, and without any money, and an inferior, immoral and dying race.

A short survey of France of to-day will prove that the French are a vigorous, healthy, industrious, saving, intelligent, law-abiding, efficient and moral race; and that in spite of having been almost bled to death by the Great War, and of having suffered tremendous losses in men, properties, industry and money, France occupies at present one of the first places among the richest, the most civilized and the most prosperous nations of the world. The following pages will show the splendid achievements of wine and liquor drinking France, of the land where flourish 470,672 bars, where about 2,000,000 farmers dedicate themselves to the culture of vineyards, and

where besides licensed distillers over 1,000,000 private distillers contribute to keep the nation supplied with wine and liquors.

While anti-alcoholists charge liquor with almost all the evils in existence, they attribute to total abstinence from intoxicating beverages almost all the blessings under the sun. A few of the blisses claimed for total temperance are : prosperity, efficiency, respect for law, joy, happiness, comfort, big saving accounts, better houses, better clothed and better educated children, better wages, steady employment for all, greater buying power, better health and longer lives. If the principal effects claimed for Prohibition are found in France, it is obvious that they are not due to Prohibition, since France is the wettest of all lands. If, on the other hand, it can be proved that such blessings exist in very wet France, even in a higher degree than in countries which drink much less or even do not drink at all, it is evident that the claims of the anti-alcoholists are false, and are even a boomerang. They boast very proudly : « With Prohibition the United States sees an unexampled prosperity, therefore Prohibition is the cause of prosperity. » Using the same kind of argumentation, the partisans of wine and spirits would have the right to say : « With much drinking France is more prosperous, her natural resources taken in consideration, than countries drinking less, or even countries which are bone-dry, therefore, drinking brings prosperity. » However, the champions of wine, beer and moderate drinking do not fall into such errors of logic. The fact that prosperity and total abstinence exist together, or once existed together, does not prove that prosperity is a daughter of Prohibition, and the fact that drinking and prosperity exist and flourish side by side does not prove that drinking is in itself the cause of prosperity.

It remains to be proved that France is prosperous.

This will be done through official figures, and irretrievable facts, in the following pages. Prosperity is a very wide complex in which many problems are involved. To be complete, real prosperity must reach the soul as well as the body, and bring about intellectual achievements as well as material progress. Thus a survey of prosperity in France means a study of some of the most important phases of French life. As France is the wettest country in the world, and the United States the driest, as France is among the most highly civilized and leading nations in the world, and the country which on account of her war losses and war devastations, had the least chances to be prosperous at this time, while the United States, the richest nation in the world, was made wealthier still, instead of being crippled by the War, and has had all reasons to be very prosperous, the two nations offer an ideal field to study: DRINKING at its worst on one side, and PROHIBITION at its best on the other. In France it will be easy to see whether alcohol is the fiendish demon and, the horrible plague described by anti-alcoholists or a beverage inoffensive in itself, which like everything else can be improperly used, and then become dangerous. In the United States, it will be seen whether Prohibition has, or has not, brought the loudly heralded millennium.

CHAPTER XI

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND INDUSTRY †

There can be no prosperity without industry. Industry is vital to a civilized nation. Of course, industry means efficiency. Without efficient workers and leaders, industry cannot prosper, and cannot even exist in a high degree. According to the Anti-alcoholists, « even the most moderate use of alcohol causes the loss of working efficiency. » One of their cherished slogans is: « You cannot drink and make good. » (*The Cyclopedia of Temperance*, p. 226). For them « ambition, energy, and execution fade under the influence of alcohol like a dream to be replaced by air castles, 'large talk', laziness, sluggishness, and neglect... These conditions... are even more strongly marked in the three-and-four-drink-a-day drunkard. » (*Cyclopedia of Temp.*, p. 227).

In the writings and speeches of total abstinence advocates on beverages containing alcohol, the word *poison* figures almost at every paragraph, sometimes at every line. There are in France about 2,000,000 farmers who raise nothing but grapes for the purpose of making wine. The total number of Frenchmen directly interested in the wine industry reaches about 7,000,000. (See Gervais, *L'Exportation des Vins*, 1917). If wine were a poison it would not bring any profit to the nation, unless it would be exported and the money brought into France, but France's wine exports are much smaller in bulk than her imports, therefore, if wine were a poison, it would bring no profit to the nation. Thus we would have

7,000,000 Frenchmen idle in so far as producing something useful to the nation. Can a nation of about 40,000,000 inhabitants, just coming out of the World War, with about 1,500,000 of her youngest, bravest, most efficient, and strongest men killed in battle, without counting the missing, and the immense army of wounded, and crippled who cannot work, and have to be pensioned by the government, afford to support 7,000,000 non-producers? But, according to total temperance advocates, these 7,000,000 men interested in the wine industry, are not only non-producers, but also poisoners. They are busy destroying the health, the efficiency, the morals, and the very life of the nation. Is there any nation on earth, especially a nation almost bled to death by the bloodiest of all wars, capable to support 7,000,000 idlers and to resist the continued attacks of 7,000,000 poisoners? Evidently not. Such an army of the worse kind of criminals would ruin the strongest and richest country in a short lapse of time. But France is not ruined; France is alive and healthy; France is full of energy and activity. Her industry has progressed immensely since the World War. Thus, wine is not a poison; it has some industrial value. Far from poisoning their countrymen, the 7,000,000 Frenchmen engaged directly in the wine industry are contributing in some manner to increase the wealth of the nation. They are consumers as well as producers, they have a buying power, and they offer to the public something it wants.

But wine is not the only alcoholic beverage consumed in France. According to Dr. Louis Jacquet (*Alcool*, p. 892), almost one half of the able bodied males of France are connected with the liquor industry. Jacquet's figures may appear exaggerated, still, since there is in France, it is claimed, one drinkshop to every 53 adult persons, and that men are employed there almost exclusively, the number of Frenchmen connected with the liquor

industry may be very close to 10,000,000, if it does not reach that figure.

Prohibitionists assert that from an economic standpoint the drinking of alcoholic beverages, no matter how moderate it may be, is « an unspeakable curse », and, that « no well regulated plant can afford to employ men who drink. » According to this, since in France practically all men drink, there cannot be any well regulated plants, and without well regulated plants there cannot be a prosperous industry, therefore, there is no flourishing industry in France. But this is false. French industry has no superior in the world. Moreover, in order to build and develop her industry since 1919, France had to overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable.

During four years and a half all her able bodied men had been under arms. All her important industrial plants in operation were used for war purposes. After the war, France was with practically no industry at all, no capital to start new enterprises, and an incredible shortage of man power. Most of her factories had been destroyed by the Germans; her best mines had been rendered useless by the invaders; her foreign trade and commerce were lost. She had no raw material. She could not produce the manufactured goods she needed, and had to buy them at very high prices from foreign countries. Her merchant fleet had been almost annihilated by enemy submarines. Her farms had grown to weeds and were deserted, and there were not enough men to work them. France seemed doomed to be forever one of the least industrial nations in the world.

While during four and a half years 8,501,045 men, and even more, (since about 1,500,000 were killed and many made prisoners), were at the front, women and children were busy making ammunition or doing some work related to the War. Moreover, the 4,790,000 inhabitants of the invaded regions were also lost as producers for the

French nation. Many of these 4,790,000 citizens of France were forever lost to their country.

The following official figures will give an idea of the herculean task to be accomplished by the French nation to reconstruct her devastated regions :

In 1914 the population of the French Departments the Germans invaded was 4,790,000. In 1918 when the French drove away the enemy, they found a starving population of 2,075,000. Out of 1,258,053 homes and farm buildings, the Germans had destroyed 866,844. Out of 11,189 industrial plants the invaders had razed 9,332. Out of 20,824 public edifices, German soldiers had totally destroyed 17,616. Out of 5,523,470 acres of tillable land, 4,601,264 had been rendered unfit for cultivation. Forests on 410,200 acres had been totally destroyed, and, 85 % of the trees had been cut down on 1,200,300 acres. Fruit trees had all fallen under the ax. Half of the public highways, which covered 81,930 miles, had been made unfit for service. The Germans had destroyed"also 1,030 miles of main lines of railroads, and 1,400 miles of local lines.

When the invading foe conquered that part of France, they found 271 coal mine pits. All of them were ruined. The average monthly production of these coal mine pits was 2,260,000 tons. After the German occupation, the French could not extract even one ton from them. The Germans rendered also entirely useless all the iron mines of the Briey and Longwy basins.

Let us compare this distressful state of ruin and devastation with the almost unbelievable industrial transformation, due to the indomitable energy and heroic efforts of wine drinking and very wet France :

By 1928, the population of the devastated regions, which had been reconquered at the end of 1918, had increased from 2,075,000 to 4,645,000. 641,011 new homes, more sanitary and comfortable, and better than

the 866,844 destroyed by the Germans, had been built. 8,296 factories, larger, better equipped, and more modern than the 9,322 razed by the invaders, had been constructed. 14,750 public buildings, larger and more beautiful than the 17,616 destroyed by the enemy, had been erected. 663,053 buildings of superior construction had already been built in 1928 by French energy to replace the 893,792 edifices which the Germans had destroyed out of the total of 1,290,066, they found when they invaded that part of France. The new buildings are slightly inferior in numbers but their superior quality and larger size more than make up for the loss in quantity. All the fields are again under cultivation, and more modern methods and better farm implements are used than before the invasion. The highways and railroads have been rebuilt, and are in a better condition than in pre-war days. All the mines have been repaired and are in operation; their output is much superior to that of pre-war figures. The number of live stock, which the invaders had reduced almost to nothing, is larger now than in 1914.

The Germans, who had figured every thing scientifically and thoroughly, had calculated that by laying waste homes, factories, buildings, railroads, farms, mines forests, orchards and fields in the ten most industrial and richest departments of France, they would cripple French industry forever. They counted without taking into consideration the unconquerable spirit and energy of the French nation.

The herculean task to be accomplished by the French to raise from ashes and ruins the devastated regions, did not stop at the works already mentioned.

« The work of reconstruction included the filling in of 310,675,000 cubic meters of trenches, the clearing of 379,000,000 square meters of barbed wire, the destruction of 22,134,000 tons of munitions found underground, and the pumping out of 107,000,000 cubic meters of water in the coal mines and 100,218,000 cubic meters in the iron mines.

The commissions for the evaluation of war damages have examined 3,092,884 demands and have rendered decisions covering indemnities totalling 77,752,750,000 francs. Of this amount the payments made cover 73,525,870,000 francs. It is estimated that the total indemnities due will reach 85,766,000,000, and that they will be entirely paid in 1930. » *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*, 1930, p. 655).

Everybody knows how painful and long was the period of reconstruction in the South of the United States after the Civil War. It took many years before the South could regain its former prosperity. But, the devastation and sufferings of the South were nothing to compare with the systematic destruction of everything, which accompanied German occupation of the richest and most industrial part of France. Yet within ten years, wine drinking Frenchmen have turned ten Departments left a desert by a pitiless foe, into one of the best industrial sections in the World. This amazing work of restoration, which has no parallel in history, and which has surprised the whole World, would suffice to prove the fallacy of some of the slogans dear to anti-alcoholists, such as :

« Even the most moderate use of alcohol causes loss of working efficiency. — You cannot drink and make good. — Leave drink alone, *absolutely!* He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself. — The man who takes alcohol, in even a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically. »

Almost with no exceptions at all, all able bodied Frenchmen make a daily use of alcoholic beverages. Their habitual drinking did not keep them from bringing prosperity out of the ashes of ruins and desolation on their devastated and shell torn regions.

But the titanic industrial effort of France was not confined to reconstructive work, it entered new fields and developed new enterprises. That country, which was left penniless, so to speak, by nearly five years of the greatest War ever known, managed, in the last decade,

to take a leading place among the greatest manufacturing nations. The following lines will give a general outlook of the industrial post-war progress of France :

« With her total exports in weight roughly doubled since 1913, » notes the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, « with the great bulk of her factories entirely rebuilt, and all the machinery in them new, with the volume of production greatly increased in most industries, with her tax burden, per head of the community, measured in gold values, only half of Great Britain's, and no unemployment, France occupies now a position of economic strength and prosperity that is unique in Europe... France has, » Mr. Cahill writes, « become by far the greatest iron ore country in Europe ; she has acquired potash resources far in excess of her consumption ; compared with 1918, she has increased her coal out-put by one-sixth, doubled her coke out-put, and more than trebled her electricity capacity. She now produces more pig iron than Great Britain (whereas in 1913, Britain's output was four times that of France,) and in 1928, France for the first time produced more steel than Great Britain (in 1913, her output was less than one-third of ours), and she has doubled her output of tinplates ». « The full story of her progress in engineering production », Mr. Cahill states, « cannot be shown in actual figures of output, but is still eloquently shown by her foreign trade, the returns of which show that engineering exports rose from 313,000 tons in 1913 to 1,469,000 tons in 1927. In the chemical industries universal progress has taken place. The chief textile trades tell the same story ; silk output is nearly double, artificial silk sixfold, the woolen and cotton industries, despite changes in fashion that have curtailed clothing, and so diminished consumption, have either maintained or increased their output... France's industrial productivity has been enormously increased since the war... »

« During 1926-1928, » Mr. Cahill writes, « the northern French coal mines have erected 500 new coke ovens, mostly in batteries producing 700 to 800 tons daily, all equipped with the recovery for by-products... The production of the iron ore mines, which in 1925 was 37.5 million tons, rose in 1927 to 45.6 million tons. Potash production rose from 1.117 million tons in 1925 to 2.2 million tons in 1927. Pig-iron output has risen from 8.42 million tons in 1925 to 9.27 million tons in 1927, and for the present year (1928) an output of 10,000,000 is indicated. In synthetic dyes, France has become virtually independent of foreign supplies. »

Cotton-spinning spindles have been increased from 9.57 millions in 1925 to 9.77 millions in 1928 ; twist spindles from 1.30 millions to 1.44 millions ; and power looms from 182,000 to 191,000.

Virtually two thirds of France's cotton-manufacturing machinery has been renewed since 1919... » (*Literary Digest*, December 29 1928).

It is noteworthy that the extraordinary and unexpected development of French industry is not in any manner due to total abstinence or even to a reduction in the use of wine and liquors in France. Far from it; the area planted in vineyards has been increased.

From 1921 to 1923, 98,000 hectares (242,248 acres) were added to the vineyards of that country, and the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors is very active. American Prohibition leaders, whose activities are not confined to the United States, have not failed to raise their voice against the liberal use of liquor in France.

« The plain fact is, » says the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, October 15, 1928, « that the French people consume enormous quantities of alcohol, and this practice is not confined to adults but extends to young people from babyhood to adolescence. »

No doubt, Frenchmen appreciate in the proper form the keen interest the saintly Board shows toward them. However, they point with pride at the wonderful strides they have made towards prosperity and civilization while drinking all the wine and liquors they wished, and they intend to keep on drinking with sense and moderation as often and as much as they see fit.

The claim that Prohibition is the cause of prosperity is an assertion without proof. Even if we could admit as true the emphatic statement of enthusiastic prohibitionists, « Today we have prosperity in the United States and we have it upon a scale never before dreamed of in any other country, » the fact that prosperity may exist side by side with Prohibition does not prove that Prohibition is the cause of prosperity. With natural resources and raw material exceedingly inferior to those of the United States, and with all kinds of obstacles to

surmount, France enjoys prosperity without Prohibition. Therefore, Prohibition is not necessary for prosperity. Still, Prohibition advocates assert : « Prohibition brought prosperity, and, if, and when Prohibition goes, prosperity will go also. » (Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, Leaflet No. 160). Prohibition is here, indeed, but where is prosperity ?

It is strange to see that all the blessings ascribed to Prohibition, such as more automobiles, more savings in the banks, a wider use of electricity, more home comforts, more bathtubs, more lavatories, higher wages, more employment, more fruit, more tomatoes in winter, more telephones, running water in more kitchens, better clothing, increased capital and more buying power are in evidence in France with plenty of drinking. Thus these blessings are certainly not the effects of Prohibition since they are present without it, and are in conspicuous evidence in a country which is absolutely opposed to Prohibition, and where, to use the words of total temperance advocates « people consume enormous quantities of alcohol. »

France is not the only drinking country which has made long strides in industrial progress since the War. Germany, Canada, Greece, Italy and Czechoslovakia could be cited among the countries which have progressed most in the last few years. However, as France is the country which drinks most, and, as the industrial advancement there has been the highest, that country offers the best field to compare industry with Prohibition and industry with drinking.

In conclusion, the following lines taken from the *Sunday Oregonian*, Portland, Ore. Nov. 30, 1930, may be cited. They will show the titanic and heroic effort made by wine drinking France to recover from a War that had bled her white and financially ruined her :

« France has thus... been enabled to carry her enormous

war debt. In the first few years after the war, which were her period of severest enormous stress, an economist stated that the debt was equal to the entire value of the (French) republic, including all the wealth, public and private, that it contained. France is reducing that debt by keeping her people at work and by paying them only for working. »

In 1920 France was a ruined country prostrate under a debt larger than the total wealth of the nation. In 1920 Prohibition found the United States the most prosperous, the richest, the most glorious nation that ever existed, with pockets bulging with money, with banks rolling in gold, and with plenty of work and cash for everybody. After ten years of the most wet regime in the world, we find France the most prosperous nation in the world, with pockets full of money, banks glittering with gold and plenty of work not only for Frenchmen but also for over two millions and a half foreigners. On the other hand, after ten years of Prohibition, we find the United States in a period of great unrest and suffering from the worst financial depression ever experienced in that country, with several million men out of employment, with long soup lines in every important city, and with banks failing in appalling numbers :

« When 124 banks in ten States, fail in a single week and fifty-one close their doors in a single day, it is a sensation. » (*Literary Digest*, Dec. 27, 1930).

As can be seen, wine and liquor did not keep France from recovering from the most distressing poverty and becoming very prosperous, and Prohibition not only failed to bring a greater prosperity in the United States, but failed to hold prosperity, which was already there, and did not even prevent an unprecedented wave of financial depression and unemployment from bringing disaster and calamity into that country.

CHAPTER XII

DRINKING AND PHYSICAL DEGENERACY

The advocates of total abstinence claim that alcoholic beverages, even when used moderately, cause physical degeneracy. If this were true one would expect to find in France only sickly men, weaklings, and degenerates. The fact that, as shown in a previous chapter, the French have built up their industries in a supreme degree since the World War, proves clearly that the French race is vigorous, strong, and full of energy and endurance. However, a still stronger and more evident proof of the high physical qualities of the Gallic nation can be given.

The most crucial test of bodily energy and physical endurance, as well as of a strong soul for any nation, is a war to death with a powerful and very intelligent enemy who is better prepared, is immensely superior in numbers, and is much better provided with all kinds of weapons of destruction. The French stood the test and won. On the firing line, in the trenches, in deadly charges, in bloody bayonet attacks, in disheartening retreats before much superior forces one sees the mettle of an army. French soldiers drink wine and liquors. Their ancestors were also wine, beer or cider drinkers, and drank also occasionally stronger liquors. While officers drink as much as they want, French soldiers receive a daily ration of one-half liter of wine, or a liter of beer or cider, or one-sixteenth of a liter of rum. It is evident that when the life of France was at stake, the French High Military Command, and doctors would have stopped the

allowance of wine to fighting men, if they had thought that wine was causing degeneracy and weakening men. Instead of taking away wine from the soldiers, the French Government gave them double rations whenever possible while they were at the front. Needless to say, the brave fighters of France added often a few refreshments to the few drinks of wine they received from the army supplies. It cannot be denied that occasionally some of them, but very few, drank a little too much. Did wine weaken the French soldiers, and make out of them degenerates, incapable to match a strong enemy, unable to stand the fatigues and dangers of a terrible war, and ready to flee before hails of steel and death sowing machine-guns? Had wine any bad effect on the bodily strength and the morale on the fighters of France? Did it make of them weaklings and low spirited cowards? Were French soldiers inferior in any manner to the best warriors of modern times or of antiquity? No one can answer these questions better and more adequately than one of the most bitter enemies of France, the leader of the admirably well prepared, superiorly equipped, and very well commanded German armies, which invaded France, and arrived almost at the gates of Paris. These armies were without question the most powerful in numbers, and the most scientifically and thoroughly drilled the world ever saw. This is the tribute given by General Von Kluck to the French soldiers, who, under the leadership of General Joffre, a wine drinker from the South of France, fought and won the first battle of the Marne :

« If you want to know the material reasons for our failure, read the newspapers of those days. They will tell you of the lack of ammunition, and the failure of our commissariat. All that is exact. But, there is another reason which is entirely decisive and, it is the capacity of the French private to *come back*. This quality evades the most careful calculation. That men will stand fast and get killed is a well-known fact, discounted for every battle; we accept that Companies X, Y, and Z will be annihilated to a man without yielding an inch of ground, and,

that so many minutes can be counted upon for this to be effected ; we can draw useful conclusions from such data. But, to suppose that men half dead with fatigue and lying worn out on the ground could, when the bugle sounded, seize their guns and attack like demons, is a thing we never thought to see, a possibility which never entered into calculations of our war colleges. » (T. Bentley Molt, *World's Work*, Nov. 1929, p. 75).

The men who won the victory of the Marne were not picked men, they were ordinary French soldiers, most of whom had been retreating for almost two months, and who had endured all kinds of fatigues and privations. The others were young recruits, who were dead with fatigue from several days fighting. Many centuries of drinking by their ancestors, and their own drinking, had not caused any degeneracy in these noble and valiant sons of France.

The objection may be raised that war liquor regulations kept French soldiers from drinking as much as usual. It is true that the French people who were not at the front, drank less than in peace time ; they saved wine for the *poilus* (soldiers), but the fighting men drank wine liberally. « When the war was over, » says Clarence True Wilson (*Board of Temperance*)... « it was found in every country including England and France, that the DRINK BILL HAD DOUBLED since the outbreak of the world war. » (Leaflet No. 128.)

CHAPTER XIII

DRINKING AND BRAIN POWER — NOBEL PRIZES (1926-1929)

The greatest generals of the World War, JOFFRE, who won the first battle of the Marne, and Ferdinand FOCH, who won the second battle of the Marne and led the Allies to final victory, were both born in wine growing sections of France, were descendants from ancestors who from one generation to another had been drinking wine, and used themselves, moderately, the national French beverage. Everybody knows that the supreme command was given to Foch because he was without any question the most able general, and the most able leader of the allied armies. There were a number of generals belonging to other nations, who perhaps did not use intoxicating beverages, who possibly came from ancestors who did not drink any intoxicating liquors, or, who drank much less than the French, still, the wettest nation in the world furnished the two most able leaders of the Allies. It is thus evident that drinking does not bring mental degeneracy as claimed by anti-alcoholists. No one ever heard during the War of any world famous military men either among the Allies or among the leaders of the foe, who were total abstainers or even the offspring of ancestors who were teetotalers.

In *The Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe*, E. Gordon stated in 1913 that « France was on the verge of an alcoholic decadence. » Von Kluck knew a hundred times more about the French than Gordon, and all the dry

writers. The German General's statement already quoted, his unreserved praise of the French army, the admirable heroism of the French, and the results of the War prove beyond doubt the fallacy of Gordon's claims, and the absurdity of the statement made by the anti-alcoholists that even moderate drinking causes physical and mental degeneracy:

But, the French show intellectual supremacy, not only in war-like pursuits, they show it also in the peaceful pursuits of literature, medicine, and sciences.

I

THE FRENCH HOLD THE CHAMPIONSHIP IN WORLD COMPETITION FOR LEADERSHIP IN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC FIELDS (1926-1929).

One of the best and the most unbiased ways to compare the intellectual achievements of various nations is to look at the list of the Nobel PRIZES. These prizes are open to the World, and, as the sums offered are very tempting, and the glory to be derived very great, competitors are not lacking. After the War, France was at a very great disadvantage as a competitor, on account of the staggering list of young men killed at the front. She had lost more men than any of the allied combatants. Moreover, 40,000 young men of her intellectual *elite*, and members of the profession, had been killed at the front. Many more had been partly or totally disabled. Thus France lost a larger number of highly educated and intellectual men than the total losses in men killed of the American army.

From 1926 to 1929, eighteen Nobel Prizes were awarded. No one can question the impartiality of the judges.

By all means there are no chances that they would discriminate in favor of the French in preference to Anglo-

Saxon or Nordic races, which are more close to the Swedes than the Gallic race. The Nobel prizes are five money prizes averaging a little over \$40,000, each established by the famous Swedish chemist, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, to be awarded annually, since 1901, without any distinction of nationality or race, to the persons who have contributed most in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, and literature, and in the fostering of universal peace.

The years 1926 to 1929 have been chosen because they are close to us, and thus anybody can easily verify the list of prizes, and mostly because since 1926 the beneficial effects ascribed to total abstinence by dry advocates ought to have been already in evidence, while successive, excellent wine crops from 1926 to 1929 were there to keep the citizens of France very well refreshed.

Out of the eighteen prizes awarded,

FRENCHMEN headed the list with	5	(five)
The Germans came next with	3 ½	(three & a half)
The English followed with	3	(three)
Then came the Swedes with	1 ½	(one & a half)
The Danes, Austrians, Italians, and Norwegians followed with one prize each.	1	
	1	
	1	
	1	
A citizen of the United States received	½	prize (half)
A Dutchman was also awarded	½	prize (half)
Total	18	

Many people are under the impression that while the French may be able to write a few novels, and, excel to a certain extent in some fields of literature, they are lagging behind the Germans, the Americans, and the

English in sciences. A survey of the prizes awarded will help to correct this error, which has been widespread mostly by persons who like to call themselves scientists and scholars. Out of 4 prizes for PHYSICS awarded from 1926 to 1929 the Frenchmen, Jean B. Perrin (1926) and Duc de Broglie (1929) received one each.

Total for France, PHYSICS. 2

An Englishman, C. T. R. Wilson, was awarded half a prize (1927), another Englishman, O. W. Richardson, (1928) received 1 prize (1928). *Total for England, PHYSICS* 1 ½

An American citizen, Arth. Compton, received half a prize (1928). *Total for the United States, PHYSICS.* ½

Thus in *Physics* the French led the World.

Out of 4 prizes for CHEMISTRY the Germans, H. Wieland and Adolf Winhaus, were awarded one each. *Germany* 2

The Swedes, T. Swedberg and H. von Euler-Chelpin, received the former 1 prize, the latter half a prize. *SWEDEN.* 1 ½

An Englishman received half a prize. *England.* ½

In MEDICINE, the Frenchman Ch. Nicolle (1928) had one prize. *FRANCE* 1

An Austrian, J. Wagner Jaureg, received 1 prize *AUSTRIA* 1

A Dane, Johan Fibiger, received 1 prize. *Denmark.* 1

An Englishman, F. G. Hopkins, received half a prize, *England.* ½

A Hollander was awarded half a prize. *Holland.* ½

In LITERATURE out of 4 prizes a Frenchman, Henri Bergson (1927), was awarded one. *FRANCE.* 1

An Italian, Signora G. Deledda, received 1. *ITALY* 1

A Norwegian, Mrs. S. Undset, had 1. *Norway.* 1

A German, Thomas Mann (1929), received one prize. 1

Only 2 PEACE prizes were awarded from 1926 to 1929. The winners were :

Aristide Briand, <i>France</i> , half a prize (1926)	1/2
Ferd. Buisson, <i>France</i> , half a prize (1927).	1/2
G. Stressemann, <i>Germany</i> , half a prize (1926)	1/2
Ludwig Quidde, <i>Germany</i> , half a prize (1927)	1/2

Thus wine drinking Frenchmen, with a population about one third that of the United States, in competition with all the most intelligent men of the world, won 5 out of the 18 Nobel prizes offered in four consecutive years (1926-1929). With all the promised benefits of Prohibition, dry Americans were awarded half a prize out of the total 18. In Physics, France led with 2 awards, the nearest competitor having one. In Medicine, in Literature, in Peace, France came out with equals, but no superiors. With over one third population larger than that of France, the Germans, heavy beer drinkers, followed the French with 3 and a half prizes to the French five. The English, with a population larger than that of France, followed the Germans with 3 prizes.

The French are heavy drinkers, the Germans and the English drink plenty also. Still, in intellectual competition with the rest of the world, we find the Frenchmen in the lead, followed by the Germans and the English.

Where is the truth of such assertions as these, broadcasted everywhere by dry advocates :

« Booze (even in moderate quantities) destroys brain power... Drink has held people back for centuries but, even with the few years of Prohibition we have had, I believe people have grown brighter and happier. (Henry Ford) » *Clipsheet*, Board of Temp., Proh. & Pub. Morals, Sept. 3, 1929). — « Every drop of beer destroys a nerve cell. » (Dr. Henry A. Cotton, quoted by Board of T. P. & P. M., leaflet No. 77.)

If every drop of beer destroys a nerve cell, every drop of wine should destroy two or three nerve cells. Within a few days, the average Frenchman would be left without

any nerve cells at all. Under these conditions, how could he compete intellectually with other people who drink less, and especially against people who do not drink at all ?

While two Frenchmen were awarded each a Nobel prize for Physics in 1926 and 1929, another Frenchman, André Blondel, received in England, in the beginning of 1930, the Kelvin Gold Medal. It was the first time that medal was awarded to a Frenchman. Mr. Blondel is a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and the inventor of radio-beacons and radiogoniometers. (Source, *L'Information Universitaire*, Feb. 1, 1930).

It must be added that in competing against the scientists of the United States for Nobel prizes, and in doing research work, French scientists are greatly handicapped. Many American Universities have wonderful equipment, and millions of dollars are at the disposal of American Professors doing research work, while Professors in French Universities have often no money at all at their service for private investigations and exceedingly little for investigations indispensable for their routine University work.

The intellectual efficiency of the French is well recognized by foreign nations. Many young people from other countries go to France for a higher education. In 1928 the University of Paris had an enrolment of 28,889 graduate students in attendance. 6,596 of them were foreigners. It must be noted that in French universities there are no undergraduate students. In American universities the bulk of the student body is composed of undergraduates. At the University of Grenoble, a town of 77,409 inhabitants, there were 1347 graduate students enrolled at the Summer School of 1929. These students belonged to 47 different nationalities. (Source *Bulletin*, University of Grenoble, 1930).

The claim of the Prohibitionists that the intelligence of people and nations is in inverse ratio to the alcohol

they drink, has no foundation in facts. On the contrary, if drinking and total abstinence from liquor would be taken as a gauge to judge of the mentality of a nation, the facts and figures would prove, as seen above, that the wetter a nation the more intellectual she is. However, partisans of moderate drinking do not make such a claim. All they contend is that moderate drinking does not in the least interfere with intellectual efficiency.

If some of the laws, which some teetotalers would like to impose upon their fellowmen, would have been in force a few years ago, very probably neither Joffre, the hero of the first battle of the Marne, nor Foch, the hero of the second battle of the Marne, and the leader of the Allies, nor most of the French soldiers who won the War, nor the six brilliant men, who in competition with the World won for France 5 Nobel prizes in four consecutive years, would have come into existence.

In the *Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe*, E. Gordon quotes and endorses highly the following statement of Dr. Ploetz :

« Criminals and psychopaths should be forbidden marriage, and the worst class, *the average moderate drinker*, should be subjected to a kind of boycott by women. »

Gordon quotes also the Prohibition enthusiast, Rüdin who in a paper read at the Bremen Congress against Alcoholism said, « that certain categories of drinkers should be allowed to marry only on condition of undergoing a sterilizing operation on the *vasa deferentia*. » Rüdin advised keeping drinkers confined a long time. He hoped « for the time when a growing anti-alcoholic sentiment would stamp the drinker, *even the moderate drinker*, as a person of lower value, unworthy of the privilege of marriage. »

Where such and other preventive measures are unavailing, Rüdin would :

« in the interest of the future of the race advice *abortion* for

the children of drinking men at the hands of a specialist. By thus artificially barring the way, and by, at the same time, enlightening the public, it might be possible hardly a single child of a male or female drinker should come through. »

Thus Rüdin, and Gordon, who approves and admires him, and many anti-alcoholists who endorse Gordon's book, and cite it to champion Prohibition, would not hesitate to commit abortion, to assassinate innocent children, who although not having attained bodily perfection, are indeed human beings, in order to foster their theories on drinking!!! The worst drunkards never thought of such heinous crimes!!! All men who believe in liberty, who love liberty should meditate carefully over Rüdin's words, and over what such temperance advocates as Rüdin and his admirers would do if they could freely enforce their Prohibition theories.

Since this chapter was written the Nobel prize awards for 1930 were made. The prize of literature goes to the American Sinclair Lewis, the delayed peace prize for 1929 goes to another American, Frank B. Kellogg, that of physics goes to an Indian, Sir Chandrasekara Venkata Raman, Professor of Physics at Calcutta University, the chemistry prize goes to a German, Professor Hans Fischer, and the prize for medicine goes to an Austrian, Dr. Landsteiner, born in Vienna in 1868. Dr. Nathan Soederblom, archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, receives the peace prize for 1930.

The new awards prove anew very clearly the impartiality of the judges, and show evidently that the prizes are open to all scholars without any distinction of nationality or race. It could not be expected that the same nation would always receive most Nobel prizes. France had no Nobel award this year. This does not keep the French from being still in the lead for the period 1926-1930. At present the leading nations in Nobel prizes awarded since 1926, up to 1930 stand thus :

FRANCE.	5	prizes
Germany	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
England	3	
The United States	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sweden.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Austria	2	

CHAPTER XIV

DRINKING AND BEAUTY

Beauty is a great asset. Women especially want to be beautiful. Men admire pretty girls. Women at all times and in all countries, and now more than ever, and in the United States more than anywhere else, have been spending and are spending billions of dollars every year to keep pretty or at least to look pretty. If it could be proved that drinking no matter how moderate ruins good looks the United States would be soon almost as dry as Sahara, as far as alcoholic beverages are concerned. Not only girls and women would shun wine and liquors as the greatest of evils, but most young men, who are very anxious to appear good looking, and very many men of mature age, who are far from having given up their loving aspirations, would consider alcohol a nuisance.

The trouble is that while it is easy to invent all kinds of imaginary evils following the wake of alcohol, beauty is something so obvious that anybody will notice it when he sees it. If persons who make a moderate use of wine or beer would be uglier than those who use only water, milk, coffee or tea, the public would see it at once, and liquor would be doomed and cursed forever. It has been tried to make the public believe that liquor ruins beauty. In *leaflet* No. 169, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals writes :

« Some years ago in a copyrighted article appearing in a large number of daily newspapers, Lillian Russell, whose name was long a synonym for good looks, declared that drink will disfigure the face with pimples and blotches, glaze the eyes with a criss-

cross of fiery blood vessels, paint the nose an unlovely hue, make your cheeks pallid, write dark circles under the eyes, and will do other things, besides inflicting upon the guilty ones such unimportant consequences as indigestion, headaches, biliousness, Bright's disease, nervousness, bad temper, loss of common sense, loss of power to work efficiently, loss of friends, family and happiness. »

« Miss Russell's warning, » adds the Board of Temperance, was really based upon scientific investigation. » Nobody ever heard that Miss Russell was a scientist. It would be very interesting to know how she conducted her scientific investigations. As prohibition enthusiasts are in the habit of investigating the effects of liquor on guinea-pigs, dogs and jelly-fish, possibly Miss Russell experimented also on them. However if she experimented at all, her experiments could never prove that moderate drinking caused the evils just mentioned. The fallacy of her statements is so clear that it does not even need to be proved. Everybody knows that France is justly famous for her beautiful girls and women. Even the Germans proclaim the beauty of French women, and most French girls and women drink wine with moderation, therefore a moderate use of alcoholic beverages does not render its consumers ugly. Anybody who travelled in France knows very well that French girls are not disfigured with pimples and blotches, and red noses. That may apply to a certain extent to inveterate drunkards but not to those who drink moderately. There are many pretty girls in Spain, and Spanish girls drink wine also. Kentucky was famous the world over before Prohibition for its whisky. There is no state in America where one can find more pretty girls in proportion to the population than in Kentucky. Before Prohibition days Louisville was one of the most important centers in the World for the manufacture of excellent corn whisky. Louisville is justly famous for its pretty women. All the foreigners who travel through Kentucky are struck with the beauty

of Kentucky girls. On the other hand dry countries such as Turkey and many parts of India and China have very few pretty women. Men go to France to find pretty girls, but they certainly do not go to any dry country to find them. This does not mean that there are not very many beautiful women in the United States, but they were beautiful before Prohibition, and dry laws have not done anything towards making them prettier. Moreover is the United States dry in fact ?

This is not all, everybody knows that there is drinking going on among some of the Movie Stars. Occasionally the newspapers disclose sensational news about drinking among them. To be sure, Movie Stars have no ugly red noses and blotches and pimples on their faces.

Many pretty society girls, college girls, actresses, chorus girls, and movie girls drink a little occasionally. Night club girls, who generally are exceedingly good-looking, drink wine and liquors. On the other hand there are thousands of excellent and very moral girls who never took a drink, who have pimples, who have pallid cheeks, and whose nose is unshapely and has an unlovely hue. It is bad enough for them to be deprived of beauty without trying to make them pass for drunkards.

WINE AND GRACEFUL FIGURE.

It is noteworthy that in wine growing sections where people drink wine at every important meal there are few fat people. Most girls and young women in those sections are slender and graceful. Very few men are too stout. Indeed wine is a food that has no fattenings at all. Moreover excellent wine is hygienic and wards off, to some extent, any desire to eat too much. On having wine and occasionally other liquors, many people drink a little more and eat less, which renders them great service. Wine and liquor keep persons from eating too

much candy. Sugar has a tendency to add to the weight of the persons who use it to excess. Moreover wine and alcohol supply the body with dynamic power without any effort of digestion on the part of the stomach and without being a flesh forming food. Thus alcohol does not contribute to form any part of the body, *but it supplies the* body with energy. As many people want to eat too much, a little wine or alcohol may deter them from excessive eating. The races, which make a daily use of wine are known for their frugality. French soldiers, for instance, get along with less food than English soldiers, and stand fatigue even better than the latter.

Beer has not the same effects as wine in relation to weight. One finds a higher average of stout persons among beer drinking people than among those who use wine.

As to alcohol and liquors, they have a tendency to make one lose weight instead of adding weight. Very few persons who make a liberal use of alcoholic beverages suffer from obesity.

CHAPTER XV

ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY

One of the greatest charges made by the partisans of total abstinence against alcohol under any form and in any quantity is that it reduces human efficiency. The claims made by the Anti-Alcoholists in regard to this matter are explained in the following lines :

« An estimate that Prohibition has saved and added much more than six billion dollars a year in real wealth to the country is presented in the book, *Prohibition at its Worst*. Half this amount is ascribed to increased efficiency of labor because of abstinence from alcohol. From the scanty laboratory experiments cited, the argument that more than three billion dollars yearly have been added through the release of human energy and skill to our national production by Prohibition — or would be added if Prohibition were fully enforced — seems to require some modification.

As basis for this estimate it is assumed that alcoholic beverages slow down the human machine, so that each daily glass of beer 'reduces productivity 2 to 4 per cent.' From this it is further assumed that productivity of labor would be 'increased from 10 to 20 per cent by effective Prohibition. As impairment is greater the more unequally the consumption of alcohol is distributed, the book regards a '10 per cent increase in productivity,' because of national Prohibition, as a safe minimum in areas formerly wet.» (Fisher, Irving, *Prohibition Still at Its Worst*, New York, 1928, p. 101.)

The average Frenchman who is able to work, barring children, women, and old people, drinks more than the equivalent in alcohol of 10 glasses of beer daily. Thus according to the claims made by Prohibition advocates the average Frenchman would lose from 20 to 40 per cent efficiency. But the wonderful work of the French

in restoring their devastated areas, their almost incredible fighting ability and admirable power to « come back » described by their supreme enemy Von Kluck, their leadership in the intellectual contest of all nations for Nobel prizes, their wonderful aviation records, and their industrial progress, are evident proofs that the French nation is not less efficient, to say the least, than other nations who drink less or even have all the advantages claimed by Prohibition.

EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITION.

There is no doubt that during the War and during the years immediately following the War the United States acquired an industrial World supremacy, such as had never existed before in the history of humanity. American goods flooded the World. Backed by a capital, which represented about one third of the total gold reserves of the World, with the best machinery in the world, with the best equipped factories, and an unlimited supply of raw material, with cheap power at its disposal, with an immense merchant navy, and with the advantages of a gigantic home market giving all the economies of mass production, the United States stood as an unconquerable industrial giant who would forever remain the master of the most important markets of the world. France had no money, practically no raw material, very few able bodied men, no well equipped factories, not even enough plants to supply half her needs, and no foreign trade. American business concerns were so well entrenched in the new markets left open during the War by the fighting nations of Europe, and which they had conquered, that it seemed a hopeless task for Frenchmen, to try to compete with such powerful rivals. The Americans had even conquered French home markets. If great efficiency is required to win over a rival of equal

force, a superior and supreme efficiency is demanded to rise and stand up when one has fallen down crushed under the power of an immensely stronger rival. The same indomitable spirit, the same quality to « come back », so highly praised by Von Kluck, and the same heroic efficiency which distinguished the French on the battle-fields enabled them to compete with the greatest giant of industry of all times, first in their home markets and then to a certain extent on the markets of the world. The war college Professors of Germany failed to discover the quality to « come back » of the French soldier. In the same manner Professors who have been telling the people exactly how much efficiency a workingman loses for every glass of beer he drinks, have absolutely failed to discover the quality to « come back » of the French workingman who drinks his daily ration of wine or beer, and who also drinks other liquors, and as all workingmen in the world have many points of resemblance these professors have failed to see that efficiency can exist with moderate drinking.

In spite of all her losses in men and money, in spite of the heavy burden of an incredible interior and foreign debt, France not only rebuilt her home industries, but regained from the modern Goliath of industry all her lost foreign trade. She even increased her exports. Speaking of the progress of France, Harold Callender says :

« Exports of manufactured articles were two and one-half times greater in 1927 than in 1913, exports of industrial raw materials two and one-fourth times greater. » (*New York Times*, October 27, 1929).

The United States is not the only competitor the French had to meet in home and foreign markets. Germany who had purposely destroyed all the French factories in the ten most industrial Departments of France, which she had invaded, and who had ruined France's best mines, in order to kill her commerce, England whose factories

had been untouched by the enemy, Japan, who had made great industrial gains during the War, Spain who had built up an immense trade, all the neutral countries, which had increased their industrial output and amassed money during the great conflict of nations, were powerful competitors. In order to succeed, France had to show an efficiency much superior to that of other nations. Otherwise, how could she win? She was equal to the task. That eminent efficiency indispensable for success in competition with such powerful rivals, led by the ace of aces of all times in industry, the United States, wine-drinking Frenchmen had and they still have it.

England, who drinks one and a quarter gallons of pure alcohol per capita against France's three and a half (See *Clipsheet*, October 15, 1928, Board of Temperance, Prohibition, & Pub. Mor.) complains bitterly of her loss in foreign trade :

« Britain's exports, » says H. Callender in the *New York Times*, October 27, 1929), are to-day about 19 per cent less than in 1913, while her imports are about 14 per cent greater. »

It is claimed that even very moderate drinking causes inaccuracy. Great accuracy is required for the making of eyeglasses and optical instruments. The French excel in that line of industry, which has progressed greatly in the last few years in France. The *Louisville Times*, January 6, 1930, states :

« — The French eyeglass and optical factories enjoy a universal reputation. The industry is not limited to the manufacture of eyeglasses and lorgnettes, but extends to opera glasses, all sorts of lenses, barometers, thermometers, medical instruments and apparatus, topographical instruments, etc... The industry is enjoying the greatest prosperity and its technical standard is very high, due to the constant development of new apprentices and technicians by the Optical School of *Morez du Jura* and the Optical Institute of Paris. »

CHAPTER XVI

WINE, ALCOHOL AND AVIATION RECORDS

Quensel, whom the *Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, quotes as an authority, says :

« Work and alcohol do not belong together, especially when work demands wideawakedness, attention and endurance. »

Aviators need wideawakedness, attention and endurance, especially when fighting a fearless and very able foe. During the World War the aviators of France distinguished themselves by their bravery and their efficiency. Their war records show that they compared favorably with aviators of other nations. Here is a list of the famous Aces of all combatants, and their victories :

Canada	
Major Wm. Avery Bishop	72
Major Raymond Collishaw	68
Capt. Donald E. McLaren	54
England	
Capt. James McCudden	58
France	
Lieut. René Fonck	75
Capt. Georges Guynemer, killed	53
Lieut. Charles Nungesser	43
Lieut. Georges Madon	41
Lieut. Maurice Boyau	35
Ireland	
Major E. Mannoek	73
The United States	
Rickenbacker	25
Franck Luke, (killed).	18
Victor Raoul Lufberry (killed).	17

Germany	
Capt. Von Richthofen (killed)	80
Lieut. Ernst Udet	62
Others	
Major Francesco Barraca, Italian	34
Capt. Willey Coppens, Belgian	34
Capt. Kosakoff, Russian	17
Capt. Brunowsky, Austrian	34

These records speak for themselves. French aviators showed indeed an efficiency second to none, if not superior to all. The merit of the French was so much the greater, that in the beginning of the War their fighting planes were much inferior in quality and numbers to those of the Germans.

French army aviators as well as those who are engaged in civil pursuits make use of wine and liquors. At times some of them have taken bottles of champagne on their long distance flights. In peace time the birdmen of France have proved equal to their brothers of foreign nations. In some cases they have even surpassed them :

In 1929 « Capt. Dieudonné Costes and Maurice Bellonte, French aviators, established an unofficial world's distance record flight by flying from Paris to Tsitsihar in northern Manchuria, where they landed Sept, 29, 1929, a distance variously estimated as from 4,900 to 5,500 miles. The flight was non-stop, non-refueling and if recognized by the International Aviation Federation will supplant the record of Rome to Natal, Brazil, in 1928, by the Italian fliers Ferrarin and Del Prete. » (*World's Almanac*, 1930, p. 185).

A Frenchman, Dieudonné Costes, won the greatest international honors in aviation for 1929 :

The following lines are taken from news sent by the *Associated Press*, and dated Paris, June 11, 1930 :

« Paris, June 11 (1930). — Dieudonné Costes, famous French flier, today was awarded the medal of the International Aeronautic Federation for the most noteworthy achievements of the year in aviation. Coste's various records were regarded by the judges as more important than were the accomplishments of Rear Admiral R. E. Byrd, the Spanish aviators Iglesias and

Jiminez and the Austrian flier, Kronseld or Dr. Hugo Eckener, all of whom were considered for the award. »

« The French pilot, Jean Mermoz, known as the Lindbergh of the French postal service to South America, today set a record for seaplanes over a closed circuit, widely surpassing the mark set by the American fliers, Connell and Rood. Flying over a circuit along the Mediterranean coast of France, from La Ciotat, near Toulon, to Palavas, Cape Badage, he was accompanied by a navigator, M. Dabry, and a radio operator, M. Guimie. When they landed at 5 : 22 P. M., they had been in the air for thirty hours and 25 minutes and covered a distance of 4,325 kilometers (2,803 miles, according to the Air Ministry. This is 1,820 kilometers better than the previous record, held by the Americans. » *New York Times*, cable, April 12, 1930.

The wonderful endurance and efficiency of French aviators is well illustrated in the following feat of the French air mail aviator Henri Guillaumet :

« Mendoza, Argentina, June 21, (AP) — He (Henri Guillaumet) set out a week ago yesterday from Santiago de Chile with mail and cargo for Mendoza, Argentine border city. The trip under any circumstances is difficult and dangerous, due to the high peaks of the Andes, which must be surmounted. On this trip the ship's wings gathered so much snow that it finally made a forced landing on the side of a winter-swept mountain. The plane turned over and was destroyed, but Guillaumet crawled out of the wreckage unhurt. The blizzard still raged, so he spent the night beneath the wings of his plane, remaining awake so as not to freeze to death. Saturday the weather cleared somewhat, and Sunday he started to march through the mountains toward Mendoza. It was then he slipped on the ice and fell 150 meters down a precipice, losing what provisions he had with him. Half starved and afraid to sleep, he marched Tuesday and Wednesday over mountains and through snow-filled valleys, until Thursday he stumbled into the presence of a lonely shepherdess minding her flock on the hillsides not far from Pareditas... She directed him toward Pereditas. »

One of the greatest achievements in aviation, a non-stop flight from Paris to New-York, has just been accomplished by two Frenchmen, Dieudonné Costes and Maurice Bellonte :

« Curtis Airport, Valley Stream, N. Y., Sept. 2 (UP) — Capt. Dieudonné-Costes and Maurice Bellonte set down their biplane « Question Mark » at this field today after achieving a feat that

hitherto had defied every challenger — a non-stop flight from Paris to New York.

The record-breaking craft with its record-breaking French crew rolled to a stop at 5 : 13 p. m. (C. S. T.), thirty-seven hours and eighteen minutes after it had soared aloft from Le Bourget to dare the perils of a North Atlantic crossing. » (*Courrier-Journal*, Louisville, Sept. 3, 1930).

Several famous aviators had lost their lives trying to fly without a stop from Paris to New York, others had tried without success, it was left to two wine drinking Frenchmen to win this brilliant victory over the Atlantic.

Dieudonné Costes was born on November 4, 1893 at Caussade, not far from Montauban, in the *Department of Tarn-et-Garonne*, in the South of France, in the center of the wine section of that country. For centuries Costes' ancestors have been wine drinkers. In fact in that part of France people hardly ever drink any water at all. Of course, Costes drinks wine, so does his companion of glory and endurance, Maurice Bellonte. Like all able bodied Frenchmen the two gallant aviators know how to use with moderation other liquors besides wine :

From the Journal's N. Y. Bureau. New York, N. Y. — « Please — please — a little whisky and toast. » This was one of Maurice Bellonte's first requests on his arrival in America Tuesday... « Mais, impossible ! » exclaimed one of the French officials on hand to greet him. « This is a dry country. » M. Bellonte got neither the toast nor the whisky.

A Frenchman, Louis Blériot, was the first man to cross the English channel, from Calais to Douvre, on July 25, 1909, Costes and Bellonte were the first aviators to make a non-stop airplane flight from Europe to the United States. These two feats set marks in the history of aviation.

Two days after Dieudonné Costes and Maurice Bellonte's record-breaking flight from Paris to New York, a French woman, Mlle Maryse Bastie broke on Sept. 4, 1930 the world's women's endurance record for sustained flight. She landed at 9.31 a. m. after thirty-eight hours aloft.

Here is another striking example of endurance and efficiency among aviators belonging to a race of men who have been drinking alcoholic beverages generation after generation.

« Paris, Jan. 31, 1930 (UP) — Jacques Corsin, who has spent an equivalent of 272 days and nights in the air, is recognized by the Aero Club of France as the pilot with the greatest number of flying hours. Corsin, who was an ace during the War, has flown 6,533 hours, over 625,000 miles carrying more than 10,000 passengers... He has never had an accident... »

Decidedly French aviators are efficient. If they were not efficient French aviation companies would not have contracts from various Governments in South America to carry mail. It is useless to claim that proof has not been given that the aviators just mentioned made use of spirits. All army aviators in France drink wine. Wine is a part of their daily ration, and they all relish it. In that country one finds a few sickly old men and women and a few diseased persons, a few young children, and perhaps a few anti-alcoholists, who are teetotalers, but all strong able bodied Frenchmen drink wine or beer or cider at their meals.

High efficiency is indispensable to run trains at a very high speed. An example of French efficiency in that respect is illustrated in the following lines :

« French railroad engineers are pointing with pride to the achievement of the new Liège Express running this season in connection with the exposition in Liège to mark the centenary of Belgian Independence.

The distance between Paris and Liège is 230 miles and is covered in exactly four hours the longest non-stop run on the continent. The express is operated by the North Railroad.

As the maximum speed allowed in Belgium is fifty-five miles, the Express must reach sixty-seven miles an hour in some sections of the French route in order to maintain its schedule. » (The Courier-Journal, Louisville, June 15, 1930)

CHAPTER XVII

DRINKING AND PROSPERITY

I

WONDERFUL FORWARD STRIDE OF CANADA.

There is no nation in the world which is more like the American nation than Canada. The same language is spoken by both peoples. The Anglo-Saxon race is the leading race in both countries. Even the climate of a great portion of Canada is the same as that of some parts of the United States. The habits or customs of both nations are about the same. However on the question of drinking there is a great difference between Canada and the United States. The Canadians are free to drink wine, beer, and all kinds of liquors, while their neighbors are under the Prohibition regime. Since the Drys claim that Prohibition brings prosperity while drinking brings industrial failure and poverty, it is interesting to ascertain whether Canada has progressed as much, everything considered, as the United States, or has progressed less, or more. It is useless to dwell here on the business depression, which exists at present in the United States. Everybody knows about it. There is no doubt that Canada has made great strides towards prosperity in the last few years : A good account of *Canadian progress* was published in *The Literary Digest*, May 10, 1930 :

« ... Canada in 1930 will surprise the world '. This prediction was made by no less a personage than Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, It puzzled a special correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, to whom it was made in Winnipeg,

Before he could really understand it, this correspondent tells us, he had to have the benefit of the latest records concerning Canada's progress and expansion, issued from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. He advises us that :

These figures reveal a series of events of world-wide importance and show conclusively that Canada has passed almost unnoticed from the first stage of her development — and that Canadian manufactured goods are being sold in 113 of the world's markets, in some cases competing with goods manufactured in Britain.

Canada, which has always been regarded almost solely as an agricultural country, has to-day 22,963 manufacturing establishments, whose capital investment in plant, buildings, and equipment amount to more than \$40,000,000,000.

Canada's industrial development is also shown in the character of the goods she imports. Twenty years ago Canada's imports consisted chiefly of manufactured products, and the exports of raw or semimanufactured products.

To-day the reverse is the rule a large percentage of imports consisting of raw and semimanufactured goods for use in Canadian manufacturing industries while exports are largely products which have undergone some process of manufacture. »

It is obvious that wine and alcohol have not kept Canada from making great headways towards prosperity. The indisputable facts just mentioned prove it clearly.

In his book, « *Prohibition and Prosperity* », Samuel Crowther contends that Prohibition is fundamental to American prosperity. All the Drys are unanimous in saying : « Prohibition brought prosperity, » « if and when prohibition goes prosperity will go also. » (*Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, Leaflet No. 160). According to them Prohibition is a condition *sine qua non* of prosperity. « Prohibition », says Clarence True Wilson, « saved America from what came as a crash upon every other country and that financial advantage ought to be remembered to the credit of the Eighteenth Amendment ». The same clergyman calls Prohibition « a marvelous financial success. » The plain fact is that Prohibition could not have come at a better time, in order to have all the appearances of an amazing financial success. The leading nations of Europe were ruined by

the War, had lost all their foreign trade, and needed raw material, manufactured goods and money. From competitors they had become customers of the United States. The leading nations of the World were heavily in debt. Besides their internal debts which were and are still tremendous, they had contracted during the War and after the War heavy debts to the United States. For a few years it seemed that all the money of the World was pouring as a stream into « Uncle Sam's » pockets.

Although the United States was a partner of the Allies in the World War, that country came late into the fray, and her losses in man-power amounted to just a little more than the number of Americans killed in automobile accidents in 1929. Therefore her man-power was practically untouched. Her industries, her foreign trade had grown immensely during the War and after it. While England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy and other nations were healing their War wounds the United States was expanding its industries.

Other nations, especially Spain, Switzerland and Japan had also an era of War prosperity. That prosperity was certainly not due to Prohibition. On the contrary Spain for instance manufactured more wine than ever and sold wine to France.

The United States was prosperous before Prohibition. In 1917, 1918 and 1919 the farmers were becoming rich. Until lately this country has always been a land of prosperity. It was for centuries a Mecca for emigrants coming from all countries. They reached America penniless and many became millionaires.

II

FRENCH PROSPERITY.

After the War France was ruined physically, financially and industrially. For some years she faced bankruptcy.

She did not try Prohibition to remedy her evils and reach prosperity. On the contrary, according to anti-alcoholists, her « *Drink bill doubled since the outbreak of the War.* » French money became almost worthless. French banks had no gold. The franc originally worth about 19.3 cents fell down as low as two and one fourth cents. While before the War, and during the War it took about 5 francs to make a dollar, the franc went down so low in value in 1926 that it took at one time 47.07 francs to make a dollar. In 1926 the World expected to see France a bankrupt nation. But the same power to « come back » which made the French triumph at the battle of the Marne, the same heroic spirit which made them cry at Verdun « they shall not pass » came to help them to ward off the financial crash which was menacing their country. The sacrifice was immense. In order to restore the franc to a gold basis the French had to lose four fifths of the face value of all the money they had. These wine drinking, and liquor drinking people did not hesitate to make the sacrifice. On June 24, 1928, the new franc was put on a stable gold basis of 25.52 francs to the dollar.

France who three years ago seemed to be doomed to bankruptcy and extreme poverty is now one of the leading financial nations of the world. It must be well understood that Prohibition did not save her, since French people continued drinking as usual, or even drank more wine than on the preceding years, on the contrary Prohibition hurt immensely her trade exports with the United States.

In reference to France's financial recovery, the following lines of Sidney Cave, quoted by the *Chicago Tribune*, may be cited :

« London, Oct. 19, (1929) — One of the leading citizens, whose nom de plume, Arthurian, cloaks one of the most important city figures, writes : « France has amassed \$1,500,000,000 in gold, It has further gold claims upon us said to amount to \$600,000,000. It could, if it liked, take nearly every ounce of gold the Bank of England holds. It has acquired gold in the United States

also. It is strange that a debtor country — in debt to us and in debt to the United States — could yield so much power over us and over the United States also. It could shake the stock exchanges of the world to their foundations. This fact should be noted at the busy Franco-Italian frontiers. When the gauntlet is thrown down, the basis of credit held by France at home and in various countries will probably have reached \$3,500,000,000 in actual gold or claims to gold, enabling France and its banking representatives to create credit to be used in payment of supplies for French account to the extent of eight thousand four hundred million pounds with a minimum of difficulty. »

Under the caption : FRANCE FACES 1930 WITH FULL POCKETS, P. J. PHILLIPS writes in the New York Times, Jan. 9, 1930 :

« This country (France)... has now in its possession more gold per capita than the United States... »

In the same paper P. J. Phillips says :

(Paris, Dec. 19, 1929) Conditions cannot be bad in a country (France) which in the past year has paid in taxation \$200,000,000 more than was expected. There is no unemployment and the purchasing power of the public was never higher... This country (France) is again prosperous and confident, dependent on none. »

The financial restoration of France was made without any foreign capital. We read in *Current History*, August, 1928 :

« The long awaited official stabilization of the franc, at 3.91 3/4 to the dollar, is now an accomplished fact. It is noteworthy that the French Government did not require any foreign loan nor did the Bank of France find it necessary or even expedient to obtain a Central Bank credit such as was secured by central banks of other countries in connection with their stabilization program. »

France, who for several years after the World War seemed to be unable to avoid bankruptcy is now a financial power which ranks among the greatest in the world :

« Paris, Dec. 7, 1929 — France's ambition to become one of the leading financial centers of the world is about to be realized when the next French acceptance bank, which is about to be realized by the five most important French banks and with the approval of the Bank of France, comes into operation within

the next few weeks... The acceptance bank will release for productive purposes \$1,600,000 in gold reserves of the Bank of France. Up to the present time New York and London had the monopoly of liquid funds and credit. Now, with the opening of the new bank, France will be able to play a part in the financing of the world production, it is asserted. » (*Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 8, 1929).

The financial recovery of France has amazed world's financiers. The increases in France's gold supply have puzzled bankers of all countries.

« Huge increases in the gold supply of France during the year ended Oct. 31, when that country's holdings advanced from \$1,570,000,000 to \$1,992,000,000 or almost half the total held by the United States, were shown in a review of the gold situation published in the Federal Reserve bulletin for November, issued today. » (*New York Times*, Nov. 19, 1930).

« The gold holdings of the principal central banks and governments in the world, with the United States and France dividing about 60 per cent of the total, are shown for Oct. 31, and the same date in 1929 in the following comparative table :

Country	Oct. 31 1929	—October 31, 1930
United States (Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks). . .	\$4,023,000,000	\$4,183,000,000
France	\$1,570,000,000	\$1,992,000,000 (1)
England	\$ 643,000,000	\$ 782,000,000
Germany	\$ 531,000,000	\$ 519,000,000
Italy.	\$ 272,000,000	\$ 278,000,000

(*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 19, 1930).

The almost miraculous progress of France in finances has placed her even in a higher position in the financial world than the one she occupied before the World War :

« Recent events have clearly foreshadowed division of leadership in world finance between Paris and New York, the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve. Even the London money market and the Bank of England's policy are directed alternatively by the course of events at Paris and New York. It is possible that one of the years developments in world finance will be the opening of the Paris market with the underwriting of large international loans by French accumulated capital. The result may be the resumption by Paris of the functions performed by it in pre-war

(1) On Dec. 26, 1930 the French gold reserve reached \$2,088,727,020.

days, when its market floated 'franc loans' for great American railways and even for New York City. » (*New York Times*, Feb. 2, 1930.)

Especially in France and other countries of Europe where gasoline is very expensive, automobiles are a sign of personal prosperity. The French, with a population one third less than that of Germany, own three times as many automobiles.

Some people may object that France's financial recovery is due in a great part to the huge reparations paid to her by Germany. The total amount of reparations when they will have been paid in full, if they are ever paid in full, amounts to forty billion francs that is to say about \$ 1,567,000,000 (1). While the amount sounds large, it must be remembered that the franc is worth less than four cents. The following official statement of the French Ambassador Claudel, made to Chester H. McCall, and published in the *May Credit Monthly* will show that France's prosperity is certainly not due to reparation settlements :

« Financially, France is in a pleasing condition. The Bank of France, has metallic reserves corresponding to 49.36 per cent of liabilities, and gold reserves second only to those of the United States. The ratio of notes in circulation is the best we ever had, and the abundance of foreign credit indicates that the franc is one of the soundest currencies in the world. The reparations settlements have been made possible because France has agreed to receive payments of only forty billion francs, when she has already spent one hundred billion francs in the reconstruction of devastated regions. Taxes have also been levied on the French people that constitute a real burden. The fiscal charges, for instance, amounted to 13.7 per cent of the total revenue in 1913, and today it has increased to thirty-five per cent, which increase is greater than that of any other country. Figures will show that the French tax-payer is taxed three times more than the American citizen is taxed. » (*Fleet's Review*, July, 1930, p. 13).

« During the first half of the present year, » says the *Louisville*

(1) The amount spent in less than 19 months in the United States for cosmetics and in beauty parlors is higher than the reparation bill due by Germany to the French. One billion is spent a year by Americans to take care of their beauty.

Times, July 14, 1930, France imported nearly \$60,000,000 of gold from Great Britain in spite of the fact that interest rates in France were substantially lower than in Great Britain. The Bank of France at the present time has balances abroad of over \$1,000,000,000 which are kept primarily in London and New York. The Bank of France therefore can draw a powerful control over the London money market and makes the latter greatly dependent upon the good-will and co-operation of the Bank of France. »

Thus, in spite of her heavily reduced man-power, in spite of the loss of one man killed in every 28 during the war, in spite of having on her pension list over 700,000 men permanently disabled in battle, « of which 404,606 are either legless or armless or have but one leg or arm, 234,884 have consumption or lung trouble, and 14,502 are mentally deranged, » (*World's Almanac*, 1930, p. 655), notwithstanding her staggering war debts, and a taxation three times higher than that of the United States, France has leaped from utmost poverty to great prosperity. Her 470,672 bars, her millions of men employed directly or indirectly in the wine and liquor industry, and her leadership among all nations in the consumption of alcohol have not hindered her from reaching in a few years, without any artificial boom, or any kind of boom, such as the discovery of gold mines or rich oil fields within her confines or her colonies, a high peak of healthy and unparalleled prosperity.

This financial prosperity of France rising as a phoenix from the ashes of war and desolation and from the grave of utter poverty shows clearly how untenable and absurd is the contention that prosperity is the daughter of prohibition and that Booze had to go when modern industry and the motor car came in (Ford). France is drinking and prosperous. Booze is not gone and French industry is very modern and very prosperous.

While drinking has not interfered with France's reaching prosperity, in spite of apparently insurmountable difficulties, Prohibition has utterly failed even to help

the United States keep the prosperity it had before the Volstead Law went into effect. Instead of the promised prosperity, one finds financial depression and unemployment for several million citizens, who are anxious to find work, and cannot find any :

« Secretary Lamont, » Herman F. Arendtz states in *Fleet's Review*, « continues to put forth predictions of *returning prosperity* but official optimism from Washington has lost its power to stimulate the average man. Employment appears to have stopped declining, but it is hard to find any real evidence of improvement in this quarter... » (July 1930, p. 2.)

Instead of the boom in trade and industry, which according to temperance reformers was going to follow the trail of prohibition we find the following conditions :

« June 9 — Stocks continue to decline, taking their sharpest fall since Dec. 20, 1929, in a session of heavy liquidation on the New York Stock Exchange. Professional bear trading and *gloomy reports* from trade and industry are given as the cause. » (*Review of Reviews*, July 1930, p. 27).

It suffices to travel through the United States to see that the days of happy prosperity are a thing of the past. Wherever one goes, one sees several closed factories, stores for rent, and houses for rent everywhere. The business outlook of the United States is far from being as encouraging as in pre-Prohibition days, when scarcity of labor was a problem, and when this country had to call in every year hundreds of thousands of emigrants to help developing American industries.

As an explanation for business depression in the United States it is claimed that this depression is world-wide. Sick people find a certain comfort on hearing that other people suffer from the same ailment. Unfortunately the fact that other persons are ill does not cure any patient. While there are evident reasons why the other most important countries of the world should be in great financial difficulties, since with the exception of Japan they are over-burdened with war debts, and suffered very heavily

from the War, there are no special reasons why the United States, who is the creditor of many nations, and up to 1931 received heavy tributes in capital and interest from her former allies and her former enemies, who has immense natural resources and an enormous supply of gold, and who is self-supporting, should suffer in any special manner from world's depression. Even with general depression France's trade and industry are much better than before the War.

The most important European countries are overburdened with war debts and with war pensions. However, even then, in all European countries people eat better food, dress better, and are more comfortably lodged than before the War. The lack of employment which is found in most of these countries, with the exception of France, is due in great part to the lack of capital which has been used for war expenses, war debts and war pensions and to the very small standing armies which have taken place almost everywhere of huge military forces. Millions of young men who formerly were in the army, are now free to attend to peaceful pursuits of peace, and crowd out of work men who before 1914 could find employment. Moreover the introduction of too much excellent and labor saving machinery has thrown millions of workingmen out of work.

In spite of all this, France, the heaviest drinker of all nations, is prosperous even in face of a world-wide depression. While French prosperity is a surprise to the world, one wonders why the United States should not be prosperous, and should not have work for all its people. To use the words of Halsey, Stuart & Company :

« With about 6 per cent of the earth's population this country's share in world production of important commodities is approximately two-fifths for coal, iron, steel, lead and zinc ; one half for copper and cotton, two-thirds for corn and petroleum ; and over four-fifths for automobiles.

The United States sells to foreign buyers 15.6 per cent of the total exports of the world. During 1929, our exports amounted

to \$5,241,000,000, and the most important factor in balancing this huge sum of exports — with but \$4,400,000,000 worth of imports — was the growing tendency of the American people to invest in foreign securities. » (*Literary Digest*, July 26, 1930).

France's prosperity seems to be of a lasting quality :

« *Gold's Mysterious Migration to France*. Why France persists in piling up her stock of gold by recent heavy shipments from New York is a mystery which has been giving our bankers and economists something to ponder during the hot weather. Since the middle of July more than \$50,000,000 of gold has been exported to France, and there has also been a large gold movement to Canada. » (*Lit. Dig.*, Aug. 30, 1930).

Canada is also a very wet country. It is evident that wine, and alcohol do not impoverish these two countries.

CHAPTER XVIII

WINE AND BUSINESS SUCCESS

If alcoholic beverages make criminals, idiots, insane people and degenerates it is evident that if put side by side with people who do not drink wine, and use liquors very seldom or not at all, persons making use of wine are bound to show a marked inferiority. It is clear that if they are intellectually and physically inferior, wine drinkers cannot compete in business with those who drink very seldom any liquor at all or even are teetotalers. But wine drinkers are not less successful in business than those who very seldom make use of intoxicating liquors or even do not use them at all. Therefore, it is false to claim that wine and even alcoholic beverages in general, used moderately, cause any kind of business inferiority.

There are in this country many Italians, who before Prohibition used wine at their meals every day. Most of them came to the United States penniless. Their ambition was to have enough capital to start a fruit store or some kind of business. Generally their success was amazing. In competition with teetotalers or at least intelligent Americans who use only occasionally spirituous liquors, they held their own and often became rich where many total abstainers failed. These Italians had everything against them. Many had no education at all. Most of them could not even speak English in an intelligible manner. With that, most of them, while keeping on drinking their wine, reached wealth and prosperity. Since Prohibition many Italians manage yet to have their wine by allowing fruit juices to ferment through the

work of God. Their business efficiency does not suffer in the least from whatever use they make now, and made in the past, of fermented juices of grapes.

I

WINE AND MARVELOUS BUSINESS EFFICIENCY OF
THE JEWISH RACE.

In the United States, business efficiency is the supreme goal. In other parts of the world they may have perhaps better artists, and may be better scholars in literary fields, but when it comes to business, Americans lead the world. American business methods are now being adopted in every highly civilized country, and their adoption is improving business efficiency so much in foreign countries that it contributes to make out of them very dangerous competitors of the United States.

The Jews are a wine-drinking race. They have been drinking wine since the days of Noah. In Jesus' days wine was considered indispensable for even an ordinary meal. At the last supper he and all his disciples drank wine. Even under Prohibition Law the Jews are using wine for their most important religious ceremonies, and it must be added that for Church purposes the use of wine is lawful. Thus the same law which sends a man to the penitentiary for possessing a pint of wine and justifies the killing of a woman for the possession of a pint of wine officially approves and considers holy and godlike the use of wine for sacramental purposes. « The quantity of wines removed on payment of tax for nonbeverage and sacramental purposes during the fiscal year (1929) amounted to 2,382,644,07 gallons, of which 536,809,23 gallons had not over 14 per cent, and 1,845,834,84 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over

21 per cent alcoholic content, compared with 2,223,384,52 gallons removed for these purposes during the preceding fiscal year. » (*Annual Report of the Commissioner of Prohibition*, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1929, p. 18.) As can be seen, Prohibition must have increased the belief in the sacredness of wine for sacramental purposes since there was an increase of 159,259.55 gallons of wine used by Churches in 1928 over the amount used in 1927.

In the Catholic Church wine is used in one ceremony, the Sacrifice of Mass. Only the celebrant drinks wine at the Communion, the faithful who partake of the communion use unleavened bread but no wine. In the Jewish Church wine is used more extensively. The drinking of wine is a part of the ritual of the most important religious ceremonies of that denomination. All the members of the Congregation, who are taking active part in a religious ceremony in which wine is used, drink wine. In some ceremonies the drinking of several cups of that intoxicating beverage is a part of the ritual, and all the members present make it a point to comply with the holy rules of the ancient Mosaic Law. At the great feast of *Passover*, the drinking of four cups of wine is requested. Here are the words of the Ritual :

« The table being thus formed, every one at table has a glass or cup of wine placed before him ; for on these nights every person at the table is obliged to drink four glasses... (*Form of Service for the Two First Nights of the Feast of Passover*, Hebrew Publishing Co., New York, 1927, p. 4).

The Jews have kept up their old time religion. They use wine such as that used in the centuries before Christ. As seen above, the wine used for sacramental purposes has about 14 per cent or over but no more than 21 per cent alcohol.

As wine has been considered at all times wholesome and holy by their Church, and, as their ancestors have been using wine for several thousand years, the Jews have been

always, in every country in which they lived, moderate drinkers of wine. Before Prohibition, excellent wine could be found in the homes of all Jewish families in good circumstances. Since Prohibition, the Jews have kept on using wine for religious purposes, and have obtained wine permits. The following lines of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will show that the Jewish Church members believe in a liberal use of wine in connection with sacraments :

« Great difficulty was found in the issuance of sacramental wine, particularly to the Jewish faith, where lack of church organization and discipline made control almost impossible. This was a prolific source of supply. » (*Analysis of Operation of Federal and State Laws affecting Prohibition*, Washington, 1927, p. 12.)

According to the official heralds of total abstinence from any intoxicating liquor, « Alcohol produces progressive paralysis of judgment, and this begins with the first glass, » (H. Allen Clark, *Leaflet* No. 77, Board of Temperance, Proh..) « Alcohol even in small quantities perverts the judgment and weakens self-control, » Dr. James Ritchie, *loco cit.*, p. 3). Has wine in any way interfered with the business abilities and prosperity of the Jewish race ? It suffices to look at the wonderful stores owned by Jews in all parts of the United States and the princely mansions in which many of them dwell to be thoroughly convinced of the amazing business efficiency and thrift of the Jewish race. The intellectual excellency of the Jews in the business world is too evident to require any discussion. Besides many splendid mercantile establishments and fine homes, the Jews own many of the best theatres and places of amusement in the United States. The wealth of the Jewish people per capita in America is higher than that of any other race.

It may be objected that after all the wine used for Jewish religious celebrations amounts to such a small quantity that it cannot cause any disastrous effects upon

the communicants. According to H. Allen Clark, endorsed by the Board of Temperance. « Alcohol produces progressive paralysis of judgment, and this begins with the first glass. » If this would be true, as the Jews have several festivities throughout the year, in which wine flows, such as The Feast of Passover, weddings, etc., the paralysis of judgement among the communicants drinking wine would be continued from one part of the year to the other and from year to year, even if small quantities of wine would be used at each meeting. However, the quantity of wine used by the Jews for ritual purposes is far from being small. Major Maurice Campbell, recently Prohibition Administrator of the Eastern New York district, asserts that « in 1923 ... more than 3,000,000.00 gallons (of wine) were issued (to the Jews of New York). » If « Alcohol even in small quantities perverts the judgment and weakens self-control, » as claimed by Dr. James Ritchie and endorsed by the Board of Temperance, 3,000,000.00 gallons of good and generous wine, must have been more than sufficient to pervert the judgment and weaken and even destroy the self-control of most Jews in New York. But nothing of the kind happened. All those who had some business transactions with New York Jews know that in all transactions immediately after Passover as well as at any other time, the Jews are especially free from perversion of judgment and from lack of self-control.

CHAPTER XIX

LIQUOR AND BUYING POWER

One of the greatest objections against wine and liquors is that they reduce the workingmen's buying power.

« Some may deny ,» says Clarence True Wilson, « that all that prosperity is owing to the two billion five hundred millions diverted by Prohibition into legitimate channels of trade ; but I believe any frank person will admit that, if we were having hard times now, such as we had after the Civil War, after the Spanish-American War, wet politicians and newspapers in America would be unanimous in saying. 'See what Prohibition has done!' » (*Board of Temp. Pro. & P. M.*, leaflet No. 169).

Thus according to the advocates of total abstinence from spirituous liquors, the people of the United States have, thanks to Prohibition, two billion five hundred millions more to spend for useful purposes or to buy articles they need. But the sum just named by Mr. Wilson seems really too small. Another leaflet of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals doubles the amount saved to the country through Prohibition bliss :

« It is absurd to say that the War brought us prosperity. What did bring it ? Stopping a five billion dollar annual loss due to the liquor trade did it, that and nothing else. Increased efficiency, increased buying power, increased capital accumulations did it. » (*Board of Temp. and P. M.*, leaflet No. 160, p. 4).

If Prohibition is the cause of prosperity, why is prosperity gone while Prohibition is in full sway ? The cause has not been removed, why has its alleged effect vanished ? If Prohibition were the cause of prosperity, after ten

years of Dry Law we should have by this time \$50,000,000,000 (fifty billion dollars) saved. We could soon live without work on the interest of our money loaned to degenerate drinkers.

It is a little surprising to note that in its *Leaflet* No. 169, the Board of *Temperance, Pro. & Pub. Morals* states that the liquor trade was the cause of an annual loss of two billion five hundred million dollars, while in *Leaflet* No. 169 the Board assures that the loss due to the liquor trade was no less than five billion dollars. Five billion dollars saving looked entirely too small to Dr. Irving Fisher, who ascribes a saving of six billions a year to Prohibition. That makes a saving of sixty billions in 10 years. The gold holdings of the United States were \$4,178,000,000 in June 1930. What has happened to the sixty billion dollars saved in ten years by Prohibition? The gold holdings of 44 leading nations of the World were \$10,668,000,000.00 in June 1930, over five times less than the savings ascribed by Fisher to ten years of Prohibition.

It is difficult to see how Prohibition can increase the buying power of any nation. To increase the buying power of workingmen, it is indispensable to increase their earning power, to increase their earning power it is necessary to have more work for them or to give them higher salaries, to have more work for a larger number of men or to give them higher salaries, without diminishing the number of workers and replacing many or at least some of them by machinery, it is necessary either to improve old industries or to create new industries or both, and to find new markets or enlarge markets already known. What has Prohibition to do with all that? It may be claimed that Prohibition increases efficiency, and thus justifies higher salaries. It has been proved in a preceding chapter that until now nations which have been using intoxicating liquors have been at least as

efficient and in some cases more efficient than nations which did not use alcohol under any form. But even supposing that total abstinence from alcohol would cause a higher efficiency in some men, it can be said in the first place that in most works extraordinary efficiency is not required, and in the second place that efficiency alone is not sufficient to create markets, and that there is such a thing as over-production. By picking only the youngest and most robust men, and paying them very well, and replacing by machines, handled by very efficient young men, weaker and older persons, some industrialists throw out of work many persons of average efficiency who need to make a living. Through lack of work these persons of average efficiency have no buying power. In this manner the buying power of a few is increased, while the buying power of many persons, millions perhaps, is entirely curtailed. The result is that the buying power of the nation decreases instead of increasing. Ten very efficient men making \$50.00 each a day will buy less and put less money in circulation than one hundred men making \$ 5.00 each a day.

It is obvious that if people could buy wine and beer, they could not spend the money paid for drinks for other purposes ; but the farmers who raised the grapes to make wine, or the corn, rye, barley and hops to make whisky and beer, and all the many people who were connected directly or indirectly with the manufacture, the transportation and the sale of wine, beer and whisky would derive some profit from the persons who buy these beverages. A drink of wine or beer is not very expensive. With beer and wine, quantities of small sums of money would be put in circulation. Those who would derive some profit from the beverage industry would have money to spend, and would increase the buying power of the nation. It is not the money which is locked up in the banks or is invested in foreign industries which increases the sales.

of merchants and business men, but the dollars which are actually spent to make purchases.

While Prohibition has not produced any industry that could be a source of revenue, but has killed an industry that according to Clarence True Wilson, put two billion five hundred millions, or rather five billion, or even according to Fisher six billion dollars in circulation every year, is it true that this huge sum of money has been diverted into « legitimate channels ? » Even the best friends of Mr. Wilson flatly contradict his statement. None other than Dr. James M. Doran, United States Prohibition Commissioner, assures that Bootleggers have organized a \$3,000,000,000 industry :

« Statistics of present-day use of alcohol are admittedly very inaccurate. Dr. Doran's office estimates the present production of illicit alcohol at about 30,000,000 gallons a year. I should be inclined to put it a little higher.

« Dr. Doran convincingly proves that of this thirty or thirty-five million gallons of annual American booze at least 25,000,000 gallons is coming from distillation in large hidden stills. Chiefly the material, fermented and distilled is sugar, although some grain, some potatoes, some fruit juice, and perhaps a few other materials may play small roles. Sugar is the big source of supply for the bootlegging industry ; the chief basis of their \$3,000,000,000 business structure. » (*See Magazine Review*, Paraphrased from *Where America Gets its Booze, An Interview with Dr. James M. Doran* by E. E. Free in *Popular Science Monthly*, May 1930).

Mr. Deets Pickett assures that

« The moonshine whisky produced is so pungent in its odor and violent in its taste that few can consume it. » (*Board of Temp. Leaflet No. 106*)

Dr. Doran, U. S. Prohibition Commissioner, who undoubtedly is very well posted on moonshine whisky, has an entirely different opinion :

« Recent seizures by the prohibition authorities, said Dr. Doran, indicate that the present chief source of alcohol for the bootlegger is sugar which is fermented with yeast and then distilled... The bootleggers use a modern chemical still and rectifying column, exactly like those developed for the legitimate

alcohol industry. As a result the product is not weak rum, but is concentrated, reasonably pure alcohol, from which the local 'distributor' or 'jobber' can make rye, gin, Scotch, wine or the 'finest imported liquors'. » (*Magazine Review*, July, 1930, p. 20)

Mr. Deets Pickett asserts :

« It cannot be far from wrong to estimate a decrease of at least ninety per cent on account of prohibition. » (*Board of T. Leaflet No. 106*).

Mr. Pickett's figures do not agree at all with those of Dr. Doran, who « estimates the present production of alcohol at 30,000,000 gallons. » According to the *Board of Temperance...* « about 150 millions gallons of whisky » were retailed in saloons every year. Instead of having decreased 90 per cent the consumption of alcohol has decreased apparently only four fifths of its former volume.

The venerable Senators and Congressmen, who bought whisky in the Senate Office Building from George L. Cassidy, found bootleg whisky excellent.

Moreover there are other liquors besides whisky, and besides the bootlegger barons there are lesser hirelings. There are also millions of persons who make beer, wine and other liquors for their own use. In this manner the liquor bill mounts to very high figures. But this is not all, it takes millions of dollars to enforce Prohibition. Every expense attached to that enforcement is connected with the liquor question. Every still, every automobile, every boat, every pint of liquor seized and destroyed in connection with the enforcement of that law represents a waste of money. If all the expenses attached to obtaining liquor, to making liquor, to enjoying a few cups with friends, and to law enforcement are taken in consideration, it may be found out that almost as much money is being spent now in connection with liquor, as before Prohibition. Moreover if we consider the loss of time by the officers who enforce the Law, by the judges and juries

who try dry law violators, by the dry law violators, the expenses attached to keeping in jail Volstead law offenders, the loss or work attached to the bootlegging industry, the working capital represented and destroyed by Prohibition killings, it may be found that after all Prohibition costs much more to the nation than the old time liquor trade.

It is true that if people could buy beer, wine and liquor they may not spend quite as much money for gasoline as some persons would rather drink a bottle of wine or a stein of beer than go out riding, just for the sake of riding. This would represent no loss to the nation. The money thus spent instead of going to powerful oil companies would be distributed among a great number of people beginning with farmers. The liquor trade employs in any country many more men in proportion to the amount of business than almost any other trade. To be convinced of that one has only to take a look at the big bars (*cafés*) in Paris. An immense number of waiters run from one customer to another. It takes much less time to drink a bottle of beer than to eat a sandwich, and especially in summer time people drink much more frequently than they eat.

CHAPTER XX

WINE, BEER, WHISKY AND THE FARMER

There is no doubt that Prohibition has reduced to a considerable extent the buying power of the farmer, since the liquor trade drew almost all its raw material and often its finished product from the farmer. Wine growers, corn growers, wheat, barley, rye and hops growers lost millions of customers through Prohibition. Before the Volstead Law the liquor trade disposed of « about two billion gallons of beer annually and about 150 million gallons of whisky. » (Board of Temperance... *Leaflet* No. 158). Most of the whisky was manufactured out of corn. The liquor industry offered to many farmers an excellent market for their surplus corn. To be able to manufacture 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer, brewers had to buy enormous amounts of barley and hops. That market has been closed to farmers. In years when the grain crop was very abundant the surplus could be bought at a moderate price and be transformed into whisky, which improved with age. Wine and whisky have to be kept for some time, to mature and improve in quality. The wine-growers of California and of some other States, where grapes grow easily were almost ruined by the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition did not only deprive many farmers of an important market for at least a portion of their most principal crops, but it was the cause of the downfall of many of them. Not being able to sell their grain at a

good price a certain number of them became bootleggers. « It is even reported, » says Lincoln C. Andrews of the U. S. Treasury Department « that farmers in certain localities are now measuring their corn crops in gallons rather than in bushels. »

The impossibility for the farmers in question to dispose of the portion of their crops left unsold on account of Prohibition is obvious. It is clear that if there is no wine the grapes intended to make it will find no market. It is true that a small portion of them may be used for grape juice, but there was grape juice before Prohibition and people accustomed to wine cannot be easily persuaded to turn to grape juice. In fact the immense majority of them have no use for it. As to corn and barley there is a certain demand for them limited to the quantity that is required for home consumption and for exportation. Once these two requirements are met the demand ceases, and further selling becomes impossible. As a remedy for the loss of one of their best markets and the consequent overproduction American farmers have been advised by the Department of Agriculture

« That the only real remedy from the point of view of producers is so to diminish output that a contraction in the general supply will increase the prices offered by demand. » (*The Annalist*, July 4, 1930.)

A reduction of the output will not give back to farmers the loss of the liquor trade market. As farmers sell less products than before Prohibition; on account of Prohibition they have less money to spend. As the farming population represents at least 27,222,000 people one can easily see what bad effect has on general business conditions the havoc played on the finances of American farmers by the closing of the best market they had for grapes and hops and one of the best markets they had for corn, barley and rye.

This country is so large and so rich that even immense

losses suffered by a part of the population cannot easily be perceived ; in a smaller country such losses would be noticed at once. For instance, if a law similar to the Volstead Act would be enacted in France, at once the 18,000,000 French citizens who according to Edouard Barthe, the best authority on wine, make a living out of the wine industry would be starving, and France, « which continues to be the bright spot in Europe, » (*Current History*, July 1930, p. 832) would quickly face bankruptcy.

Prior to Prohibition 1,247 authorized breweries, producing 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer annually, and 507 authorized distilleries, producing 287,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits annually bought millions of bushels of grain from American farmers. Of course, there were also many wineries which bought immense amounts of grapes from farmers. That fine market has vanished and the farming industry in the United States has lost much of its former prosperity.

Many American farmers found an excellent market for their barley and their hops with beer manufacturers.

« The American Society of Equity, composed of three million farmers, » says the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, in one of its Clipsheets, in a resolution denounced 'the preparing of beer from deleterious ingredients,' asserting that such beer was sold as a pure barley and hops product. »

The fact that three million farmers were complaining about the use of « deleterious ingredients » for the preparing of beer, instead of barley and hops, shows that at least three million farmers were directly interested in the sale of barley and hops for the manufacture of beer. Prohibition curtails the sale of barley and hops exceedingly, and thus goes against the interests of at least three million farmers. But these farmers have families. Placing each farmer's family and farm help at the low

average of five persons, we find out that on the score of barley and hops Prohibition diminished the buying power of at least 15,000,000 persons. Of course, grape growers, sugar cane, and sugar beet planters and corn growers are not included in these 15,000,000 people.

CHAPTER XXI

WINE DRINKING FRENCHMEN MUCH MORE EFFICIENT THAN TOTAL ABSTINENT TURKS

Of all the old religions of any importance the only one which has condemned absolutely wine and all fermented beverages is the Moslem faith. Under the advice of the Nestorian monk Sergius, Mohammed in his Koran forbade the use of wine and intoxicating liquors to all his adepts. The crafty monk thought that by imposing on Mohammed's followers an obligation which they could not keep, he would hinder the new religion from developing. The good monk did not know how far the credulity of some people can go. For over thirteen hundred years the Turkish race have been teetotalers. The Turks come from a strong and intelligent race which came very near conquering the World. The French, greatest consumers of intoxicating liquors, and the Turks foremost teetotalers in the World offer an unparalleled object of comparison in reference to races who drink spirituous liquors and those who do not use liquor.

Syria has been under French mandate for a little over ten years. If alcohol lowers the efficiency and the intelligence of a race and « is a specific cause of degeneracy, an active principle of death of body, mind and soul of the individual who drinks, and of degeneracy and ultimate sterility in his progeny, as stated in » (*They Almost Had Me Fooled*, The New Jersey Temperance Society, Newark, 1929, p. 62), it is clear that the inferiority of the French compared to the Turks, in Syria, should be

evident. The French race was already using wine liberally when Mohammed began to preach. For centuries the Turks ruled Syria. That country belonged to them by right of conquest and had been for many centuries an integral part of their empire. In ten years wine drinking Frenchmen have done more for Syria and her progress than the Turks in several centuries.

« French writers point out, (in reference to Syria), » says Albert H. Lybyer in *Current History*, July 1930, p. 812, « that between 1920 and 1930 the area of land under cultivation was *doubled*, the production of wheat was *doubled*, the production of barley was almost *tripled*, and the area under cultivation for cotton multiplied *fiftyfold*. Moreover, the production of silk increased more than *fourfold*. Exports have advanced from \$16,000,000 to \$21,000,000... Studies have been made of the total resources of the country in water, with a view to its most effective utilization. The railways have been put into excellent condition and 1,300 miles of macadamized roads have been built, in addition to more than twice that length of good secondary roads ».

It suffices to look at the marvelous development of the French colony Algeria, which under Turkish rule was almost a wilderness, to be convinced that French efficiency is so superior to Turkish efficiency that they can hardly be compared at all. The alleged degeneracy and lack of efficiency of races which use alcoholic beverages is an absurd myth.

Another chapter will deal with other phases of the superiority of drinking races over teetotalers. It will be seen that wine drinkers are superior to water drinking Moslems not only in the industries of peace but also in the works of war.

CHAPTER XXII

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DISEASES

I

The advocates of total abstinence from alcohol under any form blame the use of it even in very moderate quantities for all kinds of diseases. Some of those illnesses come directly, they claim, from drinking, while others come from it indirectly. A few of the diseases which are alleged to derive from liquor are : epilepsy, dyspepsia, obesity, lung troubles, blood poison, kidney trouble, syphilis, insanity, heart trouble, nervous troubles, *delirium tremens*, and even cholera.

Wine was known and used by men as far back as the tertiary and the quaternary periods, beer was known at the time of the Ptolemies, and Aristotle describes drunkenness caused by over-indulgence in beer. The Germans and the Gauls drank a kind of beer, which was intoxicating, many Romans got drunk on wine, the writings of Hippolytus show that alcohol was already known in the second century (A. D.). If alcoholic beverages would cause all the diseases ascribed to it by total temperance advocates, by this time the white race ought to be if not altogether extinguished at least in the last stage of degeneracy and decay.

Our ancestors who based their statements not on theories, speculation and laboratory experiments on jelly-fish, but on observation and experience, considered alcohol

an excellent remedy for several diseases and a prolonger of life.

« Through distillation, » writes Arnaud de Villeneuve :

« ardent spirits of wine called also *eau-de-vie* (water of life) are extracted from wine. It is the most subtle part of wine, and is permanent water or water of life. It prolongs life, and that is the reason why it deserves to be called water of life. *Eau-de-vie* (alcohol) cures man from poison. If he drinks it, that gives him a good breath. Alcohol heals the lungs and the stomach when suffering from colds. Used as a wash, it is a good remedy for sore eyes. Alcohol stimulates all the faculties of the mind, especially memory. This water of life (*eau-de-vie*) is a water of immortality, it prolongs life, dissipates the bad humors of the body, strengthens the heart, and keeps up youth. » (Guyot, Yves, *La Question de l'Alcool*, Paris. 1917, p. 44)

Joseph Reinach, one of the highest authorities quoted by total temperance advocates, states :

« Alcohol is making greater ravages in the twentieth century than ever famine, and the Black Death made in the Middle Ages. (See Gordon, E. *Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe*. p. 304)

In order to give an idea of the reliability of the statements made by anti-alcoholists, it may be said that between 1346 and 1353, the Black Death took one fourth of the population of Europe. 25,000,000 persons in Europe, and 23,000,000 in Asia died from that terrible epidemic. In a later visit of that scourge, in 1664, 70,000 of the 460,000 inhabitants of London died from it. It does not take much intelligence to know that alcohol has not killed one fourth of the population of Europe in the last seven years. Reinach and his friends are really putting to too severe a test the gullibility of the public. Some persons may believe them but many will see the fallacy of such absurdities as Reinach's utterance.

If alcohol would make « greater ravages » in our days « than famine and the Black Death made in the Middle Ages » one fourth of the population of France would have died every seven years. By this time there would not be enough Frenchmen left to have any French navy,

and, as far as France is concerned, the London Naval Conference, would have been unnecessary. There would not be enough Frenchmen left to oppose Mussolini's dreams of having a greater navy than France and to annex a part of that country. It is true that as the other nations of Europe also use alcohol, they would be also depopulated, and, then, European competition against American foreign export trade would not be possible. In this manner, alcohol would have done some good after all. The only trouble is that as Europe is the best customer of the United States, if alcohol would have reduced by one fourth every seven years the number of Europeans, American exports to that continent would have decreased in the same proportion as the population of Europe decreased.

But, the ravages of famine mentioned by the French Prohibitionist Jacob Reinach, must not be overlooked, and the number of deaths caused by famine must be added to those caused by the Black Death, in order to have a proper estimate according to him of the bloody slaughter made by intoxicating beverages. One can judge of the destruction of human lives by famine, by what has been going on lately in China :

« A Peking dispatch on Jan. 13, » writes the *New York Times* Feb. 23, 1930, « said that 2,000,000 persons in the provinces of Shensi and Shansi perished of starvation in 1929, while Mr. Clark's report declared that 2,000,000 had died in that period in Shensi alone. Another 2,000,000, he wrote, are practically certain to die from starvation before next harvest... Nearly every one, he wrote, looked 'just ready to drop from starvation...' I saw several villages uninhabited... These others told of scores of villages after scores... with no inhabitants except the bodies of the last who had died so that no one were left to bury them... »

Famine was much worse in the Middle Ages than in our days, even in China. The Red Cross and relief societies we have now did not exist then, moreover, there was no over-production in any country, and the ways of

communication were so bad that it took months to travel distances, which are covered now in a few days.

It is not necessary to have a mathematical mind to realize that if, as claimed by Jacob Reinach, endorsed by Prohibitionists, alcohol had been making « greater ravages than ever famine and the Black Death made in the Middle Ages » there would not be enough people left in Europe, in South America, in Mexico, in Canada, in Australia, and most parts of Africa, to bury the dead. It would be necessary to call upon dry American undertakers to bury them.

China is a dry country. Since, according to total abstinence advocates Prohibition brings prosperity, why is it that China is not prosperous? Total abstinence is supposed to increase a nation's buying power. Why do not starving Chinamen buy wheat and foodstuff from the United States? There is an over-production in the latter country, and not enough markets. Unfortunately, dry China's buying power is very low. On the other hand, the buying power of heavy drinking Frenchmen is high. Mr. Pierre Etienne Flandin writes in *The New York Times*, Jan. 5, 1930 :

« Paris, Dec. 23, 1929. —... American figures indicate that every Frenchman buys each year \$6.39 worth of American goods, while every American buys but \$1.32 worth of French goods. »

The dries claim that alcohol causes several nervous diseases, among which is epilepsy. It may be found that epilepsy is just as common in dry countries as in France, the wet country *par excellence*, the ace of all wet lands.

In order to save a long array of statistics, a very simple fact may be brought out, which will show how ridiculous and absurd are most dry claims. While one very seldom meets a Frenchman suffering from epilepsy, one finds very often cats subject to epileptic fits. Many innocent kittens, raised in saintly homes where not a drop of liquor

ever entered, suffer from that terrible disease. They foam at the mouth, and their convulsions are terrible and pitiful. Wine and liquor had nothing to do with their distressing plight.

Alcohol under any form, even in moderate quantities, is alleged to be the cause of tuberculosis and other lung troubles (*See Gordon, Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe, ...pp. 244, 322, 323 et alias, The Survey, Nov. 3, 1917*). According to that, at least twice as many Frenchmen as Englishmen, and four times as many Frenchmen as Japanese, would be supposed to die from lung troubles. Official figures will tell. There are taken from *Annuaire Statistique, 1929, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale*.

DEATHS per million inhabitants, from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia

Year 1927.			Total
Japan	1,948	2,500	4,448
Ireland.	1,367	2,005	3,372
England	971	1,788	2,759
France	1,750	823	2,573

France has the lowest total number of deaths from lung troubles, 186 less than England, Japan and Ireland are way ahead of France. It must be remembered that many cases of tuberculosis in France, were caused by the War. Poisonous gases, exposure, life in German prison camps, deportation of young French women and girls to Germany, and wounds were responsible for many cases of lung troubles.

II

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

Dr. Rosanoff, whom the *Cyclopedia of Temperance* mentions as a great medical and scientific authority, asserts that « 25 per cent of insanity is traceable to intox-

icating liquors. » Other alleged authorities quoted by the Prohibitionists, set the number of insanity cases to be traced back to strong liquor, to be as high as 35 to 50 per cent of the total amount. If this were true, France would have more than twice as many insane patients as England, and, at least, three times as many as the United States, which is bone dry, since the French are alleged to drink more than three times as much as the British, and much more than three times as much as the Americans, who are absolutely dry. Official figures show that France has less cases of insanity in proportion to population, than the two other countries just named. The figures for 1922 are chosen, because at that time there were a great number of soldiers in France, who had become insane through effects of the War. Therefore, France was at a disadvantage. She was at her worst, in reference to cases of insanity.

Patients in hospitals for mental diseases 1922.

England	The United States	France
126,279	267,617	70,995

These figures are taken from *Statistic Abstract for the United Kingdom, Lunacy and Mental Deficiency*, from *Annuaire Statistique de la France*, 1928, and from a Bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1923.

The figures for England refer only to England and Wales, with less population than France. The population of the United States was far from being three times as large in 1922 as that of France, however, there were more than three times as many insane people in that country as in France. Thus official figures which cannot be challenged, contradict flatly the claims of Dr. Rosanoff, and of the total abstainers. Moreover, in 1922 the United States was dry. Dry as it was, it greatly surpassed France,

the wettest of all wet nations, in the average number of insane persons.

The French are not as crazy as they look. Charles V, Emperor of Germany and Spain, said: « The Spaniards look wise, and they are not, The Portuguese look crazy and they are so, the French look crazy and they are wise. »

Since 1922 the number of lunatics has greatly increased in England. *American Medicine*, quoted by the *Literary Digest* Jan. 18, 1930, states :

« Lord Riddell read a paper recently of sterilization before the Medico-Legal Society in London, in which he gave facts regarding the increase of the unfit and measures to cope with this increase. Some of the figures he gave were staggering to the imagination. In making a striking analysis of the Board report for 1927, he attacked local authorities for neglecting to supply sufficient institutional accommodation. Such accommodation, said to be required for at least 44,000, the Board put the figure at 40,000. To provide it on that scale would require a capital expenditure of \$100,000,000, and a further \$15,000,000 for residential special school. On a similar scale, and including the cost of those already being provided for, an annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 would be required. Even then there would be left some 160,000 to care for. »

In France there is no need for new accommodations for the unfit, the old quarters are entirely sufficient. While repeated sprees, especially with bad liquor may affect the mind, a moderate use of wine or beer, and an occasional drink of excellent liquor, never made any one crazy. It is true that drunkards are found in insane asylums. They became drunkards because they were weak-minded, and not weak-minded because they were drunkards. A person who has a tendency to insanity does not know how to drink with moderation. In fact, weak minded persons do not know even how to eat properly. Practically all the insane persons who are suffering from alcoholism, would have become insane just the same without any alcohol. The proof of it is that there are much fewer insane Frenchmen than insane

Englishmen, although the former drink almost three times as much alcohol as the latter.

III

WINE AS A PREVENTIVE AGAINST CANCER.

Cancer is becoming a terrible scourge, and is increasing at a fast pace. It is very well known that its ravages are lesser among the wine drinking races. At present, many able men and women, having at their disposal all the luxuries of life, and having the means to afford the best medical treatment, die every year, while still comparatively young, from that dreadful disease, which so far has baffled science. Since, according to Prohibitionists, alcohol under any form in any quantity « lowers resistance to disease and is a race poison », we should expect to see Frenchmen dying like flies from cancer, but they do not. Unbiased statistics, drawn by persons who are reporting facts as they stand, with no reference to drinking or not drinking, show that wine and liquor drinking Frenchmen suffer much less from the cancer plague, than Englishmen and dry Americans :

CANCER — Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants :				
	1921-1925	FRANCE		
	Annual average	68		
	1926	84.5		
	1921-1925	ENGLAND	THE UNITED STATE	
	Annual average	128	89	
			adjusted rate, Crude rate	
	1926	136.2	93.7	102.1

These statistics are taken for 1921-1925 from data published by John K. Gore, Vice President and Actuary, Prudential Life Co. of America (quoted in *Worlds Almanac*, 1930), and for 1926 from *Annuaire Statistique*, 1929, for

France and England, and from *Mortality Statistics*, Department of Commerce, 1929. Thus according to official statistics the death rate from « cancer and other malignant tumors » is much lower in heavy drinking France than in England, and about 15 % lower than the crude rate, or almost 10 % lower than the adjusted rate in the United States.

It is easy to invent stories about Alcohol as the cause of insanity. Many people drink too much because they are actually at least slightly insane. However, there are very many insane people who do not use any intoxicating liquors at all. In 1907 Clémenceau ordered an investigation in France in order to find out the exact number of patients in French institutions for the insane, whose disease was caused directly by alcoholism. On July 3, 1907, the *Journal officiel* published a report on the matter. The patients were divided into three groups : Group A comprised all patients in whom alcoholism was evidently the cause of their trouble, Group B comprised patients in whom alcoholism was accompanied by mental deficiency. Group C was composed of the patients in whom alcoholism was only *one* of the causes of mental disorders. Out of a total of 71,547 population in French insane asylums, only 9,932 patients were suffering or had suffered from alcoholism. (Guyot, *La Question de l'alcool*, p. 108.) Thus alcohol was connected directly or indirectly with only 13.60 per cent or a little over 1 out of 8 cases of insanity.

IV

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' HEALTH, DURING THE WAR, BETTER IN WET FRANCE, WHERE MANY OF THEM DRANK PLENTY OF GOOD WINE AND UNADULTERATED LIQUORS, THAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the World War the French were very careful

about having their soldiers at the front well provided with extra rations of wine. For most French soldiers wine was as important as meat. It is claimed in France that wine, or *le pinard*, as they call it there, helped greatly to win the War. On the other hand, total abstainers claim that alcohol is more deadly than bayonets, gases, bombs, bullets and machine-guns. In the *Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917, Miss Elizabeth Tilton was upset about the wine poison and liquor poison, which the American soldiers were going to find in France. She hastened to tell the French what to do to save France and the American boys. She quoted with great conviction the following lines taken, she said, from *La Revue* (Paris, August 1917) :

« The 'Teddie's' who arrive from the United States total or partial prohibitionists are exposed to multiple dangers and temptations. Let us take care! We shall commit a great wrong if we allow the boys of America to be exposed not only to the dangers of being slain at the front but to the still greater danger of being slain by alcohol in the rear. »

After having cited these lines, coming, she said, from a valiant writer in *La Revue*, who heroically faced the greater danger of being « slain by alcohol in the rear » in preference to the lesser danger of being killed at the front, Miss Tilton attempted to prove that alcohol was the cause of all kinds of diseases and calamities in France, and was ruining that country. The plain fact is that American soldiers' health was much better in France, where they were poorly lodged in bathless houses, and badly fed, where they often lived in mud and water in trenches, and where, to use Miss Tilton's own words, « wine and beer are allowed to run like water... » than in the United States, where they could not buy any liquor. Frenchmen, and anybody who was in France during the World War, can tell how liberally the American boys when they had a chance to do so patronized the places where they could buy good French wine, aromatic cognac

sparkling Champagne and in general all fine *liqueurs* to drink. The boys did not learn much French, but all of them knew how to say *Vin Blanc*, *Vin Rouge*, *Cognac*, *Champagne*. Instead of being slain by French liquor, « the Teddies » thrived on it. Their health improved. In spite of all the hardships of war, had lodging, exposure, very poor food at times, sometimes no food at all for one or two days, the boys looked much better when they came back from France than when they left their country. Diseases decreased in an amazing manner. In his article, *A Brief Summary of Vital Statistics in the U. S. A. Army during the World War*, (*Military Surgeon*, Aug. 1922), Major Albert G. Love shows beyond discussion that the health of the American soldier was much better in France than in the United States :

« The total admission rate (for sickness) for that period for the enlisted men in the United States was more than *twice as high* as that in Europe, it being 1,132.51 as compared with 548.85, the total number of cases in the two countries being 2,390,878 and 873,816... » That 2,000,000 men could be transported to a foreign country, and approximately 1,000,000 of them engage in active field operations against a military enemy, with very inadequate facilities for all of them, and that even in the presence of a world wide pandemic, less than three men out of every five should require actual hospital treatment during the period of a year, is certainly satisfactory evidence of preventive medicine.

Needless to say, preventive medicine existed also in the United States, still there were more than half as many cases of sickness among American soldiers in the United States, where they were well housed but could not have any intoxicating liquor, than in France where many of them had to live in trenches but where they had access to wine and alcohol.

In the article already mentioned (*Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917) Miss Tilton states :

« Perhaps, we can, if the right people approach the problem, work hand in hand with our brave ally, to keep both French

and Americans and all soldiers from being 'slain by alcohol in the rear.' »

The following official figures given by Major A. J. Love in *The Military Surgeon*, August 1922, prove the absurdity of Miss Tilton's worries and claims :

« Of the total deaths from diseases, 33,998 occurred among the enlisted men in the United States, and 20,756 among the enlisted men in Europe, of a total of 54, 756 for them in the two countries. The death rate for them in the United States was 16.10, as compared with 13.04 in Europe. »

In spite of the terrible hardships of war, in spite of being in a strange climate, and in spite of living often in muddy trenches and being almost constantly exposed to very heavy rains, the death rate from disease among American soldiers was much lower in France than in the United States. Therefore, instead of slaying them, alcohol seemed to add vigor and resistance to disease to the American troopers.

CHAPTER XXIII

WINE AND CHASTITY

The Prohibitionists establish a relation as of cause to effect between wine and alcohol, and immorality. It has been claimed, right and left, that Frenchmen, wine drinkers, were immoral, while other races who drank less or were total abstainers, were innocent and pure. Miss Elizabeth Tilton says (*loc. cit.*, p. 116) :

« Still, we have taken liquor out of our camps and where possible removed saloons from their vicinity, and thus we are trying to train the cleanest army ever raised. We read, however, that once in France, our boys will have the French liquor ration. »

Much has been said about the alleged immorality of French soldiers. German propoganda did not fail to take advantage of the slanders already current against the French, and of the attacks of the English newspaper reporter Morel, and of the German-American Miss Ray Beveridge, to try to make the world believe that French soldiers were perverting the pure morals of Germans in the occupied territory. The French were blamed for 15,000 illegitimate children in occupied Rhineland. The French High Commissioner ordered a public investigation. The girls who had charges to make against soldiers of the occupying armies were invited to file them. It was found out that instead of 15,000 illegitimate children whose fathers were said to be soldiers, there were only 3,841 during the twelve years of foreign occupation.

Since the French have their wine ration, and are otherwise the leaders in the consumption of alcohol, it would seem that if alcohol causes immorality, French soldiers

should have been the greatest offenders in sins against purity in Germany. However, such is not the case. Wine drinking French *poilus* were the most moral soldiers in the occupied territory.

The French had 80,000 men in Germany during 12 years, and occupied almost the entire left bank of the Rhine. The Americans kept an army of occupation, 5,000 men strong, in Coblenz, only three years.

Here is the official list of illegitimate children from fathers belonging to the allied troops during the occupation of the Rhineland :

From American fathers	1,851 children
English	988
French	767
Belgians	199
colored	15
unknown	20

The French soldier, brave as a lion in battle, respects the wives and daughters of his vanquished enemy. The above figures are eloquent enough without any comment. In 12 years of occupation 80,000 French soldiers were fathers of 767 illegitimate children. In 3 years of occupation 5,000 Americans, who did not receive any liquor ration, were fathers of 1851 illegitimate children.

The contention that the moderate use of wine and liquors leads to immorality is absolutely contradicted and proved false by the above official figures which no one can deny.

CHAPTER XXIV

DRINKING AND VENEREAL DISEASES

I

It has been claimed that drinking is in a very great part the cause of venereal diseases. Alcohol and immorality, according to the advocates of total abstinence, always go together. Of course, immorality leads often to venereal diseases.

« It certainly seems absurd, » says Miss Tilton, (*The Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917), to have a sober army here and a drinking army at the front. It seems more than absurd, it seems dangerous, when one realizes that according to Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health of New York City, figures point out to the fact that 75 per cent of venereal disease is contracted under the influence of alcohol, and that beer and wine are as good procurers as whisky — they let down the bars of control. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Army Committee on Training Camp Activities, says that every effort will be made abroad to keep the prostitutes away from our camps. Can anything be done at the same time to keep alcohol away, for once alcohol is admitted, the problem of venereal disease rises enormously. »

According to that, the number of cases of venereal diseases ought to be much higher among wine drinking French soldiers than among American soldiers. The best informed authorities to throw light on that matter, are officers of the United States Army for Americans, and official statisticians of the French Republic for Frenchmen.

In the *Military Surgeon*, Aug. 1922, p. 24, Major A. J. Love writes :

« This class of diseases (venereal diseases) stood second as the

cause of admission, being exceeded only by influenza; second as the cause of loss of time, again being exceeded only by influenza and third as the cause of permanent disability, being exceeded by tuberculosis and mental deficiency. The total number of cases recorded was 357,969, the total of discharges for disability was 10,450, and the total amount of time lost was 6,804,818 days. »

To use Major Albert G. Love's own words, « the total admission rate (for sickness) for the period for the enlisted men in the United States, was more than twice as high as that in Europe... » It seems evident that venereal diseases must have followed the down trend of other diseases. Moreover, venereal affections lower vitality, and if their number had increased among the enlisted men of the United States, who were in France during the War, the sick list and the death rate would have increased instead of decreased. While cases of diseases were less than half as numerous among American troops when they were in France as when they were in the United States, cases of diseases reached « abnormally high rates during the latter part of 1919 for the comparative small (American) forces in Germany. » *Military Surgeon*, Aug. 1922, p. 7).

Much has been said about the alleged immorality of wine drinking France, and about the temptations the chastity of the American boys would meet there. We have seen already that the rate of diseases among American troops was more than twice lower in France than in the United States, we have just seen that there was « an abnormal high rate (of admission to hospitals) in the latter part of 1919 for the American forces in Germany. » The Germans have always represented the French as an immoral race. Many have believed them, and have pictured to themselves a Rhineland with blonde and blushing virgins, a Rhineland peopled with angels. The following extract of *The Medical Department in the U. S. Army in the World War*, Vol. IX, p. 270, will explain the

high rate of diseases among the American Forces in Germany in the latter part of 1919 :

« The base hospital of the American Forces in Germany, was located in the western section of the city of Coblenz... The increase of the activities of the base hospital also necessitated the establishment of a convalescent camp in connection with it. Such a camp with a bed capacity of 500, was opened on September 24, 1919. It was established *primarily for convalescent venereal patients*, and throughout the period in consideration was utilized to its full capacity. »

« The good health of the command was attributed to the mild, equitable climate of the Rhine valley ;... With the exception of *venereal diseases*, no difficult problems presented themselves. » (Ibid., p. 819).

The Medical Department of the United States Army During the World War, War Department 1928, Vol. IX, p. 269, says :

« Table 41 shows for the Army in Europe, throughout the World War period, 57,195 primary admissions for venereal disease ; the admission rate being 34.33 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 127.3% for the Army in the United States. Among enlisted men there were approximately five times as many admissions in the United States as in the American Expeditionary forces, with an admission rate of approximately fifteen times greater at home. »

From the official reports just quoted, the following conclusions are evident : 1. — The facilities American soldiers had for drinking liquor in France did not increase the number of cases of venereal disease among them. 2. — The admission rate (to hospitals for venereal diseases) was « approximately fifteen times greater at home » than in Europe. As most of the soldiers were in France, Europe in this case applies mostly to that country. 3. — The claim made by the enemies and even by some false friends of France that she is swept by prostitution and venereal diseases, is absolutely false. 4. — The much heralded French prostitution was four times less dangerous to American boys than the temptations against chastity, which confronted them in their own

country, since the hospital admission rate for venereal disease was 34.30 per 1,000 per annum in Europe, against 127.37 for the Army in the United States.

In civilian life, social diseases are often unknown not only to relatives and friends of the patient, but even to his family physician. Many sufferers from such ills look for treatment in towns where no one knows them, or try to cure themselves without the help of any physician. In the army the soldiers cannot hide diseases. They have to undergo constant medical inspections, and venereal diseases cannot escape the attention of army doctors. No better way can be found to make an accurate estimate of the true condition of a country in reference to venereal diseases than army records, when all able bodied young men are called to the colors. These young men represent the youth of the nation.

Although young women are not represented, one can judge, more or less, from the number of the young men affected the number of diseased women.

In France, all able bodied young men 21 years old, have to serve their country for a certain period of time, in the army. In 1924 the total active army strength of France was 34,176 officers and 661,405 soldiers, a total of 695,581 men. (*Annuaire Général*, 1926, p. 65). The total number of cases of venereal diseases among these men was for the year 1924-1925 :

Gonorrhœa	— 6,180 (in France) 3,289 (Algeria & Tunis)
Syphilis	— 1,387 (in France) 1,903 (Algeria & Tunis)
Total for both diseases 12,759

(*Annuaire Statistique*, 1928, République Française, p. 41)

It is noteworthy that the proportion of venereal diseases was much higher in Algeria and Tunis, where many soldiers are total abstaining Mohammedans and do not belong to the French race, than in France.

According to official army records, venereal diseases

ranked ninth among diseases in the French army in 1924-1925 as a cause of admission to sick report. For the year 1924 the number of cases reached 19.29 per thousand. The officers are not included in the report for the above diseases, and their number, 34,176, has been deducted from the total. Cases of social diseases among French officers are inconsequent in numbers.

How does the French wine and liquor drinking army compare, in reference to social diseases with the American Army? No one can give a more accurate and fair answer than the *Medical Department of the U. S. Army*, at least as far as information about the American soldiers is concerned. Official information about the French army has been already given.

« The second million men », says the *Medical Department of the U. S. Army in the World War...* was called between May 1, 1918, and Nov. 1, 1918... this second million was in reality 1,780,000 men... Since venereal diseases were not a disqualifying defect, very probably it was not very carefully searched for; furthermore, the recorded cases, 133,188 were detected upon a quick routine physical examination without clinical history or full laboratory facilities... Taking the second million as an index of occurrence, the grand total of venereal diseases was shown to be 56.69 per 1,000, or 5.67 per cent. »

« Venereal diseases, as a class, stood *second* among the most common diseases as a cause of admission to sick report for the Army, as a whole, and exceeded the number of killed and wounded in action by approximately 100,000. » *The Medical Department of the U. S. Army during the War...* (Vol. IX, p. 263.)

As stated above, the grand total of venereal diseases in the French Army for the year 1924-1925, was 19.29 per thousand or 1.92 per cent, and these diseases ranked ninth among all diseases as a cause of admission to sick report. During the World War, the French had 8,410,000 men under arms, with a population of 39,601,509. The cases of venereal diseases among French soldiers during the War, were much fewer in comparison to the number of men in service, than in peace time. That is the reason why the year 1924-1925 has been chosen.

As it may be objected that 1918 is an unfavorable one to estimate the occurrence of venereal diseases among men of drafting age, the following statement of *The Medical Department of the U. S. Army* will show that in 1916, when the United States was not at war, the annual rate of those diseases for the regular army was 54.84 per thousand per annum, compared to 56.69 per 1,000 for the drafted men in 1918, and to 19.29 per 1,000 for French soldiers in 1924-1925.

« The annual rates (of venereal diseases) for the three years of war were respectively 93.66, 113.30, and 99.93 per thousand strength for enlisted men in the United States as compared with the annual rate of 54.84 for 1916, the year preceding the war. » (*Op. cit.*, Vol. IX, p. 273).

Venereal diseases, if in great numbers, quickly sap the vitality of a nation. If alcohol would be the cause of venereal diseases, and, if venereal diseases would increase in proportion with the liquor consumed, there would be so many unfit men in France that hardly any young men could be found acceptable for military duty.

Such is not the case. Very few nations have as high an average of able bodied young men as France. Out of 329,060 young Frenchmen (colonies not included) who became of military age in 1927, 17 were excluded as unworthy on account of crimes they had committed, and 15,560 were exempted. Not even 5 per cent of the boys were found incapable to stand the hardships of military service. It cannot be said that the standards of the French army are low. In the last war, the French proved that they were superior soldiers. Even their worse enemies, like Von Kluck, admitted it.

At present in the American army standards are high, and only men who are in fine health and of a strong physique are accepted. Men who are physically fit for the army are not as plentiful as some people may think.

Ten years of prohibition do not seem to have improved in any manner the physical condition of Americans, if one judges from the following :

« One hundred men and youths made application during January at the United States Army Recruiting Headquarters here (Louisville, Ky.) War service, Sergt. Coleman W. Lutes, officer in charge, said Friday. Of the number, thirty were accepted. » (Louisville Times, Jan. 31, 1930).

In Kentucky, the population is almost entirely native American and generally of Anglo-Saxon stock. The Kentuckians are among the tallest and strongest people in the United States.

II

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND JAPAN MORE INFECTED WITH VENEREAL DISEASES THAN ARMY AND NAVY OF HEAVY DRINKING FRANCE.

The figures given so far referred mostly to the War period, and were taken mostly from one or two sources. They were limited to two countries, the United States and France.

A broader investigation comprising several nations is indispensable to ascertain once for all whether « the problem of venereal diseases rises enormously, once alcohol is admitted. » (See Miss Tilton, *Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917). If undeniable and evident facts show that there are many more cases of venereal infections in armies, and navies of nations who use no alcohol at all, or, at least, much less alcohol than the army and navy of France, it is obvious that wine and spirituous liquor do not make the « problem of venereal diseases rise enormously. » Indeed, evident facts and statistics which cannot be challenged, show that the French army and navy suffer immensely less from venereal diseases, than the navies and armies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, therefore

the contention made by Miss Tilton, and endorsed in general by all the Prohibition advocates, is absurd and untenable. In order to impose their opinion, temperance advocates either try to mislead the public and misrepresent facts, or do not know exactly what they are talking about.

It is evident that mothers, sisters, sweethearts, who have sons, brothers, lovers, in the army or in the navy, do not want to see them use alcohol, if alcohol leads them almost inevitably to the most loathsome diseases. Those noble ladies and girls have not studied medicine, and do not know exactly the effects of wine and spirituous liquors. After people who seem well intentioned and who write well or speak well persuade them that alcohol breeds syphilis, horrible cancroids and unspeakable diseases, those noble ladies and girls would almost rather see the men they love holding in their hands a stick of dynamite than a glass of wine or good liquor. They are entitled to know the truth.

The following figures referring to the American Navy are taken from the *Naval Bulletin* issued March 15, 1919, The admission rates quoted, apply to the original admissions to hospitals for each 1,000 of the total navy strength during the years mentioned.

	1914	1915
Entire U. S. Navy	67.141	68.075
<i>Admission rate (per 1000)</i>		
all causes	606.17	657.26
diseases.	525.46	568.02
<i>Admission rate (per 1000)</i>		
Venereal diseases.	162.82	151.56
Malaria	17.42	17.63

In 1914 and 1915 venereal diseases headed the list of admissions to hospital for diseases, having malaria as a very poor second. The averages for the years 1913,

1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, show venereal diseases always in the lead, with mumps as an insignificant second. (See Rosenau, M. J., *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*, Appleton, 1925, p. 1258.

White and Melville, (*Lancet*, London, 1911, II, 1615) give the following figures taken from official reports of various armies :

VENEREAL INFECTIONS PER THOUSAND MEN

United States	1907.	167.8
United Kingdom	1907.	68.4
Russia	1906.	62.7
Austria	1907.	54.2
France	1906.	28.6

(See Rosenau, *op. cit.*, p. 73).

Thus wine drinking Frenchmen, much criticized and accused of being a dying race killed by venereal diseases, had in their army in one year (1906), 28.6 per 1000 admissions for such diseases, while in one year (1907), in the United States army, 167.8 men out of every thousand showed venereal infection. The British army followed the American army with 68.4 cases of venereal diseases for every thousand men.

It may be objected that 1907 happened to be an exceptionally bad year for cases of social diseases in the United States army. Kober (*Tr. Assn. Am. Phys., Phil.*, 1911, XXVI, 155) gives a more recent table :

1909	United States Army	196.99
1909	U. S. Navy.	159.83
1907	Japanese Navy	139.75
1908	British Navy	122.49
1908	British Army	75.8
1907	Japanese Army	37.6
1924	French Army (<i>Annuaire Statistique</i>)	19.29

After having given tables of venereal cases in the armies of various nations, Rosenau says :

« These tables indicate that the English-speaking people are in their navy and military organizations at least, greater sufferers from venereal infections than other nations. » (*op. cit.*, p. 74).

For the United States Army we have seen three reports : One by *The Medical Department of the United States Army During the World War*, rating at 127.37 per 1,000 per annum, the hospital admission rate for venereal diseases, for the Army in the United States, a second by White and Melville in *The Lancet*, London, 1911, giving for the American Army an annual admission rate of 167.8, and a third one coming from Kober, quoting for 1909 a rate of 196.99 per thousand hospital admissions for venereal diseases. On the other hand, the rate of admissions for the French army was 19.29 in 1924 and 28.06 in 1907. During the War, American soldiers while in the United States, could not be lawfully served any liquor in bar-rooms and restaurants. Moreover, during the War, very stringent laws kept prostitutes away from army camps, and the military police watched very closely the morals of the soldiers. Add to this that prophylactic treatment was used very extensively, and of course, kept many cases of contact with infection from developing. With all that, what are the 19.29 or even the 28.06 per thousand per annum cases of venereal diseases among French soldiers compared to the 196.69, or the 167.8, or even the 127.37 per thousand annual cases of such diseases among sober American troopers ? Before Prohibition, every Frenchman drank 24.23 quarts of alcohol to every American 7.28 quarts. Since Prohibition Frenchmen have been drinking the same quantity or more, while Americans have officially ceased to drink at all. How can it be claimed that wine, beer and even a moderate quantity of liquors « let down the bars of control », and increase the number of venereal diseases ? The opposite

seems to be the case. It is well to notice that the French were drinking less in 1907 than in 1924.

It is noteworthy that the number of cases of venereal diseases in the tables just mentioned is smaller in proportion as the number of quarts of alcohol is greater. The French take the lead in the quantity of alcohol consumed, then come the British, and last the United States. In the number of cases of venereal infections, it is the reverse. The United States is the undisputed leader, then comes Great Britain, which beats France more than 2 to 1.

Total abstainers consider the Japanese a dry nation. « Dr. Peters, » says E. Gordon (*Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe*, p. 237) sees in the success of the Japanese in Manchuria the first decisive victory of the temperance peoples over the alcoholized nations of the West. »

In the statistics just mentioned, the Japanese navy comes second only to that of the United States in the average per thousand number of venereal diseases, viz : — 139.75 per 1,000 against the American Navy's 159.83. The French navy comes so far behind the United States, Great Britain and Japan's navies in the averages of venereal diseases that it is not even mentioned.

III

FRENCH IMMORALITY A MYTH.

Many persons like to talk about the purity of the English people, and condemn the alleged immorality of the wine drinking French. Among the clews which betray the most immorality, venereal diseases come first. It is possible to hide many loathsome deeds, but venereal diseases cannot always pass unnoticed. Frenchmen may have the reputation to be immoral, but evident facts prove that such a reputation is entirely undeserved.

Syphilis is far from being more prevalent in drinking France than in other countries :

« Osler, » says Rosenau (*op. cit.* p. 59) « some time ago made the statement that of the killing diseases, syphilis comes third or fourth. » But recently from an analysis of the Registrar General's statistics for 1915, he estimates the actual deaths from syphilis in England and Wales at about 60,000, thus moving syphilis on top of the list. Leredde estimates that syphilis probably kills 25,000 persons each year in France. »

Thus, syphilis kills more than twice as many persons in England and Wales than in wine drinking France, which has a larger population than they have. The fear that the American boys would be exposed in France to all kinds of unspeakable diseases, and kept by French wine from being « the cleanest army ever raised » (*The Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917, p. 116) was unfounded. Their morals were not more exposed in very wet France than they had been in their own country. Dr. Rosenau writes :

« Of the first 990,592 physical records received by the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, under the Selective Service Act, a total of 28,411 men had venereal disease — 2.85 per cent. Of these 23,049 had gonorrhoea, 4,412 had syphilis, and 941 cancrroid. Camp medical examiners found a higher percentage — 5.4. These figures indicate the minimal amount of venereal disease coming from civilian life among the first million drafted men... (p. 74)

Briggs states that in 1912, at least 800,000 people, or more than one-fifth of the population of New York City, have or have had, some venereal disease, and that in a large percentage of these persons the disease is still active. The number of new infections occurring each year probably exceeds that of all notifiable diseases combined. (p. 55) The amount of (syphilitic) infection in certain groups (in the United States) is given by Vedder as follows : « Prostitutes, 50 to 100 per cent ; ... presumably healthy men that enlist in the regular army, 20 per cent... Among young women in the community, the percentage of syphilitic infection fluctuates between 3 and 20 per cent... » (Rosenau, *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*, p. 57).

The figures of venereal infection in the French army, viz : 28.6 per thousand in 1906, given by the *Lancet*, London, 1911, and 19.29 per thousand in 1924, reported

by the *Annuaire Statistique*, lag far behind the official figures for the United States, issued by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, and the figures given by such authorities as Rosenau, Briggs and Vedder. Before stating emphatically and broadcasting that wine and alcohol, even used with moderation, breed immorality and venereal diseases, and that the nations who drink most are decimated by venereal diseases, the advocates of total abstinence should investigate. They would find out that the statement that even a moderate use of wine and liquors causes immorality and venereal diseases, is absurd, slanderous, and absolutely false. They would even find that often the worse moral turpitude goes with total abstinence. But, this question will arise later. The figures already given show that the French, who, to use temperance advocates expressions, are the most alcoholized nation in the world, have an army and a navy more moral than those of nations, who use much less alcohol than they, and have a reputation of higher morality.

The following lines, taken from *Current Affairs*, March, 1930, « When Madelon Marries » by Norval Richardson, Abridged from the *Herald Tribune Magazine*, N. Y., « give a correct idea of family life in France :

« Those who have actually lived in France, as distinguished from the mere tourists, have long known that the French, instead of being a frothy and sinful people, are really the most conventional and family-bound nation in the world. » (p. 439)

It is true that immorality and drunkenness are seen together, but, there is the same difference between moderate drinking and drunkenness as between moderate eating, and eating to such an excess as to fall sick with an acute indigestion. Drunkenness does not precede immorality, it follows it. Persons who lead immoral lives have no self control, and such people are apt to drink to excess. They are not immoral because they become drunk, they

get drunk because they are immoral. It is evident that a self respecting girl will not become intoxicated ; if she becomes intoxicated it is because she has no control on her passions. There are many cases, however, in which persons, especially men, fall into drunkenness, and do not lead immoral lives. In some cases excessive drinking keeps men from being interested in women.

Prohibition in the United States has no beneficial influence on morality. On the contrary, according to the *Annual Reports of the United States Public Service* there has been a very noticeable and ominous upward trend in the number of venereal diseases in the United States since 1920 :

Year ending June 30

Total cases of venereal diseases

1920	326,117
1923	338,681
1924	363,063
1926	389,231

(See *Prohibition Mania*, p. 128).

Of course, the above figures do not represent the actual total of venereal cases, since very many persons do not care to report their cases, and many patients treat themselves without having recourse to any physician.

CHAPTER XXV

WINE AND WOMEN

It is claimed that wine and alcohol excite in such a manner sexual appetities that those who drink much are apt to commit all kinds of crimes against chastity. The nations, enemy and jealous of the French, have made it a point to represent Frenchmen as perverted satyrs, always in quest of lascivious pleasures, and near whom ladies and girls were never safe. That slander has been so widely broadcasted that even many good people believe it. The actual facts and official figures prove that the French rank among the most pure and moral people in the world. *

It has been proved already that wine drinking Frenchmen came way behind other nations in the number of cases of venereal diseases. In sex offenses, Frenchmen come also way behind other nations. If we compare the numbers of sex offenders in France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, we have the following averages :

Average per 100,000	
France (1907-1911, 1913, 1919, 1920)	8.46
Italy 1911	47.83
Belgium (Flemish population) 1919-1924.	17.56
Belgium (French speaking population) (1919-24)	12.74
Germany (1912, 1921, 1923-1924).	25.08
Bavaria (1925)	47.00

Compared with other nations, France comes the last in the numbers of sex offenses. As can be seen, Italy

takes the lead, leaving the second place to Bavaria, then comes Germany, Flemish Belgians follow, French speaking Belgians, who are more under the influence of French culture, come after, last of all come the French with over five times fewer sex crimes charged against them than the Italians, and over three times fewer than the Germans. (Source, *Revue du Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, Nov. 1927, p. 1042-1044, Louvain, Belgium).

The compilation and comparison of the sex offenses mentioned was made by a Belgian, who cannot be accused of distorting official statistics in order to favor the French. According to M. Proat, sexual criminality in the South of France, where everybody drinks wine, is lower than in Northern France.

In Bavaria, sexual crimes have a peculiar aspect: in 1926, there were in that country 4 incests, and 1 sexual crime against nature, per 100,000 population.

The claim that moderate drinking is the cause of immorality, has no foundation, and is absolutely contrary to facts. The French drink wine every day, and notwithstanding all slanders, their standard of morality is higher than that of other races who drink less. Venereal diseases, and crimes against chastity, are two criterions which show the immorality of a nation. In both scores, the French are far behind other races. Furthermore, the most immoral nations in the world, such as Moslem countries, are those who for several centuries, have banned wine and all kinds of alcoholic beverages.

CHAPTER XXVI

WINE NATURE'S PREVENTIVE AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

If the often repeated statements of Prohibitionists that alcohol weakens the body and renders it more susceptible to catch all kinds of diseases and epidemics were true, one would expect to see France overridden constantly with epidemics of all sorts. But such is not the case. Hundreds of thousands of tourists, from all nations, visit France every year, and generally they do not catch any diseases. They come back healthier, stronger and refreshed. Most of them use liberally, while in that country, all the various intoxicating beverages they can find, or, at least wine, beer and occasionally some Champagne, and these alcoholic refreshments, which Prohibitionists brand *poisons*, were never known to poison any tourist while in France. Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Chinamen, Japanese, and about fifty other nationalities, which visit France every year, drink French wine and liquors, enjoy them, and do not feel any bad effects whatsoever from them. Many tourists were told before making their voyage that alcohol impairs digestion, but they found out that they never had as good an appetite as when traveling through France. Big meals, which would almost kill them in their own country, were relished and very easily digested.

No epidemics were ever traced to wine or any well manufactured alcoholic beverages, or to moderate drinking or even to drunkenness. In fact, it has been often noticed that drunkards were almost immune to certain

epidemics. On the other hand, very many epidemics have been traced to water and milk. While, in any country, one can drink a glass of pure wine without the least chance to come in contact with deadly germs of contagious diseases, in many places, and in most country places, millions of disease germs are in contact with the water supply.

The experiments of the bacteriologists, Bodin (1898), Sabrazès and Mercandier (1907), of Doctors Gruber and Baber of Berlin (*Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*), and of Dr. Pick of the Institute of Hygiene of Vienna, conclusively proved that bacilli of typhoid fever and cholera, if placed in contact with wine, lose their vitality in proportion to the duration of that contact. Thus, ordinary French wine kills in less than half an hour of contact, all germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. If water is added to wine, the germ killing power of wine diminishes in proportion to the water added. This diminution in microbe killing power, may be compensated by a corresponding increase in the duration of contact. Thus, if half water is added, the duration of contact will have to be doubled. For satisfactory results, when water is added, the quantity should not be greater than that of wine.

This explains the old custom in wine growing countries of making thin wine or *piquette*, that is to say, of adding water to wine left in bottoms of barrels, and letting this thin wine stand for some time before using it. Instead of adding water at the moment wine is used, water is added several weeks or months in advance. This practice is very ancient. Modern science proves that our ancestors were right, and that from the experience of centuries, men learned without the help of scientists, what was best for the preservation of the race. In this case, as in many others, science confirms and endorses ancient popular customs in reference to health and diseases.

Dr. Tavomari of the Institute of Hygiene of Modena, made extensive laboratory experiments in 1900, which proved that contaminated water, used to make *piquette* (thin wine) was losing its nocivity after a few hours contact with wine. A few years later, Monier and Sellier, and Dr. Gaillard, made experiments, at the University of Lausanne, with various samples of contaminated river and spring water, adding to this water different quantities of wine or spirituous liquors. From these experiments Dr. Gaillard drew the following conclusions :

1. The adding of any kind of spirituous liquor to water, has for result an almost immediate diminution of the microbes contained in the latter.

2. If the same quantity of wine is added to a given quantity of water, after a contact of two hours and a half, about ninety five per cent of all microbes contained in that water are killed.

3. A few microbes survived, but one instance excepted, they did not belong to any species injurious to man's health.

4. In all liquids where alcohol was under 15 %, the action of fruit acids was equivalent to that of alcohol. The combination of the two factors, alcohol and fruit acids, such as found in natural products, such as grape wine, and other fruit wines, seems to be the most favorable to destroy disease carrying bacteria.

It is to be noticed that dry wines have a greater microbe destroying power than sweet wines. Science comes again to sanction the age-long preference people had in wine drinking countries for dry wines. It must be added that sweet wine is harder to digest.

The antiseptic properties of wine were well known to antiquity. The Samaritan used oil and wine to wash the wounds of the man he found by the wayside. Hippocrates prescribed wine to wash sore eyes.

These antiseptic properties of wine explain the old

French custom to soak rabbits and other game in wine for some time before cooking them, especially when the weather is not very cold. Often rabbits carry disease germs. Wine kills those germs.

Any custom among civilized nations, which has been followed for many centuries without any apparent injury to the race, is a product of a reasoned experience, and should not be discarded unless science proves conclusively that such a custom is detrimental to mankind.

In general, epidemics of a very serious nature originate in Asia where most people are total abstainers or drink much less alcohol than Frenchmen. During the World War, the wine drinking soldiers of France suffered much less from the Influenza than the American soldiers. During the epidemic of Cholera in Hamburg, in 1892, the death rate among the brewers and procurers of liquors, was much lower than that of the rest of the population. (*The Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe*, p. 270).

Dr. William J. Mayo is one of the most famous physicians in the United States, and is a world authority in medical science. His word is unbiased, and carries great weight. He has this to say about alcoholic beverages :

« It is assumed that the drinking of spirituous and fermented liquors is due to an evil inborn longing to be stamped out only by the exercise of individual control. Is this actually a fact ?

In France and Italy, the drinking of billions of gallons of wine saved the people from extinction ; they could not have lived had they drunk their polluted water. The Teutonic races turned to beer to secure a sterile drink ; England had ale and wine, and temperance countries such as Turkey, had tea and coffee... The drink habit is one of the many forms of individual protection resorted to by nature to save men from filth diseases which cause death or that which is worse than death, intellectual deterioration... » (*Hygeia*, April 1929, p. 347, 348.)

It is a very old custom in the wine sections of France to take a provision of wine in hunting parties, and other parties in the country, where there are no farms and no place where wine can be bought. In those parties, French-

men never drink water without having mixed wine with it. After cutting the water with wine, they place the container in the spring and let the beverage cool off. That takes about 20 to 30 minutes. After that they drink the water thus mixed with wine. The contact has been sufficient to destroy all the dangerous microbes that may have been in the water. No intelligent Frenchman would think of drinking water from a river without mixing it with wine or cognac. Indeed, often cognac is carried on picnics and parties instead of wine. When Louis-Philippe, as a young man, travelled through the United States, he did not fail to carry always with him a gallon of the best whisky he could find. Whenever he heard of a section of the country where good whisky could not be had, he brought with him an extra supply so he would not run short of liquor during his passage through that dry land. Neither Louis-Philippe nor his brother, who accompanied him, were drunkards, but they needed whisky to kill the disease germs which might be contaminating the water they were going to drink.

It may be objected that now pure water is found everywhere. This may be true for large cities, but what about small villages, farms, and isolated places in the country? Some people will say « boil the water », but it is not always easy to boil the water. Moreover, boiling kills the good microbes as well as the bad ones contained in water, while wine and a certain amount of alcohol destroy mostly only the microbes which are injurious to man. To boil water means carrying a cumbersome extra equipment, which often will not be used at all on account of the trouble one has to use it. Nature has given to man something pleasant to drink, which he will be glad to use without a moment of hesitation. Nature knows how to invite man to make use of the things which are to his advantage.

Napoleon, who knew how to take care of the health

of his soldiers, made efforts to have them always supplied with wine and brandy. In this manner, in those days when the theory of vaccination, invented by the Frenchman Pasteur, was not known, France's soldiers often escaped epidemics. Practically all the *Grenadiers* of Napoleon were heavy drinkers. The world never saw braver and stronger soldiers.

In the Dardanelles campaign, in the late War, the English soldiers suffered very much from enteritis, while Frenchmen, who were receiving their daily ration of wine, suffered very little from that disease.

CHAPTER XXVII

WINE AND WORKING EFFICIENCY

Much stress has been placed by a certain number of industrialists on the alleged fact that drinking incapacitates men for efficient work. No doubt, habitual drunkenness renders a man unfit to do good work. Even occasional drunkenness hinders a workingman from being efficient at least at times. Any kind of drunkenness renders often a workingman not only unreliable but dangerous to himself and to other people. But, there is a difference between drunkards and moderate drinkers. As we have seen in a previous chapter, habitual wine drinkers very seldom become drunk. Moderate drinking does not interfere with work efficiency. As a rule, wine drinkers are very efficient workers.

« Ten years ago, » says Gordon in *The Anti-Alcoholic Movement in Europe* (p. 57), « a kilometer long sea wall was built in the Manche. The contractors hired Limousins and Normans, but soon eliminated all of the latter because of their drunkenness. They did a third less work than the Limousin labourer. »

The *Limousins* are all wine drinkers. They would not even think of having a meal without wine. The Normans drink cider at their meals, and often use also other liquors. The instance just mentioned seems to prove that wine drinkers are more efficient than cider drinkers, and that cases of drunkenness are much fewer among the former than among the latter. It is recognized that cider and beer do not appear to deter those, who make use of them, from drinking to excess strong liquors, while

a daily and moderate use of pure wine generally takes away any desire of excessive indulging in alcohol, and improves efficiency.

In many parts of France, most workmen do almost two days work in one day. In Spring, Summer and Fall, before daylight, they go and work in their vineyards or gardens; after a few hours of work they are ready to start and arrive at the right time at the factory or place of business where they are employed, and do a full day's work. After their work at the factory or any other place where they may be employed, they again rush to their vineyard or garden, and work a few hours.

I

CONTRADICTION.

If alcohol, even when drunk with moderation, reduces moral, mental and physical efficiency, the American workman, who is by law unable to obtain intoxicating liquors, is evidently more efficient than the workmen of other nations, especially when one considers that the United States is supplied with more and superior machinery than the rest of the world. Once admitted that the American workman has much more efficiency than workmen of other nations, it seems evident that at least most American industrial products and most farm products do not need any protection against foreign competition since American labor being more efficient can produce articles and foodstuff better and cheaper than wine, beer and alcohol drinkers. It may be objected that the standards of living are higher in this country. With superior efficiency on the part of a total abstaining management, this objection could be very easily remedied. In spite of all the claims of superior efficiency due to other causes and especially to Prohibition, since Prohi-

bition a new very high tariff has been put in operation to protect American industrialists and farmers against foreign competition. The tariff walls are higher than ever before. If through Prohibition American manufacturers and farmers have become more efficient than ever, why is a higher protection needed? Are Americans becoming less efficient instead of becoming more efficient, or are wine, beer and alcohol drinking nations becoming more efficient?

II

FRENCH FARMERS' AMAZING EFFICIENCY.

In the United States, the farmers seem to be among the greatest sufferers from the present financial depression. French farmers are among the most prosperous people in their country. In spite of having had their ranks depleted by the loss of 669,000 of their strongest young men killed in the World War, and by the loss caused by many crippled soldiers, who cannot work, and have to be supported, the French tillers of the soil have shown an efficiency that probably stands unequalled in the history of the world. In 1929, the wheat crop in France was so good that many grain dealers had to re-export grain which they had imported. The sugar beet crop in France in 1929 was also larger than expected, and the sugar market went down. Wine growers produced too much wine in 1929. Thus there was in France a crisis of abundance and over-production. A few years before that, France could not raise enough farm products to take care of her food problem. These super-efficient French farmers, all of whom make a liberal use of alcoholic beverages, and never sit at the table for dinner or supper without having before them a generous supply of wine, or beer, or cider, produce practically all the food-stuff France needs, and even export a large quantity of

some of their products to foreign countries. Still that country with a population of over 40,000,000 people has a smaller area than the State of Texas.

Since the end of the World War, French farmers are drinking more wine than ever before. While formerly only the proprietors, and not even all of them, had good wine at their meals, while farmhands had very poor *piquette* or thin wine, or weak cider or beer, now in all farms, in France, hired men and women must have good wine at their meals, or at least excellent beer or cider.

CHAPTER XXVIII

DRINKING AND DEPOPULATION

One of the greatest charges against wine and alcoholic beverages is that they are responsible for a lower birth rate. In the *Survey*, Nov. 3, 1917, Miss Elizabeth Tilton quotes with conviction Dr. Colombier as saying: « It is alcohol that is responsible for this terrible evil, depopulation, rendering our men incapable of producing healthy offspring. » Dr. Colombier is absolutely unknown. His words carry no authority whatsoever. It is well to have some definite understanding about the word depopulation. France is given as an example of a drinking nation suffering from depopulation. What does this depopulation mean? It simply means that the French nation does not increase much in numbers. It means that the nation having arrived to a saturation point where its natural resources cannot easily support many more inhabitants, the number of births is reduced. When a country has about the population it can support there are five alternatives, invasion of other countries less thickly settled, epidemics that kill many inhabitants and leave place for others, emigration to other countries less thickly settled, a very low standard of living, and birth control. France is surrounded by countries which have all the population they can support with their natural resources, invasion, if possible, would not help the situation, the French shun epidemics, they do not like to emigrate, beautiful France is too dear to them to seek for other climates, which are far from being as good as that of

France, which is a fine country to live in, the French are highly civilized and do not want to lower their standards of living. As France has been almost at the saturation point in regards to population for about half a century, she has chosen birth control to check an increase of inhabitants over the number to which she could give a comfortable living. In the same manner that an intelligent farmer does not breed any more stock than he can feed, France does not care to have more children than her natural resources permit to take good care of.

On the other hand other nations such as Italy, for instance, prefer to send out the surplus of their population to foreign lands. There is something excellent about that, but the French have been made so united and so patriotic by centuries of terrible wars, and the climate of France is so wonderful that they do not want to leave France. They cannot find anything like their country anywhere else.

It is evident that the Revolutionary wars, the Napoleonic wars, the Franco-Prussian war, and mostly the late World War are greatly responsible for the alleged depopulation of France. It must be remembered that the population of France has greatly increased since Napoleonic days, but not as much as that of Germany and Austria because the losses in men killed in battle during the early part of the XIXth century were much lower in those countries than in France. This nation had hardly recovered from the heavy toll of man power lost in the Napoleonic wars, when came the disastrous War of 1870, which put another setback to the increase of French population not only through the loss of men killed in battle but also on account of the financial depression and poverty which befall invasion, defeat and heavy war indemnities. Moreover in the first part of the XIXth century Germany and Austria were far from being thickly settled, and there were many opportunitites for a growing

population. The latest phase of depopulation in France was unavoidable. The 1,364,000 young men killed at the front in the last war are missing. Many more died from diseases contracted during the war or resulting from exposure or wounds connected with it. Over 700,000 men were so badly injured that they cannot support themselves and thus are not in a position to marry and take care of a family. The deficit in births due to the war between 1914 and 1919 cannot be estimated at less from than 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. Since the war a steady deficit continues. At least 2,000,000 weddings were hindered on account of the War. Others were postponed and performed after the peace treaty. Their duration, thus abridged, caused a shortage of children. Wine and alcohol are in no manner responsible for French depopulation.

It is well known that contraceptive methods have been used for many years in France and in other countries. Social and economic conditions and not liquor are the principal cause of the low rate of births in France. In the slums where most drunkards are found, the birth rate in all countries is much higher than in the homes of the rich. According to Cattell, a Harvard graduate has on the average three-fourths of a son, while a graduate from Vassar has one-half of one daughter. It is claimed that half of the married people of the upper class in the United States have only one child. The birth rate of the Mayflower families is on the decrease.

It is unfortunately true that the French do not increase sufficiently in numbers. Surrounded by strong nations often ready to start a war, France needs many men to impose respect to her warlike neighbors. With a very large population, France is a guarantee of peace for herself and for the world. If the French had been 70,000,000 strong Germany would not have dared to attack her. If there were now 60,000,000 Frenchmen instead of

40,000,000 Mussolini would not direct warlike threats at France. No inducements should be spared to encourage an increase of births among the French. The selfishness of very many French couples of the middle and the upper class cannot be condemned with too great a severity. The salvation of France lies in large families. It is absurd to imagine that the French race is so decadent a race that it cannot multiply. The trouble is that generally the higher the civilization, the fewer are the number of children. Statesmen, rich bankers, College and University professors have in the average fewer children than day labourers. Education instead of giving to a nation more and better children gives fewer children. Those who are most able to support large families are generally those who have the smallest families. Instead of having the survival of the fittest we often have the survival of the unfit.

It is absurd to claim, as it has been done, that the French are so decadent a race that they cannot have children, or that drinking renders the French race sterile. The English drink less than the French. Nobody calls them a degenerate race. Still no matter what has been said to the contrary their birth rate is now lower than that of the French. This is so much the more surprising that their losses, in killed, during the War were much lower than those of France.

If drinking causes depopulation the birth rate in France should be lower than in England where the per capita consumption of alcohol per annum is at least twice lower than in the former country, but instead of being lower it is higher. Thus depopulation cannot be ascribed to drinking.

In 1927 the number of births in England was 654,172 (16.6 per thousand population), against 750,000 in France (18 per thousand). In Great Britain the downward trend in births has been increasing since 1920. « The

birth rate in England for the third quarter of 1929, as figured by the Registrar General, was the lowest in history. (London, Jan. 16, 1930 AP). » Some people in England place to some extent a part of the blame of the low birth rate on the flappers. In 1928 the official excess of births over deaths in France was 70,205. (*Annuaire Statistique de la France*, p. 8.) Reports from the Minister of Hygiene show that for the second semester of 1929 there were more births in France than deaths. In the first three months of 1930 there were 188,756 births in France against 177,959 deaths. (*Annalist*, p. 31, July 4, 1930).

Italy comes second only to France in the use of alcoholic beverages. The Italians are one of the most prolific races in the world. Still lately the birth rate in Italy is going downward to the great discontent of Mussolini.

The contention that drinking causes depopulation is contradicted by facts. In France, the *Departments* which use most alcohol are among those in which the birth rate is highest. Small Brittany is one of the sections of France where alcohol is consumed most liberally. It is also one of the most prolific parts of France. The Departments of Finistère and Morbihan both in that old Province, ranked in 1913 the former second in the excess of births over deaths, and seventh in the consumption of alcohol, the latter third in the excess of births over deaths and eleventh in the consumption of alcohol. The Department of Finistère with a population of 754,702 had in 1928, 4,645 births over deaths, while the Department of Seine with 4,628,637 inhabitants had only 2,934 more births than deaths. The Department of *Pas de Calais* was first in 1913 in the excess of births over deaths and third in the consumption of alcohol. The Department of *Nord*, fourth in the excess of births over deaths, was tenth in the consumption of alcohol. The Department of *Morbihan*, with a population of 534,175 had in

1928 2,820 more births than deaths. It must be added that the French *Bretons* are among the bravest and most moral people in the world. They are fearless in battle and stand to the last man before overwhelming forces. Their losses in the late War were exceedingly heavy. It is really surprising that after the loss of so many young men the birth rate is relatively high in small Brittany. Add to this that this section is one of the poorest in France. It cannot be denied that one sees more drunkards in small Brittany and Normandy than in any other parts of France. All the drunkards one sees in Normandy are far from being French. Le Havre, Rouen and Dieppe are very important ports, and many foreign sailors stop there and get drunk. Besides there are in that country several *balneary* stations where visitors from all countries come and get refreshed internally as well as outwardly. Neither Brittany nor Normandy are wine growing sections.

A Prolific Drunkard.

Some strange facts about drunkards prove how absurd it is to claim that even moderate drinking causes depopulation. No doubt persons who get drunk very often may finally be stricken with sterility, which is a blessing for the country in which they live, since they are lacking the will power and the high moral qualities desired to raise well large families. Still it has been noticed often that drunkards have numerous children. In countries where birth control is practiced, persons who are a little intoxicated are apt to forget all about any kind of control.

« Professor Pellman of Bonn relates that a woman named Ada Jurks, born in 1740, died alcoholic in the beginning of the XIXth century, after having lived a thief and a vagabond. Her posterity consisted of 843 persons. The lives of 709 of them have been studied; 106 were born illegitimate; 142 were beggars; 64 were in institutions for beggars; 81 were prostitutes; 76 were

criminals, 7 of which assassins. In seventy-five years that family cost in care given to needy persons, in prison expenses and in damages caused five million marks. » (Romme, R., *L'alcoolisme et la lutte contre l'alcoolisme*, p. 96, Guyot Yves, *op. cit.*, p. 81)

The records of the other descendants of that woman are not mentioned, undoubtedly they lived honest lives. In this case depopulation cannot be charged to drinking. This woman had a number of bad descendants, but the fathers must be considered also. It is evident that the men who associated with that woman belonged to the lowest element. The fact that so many of her descendants proved to be worthless does not prove that drinking was the cause of their falling, since the woman was a thief and a vagabond before she was a drunkard. This example shows that after all drinking does not necessarily cause sterility and depopulation. From a military point of view it is bad indeed that the population of France does not increase rapidly. On the other hand too large a population often brings poverty and sometimes war. If the French would number 80,000,000 instead of about 40,000,000 they might not look so complacently at the taunts and threats of Italy who covets French territory for her fast growing population.

CHAPTER XXIX

PROHIBITION AND DEPOPULATION

There are some explanations and even excuses for a low birth rate in France and in England. Those countries are thickly settled, and the War killed many of their young men. Over two million young girls in France had to remain unmarried. In France, farms are very small ; if they are divided between several children there is not enough land for each of them, and the family estate has to pass into other hands. The opportunities in old Europe are nothing to compare to those found in the United States. For years in Anglo-Saxon countries many people have been pointing with scorn at the alleged depopulation in France, it will be a surprise to many to learn that the birth rate has gone down considerably in the United States since Prohibition. In the same manner as drinking has been blamed for depopulation, Prohibition could be blamed for a falling birth rate. However, no claim is made here that there is a direct connection as from cause to effect between Prohibition and depopulation. The fact is that they exist together in this country at present.

« With a declining birth rate, » writes the *Cincinnati Inquirer*, Jan. 30, 1930, « death was in the ascendant in the United States in the calendar year 1928, according to the Report of Surgeon General High S. Cummins, of the Public Health Service. »

Aaron Hardy Blum, who made a special study of the birth rate in the United States, says in his article, « *Our*

Falling Birth Rate is Studied by Experts », *New York Times*, March 2, 1930 :

« In the registration area of the United States the birth rate was 25.1 per 1,000 population in 1915, the year the Census Bureau began to collect and publish birth statistics annually. It dropped to 22.3 in 1919, when disturbances caused by the War were adjudged a curtailing factor. Then there was an upturn a rate of 24.3 being established for 1921. Then for three years the rate was 22.5 or within a tenth of 1 per cent of it. Then it moved downward again being 19.7 in 1928. The last rate is not *quite as high as the birth rate average* which ran for a long time, with a virtually stationary population in *France*. »

The Literary Digest, July 19, 1930, p. 12, writes :

« *The Vital Statistics Division of the Department of Commerce* reveal that 'last year 78,063 fewer children were born than in 1928. With three States excluded from calculation, this indicates a decline of 3.6 per cent in the national birth rate for 1928-1929. « He (Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief statistician of the *Vital Statistics* division of the Commerce Department) thinks that America's restrictive immigration laws are in a large measure responsible, citing statistics to show that the birth rate has always been higher among the immigrant class, the foreign-born population. »

The birth rate declined from 19.7 in every thousand of population in 1928 to 19 in 1929. *The Jackson News States* :

« If an average of 3.2 children is necessary for national safety and our average is already down to 2.5, it is easy to foresee not only a stationary population a generation hence but an ominously declining population in a century. » (*Lit. Dig.* July 19, 1930, p. 12).

Louis I. Dublin and Alfred J. Lobka, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Insurance statisticians « estimate that in 1930 the birth rate (in the U. S. A.) will be around 18.5. » *N. Y. Times*, March 2, 1930).

18,5 per thousand population is a birth rate almost as low as that of France in 1926 which was 18.2. The United States cannot give as a cause of a low birth rate almost a million and a half young men killed in the World War, and 700,000 war crippled unfit to marry. Small

families are found in the wettest country just the same as in the driest one. The wets seem to have more right to say : « Prohibition causes depopulation, » than Temperance advocates to assert : « Drinking causes depopulation. » In a few years of Prohibition, the birth rate in the United States has gone down from 24.3 in 1921 to 19 in 1929, a level almost as low as that of France, who besides her heavy war losses in men, can offer various excuses for a low birth rate, such as a thickly settled country, and immense war debts, while the United States lost only 37,568 men killed out of a population of over 120,000,000, is very thinly settled, and is by far the richest country in the world. It took a century and many cruel wars for France to go down to a low birth rate level, while in less than 10 years of Prohibition the United States, who had been so far one of the most prolific nations in the world, fell from a high to a low birth rate.

CHAPTER XXX

ALCOHOL AND CRIME

I

Money alone does not suffice to create prosperity. In order to be really prosperous, one must be able to enjoy peacefully, without being exposed to being robbed or assassinated, all the comforts and pleasures of wealth. Crime is an enemy of prosperity. If crimes become too plentiful, not only the prosperity of a large number of citizens is threatened, but finally also the prosperity of the nation is menaced. The advocates of total abstinence have been claiming that alcohol is the cause of most crimes. According to them the more alcohol a nation drinks the more crimes are committed in that country.

In *Leaflet Bo. 45, Board of Temperance, Prohibition & Public Morals*, T. J. Everett writes :

« About 30 per cent of insanity, 50 per cent of poverty and 75 per cent of the crime of this country is caused by the use of alcoholic liquors. »

« Booze, » says Judge Gemmill of the Chicago Municipal Court, « is the mother of crime. It gives life and sustenance to slums, dives, brothels, gambling dens, and 'pay-off joints.' It nerves to his deed the homicide, the stick-up man, the burglar, the thief, and the thug. It feeds and inflames the passions of the weak-minded and the degenerate... War may be hell, but where it slays thousands, booze destroys its tens of thousands. » (*The Cyclopedia of Temperance...*, p. 120-121).

Before proceeding any further, it may be stated that official figures show that the World War was responsible

for the death of 8,543,515 soldiers, without counting the immense numbers of civilians who were killed or died from causes due to the War. The total War casualties in killed, dead and wounded were 37,499,386. If the contention of Judge Gemmill, endorsed by the *Cyclopedia of Temperance* were true, since alcohol slays « tens of thousands » where war kills thousands, alcohol would slay 80,543,515 men about every four years and four months, and the casualties in killed, dead and crippled by booze would amount to 374,993,860. The supposition is so absurd that it does not need any comment. France lost about 1,500,000 in soldiers killed or dead from disease in the World's War. About three times four years and four months have elapsed since the end of the War, therefore in France the death casualties due to alcohol since then would amount at the beginning of 1931 to almost 45,000,000. As the births are just a little above deaths from ordinary causes, France would be without any population at all. Mussolini would not need to worry about finding new lands for Italy's fast growing population. The trouble is that as Italy uses also much alcohol through drinking millions of gallons of wine, alcohol would also play havoc on Italians, and would have slayed several millions of them since the end of the War. Thus there would not be enough Italians left to cultivate the farms of their own country much less those of France.

If « booze » were « the mother of crime », as claimed by *Judge Gemmill* and *The Cyclopedia of Temperance*, who represent the consensus of opinion of total Temperance advocates, one would expect to find in France a few million crimes every year. That country would be nothing but a den of criminals, assassins, moral degenerates and gamblers. Tourists, who go there, would be in constant danger of being robbed and assassinated. On the other hand, in the United States, where « booze...

the mother of crime, » has been eliminated by law for the last ten years one would expect to find all the bliss of Eden, without the apple : no sins, no robberies, no murders, no slums, no gambling, no unchaste thoughts and much less impure acts, no need of any police force, no need of cruel jails, much less of barbaric gallows, instead of that, we would have thousands of beautiful churches, millions of saintly matrons, angelic virgins, and holy men. Every American would be just, honest and Christ-like. Poverty would not exist. With the fifty billions (\$50,000,000,000.00) which the *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals (Leaflet No. 160)* assures us were saved through ten years of Prohibition, or better still, with the sixty billion dollar gain (\$60,000,000,000.00) Dr. Fisher in *Prohibition Still at Its Worst*, (p. 108) ascribes as a minimum estimate to Prohibition, for the last ten years, all Americans would be rich and happy. No one would have to worry about finding jobs. No doubt, such a condition of affairs would be wonderful, and Dr. Fisher would be the most famous man in the world if he could only tell us where are the \$ 60,000,000,000.00 saved. The wish of those who want to find a world millennium is in itself worthy of praise. Unfortunately a world panacea has not been found yet.

A short survey of the official reports of the courts, and of Government statistics of the prison population of France, the wettest nation in the world, and of the official reports of the United States Department of Justice, and of the official statistics numbers of jail inmates in the United States will throw the proper light on the question whether or not « booze is the mother of crime. »

The population of France in 1928 was 40,743,897 (*Journal Officiel*, April 7, 1928). According to the *World Almanac*, which bases its estimate on Federal Censuses 1910 and 1920, the Population of the United States in 1927 was 118,628,000. It is now about 123,000,000.

As France is a much smaller country, having an area of only 212,659 square miles against the United States 3,026,789, criminals are apprehended and brought to court more easily than in the latter country. In the United States many law violators are never captured. A great number of those who are captured escape conviction, and many of those who are convicted escape punishment. Even after having been convicted and sent to jail, many either escape or are pardoned before their term is served. In France very few criminals escape arrest followed by a speedy conviction and adequate and severe punishment. Laws are strictly enforced.

On account of almost 3,000,000 foreigners of all kinds of nationalities, who reside or are in France at present, criminal conditions are worse in that country than they used to be, when there was very little foreign emigration. In 1925 there were in France 1,333 persons convicted for crimes. These crimes ranged from murder and grand larceny to embezzlement and bribery of public officers, fraudulent bankruptcy, and bigamy. (*Annuaire Statistique de la France*, 1928, p. 70). The 1930 census gives a 122,775,046 population for the United States, while France had 40,743,897, in 1928. Thus the United States has about three times as many inhabitants as France, and is therefore entitled, so to speak, to 3 times as many criminals and unfit as France.

It is impossible to give exact figures of the number of the prison population in the United States because many criminals are confined in county jails and are not included in the official lists of prisoners. In France all prisons are under Federal control, and all inmates reported.

The total number of prisoners present on Jan. 1, 1927 in 99 United States Federal and State prisons reported was 96,047. (Source, *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons, and Reformatories*, in 1926, Bureau of the Census, 1926, p. 3.) Since 1926 the prison population has greatly

increased. (See *Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions*, Department of Justice, *Annual Reports*, 1929, p. 88.) Inmates of institutions for delinquent young people and reformatory schools for boys and girls are not included in the 96,047 prisoners reported.

In France, on December 31, 1924, the total population in jails, penitentiaries and reformatory schools for boys and girls, including private institutions for delinquent young people was 23,123. In *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Federal Institutions* (in the United States), the Bureau of Census writes:

« The offenders who are imprisoned represent only a small percentage of the total number of law breakers. »

Still, the population in 99 prisons and reformatories on Jan. 1927 was over four times as high as that of French jails, penitentiaries and reformatory schools for boys and girls, on Dec. 31, 1924. In France practically all criminals are brought to court and punished. Exceedingly few of them escape the clutches of the law. Fines in France do not take the place of jail sentences. Thus the number of prison inmates represents well the number of criminals. In the United States many criminals escape arrest or if arrested are not convicted. Besides « Many of those convicted are punished by fines rather than by imprisonment and, if they are able to pay the fines, they do not enter into prison statistics. » (The Bureau of Census, *loco cit.*, p. 2).

The State of Oregon is an agricultural State, with only one large town, Portland, which has about 307,000 inhabitants. The population of that State is 953,786. On November 30, 1930 the population at the State penitentiary was 691. « 226 men and women sent to the penitentiary were on parole in October and November. » (*Oregon Statesman*, Dec. 7, 1930). That gives a total of 917 criminals serving penitentiary sentences in 1930 in one of the most law-abiding states in the country,

a state with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants. At that rate there would be an average of 37,497 prisoners per year in French penitentiaries alone without counting other penal institutions.

In 1928 Chicago alone had more murders than the entire French Republic had in 1925. Chicago boasted of 498 murders against France's 497. If the number of inmates of city jails, county jails and boys and girls reformatory schools were added to the 96,047 prisoners reported for 1927 for 99 penal institutions in the United States the total of 23,123 inmates in French jails in 1925 would look insignificant. Against 515 convictions in France, in 1925, for homicides including attempts to kill, 2,552 homicide guilty prisoners were confined in Federal and State Penal Institutions in the United States in 1926.

Total temperance advocates claim that alcohol breeds immorality. According to that, crimes against chastity should be much more numerous in France than in dry America. It is just the opposite. In 1925, 295 persons were sent to jail in France for rape or crimes against chastity. Many of these criminals were not French, they belonged to the foreign element of close to 3,000,000 people who are in that country now. In the United States in 1926, 1,567 men guilty of *rape* were confined in Federal and State jails. That is much over 5 times as many as in France, and as stated by the *Bureau of Census*, (*op. cit.*, p. 2) « the offenders imprisoned represent only a very small percentage of the total number of law breakers. »

THE UNITED STATES LEADS ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS
IN HOMICIDES.

Basing its statement on J. F. Santee's *Nationality and Crime* in the January *Education*, *Fleet's Review* (March 1930, p. 140), writes :

« From 1911 to 1921 the average annual homicide rate per 100,000 population in the United States was 7.2, while our nearest competitor among the nations, Italy, from 1910 to 1920 had an average annual rate of 3.6.

Italy comes next to France as a consumer of alcohol. Before Prohibition when all the saloons were in full operation the United States ranked twelfth as a consumer of spirits. Thus it cannot be said that alcohol breeds murders, since the United States with a much lower alcohol consumption than Italy has a record of twice as many annual homicides in proportion to the population as the latter country . It has been customary to attribute to foreigners the high murder rate in the United States. In 1922, Memphis, Tenn., which is inhabited very largely by persons of American extraction (*Fleet's*, March 1930) had a homicide rate of 64.4 per 100,000 population against 5.8 in New York, which has a very large foreign element.

In December 1924, there were 1,788 boys and girls in French State and private reformatories, that is to say 1,788 for the whole nation with 40,743,897 inhabitants.

In the State of Kentucky with a population quoted by last census at 2,603,831 inhabitants, in the Reformatory at Greendale, there were on January 14, 1930, « more than 600 boys and girls, all maintained, fed, clothed, housed and guarded at public expense. » 40,743,897 Frenchmen had to their credit, less than three times as many delinquent boys and girls than Kentucky with 2,603,831 people. If « booze is the mother of crime » as claimed Judge Gemmill, cited as an authority by the *Cyclopedia of Temperance* such dry countries as Turkey and China should be the holiest countries in the world.

II

WITH CELLARS FULL OF WINE NO CRIME WAVE IN FRANCE

It cannot be denied that there is a sort of a crime wave in the United States. Many Professors of sociology ascribe very seriously this crime wave to the effects of the War. If the crime wave would be caused by the War, it is obvious that there would be a much stronger crime wave in France where people really saw the War, than in the United States where the immense majority of Americans just heard about it. But even with the influx of foreigners of all nations who come to seek work there is no crime wave in France. Therefore the War does not seem to have much to do with creating a crime wave. It suffices to compare the number of crimes before and after the war to be convinced that in France crimes are in a downward instead of an upward trend :

Wilful Homicides including attempts to kill-

Convictions : (FRANCE)

1911	596	1922	595
1912	674	1923	506
1913	591	1924	571
1914	537	1925	515

Grand Larcenies — Thefts — Convictions

1911	1,525	1922	1,174
1912	1,666	1923	754
1913	1,369	1924	571
1914	1,219	1925	655

(See *Annuaire Statistique*, Paris, 1929, p. 404).

Since the War Frenchmen have been drinking more than previously. Between 1921 and 1923, 98,000 hectares were added to the vineyards of France, and new vineyards were planted in Algeria.

Marseilles has been mentioned in some newspapers as

having a crime wave. The Marseillais enjoy occasional boasting. Some of them took a certain pride a few months ago in claiming for their distinguished city the crime record in France. Marseille's claim may be all right in France, but as a crime champion the big Mediterranean sea-port is shamefully outclassed by any American city approaching in any way its size. The alleged crime wave of Marseilles pales into insignificance compared to that of towns of even much smaller size in dry America. Foreigners of all kinds of nationalities flock to Marseilles. Italians are there in amazing numbers, and as many of them are a splendid material to organize to perfection a record breaking crime wave, the Marseillais have all that is needed to challenge the world in staging up a lawlessness drama. With all that they have miserably failed. Marseilles boasts, it is true, of 2,000 bars for a 650,000 population. It must be admitted that it is a record. The Marseillais are proud of it. However dry New York has 32,000 *speakeasies*.

In 1925 there were in the docket of the courts of Marseilles 475 criminal cases. (*Candide*, Jan. 23, 1930) That was a record for France and the Marseillais felt elated. So far so good, but with their 2,000 beautiful bars, cafés, wine-shops and their elegant drinking places lined up in the famous street La Cannebière, the *Marseillais* even backed up by their Italian expert stiletto punchers are still in their swaddles in reference to crimes. They cannot even compare with the quiet and law-abiding citizens of Louisville, near the poetical Falls of the blue Ohio. With a population of only 307,808 including the suburbs and stretching out in the blue grass section, Louisville had 3,880 cases of felonies in court in 1928. The same year it had 458 cases of assault and battery, almost as many as the total number of criminal cases in Marseilles in 1925. In 1928 Louisville had 977 cases of grand larceny, more than double the total of

criminal cases in Marseilles in one year. During the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1927 and ending Sept. 1, 1928 there were 81 murders, 65 manslaughters, and twenty-four rapes brought before the courts at Louisville. Where is Marseilles with a population of 650,000 and only 475 criminal cases for the whole town in one year? Decidedly they have to make a trip to a dry country to take a few lessons. Memphis with its homicide rate of 67.4 per 100,000 population, Nashville, the city of schools, with a fine annual record of 30.7, homicide rate per 100,000 population against France's 3.6, would be fine places to visit. But would the Marseillais learn? There was not even one fourth of a criminal case for each of the 2,000 saloons in Marseilles. Decidedly the Marseillais are very slow about learning how to stage up murders and crimes. A few lessons from Chicago gangsters may help them to comprehend. In the windy metropolis, in nine days only, 5,000 criminals or alleged criminals were arrested (Feb. 17, 1930, AP.) 285 of those arrested had records. In 1929 there were more murders in Chicago than there were criminal cases in Marseilles in one year (1925), viz.: 498 murders in Chicago, and 475 criminal cases brought before the courts in Marseilles.

III

STEADY INCREASE OF CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE PROHIBITION.

No better authority on the crime situation in the United States can be given than President Hoover. On April 22, 1929, while addressing the annual luncheon of the Associated Press... President Hoover said:

« ...More than 9,000 human beings are lawlessly killed every year in the United States. Little more than half as many arrests follow. Less than one-sixth of these slayers are convicted and

but a scandalously small percentage are adequately punished. Twenty times as many people in proportion to the population are killed in the United States than in Great Britain. In many of our great cities murder can apparently be committed with impunity. At least fifty times as many robberies in proportion to the population are committed in the United States as in Great Britain, and three times as many burglaries. Even in such premeditated crimes as embezzlement and forgery our record stands no comparison with stable nations. Life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world. »(AP. April 22, 1929).

According to Prohibition boosters, « booze is the mother of crime, » and therefore once booze suppressed, a millennium of virtue, holiness and prosperity was going to come. Booze is gone, the alleged « mother of crime » has left American shores, still crime multiplies more than ever, and the United States has more crimes than « any other civilized country in the world. » 2,000 saloons in Marseilles, the self-confessed wickedest city in France, cannot even breed one fourth of a criminal case each. No president of the United States before Prohibition days had to call the attention of the nation to the increasing rate of murders and crimes in that country. Is it perchance because the American people belong to a special race of men? Not in the least, they are descendants from Anglo-Saxon, French, German and other European stock. There is, it is true, the negro population. It belongs to the same races of negroes as those of the French colonies of La Martinique and La Guadeloupe, who are as a rule quiet and law-abiding citizens. Poverty is often the cause or the occasion of stealing and murder. The United States is the richest nation in the world, and poverty and misery cannot easily be given as an incentive for robberies and murders. The Americans are not an inferior race, far from it. They are not unchristian, as a nation. There are probably more Christian denominations in the United States than in any other nation in the world. There are without any dispute

many more denominations than in France, whom Anglo-Saxons like to call godless... The Americans are not without educational facilities. No country in the world lavishes so much money on its schools and colleges as the United States. In spite of all that the United States leads all the civilized nations of the world in lawlessness.

The alleged mother of crime, « booze », has been removed and crime is more conspicuous than ever. The mother is gone, and the family increases. On the other hand, in France, where *booze* is everywhere, crime has diminished since 1914. The facts are too clear and too evident to allow any man of intelligence to claim that Prohibition has made a single step towards the actual suppression of crime and vice. On the contrary crimes, vice, slums, dives, brothels, gambling dens, pay-off joints, and speakeasies, are on the increase since *Prohibition*. It is obvious that crime and vice are against prosperity.

IV

PROHIBITION AND JAIL SHORTAGE.

Jails give an accurate idea of the number of criminals in the United States. In other countries there may be in jails a number of political offenders, or simply opponents of these who are in power. In the United States the immense majority of jail inmates are real criminals. If the number of criminals increases new jails are needed. Jails are standing and eloquent witnesses of the crime situation. It was promised that Prohibition would empty jails. Instead, since Prohibition, the old jails have been filled beyond legitimate capacity, immense and up-to-date new jails have been built and are already so crowded that new buildings of detention are badly needed.

According to Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing Prison :

« There are eleven or more thousands of homicides each year in the United States, fewer than one hundred persons pay the death penalty... There are 125,000 persons in prison in this country, a number equal to the standing army of the United States...

Though 15,000,000 persons have been arrested, but 5,000,000 have served some time in prison, *The Enquirer*, Feb. 16 1930.

The prosperous condition of the jail industry in the United States, which industry is without challenge, the most flourishing one at present, is well illustrated in an article entitled *Our Overflowing Prisons*, in the *Literary Digest*, April 12, 1930. Quoting the *New York Sun*, the article states :

« Prison population all over the United States appears to be at peak now. New York has the greatest numbers of prisoners in its history, so does New Jersey, so does the Federal Government... Federal statistics show that the number of prisoners grew in regular rasion with the population of the country from 1895 to 1915, but that since then it has increased out of all proportion. »

In France, no new jails have been built since the War. On the contrary in 1926 when financial conditions were very bad, for the sake of economy and because they were not needed 200 jails were closed. Many of the institutions sheltered ten or even fewer prisoners, some had no inmates at all. Lately 75 of them were re-opened, not indeed because they are needed but for political purposes, just to give jobs to a few friends of the ruling party. The French are fond of government positions. As the French budget is in excellent condition, it was a fine occasion to distribute a few political sinecures.

In dry United States the conditions are entirely different. Instead of closing jails, old jails have to be enlarged and new ones have to be built. There is a tremendous shortage of living quarters for the ever increasing prison population.

On Dec. 21, 1929, the *Louisville Times* writes :

« \$3,134,000 asked by Prison Board. Recommends appropria-

tion to enlarge penal institutions and hospitals. More land wanted... In connection with the meeting and its proposal, Mr. Bird gave out the following statement: 'In making out the survey and working out the recommendations, we confined ourselves to improvements we consider urgent and almost indispensable'.

La Bastille was very famous in its days, but compared to the new \$ 12,000,000 prison that is being built in Attica, Western New York, in size, and many other items, the old French jail pales into insignificance. The Attica Prison will have outer walls 30 feet high. (See *New York Times*, Jan. 30, 1930).

A new large prison is under good way of construction on a 1,800 acres tract at Cratesford, Pennsylvania, to replace the Eastern Penitentiary « in which » the *New York Times* says :

« 1,900 prisoners were housed two years ago. The population since has grown to 2,200 as a result according to Mr. Woolman, of a greater amount of crime... »

While the States are building immense new jails, the Federal Government is not lagging :

« A \$6,500,000 construction programme to care for Federal prisoners swollen in number by narcotic and prohibition violators, was proposed to the country tonight by attorney General William D. Mitchell in a radio address over the National Broadcasting system, » (Washington, Nov. 3, 1930 — AP).

New jails are taking the place of wineries and breweries as fast as money can be obtained from taxpayers. Thus we have no wine, no beer, no liquor, no saloons, but more jails. A striking example of the increase in prison population and therefore in crime in the United States since Prohibition can be found in the holocaust of 320 prisoners burnt in Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, in the fire which started at 5 : 30 P. M. April 21, 1930.

« The penitentiary housed 4,000 convicts, some 2,500 above the capacity for which it was intended, when the fire believed to be of incendiary origin, and fanned by a stiff wind, swept through

the upper tiers of the four blocks, spreading death and suffering in its wake. » (Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, April 22 (UP.), *Louisville Times*, April 22, 1930).

After ten years of Prohibition, instead of having an era of holiness and righteousness as promised by temperance leaders, the United States witnesses a crime wave, which instead of relenting seems to grow in force every year. So far the only remedy suggested to this evil seems to have been new jails :

« He (Attorney General Mitchell) believes there should be a new Federal penitentiary in the North Atlantic states : a new industrial reformatory to serve the territory west of the Mississippi ; and three Federal jails or houses of detention in the North Central States, on the Pacific Coast, and in the central South. » (*World's Work*, Feb. 1930, p. 70).

Before the French Revolution when people cried for reforms and liberty, the French kings gave them more jails and enlarged La Bastille. Bigger and better jails are no remedies for crimes. They punish criminals and in most cases make worse criminals out of those who were thus punished but very seldom make good citizens out of outlaws.

Since Prohibition the number of crimes among women has increased :

The *Literary Digest*, June 7, 1930, p. 24 states :

« MORE WOMEN JAILED IN NEW YORK... The number of women criminals in the municipal penal institutions (of New York) has more than doubled during the last ten years. Figures submitted by Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Correction, in his annual report, disclose that while in 1920 there were 1,150 women inmates, in 1929 the number had increased to 2,391.

Crime has increased also among young people since 1920. « A police report, » says the *World's Work*, (June 1930, p. 22), « made by the police commissioner in New York shows an increase of 114 per cent since 1915 in the number of juveniles arrested for crime. Other equally disturbing figures have been published in other sections of the country. Meantime stories of hold-ups, robberies, and even murders committed by young men and women not turned twenty have become a commonplace feature in the news of every daily paper in the country. »

The claim that « booze is the mother of crime » seems very strange, when it is found out that without booze crime has more than doubled in the last ten years and that crime like an octopus gets hold of men, women and even children, while under a wet regime it was satisfied mostly with men and with fewer men than now. The next chapter will explain to a certain extent the growth of crime since Prohibition.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE BLACK HORSE OF THE APOCALYPSE

« And beheld, and lo a black horse ; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand.

And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny : and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine. » (*Revelation*, Ch. VI : 5, 6).

The Book of *Revelation*, called also the *Apocalypse* from its original Greek title *Apokalypsis* is one of the most admirable books in the Holy Scriptures. The contents of this sublime prophecy are very clearly defined in the following lines :

« The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew his servants things which must shortly come to pass ; and he sent and signified by his angel unto his servant John : Who bare record of the word of God, and of the testimony of Jesus Christ, and of all things that he saw. » (*Revelation*, Ch. I : 1, 2).

Every advice, instruction and warning contained in that divinely inspired book is of the utmost interest to all men :

« Blessed is he that readeth, and they that bear the words of that prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein : for the time is at hand. » (*Rev.* I : 3).

Four beasts, the first « like a lion », the second « like a calf », the third having « a face as a man, » and the fourth « like a flying eagle, » play a very important part in the book of *Revelation*. These four beasts « were full of eyes within : and they rest not day and night, saying,

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. » (*Rev.* IV : 8).

Four horses, the first one white, the second red, the third black and the fourth one pale, play also a very active and vital part in the prophetic vision. Each one of the horses is announced by one of the four beasts.

It must be well understood that no claims are made that the prophecy which is going to be cited necessarily applies only to our time. The events and the calamities predicted in the book of *Revelation* are not restricted to any special period and may have reference to various future epochs in the history of mankind. However, in certain instances, some parts and some details of a given prophecy may refer to a special period.

The following prophetic words look like a wonderfully well drawn film story of recent events still fresh in our memories :

« And when he (the Lamb) had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come and see.

And there went out another horse *that was red* : and *power* was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth. and that they should kill one another : and there was given unto him a great sword. » (*Rev.* VI : 3, 4).

This indeed unfolds a vivid picture of the late World War. A great sword was given to a boastful rider who believed only in Might, riding a horse red with the blood of millions of men and guided by his insane lust of conquest, the man with the great sword led his well trained legions to a thousand battles and took « the peace from the earth. » Men killed one another in much greater numbers than at any time previous in the history of mankind. There is no other epoch in the annals of the world to which this prophecy may be applied in its full meaning. The last World War is the only war so far in which all the important nations of the world took part.

The following part of the same prophecy seems to

throw before our eyes as on a vivid screen events which we are witnessing at present :

« And when he (the Lamb) had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo a black horse ; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand.

And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny ; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine. » (*Rev.* VI : 6).

What means this black horse coming immediately after the red horse ? Who is the horseman with a pair of balances in his hand ? A glimpse on the circumstances past and present which surround Prohibition and the circumstances connected with the black horse and his rider will help us to identify the mysterious animal and the horseman.

1. — The black horse comes immediately after the red horse which as already mentioned is a symbol of the World War, so does Prohibition.

2. — The black horse is a symbol of disasters and calamities. Prohibition has brought many murders, lawlessness, crimes, many new jails, and starvation to many people put out of work on account of the killing of a great national industry.

3. — When the black horse appears, food is high and has to be doled to starving people. In the same manner Prohibition was proposed at first as War Prohibition with the main purpose of saving food for the allies. Wheat and corn rations were issued in various countries of Europe during the War and immediately after. The ration system prevailed also for a while, in a mitigated form in the United States. Lately with a great financial depression, wheat and food are measured and given to millions of persons in the United States and other countries. Although wheat may be cheap, it is very high for the millions of men and women in the world, who have no money and no work. Bread lines and soup lines can be seen in all the important cities of all civi-

lized nations except France, the wettest nation of all, who has no unemployment problem. In many States in America for the first time in history, millions of farmers, impoverished by a terrible drouth (1930) and impoverished to some extent by Prohibition, are starving and begging for food.

4. — While the black horse spreads desolation, the price of barley falls three times as low as that of wheat. In the same manner Prohibition has caused the price of barley to fall exceedingly low, because that cereal is used to manufacture malt liquors, and there is no demand for it. 5 — The rider of the mysterious horse has a pair of balances. A pair of balances are a symbol of honesty and justice. One of the principal claims of Prohibition was that it was going to bring an era of holiness and righteousness. A pair of balances mean also the measuring of food. Prohibition has been advocated as a food saver.

5. — The black horse and his rider are threatening the wine industry, when a divine voice thunders :

« See thou hurt not the oil and the wine. » (*Revelation*, VI : 6).

In the same manner as the man who sits on the black horse menaces and wants to destroy the oil and the wine, Prohibition threatens and wants to ruin for ever the wine industry.

Of course, wheat and barley represent the necessary articles of diet. Oil and wine may be considered luxuries. Still in this prophecy they are deemed so important that even in time of scarcity of food, they must not be hurt. Oil may represent fatty substances, which are in some manner almost indispensable to man's diet. Oil may also have some reference to light liquors containing volatile oils. Even during days of financial depression and of divine chastizement, oil and wine have to be spared for the relief of the sufferers. Oil may be mentioned

with wine not only because it may be ranked with luxuries, but also because the sections best adapted to the growing of grape vines and wine making are best adapted to growing olives and making oil.

It would be absurd to contend that the wine in question is grape juice. This beverage as we understand it now was not known at the time of St. John. Moreover grape juice cannot bring any relief to men who suffer. Furthermore the Book of *Revelation* was written for the entire world. Outside of the United States unfermented grape juice is practically unknown. Even in this country it is only in the last few years that grape juice has been manufactured successfully in a large scale. Add to this that this non-alcoholic beverage is much more expensive to manufacture than wine. Indeed it costs three or four times as much to make and handle grape juice as to manufacture wine. It would be ridiculous to expect that grape juice would be recommended instead of wine, in times of famine and destitution.

Usually biblical prophecies concern all mankind, and they always refer to matters of the greatest importance. Prohibition is not satisfied with ruling only in the United States, it wants to impose its rule to the entire world. The example of a great nation like the United States would be sufficient to inspire other nations with a Prohibition movement, but total temperance advocates are not contented with letting this country be only an example to other lands, they want it to have an active influence. *The Pocket Encyclopedia of Temperance* (Topeka, Kansas, n. d., p. 5) calls Prohibition « a reform destined to give us a dry United States and a dry world. »

« A dry world » means that the black horse of the Apocalypse and his rider would bring ruin, famine, desolation and death to millions of children, women and men in 35 nations, all of them among the most highly civilized in the world. About 18,000,000 French people make

a living out of the wine industry. Probably still more Italians live from the same industry, there are 4,279,000 hectares (one hectare is 2,471 acres) of vineyards in Italy (average, years 1923-1926), while France has about 1,542,000 and Spain about 1,329,400 planted in grape vines (average acreage, years 1923-1926).

In some of the 35 countries where wine making is one of the principal industries, some sections are adapted only to the cultivation of grapes and cannot raise any other crop successfully. An idea of the disaster Prohibition would bring on these 35 countries, if the world would become dry, can be had from the plight of California grape growers. Still California is a blessed land where almost all kinds of crops grow admirably well, while in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and other countries grapes are the only paying crop.

« California grape cooperatives, » writes the *New York Times*, Dec. 25, 1930, already have received federal aid in the form of a loan from the farm board, and certain interests in that group, represented in the capital by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, former assistant general in charge of Prohibition, are marketing a form of grape concentrate fermentable into wine. The production of brandy would further reduce the grape surplus. »

If the aim of Prohibition advocates would be realized and the world would become « a dry world, » millions of men in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Algeria and other countries would be without work, and without any ways to make a living for themselves and their families. The buying power of 35 nations would diminish exceedingly. This would greatly affect the export trade of the United States, and would cause a financial depression in the entire world. Moreover extreme poverty and famine among millions of people in a great number of nations would evidently cause revolutions and would menace the peace of the world.

At present we are witnessing a period of general financial depression in almost all parts of the world such as

was never seen before. The governments of many nations have to dole food to millions of their citizens. Even in the United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, food has to be distributed. What would happen if through the destruction of the wine industry 18,000,000 Frenchmen, as many or more Italians, at least 9,000,000 Spaniards, several million Portuguese and millions of other persons of various nationalities would be deprived of a way of making their living ?

Even if the prophecy just mentioned had no special reference to present day Prohibition in the United States, the divine warning :

« AND SEE THOU HURT NOT THE, WINE. » (*Rev. VI 6*).

stands as a sweeping, clear, definite, and supreme condemnation of Prohibition at any time, in any country, and in all parts of the world.

In some of the coming chapters we shall have occasion to see a few of the terrible evils which follow the Black Horse of the Apocalypse and his rider symbolizing Prohibition sacrilegiously breaking God's divine command :

« AND SEE THOU HURT NOT... THE WINE. »

Can a nation disregard officially and by law one of God's commands without bringing upon itself and its citizens divine punishments ? Can any human law, which is flagrantly and evidently against a divine order, be considered a good law ? Is not God's law the supreme law before which all human regulations must bow ? In so far as wine is concerned Prohibition is evidently in opposition to God's precept :

« AND SEE THOU HURT NOT... THE WINE. »

CHAPTER XXXII

PROHIBITION AND MURDERS

I

The advocates of total abstinence from any intoxicating liquor have often spoken of the murders due to *demon* alcohol, as they like to call it. What scientific and logical grounds they have to call alcohol « demon », has not yet been discovered. In long oratorical phrases they have often described how men supposed by them to be crazed by alcohol murdered their wives and sometimes innocent babies. The question is whether alcohol has directly anything to do with any appreciable number of the crimes so eloquently described. Frenchmen drink more than any other nation still they are far behind the United States in the number of murders. In 1925 the total number of convictions for homicides in France was 515.

« IN DEATHS BY VIOLENCE, America still leads the world. » writes *The Literary Digest*, (April 5, 1930) « And the rate continues to creep upward.

In 141 American cities, with a total population of about 38,000,000 people, there occurred 3,993 deaths from homicide in 1929, or at the rate of 10.5 per 100,000. This compares with 10.4 in 1928.

These figures are supplied by Dr. Frederik L. Hoffman, who has been making a study of such statistics for thirty years. « Of all the problems, social and economic, confronting the nation, none is of greater importance than its growing insecurity of human life, » he writes in *The Spectator*, and insurance journal.

Among the alarming facts found in the report is that whereas the homicide rate for thirteen Canadian cities was 1.7 per 100,000 in 1928, and that for England and Wales was only 0,5 per 100,000

population, in the United States registration area in the same year it was 8.8.

An 'excessive Southern homicide death rate' is cited by Hoffman, who lists the ten cities with the highest death-rates in 1928 and 1929 as follows :

<i>Homicide Deaths</i>		<i>Rates per 100,000</i>		
	Year 1928	1929	Year 1928	1929
Memphis, Tenn. . .	115	127	60.5	66.8
Birmingham, Ala. .	122	124	54.09	55.3
Atlanta, Ga. . . .	115	130	Etc.	45.01 51.0

It is noteworthy that generally the South with the exception of Louisiana is more in favor of Prohibition than the North. It is well to remember that *wet* Canada with a population of about the same stock as that of the United States had in 1928 a homicide rate of 1.7 per 100,000 population while *dry* United States had in the same year a rate of 8.8 homicide per 100,000 inhabitants

« Dr. Hoffman notes that the city's (Chicago) homicide death-rate was 12.7, 'or not much above the average for the country at large.' 'New York city' had a rate of 7.1, 'decidedly below the average for the country at large.'

Dr. Hoffmann says : 'By common consent the enforcement of Prohibition has brought into existence an organization of crime and criminals such as no other country on the face of the globe has ever known in the history of the past. The enforcement of the law itself has caused a large number of violent deaths, classified as homicides, even though convictions were not obtainable in the courts . Gangsters and gunmen are being killed day after day forming a not inconsiderable item in the large number of homicidal deaths, which nevertheless touches the security of every citizen, high or low. » (*Literary Digest*, April 5, 1930)

« The American homicide record is a shameful disgrace for a country which affects to claim that it is a leader among enlightened people, » asserts the *Charleston News-Courier*, summing up the views of many papers. »

While in France with a population of a little over 40,000,000 we have the following figures :

Wilful homicides :	
Year	
1922	595
1923	506
1924	571
1925	515

(In some cases more than one person are complicated in a case of homicide).

in 1929 in 141 American cities with a total population of about 38,000,000 people, and therefore inferior to that of France, there occurred 3,993 deaths from homicides. Thus the total of homicides in one year for 38,000,000 million Americans, living in 141 cities, was over five times as high as the total cases of homicides in France in 1925.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PROHIBITION AND DISRESPECT FOR LAW

The use of intoxicating liquors does not in itself breed crime instincts. The average man does not become a criminal because he drinks a glass of whisky or a bottle of wine. Even after they have become drunk, men with a good heart and mind and peaceful dispositions do not become beasts ready to kill on sight everybody they see. The number of crimes committed under the influence of liquor has been exaggerated. Only in very exceptional cases men have committed crimes while drunk, which they would not have perpetrated if they had kept sober. It suffices to read the papers to see that more persons are killed now at the occasion of prohibition raids than were ever murdered before the Volstead Act by drunkards.

In his study on Criminology, the well known criminologist Garofolo says : « Only drunkards with a criminal temperament wound and kill each other. » Dr. Meeus, who made a special study of Alcoholism states :

Alcoholism is only one of the various aspects of the immorality of delinquents, but it is not precisely the cause of it. The drunkard does not become a criminal from the fact that he drinks, he was a pathological — criminal — before he drank his first glass. (*Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, Louvain, Nov. 1927, p. 1029).

It cannot be denied that many people in the United States consider the Prohibition law an unjust one. Many young people take a special pleasure in putting one over on Uncle Sam by drinking whisky or any kind of intoxicating beverage they can obtain. Everybody who has any experience of the world, knows that many young

girls drink. The first thing a considerable number of them want to have for a party is a pint of liquor. Liquor is used by many girls and women not only in « whoopee » parties but at home :

« Norwalk, Conn. July 25 (UP) — Women who substitute the cold cream jar and bottle of gin for the use of water externally and internally were roundly scored by J. J. Quinn, at a recent meeting of physicians, dermatologists and cosmeticians at Pinaud laboratories here... Some women seem to have forgotten that the use of water is the basic of health. When they need cleansing they rush to their cold cream and when they need a drink they go to a bottle of gin. « *Louisville Times*, July 25, 1930).

In many families beer, wine, and peach brandy are manufactured for home use. Everybody knows that it is a violation of the Dry Law, but no one sees any harm in it. Everybody knows that on the United States steamers plying between American shores and foreign countries wines, beer and liquors are served to the passengers, with full consent and approval of the American government. Millions of people say : « Why should we respect a law which is made for the poor people who cannot travel abroad ? » If drinking whisky is wrong in the United States, is it not also wrong and immoral on American ships, which as long as they fly the American flag are like American territory ? »... Those who make whisky say : « How can it be wrong to make and sell whisky since the best people in the country want it and drink it. » Cassiday estimates that « four out of five Senators and Congressmen consume liquor. »

Since the beginning of Prohibition over 550,000 citizens were arrested and over 230,000 were sent to Federal prisons for violations of the Volstead law.

The immense number of persons who are arrested by Federal, and State officers in connection with dry law violations become easily disrespectful of all laws. If as it is often the case, they are sent to jail in company with criminals of all description their association with

such people has a very strong tendency to make of them enemies of all laws and of public order. The millions of persons in the United States, who had close friends and close relatives sent to jail or the penitentiary in connection with a violation of the prohibition law, generally side with their friends and relatives, and are against the Dry law and often dissatisfied with all laws. They say : « since this law is no good, most laws are unjust. »

No intelligent and unbiased man compares a bootlegger to a thief or a murderer. In many communities men who are known to cater to the illicit trade of whisky are as highly respected as bankers, preachers and business men. The increase in the number of crimes in the United States is an ample proof of the increasing disregard for all laws in this country.

The fact that Christ drank wine, that the Fathers of the American Revolution made and drank whisky, that all the highly civilized nations with the exception of the United States drink spirituous liquors begins to make American people think. Millions of them consider the Prohibition law unjust and harmful. « If the Prohibition law is unjust and harmful », they say, « other laws may be also unjust and tyrannical. » That doubt causes a lack of confidence in the laws of the land in general and in certain laws in particular. From lack of respect for a law to a violation of it one step only is lacking. Too many make it. Disrespect for one law breeds disrespect for other laws.

Speaking of the Wickersham report, L. C. Speers says : « The Wickersham group... found that 80,000 persons had been arrested in the previous year for violation of the prohibition laws in every part of the United States. » (*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 30, '30). Placing at ten the relatives and friends siding with each prohibition laws violator arrested, we have there 880,000 persons dissatisfied with Dry Laws.

CHAPTER XXXIV

DRINKING AND TRUE DEMOCRACY

Great importance is attached in the United States to true Democracy. One of the most important reasons why this country entered the World War was to save Democracy. The cultivation of vineyards, the manufacture of pure wine and of unadulterated liquors, and a legitimate wine, beer and liquor industry are essentially democratic. At least two million small farmers in France cultivate vineyards, and grapes are their principal crop. Several million others have small vineyards although grapes are not their main crop. Over ten million people with moderate means or just working for a living are connected directly or indirectly with the wine and liquor industry. Millions of people in France spend several times a day small amounts of money drinking wine, beer and small quantities of cognac or other liquors. In this manner millions of dollars are in constant circulation. Small expenses are made and small profits are realized by millions of citizens. There are very few industries in the world in which small amounts of cash turn over and circulate as quickly as in the liquor industry. Tobacco sales are many and generally represent small sums, but the number of transactions and the capital engaged are insignificant compared to those of the wine and liquor industry. Many people eat at restaurants, but while they eat, in wet countries, they use also some intoxicating beverage, and people drink much more

often than they eat. There is no industry in which money in small quantities keeps going around more constantly than in the liquor industry.

This constant changing of hands of money among millions of people is highly democratic. In other industries, such for instance as the automobile industry, millions of dollars are spent, but to buy a car a comparatively large outlay of capital is necessary and the large sum spent is not put again at once into circulation. The gasoline industry does not help the farmer and many people of moderate means, as directly and as much as does the wine and liquor industry. In large companies controlling millions of dollars a few men divide most of the profits. In France at least 18,000,000 derive some benefits from the wine and liquor industry.

The prosperity of a nation does not consist in having a few millionaires make an immense profit, and having a revenue of \$1,000.00 a day or more, but in having millions of citizens make a good living and enjoy their just share of the wealth of the nation. It is evident that for some time at least, the leading industrialists of France could accumulate more profit, if through some law the French would not be allowed to spend any money on wine and intoxicating beverages. With Prohibition in France the money the French spend for intoxicating beverages would be either hoarded in banks or directed towards the channels of big industries. Many people who do not need automobiles would buy them. It would be a temporary boom for automobiles. With more automobiles more gasoline would be sold. Many more people would be killed in automobile accidents. The undertaking business would prosper. A great portion of the savings of the French pouring from the Banks would be sent to foreign countries by capitalists to create new expansions for their industries and pour more profits into the forever open and hungry pockets of some greedy

millionaires. For a very short while a few people might become rich.

Frenchmen having no places to find refreshments and pleasant company, and spend moments of leisure would acquire the habit of buying automobiles to ride around, of buying radio outfits, and of going to the movies. Their savings would go into automobiles, radios and shows. At almost every corner block there would be some fine gasoline station. All the bars would be replaced by gasoline stations, garages and moving picture theatres, with a few radio and electric supplies stores here and there. Large companies would make big profits. There would be for a while an appearance of fine business and prosperity boom, but how long would that last? As soon as most of the money of the nation would be in the hands of very large corporations, the average man would have very little money to spend, there would be little money in circulation, and prosperity for the common people would collapse.

There is more danger in a single gallon of gasoline of having one person killed than in a whole barrel of wine. Nobody hears in France of any one being killed by persons drunken with wine. Singing and sleep generally follow wine intoxication. Whenever fatalities follow a drunken orgy in France stronger liquors than wine have been used. Even in the United States only a few murders are committed by drunken people. On the other hand automobiles slaughter about 92 persons a day in that country.

By doing away with wine, beer and liquors in France the people may be able to buy for a while more automobiles, more gasoline, more radios, more soft drinks, and other things, but this would not last a long time, millions of farmers unable to sell their grapes, their corn, their barley and their hops for the manufacture of wine, beer and whisky, millions of persons engaged directly or indi-

rectly with the liquor industry would be ruined and would lose their buying power. The millions of dollars which are put in circulation at every hour of the day by the wine and liquor industry would cease to flow among the general public. The greatest part of the money holdings of France would have more opportunities to fall into the hands of a few capitalists. The common people would become poorer, while some rich people would become wealthier. Millions of Frenchmen would soon be in a condition as bad as before the French Revolution.

However such a state of affairs would not last a long time in France. The French love liberty. They are convinced that they have the right to eat and drink what they please, as long as they do not disturb public order, and do not in any manner endanger the welfare of other people or of their families or of their country. For a long while before its manufacture and sale were forbidden by law, absinth was considered an unhealthy liquor by many Frenchmen. Although it was wholesome enough for those who used it with intelligence, it was dangerous for those who drank it pure without pouring water into it as recommended by the manufacturers. Its suppression met with universal approval. When laws are evidently just and equitable the public accepts them at once and respects them.

Eating and drinking are the two most important items in man's life. Anything that interferes with them to a great extent is bound to cause trouble. Big industries help the laboring class, and cannot be encouraged too highly, but this is no reason why they should monopolize everything. The drinking of wine and liquors may be considered a waste of money on the part of the common people. Even if it were, the laboring class has the right to waste a little money if it cares to do so. Much money is spent in elaborate dishes, while men would do just as well if not better with simple food. Much money

is wasted in soft drinks, while pure water would do just as well, since these drinks have very little or no food value, and are composed of water and a few chemicals. There is more food value and more calories in a bottle of wine than in a gallon of pop or soda water, still Frenchmen pay less for a good large glass of pure, wholesome and nutritious wine than Americans pay for the same amount of chemically made and almost worthless soda water. A bottle of wine represents the work of many people, and many persons derive a small profit from every bottle of wine sold. Indeed it takes several persons and quite a complicated process to put a bottle of wine on the market. First of all, a piece of land for a vineyard is required. Nature has to work several years to produce a good grape vine and a full year to produce mature grapes. Farmers have to plant vineyards, cultivate them, fertilize them, prune them, spray them and take care of them. Then farmers and their helpers have to pick the grapes, crush them, press them and extract the juice. The work does not end there ; the process of fermentation has to be watched carefully, and even after the juice has turned into wine, no little work and handling is required to make of it a delicious liquor, and place it on the market. Farmers, barrel makers, bottle makers, wholesale and retail dealers, transportation companies, cork makers, barroom owners and operators, bartenders and other people derive a small profit from the wine that is sold in French bars.

On the other hand with plenty of water, a very few inexpensive chemicals, and a few pieces of machinery, in a cheap town lot, a few men can manufacture in a few hours thousands of barrels of soft drinks. The consumer gets practically nothing but water, the manufacturer makes enormous profits. The number of millionaires increases and the number of jobs for working people goes on diminishing. Two or three men with the proper

training and machinery can manufacture more soda water in two or three hours than ten farmers can produce wine with their own work in a year.

In French *cafés* or bars all classes of people meet. While rich men would not think of inviting persons of the poorer class to take dinner with them in a high class restaurant, the wealthiest men in France do not see any objection in inviting persons of very moderate means, with whom they are acquainted, and whom they happen to meet in *cafés* or bars, or even in the streets, to a glass of wine, bitter, beer, or some other alcoholic beverage. This helps to develop democratic ideals. There is probably no institution in any country, which entertains more the spirit of equality, brotherhood and true democracy than the French *café*. Strange to say, often old enemies happen to meet in *cafés*, and very often they become friends while drinking a few glasses of wine or light liquors together.

In many instances in the poorest sections of some towns and in distant villages the most comfortable and elegant place where men can meet to talk politics or discuss other subjects is the near-by bar. In France the *café* or bar takes often the place of the club. Poor men cannot afford to belong to expensive clubs. French *cafés* or bars are always well supplied with newspapers and magazines. A good, and well kept bar, as most of them are in France, is of a real service to many people. In summer when people walking through the streets are tired and look for a place to stop and rest, they find it in the next bar or *café*, which is the French word for bar. If they could not find a bar they might go to the movies or take an automobile ride, which would be more expensive than 3 or 4 cents for a half pint of excellent wine, or 2 cents for a large glass of beer.

II

WINE DRINKERS AND LIBERTY.

Wine and beer drinkers and drinkers of all kinds of intoxicating beverages have never tried to force any one to drink. It was never heard that any drinking nation passed laws to enforce drinking. In most civilized countries men who use wine and liquors are the leaders of the land. It was never intimated that they wanted to deprive men of liberty and force them to buy and use intoxicating beverages. The French have total abstaining Mohammedans in their colonies. They never passed a law to oblige them to buy and drink wine and spirits. There is a strong contrast between the spirit of liberty shown by the drinking races, and that of the Prohibitionists, who no sooner are in power than they want to force by law their theories of total abstinence on everybody.

It is to be noticed also that the Turks, who according to their religious tenets are teetotalers, never tried to oblige people of a different creed to abstain from intoxicating liquors. Jews and Catholics, who lived in countries conquered by the Turks, were allowed to drink any liquor they wanted. It was left to Christians to impose upon free men the obligation to abstain from any intoxicating liquor.

CHAPTER XXXV

DRINKING AND DIVORCES

Leading authorities on total abstinence are unanimous in blaming wine and liquor for most cases of divorces. *The Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals* states :

« Judge William M. Gemmill, former judge of the Court of Domestic Relations, declares that at least 75 per cent of all family desertions are due either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating drinks, and that by record 46 per cent of all cases coming to that court are due directly to drink. » (p. 15)

Moral and family prosperity and happiness demand congenial and pleasant family life. Too many divorces interfere with prosperity taken in a broad sense. Even with plenty of money, husband and wife cannot be happy if there is misunderstanding at home. In many cases, divorce is a remedy but no cure. When family ties are broken, the children, if any, are the greatest sufferers. If Prohibition had been instrumental in reducing the number of divorces, it would have accomplished some good on that score. Unfortunately, since 1920, divorces have been on a steady increase.

The *United States Census Bureau* gives the following figures quoted in *World Almanac*, 1930, p. 205).

Year	MARRIAGES	
	Total	per thousand population
1918.	1,000,109	9.65
1920.	1,274,476	11.98
1927.	1,201,053	10.12
1928.	1,182,497	9.85
1929.	1,232,559	10.1

DIVORCES

Year	Total	per thousand population	per hundred marriages
1918.	116,254	1.12	11.6
1920.	170,052	1.50	14.4
1927.	192,037	1.62	16.00
1928.	195,930	1.63	16.05
1929.	201,475	1.66	

Since Prohibition there has been a steady increase in the number of divorces in proportion to the population.

The increase in the number of divorces started immediately with the year of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. In 1920, first year of Prohibition, there were 53,802 more divorces than in 1918. After nine years of total abstinence there were 85,221 more divorces in 1929 than in 1918. Thus instead of diminishing the number of divorces Prohibition seems to increase them. We were told: « The more drinking, the more divorces, and the more Prohibition the less divorces. » and we have: « The More Prohibition, the more divorces. »

If alcohol would be at all one of the most important causes of divorces, or even an important cause at all, the number of divorces ought to be higher in France, due regard being given to the proportion of the population, than in any other nation in the world. Here are the official figures for divorces in France in 1926 and 1928 :

Year	Marriages	Divorces
1926.	345,415	19,844
1928.	359,014 (Provisional)	18,822

(*Annuaire Statistique*, Paris, 1928, pp. 8.9.)

As can be noticed in France the number of weddings seems to be increasing, while the number of divorces is growing smaller. It must be remembered that many foreigners, among whom not a few Americans get divorces in France. Divorces are almost unknown in some parts of that country, and precisely in the sections where most cases of drunkenness are found, such as in small Brit-

tany. Compared to the number of divorces in the United States, French marital undoings pale into insignificance. The State of Texas alone has almost as many divorces per year as France. In 1929 State dry and National dry Texas had 18,386 divorces against France's 18,822, in 1928. In the United States, according to Government reports for each six marriages performed in 1928, one couple was dissolved.

« We know, » says Morris Ernst, « that Texas has 17,000 divorces to 85,000 marriages : Ohio and California have about 15,000 divorces to 60,000 marriages. » (*The Nation*, Feb. 12, '30.)

In wine drinking France one very seldom meets divorced persons. Such is not the case in dry United States :

« At least one out of every eight married or formerly married adults in the United States, » writes Morris Ernst, is living separate from a spouse. Statistical information on this matter is entirely inadequate. It is highly probable, however, that the federal census now being taken will record more than four million divorced adults. The number of persons living separate by agreement without divorce is nowhere recorded, but may well exceed four million. Legal separations by annulment and separations indicated by prosecution for desertion total tens of thousands. The courts separate by divorce or other proceedings more than 500,000 persons a year... Twenty-two thousand persons were legally divorced in 1870 ; 110,000 in 1900, nearly a quarter of a million in 1916, and approximatively half a million in 1929...» (*The Nation*, Feb. 12, '30).

Those who claim so emphatically and blatantly that drinking is the cause of most family desertions and divorces are undoubtedly ignorant of the fact that since Prohibition the number of divorces has been increasing rapidly, that while one quarter of a million persons were divorced in 1916, before Prohibition, about half a million were divorced in the United States in 1929. It is obvious that Prohibition does not do away with divorces, it is obvious also that moderate drinking does not cause divorces, since the number of divorces has greatly increased since Prohibition and since the number of yearly divorces in France is just a little higher than that of Texas which has a population of about 5,824,715 inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXXVI

DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS

Alcohol and all kinds of spirituous beverages have been blamed for being a constant cause of accidents. Several striking slogans, such as « alcohol and gasoline don't mix », « liquor and prosperity never go together », etc., have been invented and repeated so often that a great number of people take them for evident truths, and do not stop to investigate whether they are based on facts or not.

« Intoxication, » states the *Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals* (p. 7), « is a minor factor in alcohol caused accidents. The mild exhaltation which makes for unsteadiness of hand, inaccuracy of touch, sight and hearing, and carelessness of danger is the major factor. The practice of constant 'moderate' drinking also tends to obscure diagnosis, increase the risk of infection and causes wounds to break down when practically healed, thus affecting the mortality statistics of accident studies. »

According to this and other similar statements of total temperance advocates, one would expect to find a much greater number of accidents in France, where almost everybody is a constant moderate drinker, than in the United States, where Prohibition prevails.

A comparison of the number of deaths due to accidents in both countries will easily prove that the French, moderate drinkers, suffer exceedingly less from accident fatalities than the citizens of the United States.

The total of accidental deaths in France from all causes for 1925 was 12,123. H. T. Kimbro, member of the Texas State Industrial Accident Board, states that the indus-

trial life casualties for one year in the United States is 146,000. Thus with about three times more population the United States has over ten times more fatal accidents in industry alone than France had death casualties in 1925 from all kinds of accidents.

« Austin, Texas, July 12, 1930 (UP) — ‘Peace has more wounds than war,’ H. T. Kimbro, member of the Texas State Industrial Accident Board, asserts. ‘An average of 400 industrial accidents a day are reported to the board, he says. The board supervises the payment of industrial accident insurances, which employers may take out...’ ‘Texas suffered only 8,000 casualties at the front during the World War,’ said Kimbro. ‘The industrial casualties are 146,000 a year.’ » (*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, July 12, 1930).

The New York Times, April 27, 1930 sets at 97,000 the total of deaths due to accidents in the United States in 1929.

The automobile fatalities for 1929 in France were 3,717. According to figures given by the American Motorists’ Association the number of deaths due to automobile accidents in the United States in 1929 reached 33,060. Over 84 persons are killed every day by automobiles in the United States, while in France the automobile daily death toll is 10 persons. This average in France is for 1930. The daily automobile slaughter in the United States has increased since 1929. « The first six months of 1930 showed that deaths from automobile accidents in 1930 would reach or surpass the 36,000 mark. » (AP. *Capital Journal*, Salem, Ore. Sept. 13, 1930).

The population of the United States is about three times larger than that of France. Therefore if the number of automobile accidents per thousand population would be the same in both countries the daily automobile fatalities in the United States should not be over 30. It is true that there are not quite as many automobiles in France as in the United States, but as the former country is much more thickly settled than the latter, the automo-

bile traffic is heavier and drivers meet much more often. The average Frenchman is more exposed to be run over by motor cars than the average American.

No Frenchman ever thinks of depriving himself of his wine because he has to drive his car. Needless to say neither Englishmen, nor Germans, nor Italians think for an instant of depriving themselves of their beer or their wine before going out riding. In France and other parts of Europe and in Canada drivers drink as they please, and automobile accidents are less frequent in proportion to the population in those countries than in the United States.

Millions of tourists go to France, and it happens very seldom that American tourists or any other tourists meet death there in automobile wrecks. If automobiles in France would kill any considerable number of tourists, the whole world would certainly know about it. Prohibitionists would be only too glad to point out how in wet France tourists are in constant and imminent danger to be slaughtered by drunken drivers. That would be a splendid argument in favor of the Dry Law. The fact is that entire summers elapse without a single automobile fatality among the American tourist colony in France. Moreover a considerable number of Americans drive their own automobiles while touring beautiful France. Most American visitors pay a noble, sympathetic and generous tribute to the wholesomeness of French wine and *liqueurs*, and in the average they meet with no accidents at all or at least with much fewer accidents than Americans who remained at home, far from alcohol, which total abstainers blame for most automobile fatalities.

If the claim that drinking is the cause of most accidents were justified, it is obvious that everything considered, fewer accidents should take place in the United States after Prohibition than before it. Moreover in proportion as the effects of Prohibition are more keenly felt, the number

of accidents should diminish every year. If the number of accidents is on the increase, and if their number in proportion to that of automobiles advances instead of decreasing, it is clear that the claim that Prohibition in itself does away with most accidents is untenable. It cannot be denied that accident fatalities in the United States are entirely out of proportion with the number of automobiles and with the danger attached to the operation of American industrial plants. No one can challenge the fine and modern equipment of the immense majority of United States factories. None in the world are better equipped, very few are as well equipped. Workmen are paid higher wages than in any other country, and managers and directors receive salaries which make them look like millionaires compared to the salaries received by their colleagues of other countries. There is no excuse for a larger percentage of accidents of all kinds in the United States than in France or any other country. Still since Prohibition, accidents have been on the ascent and they are becoming more numerous every year.

« THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND KILLED : one million hurt. » writes the *Literary Digest*, June 14, 1930. « That was our automobile toll for last year alone. Eighty-three thousand men, women, and children lost their lives in the three years of 1927, 1928, and 1929, according to recently published statistics, Since 1920 the motor-car has taken the enormous toll of 190,850.

Last year's total of 31,000 killed was an increase of 147 per cent in nine years, and a jump of 10.8 from 1928, we read...

'Bit by bit the automobile casualty lists have grown until they approach the toll of a major war,' says the *New York Herald Tribune*.

The *New York Herald Tribune* quotes the report made by the conference's (National Conference on Street and Highway Safety) committee on traffic accidents statistics :

'Loss of life due to street and highway accidents in the United States during the year 1929 totaled 33,060 persons. This was an increase of 2,513 fatalities, or 8.2 per cent, over the previous year, and an increase of 94 per cent over 1920'.

Every year of the period from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, showed an increase in traffic fatalities over the next preceding year.

The traffic fatality rate per 100,000 population rose steadily from 16.0 in 1920 to 27.2 in 1929.

Motor-vehicle fatalities in the United States in 1929 numbered 31,000, 93.8 per cent of the total number of traffic fatalities. This was an increase of 10.8 per cent. over 1928. The increase from 1928 to 1929 was one of the largest increases during the last decade.

Motor-vehicle fatalities showed an increase from 1928 to 1929 of 147 per cent.

Returns for the first four months of 1930 indicate an even greater rate of increase over 1929 than 1929 over 1928. For the three last years the number of fatalities has been mounting at a faster rate than the number of cars. »

The number of Americans killed by automobiles between April 6, 1928 and Nov. 11, 1929 is much higher than the total of American soldiers, marines and sailors killed in action during the World War.

The following lines taken from *The New York Times* March 23, 1930 give further details on automobile fatalities :

« There was an average of one person killed in an automobile accident every seventeen minutes during 1929, Owen B. Augspurger, President of the New York Automobile Club, announced yesterday, basing his figures on published reports showing that 31,000 persons had been killed in such accidents in the United States last year. This figure, Mr. Augspurger explained, represents an increase of about 12 per cent over 1928, and is 4 per cent greater than the increase in registration, and 11 per cent greater than the gain in population during the year.

‘There were approximately 107 deaths to every 100,000 cars registered in 1929,’ Mr. Augspurger said, ‘this represents an upward trend since 1927. Deaths from motor vehicles have increased three-fold in a ten-year period. »

As a remedy for accidents Prohibition has been a total failure. Under the forced total temperance regime accidents have grown and prospered. It seems strange, indeed, that in full Prohibition enforcement and glory drunken drivers should be blamed for many motor deaths.

« Repeal prohibition laws and our roads will become long lanes of slaughter, » declares the National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, in a statement to-day, claiming that « facts indicate

drunken drivers in this country have killed 15,000 and maimed and otherwise injured between 300,000 and 500,000, many of them children. »

While the drunken driver already is a menace, he will become a national scourge if prohibition laws should be repealed, the W. C. T. U. insists.

Mounting alcoholic accidents in other countries where drinking is unrestricted warn the United States that every vote to liberalize the liquor laws here adds to the chance of killing or maiming some one, particularly a child... » (*Louisville Times*, March 7, 1929).

Total temperance advocates claimed that Prohibition would do away with drunkenness. According to their own admission just quoted the roads are full of drunken drivers even after ten years of harsh dry law enforcement accompanied by the killing of at least 143 alleged offenders by Federal Prohibition agents, without counting persons killed by State, county and city officers, in connection with alleged dry law violations. The principal object of Prohibition is to stop drunkenness. This main and vital end has not been attained. On the other hand in wine drinking countries such as France, Spain, Italy and Portugal no one hears of accidents caused by drunken drivers. It is difficult to see how « the mounting alcoholic accidents in other countries where drinking is unrestricted » can in any manner « warn the United States that every vote to liberalize the liquor laws here adds to the chance of killing or maiming some one, particularly a child.» France, where drinking is the most unrestricted in the world, is there, with the almost insignificant number of her automobile fatalities compared to American motor car death casualties, to prove with evidence that moderate drinking and sane, intelligent, and efficient driving can certainly go together. Constantly mounting fatal accidents in dry United States warn other nations to keep away from Prohibition. In accidents the United States leaves the rest of the world far behind.

It is very kind on the part of the National Woman's Temperance Christian Union to be highly interested in

the welfare of children. It takes however a very simple minded person to believe that drinking would have any special tendency in directing a driver to choose as his victim « *particularly a child* ». In the land where « wine and beer and other beverages flow like water » there are to be found all kinds of liquors, but none of these liquors is so satanic as to inspire automobile drivers with the fiendish desire to run over children. To be sure the intention of the W. C. T. U. is to appeal to the heart feelings of the people, in order to make them espouse their sentiments, and condemn drinking, no matter how moderate it may be. As a clever maneuver, this procedure may be all right, but logically it is absurd. Drunken drivers do not look especially for children to run over. Either they are drunk or not. If they are, they may run over anything, they have not sense enough to make any choice, if they had, they would not run over pedestrians ; if they are not drunk, they are sober, and avoid accidents as much as possible.

After having stated « every vote to liberalize the liquor laws here adds to the chance of killing or maiming some one particularly a child », the W. C. T. U. says :

« In seven years convicted drunken drivers killed 376 and maimed or hurt 14,000 others in Massachusetts. One-third of those hurt were children. »

It is well to note that apparently the drunken drivers in question did not kill any child, otherwise mention would have been made of it in the above statement. On the other hand « one third of those hurt were children ». It is very distressing indeed to see that one-third of those hurt were children, still it is obvious that drunken drivers did not kill or hurt « *particularly a child* », since there were no children killed and only one third of the persons hurt were children.

The intentions of the ladies of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are good but their arguments are not always convincing. In this case they wanted to

CHAPTER XXXVII

PROHIBITION AND DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM WINE A LIFE SAVER

As a cause of accidental fatalities Alcohol is an insignificant dwarf compared to the automobile with 31,000 killings to its credit a year (1929), and compared to industry with 146,000 death casualties a year. Still temperance advocates like to dwell at length on the number of deaths due to alcoholism. It seems that they should not worry. According to them persons who use intoxicating liquors are immoral and sinful people. If such people die from sinful drinking, they obtain what they deserve and nothing more. Why should temperate persons worry about a few drunkards dying? The more drunkards and whisky lovers die, the fewer are left; the fewer left, the higher becomes the proportion of the advocates of total temperance.

Prohibition advocates assured that with Prohibition there would be a decreasing death rate. John K. Gore, Vice President and Actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of America stated in December 1927 :

« In fact, as nearly as I can ascertain, the United States ranks no higher than tenth in the great work of prolonging human life. »

New Zealand, Netherlands, Australia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, England and Wales, and Switzerland have lower death rates from all causes than the United States. The Swiss and the Dutch are very heavy drinkers.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll Jr. reported in May 31, 1927 an

In the same manner tobacco makes those sick who use it for the first time even in relatively small quantity, while after a few days of smoking many persons can keep on smoking the whole day without any apparent evil effects. In the same manner, after using strichnine for some time in slowly increasing quantities, patients can stand without any inconvenience doses, which at first would have killed them.

Of course, without any evil intention, probably because they do not know it, the ladies of W. C. T. U. failed to state that in France where drivers drink all they want, automobile fatalities are exceedingly fewer than in the United States. Even after making a proper allowance for the increase in accidents due to the immense superiority in number of automobiles in operation in the United States, this country leads the world in motor fatalities.

404 lives lost in Holiday of fourth of July celebration in 1930.

It is strange how some people want to stress upon alleged accidents caused by alcohol, when accidents which can be traced to drinking are absolutely insignificant in comparison to accidents due to other causes. One of the strongest accusations of temperance advocates against intoxicants is this: « Alcohol causes accidents, therefore the use of alcohol is immoral ». In the same manner and with much more cause it could be said: « Automobiles are an occasion of many accidents, therefore their use is immoral ». The Fourth of July celebration is a noble and patriotic celebration: However it is always accompanied by fatal accidents. Shall we condemn it? The few deaths caused every month in the United States by the abuse of alcohol are nothing in comparison with the fatalities which accompany the Fourth of July celebration. In 1930 the three day Holiday connected with the Fourth of July festivities cost 404 lives. Alcohol cannot be blamed for such a terrible holocaust. Deaths from alcoholism in the whole world never reached 404 in three days.

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Prohibition advocates assured that with Prohibition there would be a decreasing death rate. John K. Gore, Vice President and Actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of America stated in December 1927 :

« In fact, as nearly as I can ascertain, the United States ranks no higher than tenth in the great work of prolonging human life. »

New Zealand, Netherlands, Australia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, England and Wales, and Switzerland have lower death rates from all causes than the United States. The Swiss and the Dutch are very heavy drinkers.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll Jr. reported in May 31, 1927 an

increase in alcohol mortality since 1920. (See Fisher, Irving, *Prohibition at its Worst*, 1928, p. 54).

Irving Fisher (*Prohibition Still at Its Worst*, p. 54) states :

« In the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for March, 1927, a rise in deaths from alcoholism since national Prohibition is reported among American wage-earners. The results in thirteen of the larger States indicate a general increase of the rate since 1920, while the data for the smaller States 'also point strongly to a rising death rate from alcoholism since 1920.' Among Metropolitan industrial policy-holders in the United States the combined death rate for alcoholism and acute poisonings in 1926, was 4.1 per 100,000, a rate identical with that in 1911, the initial year studied. The 1926 death rate was the highest since 1917, and 24 per cent over 1925. It was three and one-sixth times that for 1920, the opening year of national Prohibition, when the minimum was recorded. The report suggests that the mounting figures of alcoholic and cirrhosis deaths of working-men might very well reach a higher point in 1928, and adds :

Under present conditions of death certification, the number of deaths actually caused by acute alcoholic poisoning is undoubtedly understated. If we had more autopsies and intensive investigations of obscure fatalities, the number of such cases would undoubtedly be much increased.

The deaths of insured workers in Canada, on the other hand, show a rate for the fifteen-year period 1911-1925 of only 0.9 per 100,000 as contrasted with 3.4 for the insured in the United States. 'Few as they are,' the Metropolitan report comments, 'the deaths in Canada also indicate that alcoholism death rate was considerably higher ten and fifteen years ago than in the more recent years'. »

It is to be noticed that in Canada where there is no Prohibition, the death rate from alcoholism between 1911-1925 was only 0.9 per 100,000 as contrasted with « the combined death rate of 4.1 per 100,000 for alcoholism and acute alcoholic poisonings in the United States in 1926 », among Metropolitan industrial policy holders. It must be kept in mind also that large Insurance Companies issue policies only to healthy persons of temperate habits.

While in 1926 deaths due to alcoholism and alcoholic poisonings were 4.1 per 100,000 among a selected class of

people in the United States, the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the death rate from alcoholism was for the same year 0.3 per 100,000 population in wet England. In Spain where everybody drinks wine, and where the principal streets in all large towns are lined up with saloons the yearly death rate from alcoholism is about 1.80 per 100,000 counting the persons who suffer from syphilis and tuberculosis for whom alcoholism is only a secondary cause of death. It is well to state here that alcohol is exceedingly dangerous to persons who suffer from syphilis and venereal diseases. While healthy people can use liberally wine and liquor without any evil effects, as long as they do not fall into excesses, persons who suffer from syphilis and other venereal diseases should, abstain absolutely from alcohol.

The table of *Mortality due to alcoholism in the United States*, contained in Prof. Fisher's book, *Prohibition Still At Its Worst*, p. 60, shows admirably well the amazingly increasing alcoholism death rate in the United States since 1920.

As a cure for mortality due to alcoholism Prohibition is a failure. With a « combined death rate for alcoholism and acute alcoholic poisonings in 1926 » of « 4.1 per 100,000 », the United States holds the undisputed record of death rate from Alcoholism in the world.

In order to remove any possible doubts about the accuracy of the figures already given, here is an official information on the question :

Deaths due to Alcoholism in the United States.

Year : 1920 - 1921 - 1922 - 1923 - 1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927

Total 873 - 1573 - 2444 - 3112 - 3098

Rate per 100,000 population

1.0 - 1.8 - 2.6 - 3.2 - 3.2 - 3.6 - 3.9 - 4.0

(Source *U. S. Census Bureau* and Dr. Frey in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, March 30, 1930).

In France *wine* is king. The French lead the world in the consumption of alcohol, on account of their daily use of wine. Is alcohol killing them ?

In 1925 there were in the French Republic 214 deaths due to alcoholism. In the city of New York there were 741 deaths due to alcoholism in 1926. Thus alcoholism killed more than three times as many Americans in one year in New York than it killed Frenchmen in twelve months in the whole French Republic. (Sources : *Annuaire Statistique de la France*, 1928, p. 76) Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 56).

In Germany especially in Bavaria beer is *queen*. Of course, Germans drink plenty of wine and liquors of all kinds besides beer. Still as it will be seen in the following lines, there are much fewer deaths from alcoholism in Germany than in the United States :

« *Special cable to the Enquirer*. Berlin, March 29, (1930). Death through alcoholism claims eight times as many victims in the United States under prohibition as in Bavaria, where more beer is consumed than anywhere else in the world.

This is the startling revelation made by Dr. Frey Director of the German Health Department in a report to the Reichstag Committee dealing with the prospect to establish part prohibition in Germany.

Dr. Frey, in an impartial analysis couched in the most moderate language and refraining from recommendations, points out that alcoholism has increased in Germany since the war, even though it has not reached the pre-war figure.

Although deaths which may be ascribed to disease or complications of diseases brought about by excessive use of alcohol have increased in Germany, Dr. Frey says American statistics reveal twice as many deaths attributable to the same cause.

‘This may be explained,’ he declares, ‘that in America, though less alcohol in general may be consumed, on occasions it is very strong alcohol, and partly of lower quality, and therefore especially dangerous.’

The statistics table prepared by Dr. Frey shows the number of deaths from alcoholism, for a 100,000 population, in Prussia, Bavaria and America over a period of 14 years.

Year	Prussia	Bavaria	U. S. A.
1913	2.2	1.1	5.9
1920	0.4	0.2	1.0
1923	0.8	0.2	3.2
1926	1.4	0.4	3.9
1927	1.3	0.5	4.0

The report reveals that, while deaths from alcoholism were fewer in 1927 than in 1913 in the United States, they were increasing rapidly.

Other statistics, which Dr. Frey did not have on hand at the time he made his table, reveal that the United States *has passed now the 1913 mark* and that last year, the figure *was slightly more than the 5.9 of 1913*.

Bavaria, home of the beer is the least troubled with drunkenness and alcoholism victims of any German state except Prussia, where hard liquor is consumed and where alcoholism is more apparent. » (*The Enquirer*, Cincinnati, March 30, 1930).

Under the circumstances, the title of this chapter would perhaps be more appropriately called *Deaths from Prohibition* than *Deaths from Alcoholism*. Prohibition is the indirect cause of more deaths from alcoholism than alcohol, wine and beer combined.

II

WATER A CAUSE OF MORE DEATH FATALITIES THAN ALCOHOL.

Water is indeed an indispensable element. Without it man and beast and all plants would die. Water which is so useful is at times very dangerous and fatal. Who will dare to condemn water? During the three day Holiday connected with the Fourth of July celebration in 1930, 121 persons were drowned. In three days water killed by drowning more than half as many persons as alcohol and wine killed in France in one year. If one year drownings in the United States would be counted the figures would be staggering. Drownings at sea, drownings in rivers, drownings in floods, drownings while bathing, drownings in falling airplanes would form a long list of water fatalities, compared to which the list of alcohol

fatalities would look like a small dash. Needless to mention the old story of the Deluge, according to which water came very near destroying the human race.

But water does not kill people only through drowning. It sometimes spreads terrible diseases such as cholera and typhoid fever. While typhoid fever contracted by drinking contaminated water kills one out of every ten attacked and leaves those who recover in such a weak condition that for two or three years after their recovery the death rate among them is twice the normal rate, alcohol does not kill even in the United States as many as 6 out of every 25,000 persons who use it. In this estimate it is taken for granted that only one out of every four Americans drank liquor occasionally before Prohibition. Moreover alcohol hurts only those who care to use it, while water kills most people absolutely through no fault of their own. Occasionally and only indirectly alcohol may cause the death of persons not using it.

Cholera, which according to most doctors propagates mostly through water, killed in 6 months in Paris in 1832 18,402 persons out of a population of less than 1,000,000 at that time. Against 18,402 cholera fatalities in 6 months among 1,000,000 persons, we have 214 alcoholism deaths among over 40,000,000 Frenchmen in twelve months (1925).

III

THE SOCIAL PLEASANTNESS OF WELL CONDUCTED BARS

Many men find it very pleasant on evenings, after a hard day's work, to have a place to talk and meet friends, and rest. A few light drinks exchanged help sociability. The meeting of old friends and the acquaintance with new friends are afforded by well conducted bars, and are often a source of joy and inspiration.

Friendly discussions on all kinds of topics help to develop

intelligence, and also the talent of conversation. While talking together, men learn how to think.

With a place to spend a few pleasant moments, men would know what to do with their leisure hours. Many persons who aimlessly drive in automobiles at night, and contribute in making the roads « lanes of slaughter » would leave their cars in their garages if they could go to a respectable and well kept bar. Many men, who have automobiles they do not need, and which their finances cannot afford, would have no desire to own a car, if they could spend a few of their leisure hours in a wine or beer parlor where light and wholesome liquors would be offered, where magazines and newspapers would be at their disposal, and where they would find pleasant company.

At present many men who want some liquor to drink go to night clubs or speakeasies or drive out to the country to buy their supply from bootleggers. Most of those who drive out to purchase whisky drink unhealthy and adulterated liquor before they start back, and travel while they are intoxicated, thus causing many accidents.

It is true that if there were wine parlors and beer gardens at hand, a few men who buy automobiles now, would not, but on account of more employment brought in by a legitimate liquor industry there would be more pay-checks and less people out of work. The buying power of the nation would be increased and more automobiles would be sold.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

WINE AND LONGEVITY

I

Temperance advocates claim that total abstinence from liquors prolongs life.

« It is certain, » states Arthur Hunter, Chairman of the Central Bureau of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, « that abstainers live longer than persons who use alcoholic beverages. » (*The Cyclopedia of Temperance*, p. 281.)

It is obvious that if abstainers live longer than persons who drink wine and spirituous liquors an almost immediate gain in the span of life ought to have followed the enactment of the Prohibition law. Since according to total temperance enthusiasts liquor is a poison, once the national poison gone, people should live longer. However, since Prohibition, life in the United States has become very slowly but steadily shorter. The following table is self-explanatory :

Deaths from all Causes in the United States :

Calendar Year	Rate per 1,000
1921	11.6
1922	11.8
1923	12.03
1924	11.8
1925	11.8
1926	12.2

According to Professor C. H. Fordyth (*Science*, N. Y., 1929) our lives are shorter, not longer :

« In any case, » he says, « the question is no longer pertinent

— the decline at advanced ages already dominates, and the average length of life — or at least the expectation from age ten — is already going down, not up... It follows naturally that with all the improvement in the world at early ages, the present downward trend in the advanced ages, if unchecked, will continue to dominate, and produce a greater and greater net decline in the average length of life. »

The United States is in a better position than any other country for favorable expectation of life at birth. Indeed the United States is not crowded, has generally a healthy climate, and up to these last few months (1930) has been very prosperous. American children as a rule receive better care than any other children in the world. Moreover every year until lately a great number of young healthy and strong emigrants have come to increase the number of young people. Thus in the United States there are more young people according to the population than in any country in the world. Naturally young and healthy people have less chance to die than old persons. Moreover the debilitating influence of the war has not been felt in the United States. In spite of all that, the death rate was higher in this country in 1926 than in 1921.

According to Doctor Fiessinger quoted in statistics gathered in France by M. A. Nougaret and published in 1928, the average life of a wine drinker is 63, while that of an abstainer is 59. (*Rapport de M. A. Nougaret*, Toulouse, 1928, p. 6).

While touring France travelers are amazed at the great number of old people working on the farms, and looking strong and healthy. Burgundy is famous for its excellent wines. According to official statistics collected in 1929 by Désiré Cordier, Mayor of Saint-Julien, there were in 1929 in the 60 small communes of the Lesparre district fourteen persons over 96 years old, and one hundred between 91 and 95. The town of Eysines has three thousand inhabitants. Over 50 of them are over 86 years old. Thirteen golden and one diamond wedding jubilees

were celebrated in 1929 in the small community of Saint-Julien. At these anniversaries wines of various vintages, and all kinds of fine liquors, especially old cognac flow in plenty. In such celebrations old persons and young people drink wine and *liqueurs* very liberally and do not feel any worse for it. Water is used mostly for washing and cooking.

In the Department of Aveyron everybody drinks wine. Bread and wine are considered absolutely indispensable to life. Some people spend months without drinking any water. The wine in that part of France is very light and has a very pleasant taste. In the town of St. Affrique, situated in that Department, there are 6521 inhabitants, and seventeen barrooms. Besides, every grocery store, and there are many, sells wine in containers. From June 14 to August 14, 1929, twelve adults died there. Their respective ages were : 85, 85, 82, 77, 75, 67, 57, 56, 50, 45, and 24. One year old child died also. Some of the men who died young had been in the war and had contracted diseases or had been wounded. The death rate is higher at St. Affrique than in the surrounding country because there are two hospitals there, and those who die in hospitals are listed among the mortalities of the town. Against these 13 deaths there were 20 births.

Many Frenchmen reach a very old age, and keep their mental faculties and their vigor up to the end. At an age when men of other nationalities are generally incapacitated for any kind of work, many Frenchmen are, it seems, still very active.

Marshal Foch was 77 years old when he died in 1929. At an age when most men are too old to do anything, he commanded all the allied armies and won the War. He was born in a section of France where everybody drinks wine. He came from an ancestry of wine drinkers. Marshal Joffre was born in 1852 in a part of France, where no one would even think of taking a meal without wine.

He was what everybody in the United States would consider an old man when he won the first battle of the Marne.

At 84 Voltaire made a triumphal entry in Paris, and for some time received 300 persons every day. Emile Loubet, a former President of France, died on Dec. 21, 1929 at the age of 91. He always enjoyed good, pure wine.

Dr. Alexandre Guéniot, a member of the French Academy is 98 years old, and full of activity.

« He condemns the use of strong spirits, but prescribes wine as a tonic and a digestive. » (*New York Times*).

Another Frenchman, Joseph Zaleski, was decorated by the French Government at 103 :

« Migneville, France (AP). — Joseph Zaleski, at the age of 103 years, has just received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor... The Zaleskis have been French for several generations... His son is an octogenarian. »

Many French sailors reach an advanced age :

« Rennes, March 7 (CP) — France's oldest sailor, Yves Nicolas, was presented with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor here on his 100th birthday. The city of Rennes was in *fête* for the occasion. Nicolas sailed the seas for eighty years. »

The vitality of the French persists in the descendants of the French in foreign countries :

« *Special to the New York Times* — Montreal, April 19 — Senator Georges Casimir Des Saules, oldest Canadian in public life, died at St. Hyacinthe, Que., this morning, at the age of 102 years and 6 months. He had been bedridden for several months, but death was due to the shock caused by a fire which destroyed his home last Thursday morning »...

The Belgians come next to the Italians, on the third place, after the French in the consumption of alcohol. There are a large number of aged persons among them :

« Braine-le-Comte, Belgium, April 12 — (AP) — This little town, with only 1,000 population, will celebrate 34 golden wedding anniversaries this year. »

Italians are next to the French in the list of drinkers of wine and intoxicating liquors. Their frugality, endurance and industry are very well known. They believe in drinking wine at meals :

« Milan, Italy, Aug. 2 (AP) — Alberto Pelagalli, who says he is 110 and the oldest living veteran of Garibaldi's campaign, gets away daily with a thick beefsteak washed down with a half a liter of red wine. »

Frenchmen, Belgians and Italians are not the only people, whom a few glasses of wine and a few drinks every day do not keep from reaching a very old age. There are not many Americans who pass the hundred year mark. Still among these few there are evidently some who use whisky liberally when they can obtain it.

« Baltimore, April 19 — John Luther Skinner of Fairmonth, W. Va., 102 years old, the oldest member of the Royal Order of Moose, the oldest railroad man alive, he asserts, the oldest Civil War Veteran, offers no longevity argument for prohibition.

'Look at me,' Skinner said today in the office of Charles W. Galloway, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad... and they tell me liquor shortens life. I have always drunk it and always will...' » (*Special to the New York Times*).

« Cleveland, June 21 (AP) — Patrick Vizzard celebrated his 104th birthday anniversary at his home yesterday... Vizzard opined that 'prohibition is no good...' »

Victor Hugo, one of the greatest geniuses in the world, was fond of wine, and kept his mental powers to his last day. He died at 83. Pasteur praised wine highly and made use of it. He died at the age of 73.

The *Trappist* monks are known for their longevity. They live lives of prayer, work and penance. The rules of their order go back to the Vith century. A provision of their rules demands that each monk should receive a liberal ration of wine every day. The Trappists who work outdoors are entitled to one quart of wine a day. The Trappists do not eat meat. The very Reverend Marre, Superior General of the Order, was asked how

they had reached the conclusion to give that amount of wine. The Superior General answered: « through experience. » For some time wine was forbidden to the monks, but it was found out that fatigue overcame them. Then little by little progressive rations of wine were given until they were able to do their tasks. (*Candidate*, July 24, 1930.)

It has been proved that those who drink wine can do with twice less meat than those who drink water. The rations received by French soldiers would be entirely insufficient for American and English soldiers. Wine allows Frenchman to be able to stand the same fatigue as men of the United States or British armies, with less food.

Many popes of the Catholic Church reached a very old age. All of them used wine. It is known that the Pope of Rome has one of the best stocked wine cellars in the world. Many priests and cardinals of the Catholic Church live very long lives. All of them use wine for divine services, and most of them drink wine at their meals. In France, Italy, Spain and Germany, Catholic priests generally have fine and cool cellars well supplied with good old wine and well selected liquors. The good fathers have often friendly meetings, in which wine and liquors are served.

Statistics referring to expectation of life at birth are often deceiving. They do not take in consideration the men who have been killed in wars and the higher percentage of old people in nations, whose younger men were depleted by wars, and who on account of war losses and other causes had for some time a comparatively low birth rate. It is evident that persons 60 years old or over have in the average much fewer years to live than a child just born. The older we get the fewer years we have to live. In the United States the birth rate, up to lately has been high, thus there has always been in that country

a great number of young people. Since the Civil War there have been no wars to cause great losses of lives among American youth. Moreover many young and healthy emigrants have come to the United States. Since the French Revolution and even before it, the youth of France has been depleted by one war after another. In spite of that when he happens to be spared by the furies of war, the average Frenchman lives to a good old age.

According to statistics gathered by the Census Bureau in France. (*Résultats Statistiques du recensement de 1911*, Vol. 1, Part 2, pp. 82-83), there were in France in 1910 an average of 126 persons sixty years old or over for every 1,000 population, 57 men and 69 women. In the United States there were 68 persons per 1,000 60 years old or over, 35 men and 33 women.

II

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC LIVE LONGER THAN THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is almost impossible to obtain complete statistics to compare accurately the longevity of the average Frenchman with that of the average American. However, it is easy to compare the longevity of the most prominent people, whom everybody knows, in both countries. It seems that French statesmen reach an old age and preserve well their faculties in very advanced years. George Clémenceau was 88 years old when he died. When 77 he was visiting the battle front and seemed as alert and active as a young man of 35. His energy and his prosecution of traitors and alleged pacifists ready to give a part of France to the enemy had some influence in helping to win the war, although victory would have been reached perhaps still more rapidly by giving more power to Foch and having

France under martial law. Clemenceau was born in 1841, and had a very strenuous life. Even after eighty-five he was able to write an interesting book. Probably he would have lived longer if his last years had not been spent in melancholy and disappointment. He was exceedingly jealous of Foch. Instead of allowing the great General to have much to say in reference to the treaty of peace he took upon himself to represent France at the Peace Conference, and France was left with fine promises but unprotected and open to a new invasion. Intelligent Frenchmen resented it. Clémenceau was unpopular in France. He suffered bitterly from it, and that had much to do with his death at 88. Under better circumstances he would have probably lived to 98 or 100. It is claimed that Clémenceau did not make use of alcohol. This may be true during a certain part of his life. Anyway, he came from a long ancestry of wine drinkers.

Aristide Briand is 69 years old (1931) and very active. He is perhaps the most eloquent and the most prolific maker of brilliant speeches in the world. He was born in 1862.

The *Literary Digest*, April 12, 1930, asks this question :

« Does service in the Presidency clip years from a man's life ? »
to which it answers : « One might think so, for it is sadly true that the life of the ex-Presidents has been shrinking since the early days of the Republic. »

Then it quotes the words of Col. Leonard P. Ayers, Vice President of Cleveland Trust Company :

« Twenty-eight Presidents and ex-Presidents have now terminated their careers at ages varying from ninety for John Adams to forty-nine for Garfield, and averaging sixty-nine for the entire group. The age of ex-President Taft was thus three years greater than this average, but it is a disquieting fact that we must go back in the records for forty-six years before we find in the case of Filmore an ex-President who came to the end of his life at a more advanced age than Mr. Taft. Ex-President Filmore was seventy-four year sold when he died. »

The Presidents of the United States are elected only for four years. They have at their service a government staff whose efficiency has perhaps no equal in the world. Thus there is nothing extraordinarily arduous attached to their office. The task of Joffre and Foch who faced the invading German armies was much more difficult than that of the Presidency in an admirably well organized and exceedingly rich country. Still both lived longer than Presidents Taft and Filmore, since Foch died at 77, and Joffre reached 78.

The task of Poincaré, who was President of France during the World War, was certainly harder than that of any American President since the Civil War. Still Poincaré born in 1860, not only survived the War, but guided French destinies during the period of reconstruction, saved France from bankruptcy, and is active and healthy at 70. He praises wine highly.

It is not necessary to go back in the records for fifty-six years before finding a French ex-President who lived over the seventy-four year span. On December 21, 1930 ex-President of France Emile Loubet died at the age of ninety-one, one year older than the most long lived American President.

Fallières was seventy two years old and healthy when he finished his term as President of France in 1913. Ex-President Roosevelt died at 61. War-President of France Poincaré is 70 and active. War-President Wilson died at 67. Ex-President of France Deschanel died at 67, which is an untimely death for a French President. President Harding died sill younger since he was only 58. French President Millerand was 68 when he retired from the Presidency. He is still living and in fine health (1930). President Doumergue is (1930) 63 years old, and traveled lately to Africa as alert as a young man. Decidedly the ex-Presidents of France, all offspring of

wine and liquor drinkers, all living in the wettest country on earth outlive American Presidents.

III

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH MUCH LOWER IN INDIA WHERE THERE ARE MANY MOHAMMEDANS WHO ARE TOTAL ABSTAINERS, THAN IN FRANCE OR ANY WET COUNTRY.

In the issue of November 17, 1928 of the journal *Nature*, published in London, J. Stevenson refers to a report by the Royal Commission of Agriculture for India, Volume 14, Appendix to the report, and states :

« That the expectation of life in most provinces of India is about 21 years. In Madras, it is 26 years for males and 27.5 for females. In Burma it is 31.5 for males and 32.5 for females. » (Dublin, Louis J., *Letter to the writer*, March 15, 1930.)

In spite of war losses of one million and a half young men, of 4,266,000 men wounded in battle, of the debilitating effects of two big wars in 44 years, and the heavy proportion of old persons caused by war casualties, and a subsequent low birth rate, the expectation of life at birth in France is 52.2. (*Annuaire Statistique*, 1928, p. 215X.)

Everything considered, the French are among the races which have the highest longevity in the world, while the total abstaining Mohammedans of India are among those who have the lowest. In India, Mohammedans, who do not use any alcohol, and persons of the same race but professing other creeds and using alcohol, live side by side. If drinking would shorten life, Hindus would have a lower vitality than Mohammedans. Speaking of the Madras Presidency, *The Indian Insurance Journal* of Calcutta, May, 1928 (p. 34) states :

« Among males there is so little difference between the Hindus

and Mohammedans that the Government Actuary in analyzing the census returns gives the same rates of mortality for both religions. »

On the other hand Mohammedan women in India die younger than Hindu women of the same race but following another creed :

He (the Government Actuary remarks generally that the heavier mortality experienced by females is more marked among Mohanmadans than Hindus... We see therefore that so far as Bengal is concerned the number of Hindu females who survive age 65 is considerably greater than the males, although the same is not the case in the Muhammadan population. We shall find, however, on comparison with other provinces that at later ages the vitality of Bengal Hindu females is exceptionally good while that of Bengal Muhammadan females is the worst among all Indian females. » (*The Indian Insurance Journal*, April, 1928, p. 3.)

There are no facts to prove that under the same circumstances total abstainers live longer than moderate drinkers of wine, beer and intoxicating liquors. It is obvious that drunkards are apt to meet with accidents, or contract diseases through drunkenness, but even with that, taken all around, people who use liquor live at least as long as teetotalers. Of course if a few drunkards are picked out and compared with persons of excellent health who do not use alcohol, and are very quiet, very considerate and very conservative in their habits, the expectation of life will be greater in the latter. Persons who use alcoholic beverages are often more daring, more adventurous and more romantic than those who are satisfied with water, tea and coffee.

Near Bordeaux there is a section of France called Médoc, which is justly famous for its wine. There grapes are practically the only crop, and people drink wine instead of water. On September 8, 1930, a celebration took place in Saint-Julien a small village in that section, in which 14 diamond jubilees of couples married from 50 to 63 years were commemorated. Médoc comprises

57 communes with a total population of 71,000 inhabitants. Out of these 71,000 wine drinkers, 14,500 or 20 per cent are over 60 years old, 6,200 are over 70, 1,500 are over 80 years old, 123 are over 90, 12 of which are between 96 and 100, and lastly one is 100 years old.

No better proof can be found anywhere that wine does not send people to an early grave. On the contrary the 1,500 octogenarians, the 123 nonagenarians and the centenarian of the 71,000 population of Médoc are there to prove that excellent and unadulterated wine seems to help to prolong life. Where is the Prohibition country which can show such a high percentage of healthy old persons among a population of 71,000 people? These figures are taken from the official records of the 57 communes of Médoc and are open to inspection.

As Rousseau says, « wine drinkers have generally a very pleasant disposition, » the officials of the 57 communes of Médoc will be more than glad to give to any one who may desire to ascertain the above figures, all opportunities to do so.

CHAPTER XXXIX

WINE AND BEER AND WORLD CHAMPIONS — TEN YEARS OF PROHIBITION HAVE SUFFICED TO WREST FROM AMERICANS THEIR BOXING AND TENNIS WORLD SUPREMACY.

One of the greatest ambitions of American boys is to become athletes and if possible world champions. A powerful and efficient boxer is much more admired and much better paid than the most brilliant University Professor. The newspapers and magazines devote many more columns to champion boxers, football stars and tennis players than to great writers. Anything that interferes with the possibilities of becoming a world champion in sports of any kind must be condemned at once. Total abstainers are very well aware of all that. Hardly anything worse could be said against wine, beer and beverages containing alcohol than to assert that they are enemies of athleticism.

Bernard Macfadden, who does not seem to have ever led any great champion to victory, but who writes in *Physical Culture*, states :

« No athlete retains championship form if he uses alcoholic drinks. » (*Physical Culture*, July 1930, p. 23.)

Facts prove that since Prohibition the United States, which had been for many years the undisputed leader in boxing and tennis, which are the two most popular forms of athleticism and those which require the greatest skill and stamina, has been dispossessed by France and Germany of these two highly esteemed leaderships. Max Schmelling, a beer drinker, and the son of an unbroken

line of ancestors, who drank beer and other intoxicating beverages, is now the world heavyweight champion. The wine drinking Borotra, the bounding Basque, who like most Frenchmen and especially the Basques, considers water fit to drink mostly for cattle, Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon, and Lacoste are the tennis champions of the world. The Americans, Bill Tilden and George Lott, were not the only great tennis players the French had to defeat to win the Davis cup, they had to conquer all the best tennis players in the world. Prohibition countries had all the chances to send their champions, but total abstainers were no matches for these wine drinking Frenchmen.

The Davis Tennis Cup has been in the hands of the French since 1927. France won the cup for the first time in 1927 at Germantown by a margin of 3-2, she defended it in 1928 and won 4-1; won again in 1929 by 3-2, and in 1930 by 4-1.

It is only lately that the French have become interested in sports. Still there are relatively very few Frenchmen who dedicate themselves to them. The number of the idle rich is too small in France to allow many persons to become interested in sports. Moreover the World War killed the greatest part of the strongest young men of France. For every Frenchman who is taking an active part in any kind of sports such as boxing and tennis, there are at least one hundred American young men who are doing so. Boxing does not appeal to Frenchmen. They may be wrong, but they think it is a relic of barbaric ages. They just begin to appreciate tennis. Football has not yet reached a great popularity. Still wine drinking Frenchmen, who hold world's leadership in aviation for 1930, have already the leadership in tennis and while just beginning to take any interest in boxing, they can already boast of some champion boxers. In a few years, they have done in the field of athletics, what it took centuries for other nations to do.

« At one time, » Mr. Morley Carnahan writes in the *Baltimore*, « boxing supremacy was an undeniable part of the Anglo-Saxon tradition... There seemed little likelihood of the French ever seriously challenging the supremacy of the English-speaking people. One always thought of them as dancers rather than boxers, tho there was a rumor that they fought boxing matches like ballet dancers, kicking each other on the chin.

Then they produced one champion light heavyweight, Georges Carpentier. He was almost a novelty as a champion, because he was a Frenchman. But the late featherweight champion of the world, André Routis, is a Frenchman. The late Tex Rickard named Emile Pladner (a Frenchman) the best flyweight in the world. » (*Literary Digest*, Feb. 1, 1930, p. 53.)

The good old Irish-American names which used to be almost the only ones mentioned with high honors in the pugilistic world have been replaced in boxing matches programs by all kinds of foreign names.

« Mr. Treanor has been surveying the pugilistic map and has come to the conclusion that the Irish who used to reign almost supreme in what W. O. McGeehan calls the 'cauliflower industry', are slipping from their high place.

In support of this view Mr. Treanor says: 'Nowadays it is a novelty to find any big Irish fellows on the programs at the Garden or any other fight center throughout the country. Instead we find a conglomeration of all races, with the Jewish boys and the Italians in the majority, and here and there an Argentine, a German, a Norwegian, a Swede, a Frenchman or a Spaniard.'

Here the writer (Treanor) offers a partial list of who's who at the present time on the pugilistic map: Jack Sharkey, Lithuanian; Otto Von Porat, Norwegian; Max Schmelling, German; Primo Carnera, Italian; Arthur de Kuh, Austrian; Knute Hansen, Danish;... Al Fay, French-American; Philip Scott, English; Frankie Campbell of Los Angeles, Italian; Johnny Grosso, Italian; Joe Sekyra, Bohemian; Frankie Simms, Polish; Jack Dorval, French; Pierre Charles, Belgian; Paolino Uzcudun, Spaniard; Bianchi, Argentine; Puzarro, Cuban; Mark Simon, Jewish; Ernie Sharff, German;... and a ream of others.» (*Literary Digest*, March 29, 1930, pp. 42-43.)

☞ All the prize fighters named either come directly from countries where practically everybody drinks intoxicating liquors, or belong to races which have been using wine for centuries. Some of them use it yet even in

the United States in their religious rites. Ten years of Prohibition seem to have sufficed to wrest from Irish-Americans and Americans in general their boxing world supremacy.

Professors and smooth talkers can come and tell us that drinking, no matter how moderate, causes degeneracy, weakness, paralysis, insanity, cirrhosis of the liver, and many other diseases, they may tell us that alcohol even in small quantities is a poison, that wine, beer and all spirituous liquors kill, but when we see drinking boxers of foreign races knock down one after the other all the Prohibition bred Americans who dare to meet them, we have a right to begin to wonder whether we have not been bluffed !! If alcohol would kill, the Davis Tennis Cup would still be in the United States, and the German Max Schmelling would not be drinking his beer boasting of his triumph in America (1931).

Deets Pickett (*Alcohol and the New Age*, p. 40) speaks of a tennis player, whose name he does not mention, who after drinking some brandy missed the ball, and ends his paragraph with « wine is a mocker. » One should not drink a glass of brandy, no more than one should eat a very heavy meal just before playing a tennis match. At any rate brandy should be used very sparingly. As to « wine being a mocker » it is certain that wine did not keep Miss Langlen from being the woman champion tennis player, as long as she chose to play tennis, and that wine does not keep Cochet, Borotra, Lacoste, and Jacques Brugnon from being the champion tennis players of the world (1931). Wine may be a mocker but not for those who drink it, rather for those who criticize it.

It is noteworthy that while the above mentioned list of who's who in pugilism contains names of fighters belonging to wine and beer drinking races it does not contain the name of any Mohammedan. The Mohammedans

have been teetotalers for centuries. Their total abstinence from wine and liquors ought to have given them, if the statements of Prohibition admirers are true, such a physical superiority over Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, Italians and other *poison drinkers* that they ought to be the supreme leaders in boxing, in tennis and in all athletics. Instead of that they have not produced even one world champion.

Running requires strength and endurance. A Frenchman Jules Ladoumègue holds the world record of 1,500 meters (1930), another wine drinking Frenchman, Sera Martin, holds the 800 meters world record. In short distances of 100, 200 and 400 meters, Americans have distinguished themselves, but in longer distances they were outclassed (1930).

CHAPTER XL

ALCOHOL AND TAXES

The taxes on alcohol, liquors, beer and wine are one of the most important revenues of the French Treasury. While many people, especially the 2,500,000 or more foreign workmen, who are in that country, and all those who do not possess any real estate, escape paying any personal tax bills, practically all persons who live in France either permanently or for a short lapse of time, contribute indirectly but substantially to the support of France, through the money they spend for the wine and liquors they drink. These taxes fall alike on the rich and the poor, on those who have property, and those who have none. No one can escape them. It is not right that only those who own real estate and tangible property should shoulder all the weight of taxation, while those who have less responsibilities would be exempted from taxes. Taxation in France is much higher on strong liquors than on wine and beer.

Especially in Summer time millions of Frenchmen and tourists stop at bars or *cafés*. The amount spent by each café goer may not be high, but the number of café goers is so great that the consumption of wine and liquors reaches surprisingly high figures. The amount of taxes thus derived is very great. Without the liquor and wine industry the French government would have to raise, the taxes on all articles and even on indispensable commodities.

In England more than half of the amount paid for

liquors goes to the English treasury for taxes. What would England do without the tax money coming from alcoholic beverages? Is it not more just and equitable to tax liquor than to impose higher taxation on farmers and all those who own real estate? With Englishmen, Frenchmen are the most heavily tax burdened people in the world. The natural resources of France cannot be compared to those of England, which has an empire of 13,513,500 square miles with a population of 450,000,000, while France has 212,650 square miles with a 40,743,897 population. It is true that the French have some colonies, but most of them are a source of expenses to the metropolis instead of being a source of revenue. The natural resources of France are almost insignificant compared to those of the United States with an area of 3,743,529 square miles and a population of about 123,000,000.

The amount of taxes for every man, woman and child in Great Britain is \$73.00. France comes next with a \$36.50 taxation for each inhabitant. The United States follows with a \$ 30.00 per capita tax burden. Germany has a lower taxation than either England or France or the United States. Each German pays on the average \$27.50 taxes.

The liquor industry affords an excellent opportunity for a just and equitable distribution of taxes. It saves the farmers and producers of indispensable commodities from being over-burdened with taxation. Moreover the wine and liquor industry gives work to millions of people, and enables them to be able to be taxpayers. That industry puts an immense amount of ready cash in constant circulation, and creates a steady and large stream of tax collections, which is one of the principal factors to fill the gaps made by war debts and other debts. Without the revenues coming from liquors and wine, the French Government would face bankruptcy, unless new taxes would be established and France's tariff against

foreign goods would be highly raised, which would cause great distress and possibly misery to many French people, and would inconvenience exceedingly friendly nations, which export goods to that country.

As an example of the heavy stream of gold poured every year in the Treasury of the Government of France by liquor interests, it may be said that the taxes paid in 1928 by the Cusenier Distilling Company totaled more than \$1,240,000. The dividends paid by the same company to stockholders amounted only to \$200,000.

During many years before Prohibition, the national government depended on the liquor industry for one-third of its entire income... In 1910 there were a little over 200,000 saloons in the United States. It is claimed that each of these saloons could control an average of ten votes. Thus the liquor trade controlled, it is said, 2,000,000 votes, and had a powerful political influence. It is difficult to see how the votes of 2,000,000 men, many of whom were excellent citizens, could endanger the welfare of the American Republic. It is well known that each one of the principal religious denomination controls more than 2,000,000 votes. One important Christian denomination alone should amply suffice to offset the liquor power. Moreover if there were corruption in saloon politics, that does not prove that a drink of unadulterated wine or beer is a danger to the individual or the community, it proves only that some saloon-keepers were men of questionable morality. No nation should allow saloon-keepers to have any undue influence in politics. In 1910, without Alsace-Lorraine France had 477,000 bars. No one ever heard that the liquor trade controlled the national policies of that country. The 1,000,000 bootleggers or gangsters, we have now in the United States, and who are in a great part a by-product of Prohibition are a much greater danger to national politics than 200,000 tax-paying saloon-keepers.

CHAPTER XLI

PROHIBITION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The question of unemployment is at present a burning question in the United States. Alcohol has been accused of being the cause of unemployment. Philip Snowden, whom *The Cyclopedia of Temperance* cites as a world authority on the evil effects of drinking, says :

« The sober workmen... realize that if the same amount of money now spent for intoxicating liquor were spent for bread and clothing, it would employ eight times as many workers. » (*Cyclopedia of Temperance...*, p. 244).

According to that theory one would expect to find entirely more work than Americans can do in dry United States, and much unemployment in France, the wettest country in the world. Indeed, the tenets of Prohibitionists in reference to employment can be reduced to this :

« The more alcohol, the less employment, the less alcohol, the more employment. »

It happens that just the contrary is taking place. France, where wine, beer and liquor flow freely, has no unemployment problem. England, who drinks, it is claimed, three times less alcohol than France, had in August 1929, a total of 1,314,000 men out of work. (*New York Times* Oct. 29, 1929). That number has swelled since that date. The number of the unemployed is so great, and has been so for such a long time, that doles are paid to them.

No one would ever think that an immense and rich coun-

try like the United States, with so many natural resources and so much wealth, could ever have to face an employment problem. Before Prohibition days this country had to import every year numerous foreigners to relieve its shortage of labor. Years ago American newspapers used to have columns of advertisements calling for *help wanted*. Since Prohibition the doors of America have been barred to millions of foreigners who were anxious to emigrate to that country. Still, although it seems almost incredible, the number of unemployed in the United States reaches millions.

« The latest estimates of the unemployed in the United States vary, » says the London *Daily Herald*, « but some put the total to the enormous figure of 6,000,000. »

« The executive council of the American Federation of Labor meets at St. Petersburg, Florida, to study the problem of the unemployed in the United States, which it estimates at 3,000,000 — made jobless by mechanical devices and downward economic trend. » (*Louisville Times*, Jan 15, 1930.)

Conditions have grown worse since January 1930. Everywhere one meets people without work. The unemployment situation in the United States is known now in foreign countries and causes the greatest bewilderment. In a wireless to *The New York Times*, (Paris, March 26, 1930) P. J. Philip states :

« There is a kind of atmosphere of depression about whether America is going to pour over her tourists this year. Strange stories of 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States have reached here, and although no one really believes America can ever be anything but prosperous, they are beginning to wonder whether everything is all right as it should be... » (*New York Times*, March 30, 1930).

On the other hand, France, the leading nation in the world in the consumption of liquor, has not only plenty of work for all her citizens, but has to invite foreign labor. In 1926, 2,845,000 foreigners were reported in France. In spite of that influx of immigrants, as there was still

a shortage of laborers, the French Government imported 97,742 foreign workmen in 1928. After the harvest season 53,759 of them were brought back to their own country. Every year a great number of Spaniards and Italians go to the wine growing sections of France to help harvest the grapes. Thus the wine industry gives a living not only to a few million Frenchmen but also to many Spaniards and Italians, who depend almost entirely for their living the rest of the year on the money they make while helping the wine growers of France to gather grapes and make wine. It must be remembered that there are about two million vineyard owners in France, who raise nothing but grapes, and that about eighteen million French citizens make their living from the wine industry. (Barthe, Edouard, *Bulletin International du Vin*, Sept. 1929).

This year (1930) France is importing labor not only from friendly countries, such as Poland, Belgium, and Czecho-Slovakia (etc.) and from her colonies, but even from the lands of her late war foes. On June 7, 1930, *The Literary Digest* gave the following news :

« Relief for unemployment in Austria and in Hungary is being found in a surprising manner. Not merchandise but men are to be imported into France from these two countries, which were opposed to France during the World War. So it has come to pass, say Vienna press dispatches, that the toilers who once were mutual foes are to become workers side by side in the 'pleasant land of France.' (p. 15.)

Thus drinking France helps to relieve the unemployment situation in some countries, which drink less. Thus, the wine industry which is the industry of an alcoholic beverage, creates healthy and profitable employment instead of being the cause of unemployment as claimed by the Anti-Alcoholists.

The following lines of *The Literary Digest*, August 2, 1930, give further light on France at work :

« France — Where Everybody Works

EVEN father works in France — which seems to be the one

important country in the world where there is no unemployment. This contrasts with the millions of jobless, in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, and other industrial countries. In fact, as we read in *European Finance* (London), France's problem is to find enough workers to do the work, Indeed, 'she has exhausted all home supplies of labor, and is obliged to comb out other countries to obtain the additional contingent necessary for carrying on industrial operations in France.' The London weekly goes on, summarizing material appearing in the French periodical *L'Information* :

At one time France could secure workers from Italy ; but this frontier is now practically closed against the inflow of labor into France.

Nor can much assistance be expected from the French possessions in the north of Africa, because the continuous development of industry and agriculture in these countries is rapidly absorbing all the available labor. About 50,000 Austrians and Hungarians have found employment in France during the past few months, but this contingent is insignificant in comparison with the extent of the demand...

L'Information is the London's editor's authority for the statement that many French factories are unable to meet the demand for goods, because of inability to secure sufficient workers. Moreover building operations have not been able to keep pace with this growing industrial activity, with the result that there is a great shortage of housing accommodations for the workers, seriously aggravated by the influx of workers from abroad. » (p. 44)

While France is far away from the United States, Canada is very close. The United States is dry, and Canada is wet. According to the claims of Philip Snowden, published and endorsed by the *Cyclopedia of Temperance...* (p. 244), there should be about eight times more opportunities to find employment in dry United States than in the Dominion of Canada. It happens however that it is just the opposite. The following lines coming from *The Canadian Press*, Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 11, 1930, will explain :

« Employment in Canada during 1929 was on the whole in decidedly greater volume than in any other year on record, 6,700 reporting firms employing a monthly average of 1,020,635 persons, says a report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On Dec. 1929, the index, calculated on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 119.1, and was ten points higher than the beginning of the year. While it was only slightly lower than the

1928 peak of 119.3 registered on Aug. 1, it was substantially higher than on Dec. 1, 1928, when it stood at 116.7, indicating a gain of some 20,000 employees, as compared with the same data of 1928. »

On January 27, 1931, « William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, estimated... that 7,500,000 wage earners were idle early in January (in the United States) as compared with 5,500,000 in December. » (AP).

France and Canada are two outstanding examples to prove that alcoholic beverages do not cause unemployment. It is true that France is far away, and the average American may not be impressed very much with the splendid employment situation in France, however most Americans are familiar enough with newspaper reports to know very pertinently that the French Republic has plenty of work for all her citizens and plenty of work for between two and three million foreigners. As to Canada, that wet country is at the doors of the United States. Mr. Donald M. Marvin, economist of the Royal Bank of Canada, thinks :

« that a total of 15,000,000 tourists from the United States in 1929 is a conservative estimate. »

(See the *Annalist* quoted by the *Literary Digest*, Feb. 15, 1930.)

Thus the citizens of the United States can see what is going on in Canada, and can see for themselves that there is no unemployment problem in Canada, while in the United States, at present, many men willing to work are unable to find employment.

Prohibition killed an industry which amounted to at least two and a half billions of dollars a year. As Clarence True Wilson says,

« We used to spend two and one-half billions of dollars every year for drink in America... Our bill would have doubled also, owing to the breakdown of standards and we would have been spending five billions of dollars a year for grog... It (Prohibition) turned certainly two and one-half billion and probably five billions

out of the waste of the brewers' vast corruption funds into the legitimate channels of trade. »

(*Leaflet of the Board of Temperance...*)

Brewers, wine dealers and distillers did not manufacture the raw material for beer, wine and liquors. Hops, barley, grapes, corn and other articles were supplied by the farmers. The beer, wine and liquor industry gave work to many people. Admitting that there was much crookedness connected with that industry, it must be admitted also that there was much legitimate employment connected with it.

In his book, *Le Vin* (Wine) (Paris, 1925) M. Jean Ch. Leroy asserts that the wine industry alone gives employment directly or indirectly to 7,000,000 people. Miss Elizabeth Tilton, an ardent advocate of total temperance states in *The Survey* :

« The French tell us again and again that with nearly one half of the active adult male population of France vitally interested in the liquor business, the alcohol question becomes an electoral one.»

In his figures M. Jean Ch. Leroy includes only the men who are actually working in connection with the wine industry without any reference to their families or the persons they support. M. Edouard Barthe, a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, President of the Grape-Growers Group at the French Chamber, and President of the International Bureau of Wine (*Office International du Vin*) is undoubtedly one of the best authorities in the world on the wine question. On June 9, 1929, he stated in a speech made before the Chamber of Commerce of Bucharest that the wine industry gave a living to at least 18,000,000 persons in France.

Besides the wine industry there are the beer, cider and liquors industries in France. Many Frenchmen find employment in the 470,672 bars in that country. There are in France around 2,000,000 farmers raising exclusively

grapes for wine purposes and having no other crops. It is evident that at least three men are kept working in each farm. It is a conservative estimate to put at least at 8,000,000 the number of Frenchmen finding employment in the wine and liquor industry. Granting that Americans even without Prohibition drink much less than Frenchmen, it must be admitted that a legitimate liquor industry would give employment to at least 6,000,000 Americans. Before Prohibition, most United States citizens wanting to drink whisky, wine or beer went to saloons. On the other hand Frenchmen do most of their drinking at home, since they use wine at meals, and take pride in having well stocked cellars. With the elimination of Prohibition Americans would quickly go back to their old habit of drinking refreshments in bars. Under these conditions, comparatively more attendants would be required to take care of the needs of thirsty Americans than are required to supply the needs of French drinkers. Granting that before Prohibition Americans drank about one gallon of alcohol to the French three, as there are about three times as many Americans as Frenchmen, all things equal, the same number of men engaged in the liquor industry would be required in both countries, but the work of distribution is much more complicated in the United States than in France, besides on account of immense distances, and other causes, there are more middlemen in America than in the latter country.

Since according to Edouard Barthe, who is well posted in the matter, the wine industry in France gives a living to 18,000,000 persons, it is very conservative to estimate at 6,000,000 the number of Americans to whom the liquor industry would give work if Prohibition would be repealed. No doubt, with an easy access to whisky and liquor, there would be a few drunkards in the United States, but there are plenty of them now. Moreover, a few intoxicated persons are a much lesser evil than 6,000,000 or 7,500,000

cases of unemployment. The saloon was bad, but the killing of an industry that was giving lawful work to about 6,000,000 citizens was much worse. It is true that when the Volstead Act went into effect the 6,000,000 Americans put out of work by Prohibition found employment in other fields. At that time there was a great demand for labor on account of the effects of the War, but under ordinary conditions the closing of 6,000,000 jobs is a national calamity. Normal times have come back. Where is the new industry which can give work to about 6,000,000 men the liquor interest used to employ? Drunkenness is not a permanent trouble. Only those who choose to be its victims become its prey; but unemployment may last for months, and millions of unfortunates suffer from it without any fault of their own. A drunkard can sober up in a few hours, but a man without work is helpless. Many men, who used to get drunk occasionally were excellent workers, producers and providers, but a man without a job and without money cannot do anything for himself and his family. A few cups too many do not create discontent; They often create joy. Unemployment creates discontent.

Much has been said about the sufferings of the wives and children of drunkards. It is true that a few women suffered from the drinking excesses of their husbands, but divorces can be easily obtained in the United States. No woman needs to live with a drunkard. No girl was obliged to marry a whisky fiend. If she married one, she could get a divorce for the asking. Many drunkards, before Prohibition were fine providers. It can be said that on the average men who became intoxicated occasionally supported very well their families. On the other hand unemployed men cannot support their families, and their situation cannot be easily remedied like that of drunkards who have only to sober up, what is often done in a small lapse of time.

No matter what Temperance advocates may claim, no nation up to this time had to raise special taxes to support the drunkards and their families. English tax payers can tell how heavily the burden of the doles to be paid to millions of unemployed men in their country weighs upon them.

Let us make for an instant the supposition that Prohibition is adopted in France. At once the 8,000,000 or more Frenchmen who make a living from the wine and liquor industry are thrown out of employment. Some other industries will have to be developed to give a living to these 8,000,000 or more unemployed citizens, who cannot live without work. Either it will be possible to develop new industries or not. If these new industries can be established, they will compete against industries of the same kind in operation in other countries, and which supplied French demand. In this manner these 8,000,000 Frenchmen engaged in new pursuits will take the place of the same number of workmen in France and in other countries, and will throw them out of work. If no new industries can be developed to replace the wine and liquor industry, 8,000,000 Frenchmen will be without work, and therefore unable to buy anything. Their incapacity as buyers will at once create a certain amount of unemployment among those who used to supply these Frenchmen with goods, when they were engaged in the wine and liquor industry. Moreover if France had Prohibition, and if therefore 8,000,000 men or more were put out of work, that country would have to send away all the foreigners who are working there at present, as there would not be enough work for Frenchmen, much less for aliens. There is no doubt that Prohibition would ruin France, and create unemployment not only there, but in other nations.

When a great industry employing millions of men, and representing billions of dollars is destroyed, in a country, the whole financial system of that nation becomes unbalan-

ced. Something has to be done to replace that industry, otherwise great sufferings and great business depression will follow. During the Great War millions of men were under arms, and thus engaged in a new field of occupation. When they were discharged, they found work because the industries in which they were engaged before they enlisted had not been destroyed, and because most of the work they should have done had been left undone. By employing millions of men for fighting purposes the War had caused a shortage of all kinds of manufactured goods, and farming products. Moreover billions of dollars of property of all description were destroyed by shells, airplanes, fire, and other ways of warfare. A period of reconstruction was necessary. A few years were required to build over what the conflict had ruined. It takes longer to rebuild than to tear down. After almost five years of war, it was to be expected that there would at least a period of eight to nine years of reconstruction, with an abundance of labor for most nations.

Prohibition threw directly, or indirectly around 6,000,000 men out of work in the United States. Under ordinary circumstances a wave of unemployment would have followed. There is a balance of employment which requires the co-operation of all established industries. In 1920 fortunately for the advocates of Prohibition, the shortage of goods of all kinds in all parts of the world created by almost five years of World War, the restoration of Europe torn by the Great War, the loss of over ten million producers killed at the front, or dead from diseases, the loss of their foreign markets by European nations, the inability of the most industrial nations of the world to supply their own needs on account of shortage of men, and lack of capital, to build back lost industries and reconquer lost markets, placed the United States in a position which has been unique in the history of mankind, and gave to Americans unparalleled opportunities to develop their

industries, to create new industries and to flood the universe with American made machinery, American foodstuff, American canned goods, American soap, American moving-pictures and all kinds of American goods. Mass production, immense and excellent machinery, an inexhaustible supply of raw material, standardization and a practically unlimited supply of capital allowed American industry to challenge competition in home and foreign markets.

Under these conditions the 6,000,000 or more men thrown out of employment found ready work in other industries. Immediately after the World War, there was a shortage of men in all industrial countries. Necessity obliged Europe to work with more efficiency than ever. Old industries were revived. Young boys who were unable to work in 1919 grew up and by 1927 a young generation was ready to take the place in almost all lines of industry of the men killed in the World War. France, Germany and other countries realized that excellent machinery and mass production were indispensable to begin to compete, at least in their own countries, with American made goods. Little by little France, Germany and other countries began to produce as much and in some cases more than before the War. The United States lost foreign trade in proportion as other countries were building up their industries and regaining their positions in the markets of the world. The rehabilitation of Europe has done away with most of the incredible opportunities for an expansion of foreign trade given to the United States by the World War. There is no more need in American industry of the 6,000,000 men or more thrown into new fields of labor by Prohibition. These 6,000,000 or more able bodied men not only crowd out other workmen, but concur to create a general over-production not only in this country but all through the world. This over-production in the United States throws on all markets more goods than needed, which have to be sold, if sold at all, at under-prices. This creates unem-

ployment not only in the United States but also and to some extent mostly in other countries, which having a small home market and realizing small profits at home, and not having as good and large machinery, cannot meet at all American competition.

Thus Prohibition has caused and causes unemployment not only in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. As the United States is a new country with millions of acres of undeveloped land, and an almost unlimited supply of raw material, it suffers less from unemployment and has much better facilities to remedy this scourge than any other country.

With the work of reconstruction in Europe practically completed, and with lack of employment there, caused in part by Prohibition in the United States, the demand for American goods has fallen to a great extent. Normal pre-war conditions in America are coming back. Under these pre-war conditions 6,000,000 or more men were employed in the liquor industry. Are other industries able to supply a surplus of 6,000,000 or more men with work? Present employment conditions answer in the negative.

Tobacco is certainly not indispensable to man. While civilization could certainly do just as well without tobacco, medicine and science need alcohol, and civilization could not easily dispense with wine and alcohol. Let us suppose now that there would be a tobacco Prohibition. At once several million persons would be out of work. Which industries could take care of them?

The liquor industry in itself is not immoral. Drunkenness is not at all a necessary offspring of wine and alcohol, it is an offspring of intemperance. Only the abuse of alcohol is immoral, not its use. Abuses can creep into the most holy things. Marriage is certainly not the cause of adultery, although marriage is an indispensable condition in order that there may be adultery.

Noah planted a vineyard, made and drank wine, all the holy men of Biblical times made and drank wine, the Bible never blamed them for that, Jesus made wine, and drank wine, Washington and many of the Fathers of the American revolution made and drank whisky. Evidently the making and drinking of intoxicating beverages is not in itself immoral. If it were we would have to condemn the Bible for not having blamed the patriarchs for drinking wine, we would have to accuse Jesus of sin, and we would have to accuse Washington and the saviours of our country of immorality.

II

UNPATRIOTISM

Some Americans think that it is not sufficient to have their own country dry, and are engaged in an active propaganda trying to kill the wine and beer industries in other countries. Do they realize that such a propaganda is not aiming only at taking the bread from the mouths of men, women and children of other nations, but also from the mouth of American workingmen ?

As says M. Edouard Barthe, President of the International Bureau of Wine, 18,000,000 Frenchmen make a living out of the wine industry. Take that industry away and 18,000,000 Frenchmen will be starving. Some selfish people may say : « What is it to us, let these wine-bibbers starve ». It means a good deal. These 18,000,000 people would lose their buying power. As every French person buys a little over \$6.00 a year from the United States, the killing of the wine industry in France would mean a direct loss of over \$108,000,000 in American exports. This is not all millions of other Frenchmen would be affected by the loss of buying power of 18,000,000 countrymen. There would be about 30,000,000 Frenchmen or more un-

ble to buy their yearly quota of American goods, which would mean a loss of \$180,000,000 to the American export trade, and of course more unemployment for American workingmen. What is true for France is also true, proportions equal, for other countries.

CHAPTER XLII

WASTE AND CIVILIZATION

One of the greatest arguments brought in favor of the 18th amendment is that drinking is the cause of an immense waste of money. Great Britain is cited as an example with her alleged drink bill of \$ 2,250,000,000 a year. It is claimed that if beer and wine would come back the drink bill in the United States would be even greater than before Prohibition. « We would have », says Deets Pickett, « a drink bill of \$5,000,000,000 ANNUALLY. When the nation closed the saloons our drink bill was nearing \$2,500,000 ». (*Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, Leaflet, No. 147).

The fact that people spend money for liquor is not an argument against it. There is no civilization without waste. It is only after men begin to be able to waste, that civilization starts. As long as men have to work only for their subsistence and have no money to spare they have no civilization. When they have time and money to spare, then only there are opportunities for culture and civilization. Our civilization is based to a great extent on mere waste. Of what use are beautiful furs? They are not indispensable. They are a waste. Beautiful clothes, beautiful ornaments, beauty powders, perfumes, cold creams, beautiful and artistic houses, very elegant automobiles, and even fine buildings represent waste of time and money. Men could live just as well without them. All the works of art, such as painting, music and literature are, strictly speaking, a waste of time and money. Very

elaborate dinners entail much waste. They may not even be healthy. Take away the money for all kinds of luxuries, which are all nothing but an unnecessary waste of capital, and most of the workmen will be at once out of work and starving. The movies, dancing, theatres, pleasure automobiles, pleasure yachts, vacation tours, pleasure trips to Europe or to any foreign countries represent almost in all cases an unnecessary waste of earned money. Fortunate are the nations which have plenty to waste, because then there is work for all poor people, because then a high culture and civilization can be built. On the ashes of waste flies the glorious flag of wealth and civilization.

If the United States would spend even as much as \$ 5,000,000,000 in spirituous liquors annually these five billions would not be lost. Millions of persons would derive profit and joy from them. These five billions in circulation would represent the work of many farmers and many other people, and would give work to millions of persons.

Millions of gallons of gasoline are wasted every year for no other purpose than pleasure driving. This pleasure turns often into sorrow and even death. Every driver of an automobile is a potential killer of a pedestrian or another driver or some other persons, still nothing is said about the enormous waste attached to pleasure automobile rides. The farmers raise and sell the raw material with which wine, beer, whisky and other liquors are made. Big companies sell pleasure cars and of course also cars for business purposes, and other big companies have oil wells, and sell gasoline. Automobiles and gasoline cripple and kill more persons in fifteen days than alcohol ever maimed or crippled in a year. Still many people want to see in liquors an occasion of a dangerous and criminal waste of money. They forget that in most instances only a few cents are spent by those who drink for a glass

of wine or beer, which cannot injure either the person who is drinking it or anybody else.

The money wasted by those who have it to spend, is a blessing for those who have none to waste.

The water stored up in the sea or the lakes or the mountain snows does not do much good to most people, but when that water through the influence of the sun evaporates, becomes a cloud and falls in billions of small drops on mountains, plains and valleys it spreads blessings, happiness and riches everywhere.

So it is with the money of a nation, when it is spent and falls in millions of small parcels in the hands of the people, blessing, happiness, and wealth follow the trail of the golden shower. The water collected in clouds may sometimes fall in torrents and cause a dangerous storm, but even then rain cannot be condemned. In the same manner money spent for drinking may cause occasionally disastrous storms but these storms are very unfrequent exceptions, while the steady flow of smiling golden and silver pieces is the rule.

Stamping out drunkenness, protecting the people against occasional disturbances, which may proceed from the abuse of liquor, and educating men how to drink with sobriety if they care to use alcoholic beverages, would eliminate almost entirely all the objectionable features of drinking, and the good ones would remain.

It has been stated in a previous chapter that Prohibition threw at least six million Americans out of employment. Supposing that in the average each of these men receives a salary of \$ 1,000 a year, that would make \$ 6,000,000,000 in salaries for the persons engaged in the liquor industry. Prohibition takes away from circulation these \$ 6,000,000,000. These figures seem to agree very well with those of Dr. Fisher who says :

« As to the economic value of prohibition there can be no question. The estimates vary from \$3,000,000,000 to

\$10,000,000,000 a year, which means that to give up prohibition would be throwing away an asset worth the capitalization of \$3,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year (*New York Times*, Oct. 19, 1930).

It is true that drinking represents a large expenditure of money, just like smoking, soft drinks and amusements, but the fact that drinking costs money does not prove that drinking is immoral, and the fact that a nation fails to spend through Prohibition a large amount of capital, which would be spent without it, does not prove in the least that Prohibition is a good thing.

CHAPTER XLIII

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION

The main object of the 18th Amendment was evidently to render the American nation a greater and better nation, to foster high ideals and principles, abolish drunkenness and even destroy the desire for intoxicating liquors. It was asserted that after a few years the drink habit, which is, it was claimed, an acquired habit, would entirely disappear.

Even the best friends and supporters of Prohibition admit that Prohibition has utterly failed to inspire the immense majority of the American people with the firm purpose of not using intoxicating liquors. If Prohibition had only succeeded in inspiring people with a certain disgust from drunkenness it would have done a great thing, but it has not even done that.

Mr. Deets Pickett states that if « Beer and Wine should come back... we would have a drink bill of \$5,000,000,000 annually » while according to his own words « When the nation closed the saloons our drink bill was nearly \$2,500,000,000. » (Board of Temp. Prohib. & Pub. Morals, *Leaflet* No. 113). Thus after ten years of wholesale arrests for Prohibition violations, of millions of dollars spent for anti-alcohol campaigns, after the sinking of ships belonging to friendly nations, after the killing of at least 143 citizens by Federal Prohibition officers, without mentioning those killed by State dry law officers, the American nation is in a worse condition in reference to temperance than when the saloons were in opera-

tion, and is ready to drink twice as much as ever before, at the first opportunity.

According to the statements of the greatest leaders of Prohibition themselves, instead of doing away with the appetite for liquor, in ten years, Prohibition has increased it twofold.

But this is not all, according to Mr. Deets Pickett, who certainly cannot be accused of trying to say anything against Prohibition, if beer and wine would come back not only whisky would come back and the Americans would spend without hesitation \$5,000,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000,000 for what they have been told is rank poison, but, to use the very words of Mr. Pickett, one of the most earnest and evidently best intentioned champions of Prohibition « WE WOULD HAVE A NEW EVIL IN WIDE-SPREAD DRINKING BY WOMEN. » (Board of T. P. & P. M. No. 113).

Just think of it, Prohibition has not only perverted the spirit of American men, who according to Mr. Pickett are just looking for the first chance to drink twice as much as before the Volstead law, but has also developed the immediate danger of a new evil, which is only waiting for a chance to throw down all the high standards of temperance of womanhood. Let Beer and Wine come back and at once we will see according to Pickett « WIDE-SPREAD DRINKING BY WOMEN. »

Instead of converting people to more temperate and saintly habits, as intended by the legislators, Prohibition is instrumental in turning into law breakers many persons who before the Volstead Enactment were law-abiding citizens :

« Innumerable citizens, » says Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, (*Analysis of Operation of Federal and State Laws Affecting Prohibition, U. S. Treasury Dept., 1926*) « under the present prevailing urge for easy money, turned from lawful pursuits to engage in this lucrative business (bootlegging). »

According to Col. W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition,

« the possible production of illicit liquor of all classes in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 1930, was 876, 320, 718 gallons, or approximately seven gallons to each person in the United States. »

Bootleg liquor averages over 25 % alcohol. Thus seven gallons of it make over seven quarts of pure alcohol. In 1907 the Americans drank 7.28 quarts alcohol per capita. If we add legitimate liquor and home brew to bootleg liquor, Americans drank much more alcohol in 1930 with Prohibition than in 1907 long time before Prohibition.

In every country and especially in a wonderfully rich agricultural country like the United States, the farmers are, so to speak, the back-bone of the nation. Prohibition has made lawbreakers out of many of them. All those who have some experience with farming communities know well that very many farmers are making wine and some of them are selling it. Many of them in some sections manufacture whisky also, and sell it, thus violating wilfully, and without any apparent remorse, the 18th Amendment. If at least the whisky they were manufacturing were corn whisky, the beverage sold by them would not be too unfit to drink. Unfortunately most of the whisky made in the country now is made mostly with yeast, water, and sugar. However some farmers manufacture whisky with corn.

« It is even reported, » says Lincoln C. Andrews that farmers in certain localities are now measuring their corn crops rather in gallons than in bushels. (*loc. cit.*, p. 9).

It is well known that before Prohibition American women who respected themselves did not drink whisky.

The following lines show what Prohibition has done for the American Woman :

« Physician Also Scores Use of Gin Internally at Cosmeticians' Meet.

Norwalk, Conn. July 25 (UP) — Women who substitute the cold cream jar and bottle of gin for the use of water externally and internally were roundly scored by J. J. Quinn, at a recent meeting of Physicians dermatologists and cosmeticians at Pinaud laboratories here... Some women seem to have forgotten the use of water is the basis of health. When they need a cleansing they rush to their cold cream and when they need a drink they go to a bottle of gin. »

(See *Louisville Times*, July 25, 1930).

J. J. Quinn enumerated six practices which he claimed were pursued by the American woman, and which were against beauty and health. One of them was « *too much questionable liquor.* »

CHAPTER XLIV

PROHIBITION AND SUICIDES

Prohibition has been given credit for a decrease in the number of suicides (*Cyclopaedia of Temperance*, p. 358). If it were true, it would be a good point in favor of Prohibition, unfortunately, like many other alleged benefits of the 18th Amendment, this one is a myth. Instead of decreasing, the number of suicides have been increasing since the Enactment of the Volstead Law. That is easy to understand :

DRINKING AND ARTIFICIAL HAPPINESS.

There is no doubt that after a good meal with good wine, and fine Champagne, crowned with a small glass of very old and aromatic cognac, one feels in good spirits and comfortable. The worries of the day disappear, the disappointments of the past vanish. The person who has been drinking liberally, but not too freely, sees rosy dreams, and builds pretty castles. Moderate drinking excites the imagination, makes man forget to a certain extent the troubles of yesterday and to-day, and makes him see a golden morrow. All that joy is artificial, you will object. It is true, that happiness is just a dream, but life itself is a dream, and most of our pleasures are nothing but dreams which vanish as a sunrise rosy mist. Modern life is so intense, the strain on men's nerves and intelligence is so great, especially among superior men, that after great mental or physical efforts they feel often a terrible depression that seems to crush them and conquer

them. It is often in these circumstances that many persons feel a real craving for some kind of intoxicating liquors. The French have stood more wars, and suffered more losses in battle and more financial losses than any other race. Still Frenchmen stand reverses and losses more stoically perhaps, than any other nation on earth. No doubt, wine helps them to see beyond the dark and ominous clouds of stormy days, the dawn of happier days. Even under the most terrible circumstances Frenchmen keep their gaiety. It may be artificial but it keeps them from collapse and despair. That is one of the reasons why after the Great War France which had suffered more than all the other nations recovered so quickly.

Suicides are very uncommon in France especially in the wine sections. They are also few in number in all the wine drinking countries.

There is no doubt that the intense life of America, and the heavy strain, under which the nervous system of most Americans labors, bring at times to some persons periods of black melancholy and depression. That is one of the reasons why some Americans are occasionally inclined to drink to excess.

Drinking has saved many persons from suicide. This does not excuse drunkenness, but explains some cases of it, and shows how, while in misfortune, some men may seek oblivion in drinking. While in periods of high prosperity suicide is uncommon in the United States their number seems to grow with periods of financial depression. In 1930 the cases of suicide were unusually large, due to the fact that many business men, after heavy losses in money, sought voluntary death. Even in times of prosperity periods of melancholy and depression seem to overcome occasionally even a few very intelligent men.

The claim that Prohibition causes a decrease in the number of suicides is contradicted by facts. Just the

opposite takes place. In 1920 the death rate from suicide in the United States was 10.2 per 100,000 population. It rose to 13.3 in 1927, and it is still rising :

« OUR MOUNTING SUICIDE TOLL, » says the *Literary Digest*, June 7, 1930. « ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND Lives snuffed out in ten years. Not by disease or accident, but by suicide. And the problem is growing worse, according to recently published statistics which show « that the suicide rate of American cities during 1929 reached the highest figure on record, or 18 per 100,000, since 1916.

For the last six years the rate has been growing steadily, we are told by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

In 1928 the total number of deaths from suicide in the United States registration area was 15,506, equivalent to a rate of 13.6 per 100,000' writes Dr. Hoffman. 'If we assume the population of the United States at the present time to be 125,000,000 and the prevailing rate of 14 per 100,000, this would give approximately 17,500 deaths from suicide during the course of a year, a national loss of valuable lives in most cases, to which there is less concern than if it were an equal loss of live-stock. »

It will be noticed that at that rate the number of suicides in 2 years in the United States would be nearly as high as the total number of American soldiers killed at the front during the World War.

Frenchmen often forget their troubles with a few cups of wine and very few of them commit suicide. Germans drown their troubles in beer and face life placidly. The Turks, who are total-abstainers, seek consolation in heavy smoking, harems and fatalism.

Of course, no claim is made here that Prohibition is directly the cause of suicides and the only cause of them. It only deprives men of an artificial means to feel happy even in misfortune, and to see a glimpse of joy even in the deepest sorrow.

CHAPTER XLV

PROHIBITION AND BLASPHEMY

« If beer and wine should come back, » says Mr. Deets Pickett, who represents well the Prohibition dogma, « we would have what the Bible through all ages condemned. » (*Board of Temp. Proh. et P. Mor.*, No. 113).

If the Bible condemned the use of wine, Christ sinned against the divine commands of the Bible, since he drank wine and made wine, but Christ could not sin because he is God and man at the same time. Indeed, the Bible never condemned the use of wine. It condemned the abuse not the use.

« The Son of Man is come eating and drinking, and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. » (*Luke VII*, 34)

« So Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he made the water wine... » (*John LV*, 46)

It may be noticed here that Christ made wine through a process, which must not have been according to the law of the land at that time. If Prohibition had existed in those days they would have called him a bootlegger.

Professor Irving Fisher, quoted by Mr. Deets Pickett, states :

« These facts demonstrate that a man who takes alcohol, in even a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically. »

Wine contains alcohol in a moderate degree. Jesus drank wine, made wine, and gave wine to the people who were present at a marriage at Cana of Galilee. If

wine harms « physically, mentally, morally and economically » those who use it, Christ not only harmed himself but harmed all those who drank his wine, physically mentally, morally and economically. » This is indeed a horrible sin. But Christ is no sinner! How can a Christian even think of such a blasphemy. This is not all, Prohibition advocates call all beverages containing alcohol « poison. » Can you imagine Jesus, the Saviour of mankind, who died on a cross to save men, making and giving poison to the people he came to save? How can a Christian claim that Jesus turned into poison the water contained in six waterpots of stone holding two or three firkins (18 or 24 gallons) apiece (John, II: 6) in order to thus manifest « forth his glory? » One blasphemy on top of another!

The text of the Holy Writ makes it very clear that the wine Christ made was genuine fermented wine :

« The governor of the feast called the bridegroom, and saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine, and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse ; but thou has kept the good wine until now. » (John II: 9, 10).

The word drunk cannot be taken in a figurative way, since the text shows clearly that the wine in question was a wine which made those who used it unable to distinguish after a few cups between *good* and *worse* wine.

By drinking wine and manufacturing wine Christ set an example, and showed clearly that the use and manufacture of wine are commendable. Indeed, Christ could not do anything that was not commendable.

Christians believe in the divine inspiration of the Bible. When Paul said :

« Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. » (*First Timothy*, V, 23).

he was divinely inspired. To claim that Paul advised Timothy to drink poison, and something that would

harm him « physically, mentally and morally » would be a horrible blasphemy.

In case some people would want to object that Paul was meaning grape juice and not wine, it may be said that in the same letter to Timothy Paul made it clear that the wine mentioned was intoxicating :

« Likewise must the deacons be grave not double tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. » (*First Timothy* III, 8)

Furthermore grape juice as we understand it now, was unknown at the time of St. Paul and in Biblical days. It took a knowledge of bacteriology to discover a way how to keep the juice of grapes from fermenting. Wine drinking Frenchmen, Davaine and Royer (1850) and especially Pasteur are the fathers of the science of bacteriology. In Palestine and Galilee and all very warm countries the juices of grapes begin to ferment within twelve hours after they have been crushed. In many cases very ripe grapes begin to have a certain amount of fermentation even before they are picked and crushed.

Needless to say, there is no intention on the part of the writer to charge with wilful blasphemy those who claim that wine and all liquors containing alcohol are poisons, and that therefore Jesus made and gave poison to a multitude of people at a wedding at Cana of Galilee, and thus harmed « physically, mentally, morally and economically » men he had come to sanctify and save. The intentions of Mr. Deets Pickett and his friends are not in any manner questioned. They may not have read or may have failed to understand all the parts of the Holy Testament in which reference is made to wine. Thus their utterances may be material blasphemies without being intentional and sinful blasphemies.

CHAPTER XLVI

ARE YOU SINCERE ? †

Henry Ford is quoted by the Leaders of Total Temperance as a great authority on matters referring to Prohibition. We read in the *Clipsheet*, issued on Sept. 3, 1929, by the *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church* :

« In what is perhaps the most important statement by a man of his consequence since the coming of Federal Prohibition to the Nation, Mr. Henry Ford contributes to the *Pictorial Review* for September, 1929, an interview which should come to American industry as a call to arms against anti-prohibition propaganda.

‘If booze ever comes back to the United States,’ said Mr. Ford, ‘I am thru with the manufacturing. I would not be bothered with the problem of handling over two hundred thousand men and trying to pay them wages which the saloons would take away from them. I would not be interested in putting automobiles in the hands of a generation soggy with drink. »

Everybody knows that Ford has built and is operating immense car factories in various foreign countries, where booze is sold everywhere. He has a large factory in France, the champion drinking nation in the world. He has immense factories in Germany the home of record breaking beer drinkers, in Italy and in Spain where everybody drinks wine, and in other countries « soggy with drink. »

Is Ford trying to make fools out of the American people, when he tells them « If booze comes back to the United States I am thru with manufacturing, » or is he incapable to realize that he is making a false statement in order to bluff the people ? Are those who are giving to understand that Ford would cease to be a manufacturer of

cars if booze would come back, truly sincere? Do they not know that Ford is manufacturing just as many cars as he can sell in the wettest and most anti-prohibitionist countries in the world? If Ford is not interested in selling cars to a generation soggy with drink, why does he sell all the Fords he can to alcohol drinking Europeans, South Americans and Canadians? Is Mr. Ford sincere when he asserts so emphatically that he « would not be bothered with the problem of handling over two hundred thousand men and trying to pay them wages, which the saloons would take away from them? » Ford has factories in France, in Germany, in Mexico, in Ireland, and in other countries where they have many saloons. Why did he build factories there, if he were so afraid that men working for him would see their wages taken away by the saloons? Did he not build factories in this country before Prohibition?

Everybody knows that Ford sells his cars everywhere he can find a market. Ford knows that the French drink plenty of wine and cognac, that the Germans drink barrels of beer and all kinds of liquor. He sells them every Ford he can. His sale management is *very well organized* in foreign countries. How can he say with sincerity: « I would not be interested in putting automobiles in the hands of a generation soggy with drink? » He puts very gladly his cars in the hands of every booze drinking Frenchman, Austrian, Russian, Mexican, Canadian, Englishman, Spaniard, German and any other man he can.

When Ford very assertively states: « Booze does not go with industry, » does he know what he is talking about or is he untruthful, or both? Does not Ford know something about the marvelous industrial progress of France in the last four years, about the wonderful recuperation of Greece? Is he entirely unaware, that industry in the United States is in a period of depression?

Ford asserts :

« With booze in control, we can count on only two or three effective days work a week in the factory ... »

If this be the case, why does Ford build and operate factories in foreign lands thus competing there against American labor? Why does he not keep his factories in the United States where in a Prohibition blessed country he would count on five days work instead of only two or three. If Frenchmen, who lead the world in drinking, are able to give only two or three effective days work a week in the factory, how is it that French goods compete so effectively in foreign markets against American articles? With only two or three days of effective work a week French articles ought to cost more to produce to the manufacturer than the cost of production of American articles.

Ford says pompously :

« I would not be able to build a car that would run two hundred thousand miles if booze were around, because I would not have accurate workmen... »

Undoubtedly Ford never heard of the Hispano-Suiza, the Rolls-Royce, the Issota, the Renault, the Citroën and other cars built by booze-drinkers? To be sure, Ford does not know that at present the booze drinking British hold the world's speed records on land and on the water! Is he unaware that the French built airplane, *Question Mark*, flew from Paris to New York and then to Dallas? Ford asserts :

« Drink has held people back for centuries, but even with the few years of Prohibition we have had I believe people have grown brighter and happier. »

Ask the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 unemployed men (1931) with nothing to eat and the millions of impoverished farmers in this country whether people have grown brighter and

happier. Look at the grim list of 30,000 suicides in two years and you will see how unreliable are Ford's statements.

In 1914 the French were the leading nation in automobiles. The war came, France ceased to produce motor cars. Ford happened to have the cheapest car in the market, without competition. The markets left by French manufacturers were open to Ford. As his Fords were the cars which could be manufactured with the greatest rapidity, and were the cheapest, Ford found buyers everywhere. Mass production allowed him to bar competition.

For several years the country was full of persons with arms broken from cranking Fords, until at last they were fitted with starters invented a long time before Ford put them in his cars. Fords crippled more people in a year than booze was instrumental in having crippled in this country in a century. Moreover a great percentage of 30,000 a year automobile fatalities is due to Fords.

Ford wants to sell his cheap automobiles. He fears that if wine, beer and whisky would come back, many people would spend some of their money for drinks, and thus would not buy his cars. He well knows that if workingmen would have a chance to drink a glass of wine or two, or a glass of beer in a fine quiet place, many of them would do it, would not feel so restless, and would not have such a great desire as they have now, to be constantly on the roads in cheap Fords, burning gasoline. Ford has cars to sell, and is only too anxious to do his best to keep people from buying something else, so they may save their money to buy FORDS. Unwittingly, but still more clearly on that account, he makes plain his intentions, when he says :

« A man nowadays does not have to go to the corner saloon to meet his cronies in order to have a good time. He can have a good time at home today with his radio or out with *the car*. »

Of course, *the car* for Ford is the Ford car. That is why he says *the car*. For Ford a good time consists mainly in two things, riding in a Ford, or listening to a radio. He forgets to say that many Fords have been used and are used exceedingly often for the worse kinds of immoral purposes, and that the good time spent in many Fords often ends in some hospital or at the undertaker's. Pleasure rides in Fords have many assaults of innocent girls and many deaths to their credit.

While the United States Government condemns as poisonous, immoral and unlawful the drinking of any intoxicating beverage, while it prosecutes as felons those who unlawfully manufacture or sell liquor, it allows the sale and use of all kinds of spirituous beverages on American ships plying with foreign sea-ports. How could the United States Government allow alcohol on American ships, which are American territory, and which are entirely under its jurisdiction, if wine, beer, and intoxicating liquors were poison. The Americans who go abroad are generally people of the higher class. Is it possible that the American Government would want to see them exposed to poison, and consent willingly to have them poisoned? How can the same thing be immoral and sinful in the United States, and good and holy on an American owned and American flag flying vessel, which is American territory? It is true that American vessels must meet foreign competition, and if there were no liquor aboard American ships, many American citizens would prefer traveling on foreign booze soaked steamers. For the sake of the Dollar what is considered immoral becomes moral. For money what was said to be wrong becomes right. Is that Sincerity? This is no criticism of the Government of the United States; on the contrary the policy of the United States Government is worthy of high praise in this instance in so far as it raises the ban on alcoholic beverages. On American

ships traveling abroad most passengers drink liquor. As a rule no one becomes intoxicated, and alcohol does not poison anybody.

While jails are overcrowded with dry law breakers, Ford assures us that « Prohibition is effective with 99 per cent of our population. » Ford asserts: « if booze were around... I would not have accurate workmen, « and instead of manufacturing all his cars in dry United States, according to his own words on Sept. 16, 1930, « he plans to manufacture automobiles throughout Europe *as far as possible.* »

« Knowing that prior to 1920 Texas and Oklahoma were both very dry, » says Owen P. White, in *Collier's* Aug. 9, 1930, « the former by a popular vote and the latter by a constitutional provision, and that since that disastrous year they have both voted DRY at every opportunity but are nevertheless today VERY WET, I naturally considered that hidden away somewhere in this wholly contradictory set of facts lay the real truth as to the actual prohibition sentiments of the inhabitants. All that I had to do was to dig out...

Even strangers are not allowed to suffer in Oklahoma. Within an hour after I had registered at the swankiest and newest hotel in the Oil capital of the world, a young and pretty girl knocked at my door to inquire if I wanted to buy any liquor...

...There is but one way to test the fundamental truth of a state's attitude towards liquor, and that is to smell its breath. Do that in Texas, and if the aroma doesn't analyse ten parts nullification to one of enforcement I'll be willing to concede that Dripping Dry Dallas is really dry; that Houston isn't literally foaming with beer and whisky flats conducted by girls, many of them just past the spanking age; that San Antonio has no password by the use of which strangers can get immediate service from municipal bootleggers, and that liquor at two dollars a pint is not being sold within a few blocks of Dan Moody's gubernatorial mansion in the holy city of Austin. These things, however, are all true.

In Dallas, for example, in spite of the fact that the mayor wired me less than a year ago that his citizens were one hundred per cent law-abiding, I saw a man in a business office, less than two weeks prior to this writing, pick up his desk phone, give an order and five minutes later, in walked a messenger with two quarts of gin.

'How many of these quick-service stations are there in this neighborhood?' I inquired.

'Seventeen,' was the answer. 'There are seventeen of 'em

right around here within a radius of four blocks from the Adolphus Hotel. ’

Look at Houston. In one hour, in the middle of one afternoon, a newspaper man took me to four nicely furnished apartments, presided over by four nice-looking girls who are making large profits selling beer and whisky. These girls represent prohibition’s substitute for the old-time, white-coated bartender who paid for a license and supported a family...

A dry governor had been nominated that day and yet, in one of our most up-and-coming Texas cities wherein the prohibitionists do a most vociferous business for twelve months every year, an auto loaded with liquor and chauffeured by a victorious politician, went the rounds of the voting precincts at eleven at night and distributed illegal refreshments to the judges and clerks who were busy tabulating the dry vote that had been cast for the dry governor...

In central Texas I called on an old friend who was, I knew anything but a teetotaler. This man is now running for Congress — on a dry ticket, of course. When I went into his office and before I could even open my mouth to speak, he held up his hand. ‘Don’t do it,’ he said, don’t accuse me of it, because I’m going to admit it first. Yes, I’ve got a ring in my nose...

I am no leader. I’m a tail-ender and when I go to Washington I’ll be damned if I’ll know any more about the real prohibition sentiment of the people who are sending me there than I know now. And that’s nothing... This man doesn’t believe in Federal Prohibition and he drinks hard liquor every time he gets a chance. « According to all the evidence I’ve seen, and tasted in his district so do the great majority of his constituents. »

The following lines will show lack of sincerity even in some of the Government officials paid by the United States to enforce the Prohibition law :

« New York, July 1 (AP) — Maj. Maurice Campbell, until today prohibition administrator for New York, advocates the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

He resigned when ordered to Boston to take charge of alcohol permits under the Treasury Department in the reorganization of the prohibition forces which transferred enforcement to the Department of Justice.

His declaration for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was part of a statement published today, in which he charged that his transfer to Boston resulted from refusal to grant or restore brewery, whisky and alcohol permits which « local politicians and certain Administration officials in Washington feel must be

restored to secure necessary support for the Republican ticket in New York this fall.

«After four years, as one of the highest field officials in prohibition enforcement », Campbell said, « with three years of that time as administrator in New York, I publicly declare that certain treasury officials who have been charged with enforcement of the national prohibition act, and who are still to remain in charge of kindred activities, have not been *sincere* in their efforts to enforce this law.

Further, in New York and other areas in which the sentiment of the people is predominantly wet, this transfer of enforcement activities to the Department of Justice will mean nothing so long as prohibition prosecutions are left to United States attorneys, who possess political aspirations the success of which must depend upon ability to win the approval of local politicians and their community for their prosecuting activities.

Prohibition is not the logical solution for temperance in our form of government, and I now publicly advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment before the Nation is consumed in the fires of its consequences. » (*Louisville Times* July 1, 1930)

Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South) is Chairman of the *Board of Temperance and Social Service*. The *News Leader* accuses him of sharp vindictiveness, intolerance, « and bitter onslaughts against those whose opinion differ from his. » It is claimed that Bishop Cannon gambles. « He was charged before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with dealing with the operators of what is called a bucket-shop in Wall Street. » He was tried at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Dallas (1930), and was acquitted mostly on account of his apparently humble, and prompt repentance :

« I made a mistake, » he says, « which shall never occur again, and which I deeply deplore » (*Lit. Digest*, June 28, 1930, p. 20.)

Gambling is condemned by all Christian Churches, Christ drank wine, but he did not gamble. « It is for the public to say, » the *Richmond News Leader* asserts, « whether, after his bucket-shopping and his confession,

he (Bishop Cannon) will continue to be accepted as a self-appointed moral leader. »

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals says :

« GAMBLING ; A NATIONAL MENACE by Donald S. Patterson. Gambling is wrong morally, socially and economically. It probably ranks next to drink as a wholly unnatural provocative of crime and moral disaster. » (*Leaflet* No. 135).

All intelligent men in all parts of the world agree that gambling as such is wrong, while the greatest majority of mankind sees nothing wrong in moderate drinking. Total abstinence from liquor is not demanded by divine law. In certain cases morally speaking total abstinence, when self-imposed, may be a worthy act of self-control. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages may be for some people a step towards perfection, and for a few others a means to avoid temptation of over-indulgence in drinking, but a moderate use of liquors is not sinful, while gambling is.

Since the manuscript of this book was written, Bishop James Cannon Jr. was indicted before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on October 17, 1931, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal corrupt practices law.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE BETRAYAL OF THE CLERICS AND OF THE SCHOLARS

Drunkenness is condemned by everybody, even by those who occasionally or even often become intoxicated. With all the money spent by Americans for religious purposes, clergymen of all denominations ought to have been able to cope with the drinking evil, without any special new civil law but they did not. Prohibition was called upon apparently to help them to conquer drunkenness.

In order to fight drunkenness, many clergymen have attacked the moderate use of liquor. A confusion has taken place between the use of liquor and its abuse. Several churches, proud to see Prohibition law officers stand with their guns to enforce total abstinence, which some preachers had advocated without any apparent effect for centuries, have brought all kinds of alleged arguments against the use of alcoholic beverages. In doing thus, the Christian Churches, which have championed Prohibition, have not added to their popularity, and have failed in their attempts to force even their communicants to become total abstainers.

« The banner year in the history of Christendom », says a report of Pierce and Hedrick, New York, counselors for religious, social and educational institutions, « was 1928, when the Christian churches in the United States, gained 1,000,000 members, whereas in 1929, they gained only 300,000. For the first time since the Civil War, it is stated, the Methodist Episcopal Church showed a net loss of nearly 25,000 members. » (*Literary Digest*, July 5, 1930).

While the intentions of the ministers, who attack the moderate use of alcoholic beverages on the same line as they attack the abuse of liquor, may be excellent their arguments are not always acceptable. They seem at times to count too much upon the credulity of the people. When they tell that Prohibition brings untold prosperity to millions of people who cannot find work to earn bread for themselves and their families, these unemployed persons begin to wonder whether the churches have not bluffed them. When ministers shout that wine and beer are dangerous, and that alcohol kills, before persons who drank beer and wine, and alcohol, and did not become sick and much less died ; these persons begin to believe that the churches do not speak the truth. When ministers of the Gospel assert and publish that through all ages the Bible condemned wine and beer, and all intelligent people know that Jesus drank and made wine, that at the last supper Christ drank wine with all his disciples, and that St. Paul recommended wine as a remedy for a poor stomach, many persons begin to question the truthfulness of those ministers.

By exaggerating, by using at times, in favor of temperance, arguments which are absolutely false, and at times, by suppressing the truth and suggesting facts which do not exist, temperance advocates do more harm than good to the cause of Prohibition. When people find out that they have been fooled, not only do they become enemies of temperance, but they may lose all faith in religion. This may have something to do with the loss of nearly 25,000 members in 1929 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Presbyterian Church in the United States lost 20,350 members in 1929. It has a total membership of 1,984,108.

Everybody expects the truth from ministers of the Gospel, when they do not tell the truth it is a betrayal.

After all, some excuse may be found for the exagger-

ations and false statements of some clerics in reference to drinking in their zeal for temperance, but why should university professors under the cloak of science misinform their countrymen ?

In his introduction to *Prohibition Still At Its Worst*, (New York, 1928, p. XXVI), Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University, says :

« America, sober, has achieved things that America, drunk, never dreamed of, nor the wine-drinkers of the ancient world ! Therefore, eminent neurologists and psychologists, should no longer confuse a successful act of attention with the narcotic paralysis produced by alcohol, and urge paralysing the masses by self-dosage with the drug... »

What extraordinary deeds has America achieved since Prohibition ? The United States which has been endowed by nature with the greatest natural resources in the world, to which the World War opened free from competition all the markets of the world, and in the coffers of which all Europe has been pouring money to pay off debts contracted during the War and immediately after, has a crisis of unemployment such as never existed before in this country, and suffers from a financial depression which had no equal in peace time, in its history. What extraordinary accomplishment has sober America achieved in the line of science and literature ? As seen in a previous chapter, out of 18 Nobel prizes in four years, from 1926 to 1929 (1), the French had five, the Germans three and a half, the English three and the Americans one half of one prize. What have the wine-drinkers of the ancient world to envy from America. Stock crash, financial depression, farmers near bankruptcy ! Are these the great things America has achieved since 1920 ? Even in sports, America has achieved nothing extraordinary since Prohibition. Wine-drinkers of France took away

(1) In 1930 the Nobel peace prize was awarded to Frank B. Kellogg, and the Nobel literature prize to Sinclair Lewis.

the Tennis Championship and the Davis Cup, the beer-drinker Schmelling took away the heavy-weight boxing championship from sober America. The international Aviation Medal for the most worthy achievements of the year 1930, went to the wine-drinking Frenchman, Dieudonné Costes. On April 12, 1930, the French pilot, Jean Mermoz, won the world's record for seaplanes, flying 2, 803 miles in 30 hours and 25 minutes, surpassing by 1,820 kilometers the record held by the Americans, Connell and Rood. Where did Professor Fisher find that America was ever a drunk nation? The United States never was a nation of drunkards. Drinking America conquered liberty with Washington, and wine drinking Lafayette, won the Mexican War, the Spanish American War, and drinking America with her allies won the World War. What has sober America done so noble and so great? Ask Hoover, he will tell you that at present « Life and property are relatively more unsafe (in the United States) than in any other civilized country in the world. » Ask August Vollmer, President of the National Association of Police Chiefs, he will tell you that he « estimates there are 1,000,000 criminals in this country. » Ask the 120,000 American citizens who committed suicide since Prohibition. Ask the 320 poor prisoners who were roasted alive in the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on April 22, 1930. Ask the 146,000 persons who were victims of industrial accidents in the United States in 1929; ask the 31,000 persons killed and the million persons injured in automobile accidents in this country in 1929, in just one year. Ask the overflowing jail population. Millions of voices will rise from the graves and from places of sorrow to tell you what they think of Professor Fisher's words: « America, sober, has achieved things that America, drunk, never dreamed of, nor wine-drinkers of the ancient world! Yes, America, « sober, » has achieved what America

with open saloons, never achieved : unemployment for about 6,000,000 persons, five murders a day in September 1930, more crimes, more accidents, killings of citizens by poison alcohol, and by prohibition agents, larger and more numerous jails, 143 banks failing to open during the fortnight preceding December 1, 1930, fifty one banks failing in one November day 1930, etc.

Dr. Lethaby, cited as an authority on the matter by the *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, says in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* :

« A great part of the wine of France and Germany has ceased to be the juice of the grape at all. It is hardly possible to obtain a sample of genuine wine, even at first hand. »

This statement is absolutely false and a betrayal to the truth writers of information books owe to the public. In the first place, Germany is not and has never been a wine country. It is absurd to place her side by side with France when speaking of the production of wine. In 1928, France produced 1,593,681,348 gallons of wine, without counting the wine from Algeria and Tunis. In 1926, the total production of wine in Germany was 21,780,000 gallons. The wine production of Algeria for that year was 184,341,000 gallons. If the Germans choose to manufacture adulterated wine, the French cannot be blamed for that. In the second place, as says M. Jean Ch. Leroy, in his book, *Wine, Repression of Frauds*, Paris, 1925,

« It can be said that at present the wine of France is one of the most carefully watched and protected products in the world. » (p. 9).

There are according to Edouard Barthe, 18,000,000 persons in France, who make a living out of the wine industry. If the French government would tolerate the manufacture of adulterated wine, there would be a revo-

lution in that country. The French law is very clear :

« No beverage can be held in possession or transported in view of selling it, offered for sale or sold under the name of wine, unless this beverage is produced exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes or of juices from fresh grapes. » (19 August, article 1).

This law of 1921 explains and makes clearer a former law about wine of August 14, 1889.

Those who buy French wine directly from France are certain to obtain pure, unadulterated wine. It is really a sad thing to see men, who claim to do research work, quoting such a misleading and erroneous statement as that of Dr. Lethaby, while all clerics and scholars are duty bound to tell the people the truth and nothing but the truth.

The ignorance of certain professors is amazing. It is often very dangerous, as it may poison the minds of many young people, especially on account of the prestige attached to the institutions in which such teachers hold their courses. There are in France also a few anti-alcoholists in the teaching profession. A few instances of some of the nonsenses some of them say may be cited :

In a text book on Natural Sciences, Dr. Coupin states that gin is manufactured from sugar beets, that rum is made with industrial alcohol, that vermouth is made with methyl salicylate, that the red color in wine comes from fuschsine. Dr. Hennerdinger teaches in his courses that wine is a poison more dangerous than Paris green. (*Revue Universitaire*, April 5, 1930). Everybody knows that gin is a liquor, distilled from various grains and flavored with juniper berries. Even the most uneducated people are aware that rum is an alcoholic liquor, distilled from fermented molasses or cane juice. Even illiterate people know that vermouth is excellent white wine, flavored with aromatic herbs. It does not take much sense to understand that red wine owes its color to red grapes. If wine were a poison as dangerous as Paris

green, at least 85 per cent of the Frenchmen, the Italians, the Spaniards and the Portuguese, would all be dead.

Some professors do not hesitate to assert the most absurd things, persuaded that their university degree renders them infallible. Contradictions do not worry them in the least. In his book, *Prohibition at Its Worst*, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, has a set of diagrams in which he relies more than in any other feature in his book, and through which he aims to prove that Prohibition has been a wonderful success. He is a master in juggling figures, and cannot be surpassed in drawing false inferences from given statistics. Unfortunately, for him, and fortunately for the truth, geometry does not lie. It suffices to look with the naked eye at the drawn scales in the charts to see at once that some of these charts prove exactly the contrary of what Professor Fisher intends to prove. Let us take as an illustration charts 32 and 33, where Professor Fisher intends to show that deaths due to alcoholism in New York State and New York City, were reduced since Prohibition. These tables show that in 1920 there was a sharp decline in deaths from alcoholism in both New York City and New York State, but that since 1920 the number of deaths due to alcoholism has increased each year by leaps and bounds. The tables stop at 1925. In 1925, the number of deaths due to alcoholism in New York City was 682 against 562 in 1915. In 1926 alcoholism fatalities in New York rose to 759. Cleverly written explanations, emphasizing the Professor's point of view, accompany each chart. Possibly, the Professor thought that most people would take his word without confronting his inferences with the charts.

There is no country in the world that spends as much money for Churches and Schools, as the United States. The object of the ministers of the Churches, is to keep up morals, virtue, and righteousness. It seems that

with all the beautiful churches, many of them new, which adorn the cities of the United States, with all the Sunday schools and all the Christian organizations which have for their main object to enlighten and teach American youth, there ought to be a wave of virtue and holiness throughout the country. Unfortunately this is not the case. Instead of a reign of uprightness and sanctity we have an unprecedented wave of crime and lawlessness. Within the last few years 15,000,000 persons in this country were arrested and 5,000,000 served some time in prison.

At least two Christian denominations boast openly that Prohibition was the fruit of their labors. It appears that with good preaching and excellent advice these two denominations ought to have been able to induce their members to follow total temperance, without having to call upon the police for assistance. However, even with the help of Prohibition agents and of all the police force of the United States these two denominations have not been able to bring an era of temperance even among their communicants much less on the whole nation.

The object of education is to do away with ignorance and illiteracy and inspire young people with high and noble ideals. For centuries teachers have been accusing ignorance and illiteracy of being the cause of most crimes. American tax-payers and philanthopists have lavished billions of dollars upon schools, colleges and universities, in the United States, and given to the teaching profession every facility and opportunity to instruct and enlighten the youth of America. While fifty years ago many boys and girls could not even go to a grade school, now beautiful high schools with well paid teachers are available to American youth. In many other countries high schools are open only to a selected few, in the United States high school education is free. In many cities even books are furnished free of charges to high school students.

In other countries only the sons and daughters of the rich can have the benefits of a college or university education. In the United States almost any young man or woman of average intelligence can enter an institution of higher learning and obtain an academic degree.

Thus American educators have been given all the chances in the world to remove ignorance and illiteracy which they claimed to be the cause of crimes. Is our generation more law-abiding and saintly than the generation which preceded it, and which had very poor education facilities and very few teachers? Are there fewer crimes now in this country than when most schools were poor log cabins, very few in number and far apart? The answer to this question is very disappointing! There are more crimes in the United States according to the population than in any other civilized country in the world. What has become of the fine promise that with better and more schools ignorance and illiteracy would disappear and that there would be fewer crimes and more happiness? Is there not something lacking in modern American education? Can we trust the statements and promises of American educators?

In the 1930 *Literary Digest* Prohibition Poll teachers stood by the side of preachers in support of enforcement of Prohibition, while the majority of physicians and lawyers were against it. One would expect that since they are in favor of total abstinence teachers would inspire most of their pupils with at least a certain amount of respect for the Volstead law. Have they done it?

No one can answer this question more adequately and with a greater spirit of friendliness toward teachers than a member of the teaching profession:

« Edward J. Tobin, superintendent of Cook County Schools and in that capacity supervisor over the schooling of over 100,000 children, believes that « a young couple, a bottle of moonshine and an automobile are the most dangerous quartette that can be concocted for the destruction of human society. »

Superintendent Tobin is one of six men, prominent in education in Cook county, who are acting as jurors in the Coroner's investigation of George Lux's death early Sunday after a round of road-houses with several other young men and girls. In a statement he attributed the death, and conditions leading to it, to prohibition.

His views were epitomized as follows :

About 70 per cent of the young men 18 to 25 years old accept as the regular standard recreation a party, an automobile ride and a bottle of gin or moonshine.

About 50 to 60 per cent of the girls above 17 accept this code...

The school superintendent gave it as his opinion that the liquor and delinquency problem among American youth rested first with parents, then with schools and finally with the law. » (Chicago, April 18, 1930 (AP) *Louisville Times*.)

Prof. S. N. Stevens of the Department of Psychology at Northwestern University said when acting as a juror in the Coroner's investigation of George Lux's death just mentioned :

« The churches have been more interested in maintaining themselves as institutions than in creating a larger opportunity for the development of a satisfying life on the part of their people. » *Louisville Times*, April 18, 1929, (AP))

Needless to say, the churches and the schools have not to bear all the blame for the existing conditions in the moral and social life of young people, but they do not seem to have all the good influence the American nation expects from them. The Methodists alone have over 65,000 church buildings, the other denominations are also well provided with places of worship. It seems that with so many churches and so many ministers of the gospel, many of whom are very able men, temperance should prevail among American people even without Prohibition. A striking example of what church influence can accomplish in regards to temperance is found in the Mohammedan faith. Mohammed established his new religion in the seventh century. He proscribed to his followers pork and alcoholic beverages. Even in coun-

tries under the rule of Christian nations, where wine and liquors can be bought by everybody, most Mohammedans willingly abstain from intoxicating beverages. Religious belief brings with them much better results than enforced Prohibition.

CHAPTER XLVIII

DRINKING IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

As clerics and members of the teaching profession are the two classes of people who have done most and said most for total abstinence, and as Prohibition principles have found in them the most staunch support, one would expect that the young people under their influence should be the last ones to violate the Eighteenth Amendment.

Before Prohibition, drunkenness had never been a real problem with American College and University students. Empty flasks of liquor were not to be found on University campi. Since the advent of Prohibition conditions have changed. Occasionally news transpire about University and College students indulging in excessive drinking.

It seems strange that Yale University where Professor Fisher, one of the greatest boosters of Prohibition, and the author of *The Noble Experiment, Prohibition at its Worst*, and *Prohibition Still At Its Worst*, is teaching Political Sciences, should have a great number of students who are « alcohol-minded. »

« New Haven, Conn., March 22 (1930): — Franck M. Gregg of Atlantic City to-day voiced the belief, in a letter to the *Yale Daily News*, that the recent poll of the University liquor drinkers demonstrates that the boy or girl from a temperate home has a poor chance of keeping clean in such an infected environment. Mr. Gregg's communication was published by the *News* without comment. He congratulated the *News* on its poll, which, he said, establishes the fact that 71 per cent of the students are 'alcohol-minded.' He added... : 'If Yale has now a 71 per cent alcohol-mindedness in 1930, it would be quite reasonable to assume that

such dominating environment would dominate at least 20 per cent more students by 1934, so that 90 per cent would be the actual alcohol-mindedness of the present body before it graduates. So that a boy or girl from a temperate home would have a pretty poor chance of keeping clean in such an infected environment... » (*New York Times*, March 29, 1930).

According to newspapers and county court reports, some University students of the highest type, belonging to Fraternities, not only drink liquor, but even act as bootleggers :

« Urbana, Ill. Nov. 18 (AP) — A liquor raid by county officers on the Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity house early yesterday, has brought thirty-five University of Illinois students face to face with the prospect of arrest and expulsion from school.

Twelve gallons of alcohol, gin and whisky were confiscated at the fraternity house, which officers said was being used as headquarters for a ring of student bootleggers who they believed had been operating all fall. The Gamma Eta Gamma House is three blocks from the University campus... One of the three fraternity members arrested in the raid, W. J. Sherman of Crown Point, Ind., a senior in the university law school, pleaded guilty yesterday in county court to a charge of possession and was fined \$500 and costs, paid by the student's father. »

Princeton and the University of Wisconsin admitted in 1927 that there was an appreciable amount of drinking in their institutions. Needless to say, University Presidents are not interested in reporting drunkenness among their students.

In his book « *The Noble Experiment*, » Professor Fisher states :

« Questionnaires sent about to city school superintendents and 100 college Presidents by the Anti-Saloon League and reported June 14, 1927, elicited replies from most of the larger colleges and universities that drinking among the student bodies had greatly diminished. »

The statement on the part of the educators who were consulted, that drinking among the students bodies had 'greatly diminished' is an admission that there had been considerable drinking. Before Prohibition, drinking

in high schools at least, was unknown. In well conducted colleges and universities it was hardly ever mentioned. It is evident that once college and university Presidents find out that liquor plays havoc in their institutions, they try to find some ways to cut off the supply.

Before Prohibition, less than 70 per cent of Americans used liquor at all. The fact that 71 per cent of Yale University students admitted in a poll taken under *Yale Daily News* auspices, that they were alcohol minded shows what little importance Yale students attach to all the statements about liquor of Irving Fisher, their Professor of Political Sciences, and how they laugh at its statements that liquor is a poison! If all the arguments against liquor of all these admirably well intentioned members of the teaching profession cannot even convince 30 per cent of their students to whom they can expose their smoothly arranged and eloquently spoken bursts of evidence against alcohol, there must be, indeed, something absolutely wrong with their logic and argumentation. If their students do not believe them, who will?

As a rule young girls in colleges and universities are not quite as obstinate as young men, and are more apt to assimilate the verbal demonstrations and oratorical assertions of their learned lecturers and Professors. Before Prohibition no University President and no University or college Instructor ever needed to prove to young ladies that drinking whisky was an abominable thing. College and University girls did not even think about liquor. Such is not the case since Prohibition. Not a few young college women listen with the same scorn at the damning condemnation of wine, whisky and rum by their professors, deans and presidents as do the young men, and sip occasionally with the greatest delight, and without apparent ill effects, at the cup of alleged poison tendered to them by their boy friends. Nay, some young College women do not need young men to offer them a bottle

of whisky or a flask of gin, they know themselves how to find liquor and buy it when they want it: Their activities in this direction are something new not only in this country but in all countries and have developed since Prohibition. A recent example may be cited:

« NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4, (1930) — Two students of the New Jersey College for Women, who had been found in an alleged New Brunswick speakeasy in the company of five alumnae of the college during a prohibition raid on Oct. 18, were suspended today for eight weeks by the college authorities... » (*New York Times*, Nov. 4, 1930).

Other young ladies of that college must have felt very thirsty also: « Acting on complaints received from relatives of students at the New Jersey College for Women that certain saloons in New Brunswick were selling liquor to the college girls, prohibition agents raided six resorts (on Nov. 3, 1930.) » (*New York Times*, Nov. 4, 1930).

Many examples of alcohol drinking in colleges and universities could be cited. Occasionally newspapers through the country give publicity to drinking carousals in high standing institutions of learning. The cases brought to the attention of the public are evidently very few compared to the amount of drinking that prevails in some colleges and universities. It is obvious that students do not try to advertize the quenching of their thirst with unlawful beverages. In a great number of educational institutions of higher learning liberal quantities of liquor are consumed every time there is a dance given by the students.

Here is a recent example of a week-end celebration dampened with an abundant flow of liquor in one of the best universities in the country:

« Seattle, Nov. 19, 1930 — (AP) — At a University of Washington junior-senior class meeting today about 400 men and women students cast an almost unanimous vote for modification of the prohibition law, only two standing to register negative votes. Student speakers referred to « debauchery during the past week-end » on the occasion of Washington — Washington State game, and John Edwardson, junior president last year, said « my

observations convinced me anything would be better than the present situation. »

Seattle is in the Far West, here is an example of drinking in an Eastern University :

« NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5 — Six Rutgers students, found in an alleged speakeasy in this city during a prohibition raid in Oct. 18 were debarred from participating in any social activities at the university for the remainder of the college year. A seventh student, preferring suspension to this penalty was suspended until Feb. 1. Dean Frazer refused to reveal the names of the men. » (*New York Times*, Nov. 6, 1930).

Λ recent example of drinking among high school pupils may be cited : Following a « gin cruise » of the Pandora yacht club the night of Nov. 22, 1930, six boys were suspended by school authorities at Roosevelt High School, Seattle, Washington. 30 students were present at the gin party.

CHAPTER XLIX

PROHIBITION AND THE INQUISITION

All the horrors of the Inquisition will never be known. Thousands and thousands of victims were tortured with the most elaborate cruelty and were made to suffer as much as human nature can endure in corporal and mental agonies. A great number of intelligent and fiendish men were constantly busy inventing new ways and forms of excruciating and exquisite tortures. Alleged heretics were put to death by the thousands only after having been tortured for days, for weeks, for months and some times for years. In order not to arouse public opinion at the sight of too many and too horrible tortures and executions, many alleged heretics were tortured in secret and slaughtered after months of the most gruesome torturing. Occasionally skeletons of Inquisition victims are found. A late instance of one of these heartrending discoveries may be cited :

« Cuenca, Spain, July 14, 1930 (AP) — Exploration of the dungeons of an old seminary has revealed an underground chamber containing 200 skeletons of persons who died in agony in the sixteenth Century. A mirror distorting the appearance of the victims, was found inside. » (*Louisville Times*, July 14, 1930).

The Inquisition which started in the XIIIth century lasted until the XIXth century. Napoleon Bonaparte sternly crushed it wherever his conquering armies found it, in Spain in 1808 and in Italy in 1809. The Inquisition sprang from the contention that the Church is called

to correct all immorality and sin. Any doctrine, or assertion which was not exactly according to the teachings of the Catholic Church was considered sinful and worthy of punishment.

Inquisitors and informers were appointed. They formed what they called the « Holy Office » or « The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Inquisition ». These inquisitors and informers looked everywhere for heretics and unbelievers. Undercover men filled the countries where the Inquisition was in force. As according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church heresy loses man's soul, and as man's soul is the most important thing in the created world, no punishment was deemed great enough to punish heresy. By allowing heresy to spread, souls would have been lost, hence heresy had to be exterminated. As the priests did not succeed through their preaching and ecclesiastical punishments in making all men follow the rules of the Church, they obtained that the secular power punish, torture, imprison and hang or burn alleged heretics.

According to the reliable historian Llorente, in Spain alone, a country of about 10,000,000 population at that time, at the beginning of the XVIIIth century, 31,912 persons, had been burnt alive, 291,150 imprisoned and 17,912 burnt in effigy by orders of the Holy Inquisition. According to several historians the papal treasury and Church treasuries derived great income from the Inquisition, since all the property of alleged heretics was confiscated. For this reason and others the Pope of Rome resented very much Napoleon's interference, when in 1808 French grenadiers set free all Inquisition prisoners in Spain. The enmity of the Head of the Catholic Church had much to do with Napoleon's downfall. French Catholics turned against him.

In the same manner as the officials of the Catholic Church claimed that they were entrusted by God with the sacred duty of looking after the welfare, the morals

and the eternal salvation of the people, and asserted that prosecution and punishment were the only ways to make many men moral and good, many church leaders at present have appointed themselves guardians of the temperance and morals not only of the members of their denominations but also of the temperance and morals of those who do not belong in the least, and do not want to belong in any manner to their churches.

The organization of the Inquisition was splendid. Its dreadful shadow hovered above every house and even penetrated every room. No walls were too thick for it. All the officials of this wonderfully well managed organization were very well paid from the confiscations of the properties belonging to the persons suspected of heresy, witchery or even some types of immorality. Guilty or not, the accused had to undergo the agonies of horrible tortures. Most of the time an appeal was arranged by the defense lawyers, who were appointed by the accusers, and then, the papacy and the secular power got at least part of the wealth of the relatives, and friends of the victims.

The footsteps of the Inquisition have been followed to a great extent by the advocates of Prohibition. The latter like the former has a religious origin. Two Churches especially in America claim Prohibition as the child of their labors. Total abstinence advocates claim that they are entrusted from on high with the duty of taking care of Temperance and Public Morals. In the same manner as the Catholic Church claimed that any doctrine conflicting in any way with its tenets was ungodly, sinful and immoral, the leading advocates of Prohibition claim that the drinking of any intoxicating liquors is sinful and immoral. They have succeeded just as the Catholic Church did in having the secular power to enforce their temperance creed. Like the Inquisition Prohibition has informers scattered everywhere. Guilty or not the per-

sons accused of violating the Prohibition laws are almost always financially and socially ruined, when through with prosecution.

In Inquisition cases it happened in many instances that even with the most horrible tortures to wring a confession, and months or years of imprisonment, and after trying all possible ways to obtain evidence even by putting witnesses or alleged witnesses to torture, it was impossible to convict the accused. In such cases the victims might slink home crippled from tortures, walking on crutches, or carried on stretchers by friends, without any compensation for loss of health and limbs, property confiscated, loss of time, imprisonment and money spent by themselves, their friends and their relatives. In the same manner the victims of Prohibition, who prove their innocence, receive no redress or compensation for the agonies of the trial, for time spent in jail, for injury to their reputation, and for the time and money lost. The number of persons unjustly arrested for dry Law violations is astoundingly great. The official report of the Prohibition Bureau shows that during the last fiscal year out of a total of 68,173 arrests by dry agents there were only 54,085 convictions (1929).

The Inquisition attached more importance to the prosecution of alleged heresy than to anything else. In the same manner, at present, the American government seems to attach more importance to violations of the Eighteenth Amendment than to anything else. More money is spent by the United States treasury to keep Americans from drinking than to protect them against burglars and assassins. A thief and a murderer have excellent chances to be acquitted if apprehended, but persons convicted of violating the Prohibition law are certain to be punished. There is a special army of agents and stool pigeons constantly active and looking for dry law violators. There is no such army organized against

murderers, and burglars. The law against heretics was in Inquisition days the only law which was favored with a special bureau for its enforcement. In the same manner in the United States the only law which can boast of an elaborate and special Bureau for its enforcement is Prohibition.

The resemblances between Prohibition and Inquisition are indeed striking. The Inquisition kept Protestantism out of Spain. That country, which for some time had been the leading nation in the world, fell into a third rate power mostly perhaps on account of the Inquisition. A large number of her best men were either slaughtered for alleged heresy or driven away, and their loss hindered the progress and development of Spain. Those who were in favor of the Inquisition were too busy chasing persons suspected of heresy to become interested in business and industry. Liberal minded persons were too busy trying to find some ways to avoid being arrested on suspicion, tortured or even burnt alive (for the Holy Office would shed no blood) by the executioners of the Inquisition to dare to create new enterprises and to invent something new. Thus the Inquisition distracted the citizens of Spain from important and useful pursuits to make them devote their energy to the eradication of alleged heresy. Like a gigantic and terrible vampire the Inquisition sucked the blood of Spain.

In the same manner, Prohibition has divided the American nation into two camps, the Drys who bend their efforts to prosecute and condemn the Wets, and the Wets who bend their efforts to retain their freedom and not be molested by dry agents, dry informers, reporters and undercover men. Important questions are neglected on account of the Eighteenth Amendment, just like in Spain matters of the highest importance were overlooked on account of the Inquisition. The Inquisition succeeded in persecuting free men but utterly failed to reach its

original aim, which was the progress of religion and morality. As seen in previous pages Prohibition has failed to serve the cause of temperance. The Inquisition drove away the Moors and the Jews from Spain and killed prosperity in that country. Prohibition is in many respects an enemy of prosperity because it destroyed a very important industry in which many farmers with their grapes, corn, barley and hops are vitally interested and offered nothing to replace it. The Inquisition filled all the jails of Spain with prisoners. In the same manner Prohibition has filled and keeps on filling to overflow all the prisons of the United States.

CHAPTER L

WINE IS NOT A POISON — ALCOHOL MANUFACTURED FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES IS A POISON FOR DISEASE GERMS AND FOR JELLYFISH BUT NOT FOR HEALTHY MEN.

« And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them : and they all drank of it.

And he said unto them, This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many.

Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it in the kingdom of God. » St. Mark, XIV : 23, 24, 25.

The wine Christ used was the wine known in his days, which was the fermented juice of grapes. Ways to stop fermentation were unknown then. Since the origin of the Catholic Church fermented wine has been used for Holy Communion, which was a well known sacrament at the time of the Apostles. (*Acts*, II : 42, XX : 7).

It is obvious that at his last supper with his beloved disciples Christ did not give them poison. Jesus cannot be accused of ignorance. He knew all about wine, and its properties. He not only drank wine with his twelve apostles but told them :

« This cup is the new testament in my blood : this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. » Paul, I *Corinthians*, XI : 25.

In establishing the Sacrament of Eucharist, Christ certainly did not intend to have his disciples keep on drinking poison.

If wine would be a poison, Christ's blood would be a

poison since as St. Paul says « the cup of blessing » at communion, is « the communion of the blood of Christ » :

« The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ ? » Paul, I, *Corinthians*, X : 16.

« And he (Jesus) took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them : and they all drank of it.

And he said unto them : This is my Blood... « Mark, XIV, 23, 24. »

It is clear that Pasteur, who knew more about poisons to the human body than all the temperance leaders put together, would not have said : « Wine is the most healthy and hygienic of all beverages, » if wine were a poison.

Deets Pickett states :

« Even the lightest alcoholic drinks, infrequently taken, have a marked effect upon muscular control, mental activity, and the ability to resist the attack of disease. Drunkenness is a matter of degree only. » (*Leaflet* No. 77, Board of Temperance...)

According to that, not only Jesus drank poison, but he was also guilty of drunkenness. Moreover, he was guilty of inciting his disciples to drunkenness, and of enticing to drunkenness his followers to come in future ages. But this is indeed absolutely impossible since Jesus is most holy and the Son of God.

After his conversion Paul was a holy man, he was also a man of great learning, high intelligence and very good common sense. He advised his bosom friend, Timothy, to drink wine. He would not have done so if wine were a poison.

It is clear that no rum would be distributed to British soldiers if it were a poison. British soldiers have a splendid record. They conquered a great part of the world. Major General S. S. Long of the British Army asserts that the distribution of rations of rum to British soldiers not only saved many lives, but also inspired often soldiers with courage and helped them to keep up their morale.

Dr. Dana, the President of the New York Academy of Medicine, calls alcohol always a food. Professor W. O. Atwater proved through many scientific experiments that alcohol is a food. On the request of the British government, the Royal Society established in 1916 a Committee to examine the *Food Supply of the United Kingdom*. This Committee found through decisive experiments that alcohol, if used in an intelligent manner, is a food. If alcohol is a food, it is not a poison.

Eminent physicians in every country of the world recognize the value of alcohol, when properly used. It is evident that the American Government would not allow the manufacture and sale of wine for sacramental and medical purposes, and of whisky for medical and other purposes, if wine and whisky were nothing but poisons. Even in the eyes of anti-alcoholists wine and alcohol are at least in certain instances useful to man.

Medical leaders in the United States are against Prohibition. Dr. Dana is emphatically against it. Dr. William J. Mayo says that « in France and Italy the drinking of billions of gallons of wine saved the people from extinction. » The following extract from The *Louisville Times*, June 19, 1930, shows what leading physicians think of Prohibition :

« MEDICAL LEADERS ATTACK DRY LAW. -- Urge Physicians to Fight for Repeal. Chicago, June 19 (AP) --- The retiring and incoming presidents of the Chicago Medical Society joined, in addresses last night, in denunciation of prohibition and of what one of the speakers called 'racketeers of righteousness'.

It was the second attack on the law in Chicago during the day, the City Council having earlier adopted a resolution attacking the prohibition laws as an 'abuse of the law-making power.'

Both the new president of the medical society, Dr. James H. Hutton, and the retiring president, Dr. Charles B. Reed, called upon American medicine to fight for repeal of the dry law.

Dr. Reed said :

« The total collapse of prohibition is due not only to the fact that law is inconsistent with the political and moral demands of democracy, but also because in principle it is definitely wrong

and immoral to deny the individual his right to choose in a matter that is entirely his own business.

Yet so-called moral leaders think it is of small consequence if humanity is unhappy under the lash of their own narrow views, if bootleggers build up a \$300,000 business, so long as they can pursue in comfort their own purgatorial pleasures. »

Chicago is one of the largest, finest and most progressive cities in the world. It is obvious that the physicians of that marvelous city, represented by their spokesmen, the retiring and incoming presidents of the Medical Society there, would not urge the repeal of Prohibition, if alcohol were a poison.

Dentists find alcohol useful and even indispensable :

« New York, Nov. 27 (1929) — Whiskey is held the best antidote for novocaine. Advancing this and other reasons, dentists from coast to coast — about 4,000 of them to date — are planning to move on Washington and fight for an even break with the doctors on allotments of alcohol, and prescription — writing privileges... Mr. Kaplan said the society expected to place a petition bearing the names of more than 25,000 American dentists in the hands of Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, asking that each dentist be allowed annually the present doctor's allowance of six quarts of whisky and five gallons of alcohol and that dentists be allowed the same prescription output as the doctors... Mr. Kaplan said :

The position of the association, as outlined by Dr. Perry, is that whisky is the most effective antidote for novocaine, and is often urgently needed. More than 90 per cent of the dentists have found the use of whisky equally effective following the administration of nitrous oxide and in cases of syncope. » 'Dentists have more use for this stimulant than physicians,' Mr. Kaplan continued. »

The above statements of eminent physicians and dentists contradict entirely the words of Professor Fisher : « Alcohol is always a life shortener and nothing else. » The Yale Professor knows nothing of medicine and the properties of alcohol. He is not even a chemist.

A distinction should be made between alcohol fit to drink, and industrial alcohol, especially alcohol in which poisonous matters have been introduced. Industrial

alcohol is not intended to be used for drinking purposes. On the other hand, whisky, gin, cognac, rum and other liquors, which contain a great proportion of alcohol are manufactured for beverage purposes. Needless to say, alcohol, which is manufactured for industrial purposes, is not fit to drink. Temperance advocates have the habit of not making distinctions between various kinds of alcohol.

In this case reference is made only to alcohol manufactured for beverage purposes.

Even the most ardent supporters of Prohibition, know that it does not suffice to say that alcohol is a poison to make people believe it. In order to convince the public proofs are necessary. Where to find them? The arguments adduced by total temperance advocates to prove the alleged toxicity of alcohol are so childish and so absurd that on reading them, the question arises whether those who use them are not misled by their zeal, and are not forgetting the laws of logic as soon as it is a question of drinking.

In its *leaflets* for distribution, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, evidently brings into play the very best arguments at its command against alcohol. The *leaflets* are small, but the strongest, most effective and most aggressive weapons known to Prohibition advocates are put into action. In its *leaflet* No. 169 and in its *Cyclopedia*, the Board of Temperance presents the following argument as a telling proof that alcohol is a deadly poison for men :

« EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON JELLY-FISH

« For instance, Dr. Sir B. W. Richardson, F. R. S. made a long series of interesting experiments on the little fresh-water medusa, or jelly-fish, with the following results: He took two tubes, one containing tank water, the other alcohol in the proportion of one part of 1,000. Into each he placed a medusa, or jelly-fish, and observed the results. Within two minutes the movements of the one in the tube containing alcohol were entirely stopped (though prior to immersion the movements were seventy-four per minute),

and it began to sink to the bottom. At the end of five minutes it lay at the bottom of the tube a mere speck of matter. It was then put into plain tank water of the same temperature and left for two hours, but it showed no signs of life. The one in the other tube moved about unaffected. Another was put into a tube containing one part alcohol in 2,000. It remained for about four minutes as though little affected, but at the end of another minute, sank to the bottom motionless. It was taken out and placed in tank water but did not recover. The same thing occurred in a liquid made up of one part alcohol in 4,000 water.

These experiments were made to determine the extent of alcohol's poisoning power upon physical structure. Similar experiments were made by Dr. J. J. Ridge, of England, to ascertain the effect of alcohol upon water fleas.

He enclosed them in bottles containing alcohol in water varying from one part in 100 to one part in 20,000 and others in plain water, with the result that those placed in water containing alcohol died sooner or later, while those in plain water remained alive. » (*Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, N. Y., 1917 ed. p. 21.

From these experiments there is only one conclusion to be drawn, namely that alcohol is not good for jellyfishes and kills water fleas. However, such is not the conclusion drawn by the spokesmen of the *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, who quoted the above argument. Their conclusion is: « It has been found that alcohol has a similar effect upon the constituent elements of human life. »

How was that found ? — A man is neither a jellyfish, nor a water flea. The fact that alcohol kills jellyfish is no proof that it kills man. Fresh air kills fish in a few minutes, while men cannot live ten minutes without air. Jellyfishes live in water, while man cannot stay under water for any length of time, unless he is provided with some means to have air.

Everybody knows that what is bad for water fleas is not necessarily bad for men, and that what is excellent for men, may kill water fleas. Men do not belong to the family of crustacea, or to the family of marine inverte-

brates. Possibly the temperance booster who presented the argument just mentioned sees in marine invertebrates and in crustacea remote ancestors of men, but many centuries have elapsed since men were still jellyfishes and lobsters, moreover most wine drinkers absolutely refuse the glory of such a romantic ancestry.

Another experiment, which has been much in favor among total temperance boosters, consisted in making injections of alcohol into guinea pigs. Much has been said by anti-alcoholists about the deadly effects of alcohol on those poor animals. In 1880 Mr. Emile Alglave started in France anti-alcoholic campaign and exhibited poor guinea-pigs in whose thighs he had injected large quantities of impure alcohol. These poor little animals died in the most horrible suffering and convulsions. Everybody knows that alcohol is not made for guinea pigs, that alcohol is not made to be injected in a person's veins, and much less in a guinea pig's veins, but made to be drunk, as one drinks any kind of beverages. Everybody knows also that the amount of alcohol consumed must be in proportion to the size and weight of the consumer. That applies not only to alcohol, but even to water. It is obvious that a guinea pig cannot consume as much water as a man. For his fiendish cruelty to innocent and defenseless little animals, Mr. Alglave ought to have been sent to the penitentiary. Such are the men who want to dictate to mankind what people should drink.

Another French anti-alcoholist, Dr. Laborde, tortured and slaughtered a great number of defenseless guinea pigs by injecting in their thighs all kinds of concentrated extracts of alcohol. One day, Dr. Laborde injected before Mr. Yves Guyot one gram of essence of absinth, with which he could have made a dozen quarts of absinth, into a small guinea pig. Naturally, the poor creature died half an hour later in horrible convulsions. Proud of his success, Dr. Laborde turned then jubilantly towards

Mr. Yves Guyot, and asked him : « What do you think of that ? » — The latter replied : « I admire the resistance of the poor guinea pig. I weigh ninety kilograms, in order to produce the same effect as on the guinea pig, 450 grams would have to be injected in me. » (Guyot, Yves, *La Question de l'Alcool*, Paris, 1917, p. 96.)

There is a great difference between what can be used through the digestive organs and what can be assimilated through hypodermic injections. If in proportion to his weight the same amount of concentrated milk would be injected into a man's veins as essence of absinth was injected into the guinea-pig, to prove that alcohol was a poison, the man injected would be killed, still milk is not a poison.

Vinegar is excellent in a salad, but as Mr. Duclaux of the Pasteur Institute said a few years ago :

« Propose to the most determined physiologist to inject into his veins the dose of vinegar he consumes regularly every day in his salad, and you will see how he will take good care to keep out of reach of your syringe. » (Guyot, Yves, *La Question de l'Alcool*, Paris, 1917, p. 98).

Dr. Dixon has proved that theine and caffeine were acting on the brains as strychnine on the spinal cord. Still total abstainers recommend coffee and tea. As says Yves Guyot, « the claims of total abstainers have no connection with scientific methods. » (Guyot, *La Question de l'Alcool*, p. 101).

Among animals who were injected with alcohol some reacted more than others. There are cases in which animals forced to take entirely too high doses of alcohol did not show any organic lesions. While some rabbits become easily drunk, others did not present any lesion, after several years of use of alcohol. (Guyot, Yves, *op. cit.*, p. 170).

In 1916 the Committee of Food Supply, in England, stated that definite experiments had proved the food

value of alcohol, if taken in moderate quantities, to replace sugar and fats. » (Guyot, *op. cit.*, p. 39).

When General André was Minister of War in France, he tried to have the soldiers consume a certain amount of sugar to replace wine. André himself admitted that sugar, which the soldiers were obliged to consume at a certain hour, lined up before a table, caused many of the boys to get sick with stomach troubles. »

As proved in a previous Chapter, wine and alcohol are poisons for typhoid and cholera microbes and for most disease germs. On the other hand wine and good alcohol when used with moderation, are far from being poisons and are relished and enjoyed by most men. Instinct guides man and animals. Cats, dogs, rats, horses, cows, chickens and other animals do not care for alcohol. On the other hand men in all countries, in all climes, and at all times have been fond of alcoholic beverages. The higher the civilization, the more alcoholic beverages have been used by men. The color of intoxicating liquors appeals to the eye, the odor flatters the nostrils, the taste is delicious to the palate, and the effects are exhilarating. If alcohol would really be a poison, all the senses of man would be deceived. Poisons do not appeal to us. It is absurd to imagine that millions and millions of human beings have let themselves be poisoned for centuries without being aware of it.

In the 1930 *Literary Digest Prohibition Poll*, physicians in the United States voted with an immense majority against Prohibition. Evidently if alcohol were a poison American physicians would all be in favor of enforcement of the 18th amendment.

Bees and ants are given as examples of thrift and industry. These wonderfully active, tireless and intelligent insects use and even need a certain amount of alcohol. If alcohol were a poison it would kill them.

Alcohol has a stimulative influence on the nervous

system of some animals. A farmer had a mule who balked every time he had to pull a heavy load. The owner was going to sell the animal when a farm hand advised him to give the mule two quarts of wine a day to cure him from balking. The farmer tried the medicine and the mule soon became one of the best pulling mules on the farm.

CHAPTER LI

WINE, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

The most highly civilized nations in the past were wine drinkers, The Jews, the Greeks and the Romans drank wine. Our civilization comes mostly from Rome and Greece.

Wine growing countries are the best adapted to man's intellectual development, happiness, culture and prosperity. Other countries may have certain advantages, but the climate of grape growing sections of the world is better than that of colder or warmer sections and if considered under all angles, wine countries are the best adapted to mankind. Civilization did not come from cold countries or very hot countries : it came from lands where vineyards thrive and where plenty of wine is manufactured. With the exception of France there is no part of the world better adapted to the growing of grapes than the United States. In fact grape vines grow wild and bear fruit in most sections of this country. California is especially adapted to vineyards, and was fast becoming one of the finest wine sections in the world, when Prohibition came. The growth and progress of California have been amazing, and are one of the marvels of modern and all times.

Los Angeles is surrounded by fruit groves and vineyards. That city has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1850 it had a population of 1,150 inhabitants. At present it has reached 1,231,730. It had an increase of 655,057, or 113.59 per cent since 1920.

« While Metropolitan Los Angeles showed growth during the ten-year period since 1920 census, » says the *Louisville Times*, AP, June 6, '30, « greater still was the increase of 1,263,102, or 134.88 per cent, which brought the 1930 population of Los Angeles county to 2,199,557. »

An irresistible instinct seems to drive men towards grape growing and wine making parts of the world. Barbarians after barbarians wanted to settle in the grape growing sections of the Roman Empire. Even at the present time, France, the greatest wine country in the world, has to watch very closely her frontiers for fear of new invasions. Besides invasions there is peaceful penetration by immigrants and tourists. Every year hundreds of thousands of tourists peacefully invade France to enjoy the atmosphere of civilization, culture, happiness, sociability and joy of that wine growing country. The shores of the Mediterranean seacoast of France, where all valleys, plains and hills are covered and enlivened with luxuriant vineyards, producers of perfumed, mellow and delicious wines, are the most researched place in the world by peoples of all countries and all races.

The same wine country lure, that attracted millions of people to Greece, to Rome and to France, and which still prevails in reference to the latter country, seems to call emigration to California. Of course, years ago, gold attracted many people to that State, but at present the gold fever does not exist, and still people flock to this fine grape country.

The *Courier-Journal* writes :

« Los Angeles, Aug. 9 (NANA) : — California's remarkable growth in population as evidenced by the disclosures made by the 1930 United States census is making the world sit up and take notice.

The number of people who trekked to the State of the Golden Poppy, where they came from and what headed them on the westward trail during the last decade are questions that are intriguing students of migration, business, Government and human affairs generally.

Preliminary Federal figures show California has a population of 5,642,382. This is a gain of 2,215,521, or 64.6 per cent over the 1920 Federal census population of 3,426,861. The gain is mostly in Southern California... A State Vital Statistics Bureau survey shows that about one-third of the population is native born... »

The fact that only one third of the California population is native, shows how large has been the emigration to California.

Not only California has grown in population but it has also progressed in civilization and culture in such a degree that it is one of the most enlightened and progressive sections in America. Los Angeles leads the world in the movie industry. In the fruit industry it can be said also that California leads the world.

If we turn back to France, we see that notwithstanding almost constant wars and attacks by neighbors always seemingly pushed by an irresistible force towards her green and crimson vineyards, that country has developed a wonderful colonial empire, second in area only to that of England: Wine drinking France has grown more in the last century than any other nation in the world. In 1814 at the Treaty of Paris, after the first abdication of Napoleon, the Allies left France with insignificant colonies having an area of only 38,610 square miles, and a population of 800,000. With the exception of Guiana, these colonies consisted of a few small islands scattered in various oceans. Now, France rules in Algeria, in Tunis, in a great part of Morocco, in Senegal, in Congo, in Cochin-China, in Tonkin and other parts of the world. The Sun never sets on her beautiful empire.

« She is now the world's third power in extent of territory and including the mother country, fifth in population. France and her colonies today represent an area of nearly 4,635, 200 square miles as against 3,743,510 square miles for the United States and its colonies. The population of France and her over-seas possessions exceeds 100,000,000 compared with 122,957,000 (last census 1930) in the United States. » (See *New York Times*, April 3, 1930.)

Under French management Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco have become prosperous countries, which are advancing constantly with long strides towards higher civilization and progress.

Needless to say, California is against Prohibition. In the *Literary Digest Prohibition Poll* California cast the following votes (1930) :

For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
24,150	27,086	28,742

namely, 55,828 against Prohibition and only 24,150 for enforcement. The *Literary Digest Poll* represents the votes of the most intellectual people. For one person in California who is for Prohibition over two cultured persons are against it.

The percentage of cases of drunkenness is much higher in dry Los Angeles, the wonder-city of America and the World, than in France with thousands of open saloons :

« Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2 (1930) — (PA) — A total of 17,564 intoxicated persons, averaging 48 daily, were arrested in Los Angeles during the last year, an annual report by Presiding Judge T. L. Ambrose of municipal court showed today. »

According to an official report of the French Department of Justice, 59,763 persons were prosecuted for drunkenness in France in 1927. If Frenchmen had indulged as recklessly and liberally in liquors as the citizens of Los Angeles, the number of prosecutions for intoxication in France in 1927 would have reached over 579,612. And many people want to make us believe that Prohibition does away with drunkenness !!

CHAPTER LIII

PROHIBITION AND CIVIL WAR

« UNITED WE STAND — DIVIDED WE FALL. »

Prohibition's staunch supporters claim that bootlegging breeds anarchy, but Prohibition breeds bootlegging: therefore Prohibition breeds anarchy. It is obvious that bootlegging did not exist before Prohibition, that bootlegging would not exist without Prohibition, and that bootlegging was born shortly after Prohibition began to rule the country. Bootlegging is indeed a child of Prohibition. When with the most glorious pomp and the most splendid array of boastful eloquence the fathers of Prohibition wedded her to Uncle Sam, the most wonderful promises of a brilliant and most admirable offspring were solemnly made. Brass bells, iron bells, silver bells and golden bells, gigantic pipe organs, middle sized pipe organs and small pipe organs, human voices, graphophones and radios announced Prohibition as the coming mother of religion, temperance, justice, virtue, holiness, chastity, health, and above all *prosperity* and wealth for all. The first child wrecked all these wonderful promises and expectations. Instead of giving birth to religion, temperance, justice, morality, truth and prosperity, Prohibition gave birth to bootlegging. To be sure, Prohibition never intended to have such a monster for a child, but, sometimes black sheep creep in to the best families. In vain did Prohibition claim *Prosperity*, which was born and had been known in America a long time before

there was any talk of enforced total abstinence, and did she try to get rid of bootlegging. The baby foiled any attempts to dispose of him, and waxed strong, athletic and healthy. The older the child gets, the larger he grows, the larger he grows, the weaker becomes the mother. His mother does not want to nurse him, but like those large yearling calves, who help themselves to their mothers' milk against their will, bootlegging waxes fat on his mother's milk. The more Prohibition and its supporters persecute, try to chastize and even to kill the unwelcome child, the stronger, the stouter, the taller, the healthier, the richer, the more progressive and the more prosperous he becomes.

It is difficult to make an adequate estimate of the amount of business transacted by bootleggers. However a few facts show that it is one of the most important and prosperous industries in the United States. A few examples will give an idea of the activity and of the flourishing condition of the bootlegging industry. George L. Cassidy who operated as a bootlegger during ten years in the House and Senate Office Buildings stated that when he had « the run of the Senate and House Office Buildings... he averaged twenty to twenty-five deliveries a day, altho a day he set a record of forty-seven. » (*Literary Digest*, Nov. 22, '30). These deliveries were not merely very small flasks, since as stated Cassidy, « Bottle-a-day » men were some Senators and Congressmen. If a bootlegger can conduct such a thriving business with United States Senators and Congressmen, who are considered the most serious and law-abiding men in the country it seems evident that bootleggers should be able to conduct a still more intensive and profitable business with ordinary citizens.

A glimpse of the extraordinary activities of some bootleggers can be had from the case of William V. Dwyer, who was accused of having smuggled into the country

a yearly supply of about 20,000,000.00 dollars of whisky and champagne. William V. Dwyer declared that with money or presents for their wives he bought the connivance of some high functionaries. Bendt Bendtzam admitted that although he was at the service of the United States Government he received for some time \$100.00 a week from Dwyer. Paul Louis Grim confessed that while he commanded a coast-guard vessel to keep liquor from being smuggled into the United States, he used his vessel to transport bootleg liquor into a safe place and received \$700.00 for each trip. Thus bootleggers find with money a number of assistants among the very men who are paid by their country to enforce Prohibition.

At first bootleggers tried to import most of their liquor, at present, most of them have their own distilleries, or have several men under contract to distil and manufacture liquor, wine and beer for them.

According to the American Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, « the nation pays \$ 2,848,000,000 annually for 1,100,000,000 gallons of beer, wine, and spirits. » (UP)

« Comes Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of Prohibition, telling us through a report of his bureau and a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times*, that 'the possible production of illicit liquor of all classes in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, was 876,320,718 gallons, or approximately seven gallons to each person in the United States. (*Lit. Dig.*, Oct. 18, 1930).

Even if we accept the lower figures of the United States Bureau of Prohibition, it is clear that in spite of all the obstacles they have to contend with, bootleggers are conducting a very active and profitable business.

The bootlegger is not the only child of Prohibition. Crime, lawlessness, corruption, unemployment and drunkenness figure also at least to a certain extent among her children.

It would be unjust to imagine that bootleggers are altogether ungrateful towards their mother. As a body, bootleggers stand for Prohibition. It has been said that they have been contributing huge sums of money to temperance societies. Many of them, it is claimed, are willing to finance campaigns for a stricter observance of the Prohibition law. With a stricter observance bootleggers of high intelligence and efficiency are the only ones who can survive, and competition in the illicit liquor industry would not be so great.

Prohibition can also count among her children high-jackers, rum-runners, a great number of gangsters, not a few racketeers, and the owners and operators of speak-easies and many country clubs and night clubs. Prohibition is indeed very prolific. It has given birth to about 35,000 speakeasies in New York alone, without mentioning those in other cities. Before Prohibition there were 200,000 saloons in the entire United States.

The bootlegger has many friends. It is obvious that all those who like good wine, good beer and good whisky are more or less in sympathy with the men who supply them with the coveted liquor. Evidently the honorable Senators and Congressmen, who bought their « two or three quarts a week » from George Cassidy, self-confessed « official bootlegger » on the Capitol Hill, had a soft spot in their hearts for the man who furnished them with the dainty refreshments they wanted. Neither the venerable Congressmen and Senators, nor their office employees, nor the door guards of the Congress, nor the detectives and police who watched over the precious lives of the august assembly, which guides the nation, ever thought of betraying George L. Cassidy, and he would be still busy quenching the thirst of the highly honorable members of the Congressional body, had not a Prohibition agent, « acting as informer and undercover man » been « planted in the Senate Office Building at the direction

of Commissioner James M. Doran and Vice-President Curtis to *spy* on the members of the Senate and their staffs purchasing bootleg liquor. » (*Evening World*.)

Millions of Americans patronize bootleggers and thus supply them with the means to make large profits and to increase their flourishing business. Even many alleged friends and supporters of Prohibition are sometimes among their best and most discreet customers. They want silence and they pay well. Many sons and daughters of ardent champions of Prohibition flirt with the bootlegger and compensate him liberally for his services.

While bootleggers are everywhere and occupy a very important place in American life since Prohibition, one looks in vain for the beautiful children which Prohibition promised to bear, such as general happiness, suppression of crimes and lawlessness, an era of temperance and virtue, and most of all Prosperity. For a while prosperity seemed to be going to make a permanent abode in the United States. Prohibition claimed Prosperity as her legitimate child. However everybody knows that Prosperity was due to the very favorable conditions in which the United States found itself during the World War and the years immediately following it.

If Prohibition would be the mother of Prosperity it is evident that this country would be more prosperous now than ever, since in ten years Prosperity would have had time to grow into a beautiful tall young lady. The trouble is that Prohibition not only did not create prosperity but even failed to keep it after finding it in America.

While bootleggers violate the Eighteenth Amendment, they seem satisfied with present conditions, and certainly do not aim at a civil war. It seems that some Prohibitionists would not hesitate to fight to keep the land « dry ». *The Boston Post* writes :

« Preacher at Park Street Church asks 1,000 men if they would

engage in civil war for prohibition — Great chorus of « Yes » is their answer — Meeting Wildly Enthusiastic.

More than 1,000 prohibition supporters, practically all of them men gathered in the Park Street Church last night, indicated by an overwhelming response that they are actually willing to go to war over the cause of Prohibition, and that if a civil war is necessary to maintain the eighteenth Amendment, they are ready to take up arms.

The sentiment of the gathering was given in response to a question put by the Rev. Dr. William Bartlett of Chicago, who asked : 'If it means civil war to uphold prohibition, what better cause is there ?' The response was a wave of deafening applause, after which Dr. Bartlett asked, « Are you going to go to war for Prohibition ?' Again a wave of applause swept over the hall, and from all sides came cries of 'Yes, yes'. » (March 11, 1930)

The waste of money attached to the enforcement of the 18th Amendment is such that only a rich nation like the United States can stand it without facing financial disaster. Hon. John G. Sargent, Attorney General of the United States says :

« Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals, and other salaried officials, most of whose time and strength is needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly \$30,000,000 a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic ; State governments as much or more. »

These \$60,000,000 or more spent for public improvements would give work to many men, and would be a source of wealth to the nation. As it is, this immense amount of money is spent to enforce a law, which probably much more than half of the intelligent male population in America considers an unjust regulation, which does not bind them in conscience. The United States spends at least four times as much every year to enforce Prohibition as it spent to buy the Louisiana territory.

CHAPTER LIV

ALCOHOL AND CIVILIZATION

There has been, up to the present date, no nation in the world, which has attained high civilization, and which has not been using some kind or several kinds of intoxicating beverages. Egypt reached several thousand years ago a high peak of culture and civilization. The pyramids and the old tombs of the Pharaohs are silent and at the same time eloquent witnesses of the ancient glory and culture of Egypt. The Egyptians used beer and wine. On carvings found in some tombs in Egypt it is noticed that the dead themselves were thought to be in need of no fewer than four varieties of beer and six of wine. In a hieroglyphic inscription dating back to the Ptolemies a woman says :

« Give me eighteen cups of wine : I like to get drunk. »

The Jews used wine constantly. Wine and wheat were for them the most indispensable things to sustain life. The Bible is full of references to vineyards and wine. Wine was always and is still used in the principal religious ceremonies of the Jewish race. Drunkenness was known, and Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos, Hosea, Habakkuk, and Solomon warned against it. Besides wine, the Jews had strong liquors, which must have resembled whisky or alcohol :

« If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, *saying*, I will prophesy unto thee of wine and strong drink ; he shall even be the prophet of this people. » (*Mcah* 11 : 11.)

« But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way... » (*Isaiah* XXVIII : 1.)

In Greece and Imperial Rome drunkenness was very common among the lower class and among soldiers. It was even more repugnant and shameless among the persons of the higher classes. The first Christians, who showed such an indomitable courage in face of persecution and in the midst of the most horrible tortures were wine drinkers. Not a few of them used to become intoxicated. In the third century Novatian, one of the fathers of the Church, speaks of Christians, who drink early in the morning and not satisfied with going into the saloons, carry liquor with them.

The Goths, the Germans and the Franks were heavy drinkers. Their conversion to Christianity did not make them lose their passion for strong drinks.

When the Spaniards discovered and invaded Mexico, they found there a great civilization, which in spite of its failings had many excellent points. The Mexicans had their *pulque*, and many of them became intoxicated with it.

It is noteworthy that with the advance of civilization drunkenness decreases. Civilized and cultured races learn how to use liquor. In 1690, in England, according to Smollet, men got drunk for a penny and beastly drunk with free straw to sleep on for two pence. In 1897, A. G. Herzfield, in an article in the *Westminster Review* pointed that cases of drunkenness were much fewer than 60 years or even 30 years before. With better food, and better education of the right kind, men have less tendency to become intoxicated. At present there is very little drunkenness in England.

In his scholarly and unprejudiced book, *Artificial Paradises*, Dr. Louis Lewin of the University of Berlin says :

« To whom does our modern civilization owe its form and its activity, to abstinentes or to alcohol drinkers ? — Exclusively to the latter. Liquor drinkers have created and developed sciences. It is to them that we owe the most beautiful works of art. It is they who have offered to human delectation the

marvelous creations of poetical imagination ; it is they who have made spring from the intimate depths of their sensibility the most noble products of musical art, to offer them as a present to mankind. They have discovered through their calculations the presence of new worlds in the most remoted parts of the Universe and actually found them there. Their high intelligence has found the solution of enigmas propounded to men by the existence of things, and they have announced what was going to happen, as if they had been informed by a divine revelation. Wine and liquor drinkers have thrown through celestial space the language of ethereal waves. Entranced by the joy of discovery and creation they have blazed trails in this world, which without them, would not have been yet discovered. If it should happen that among this cohort of chosen ones, one would be found who being of a feeble constitution renounced wine, I cannot see what argument can be drawn from that, when one thinks of all those who owe to alcohol, now a few innocent hours of happiness, and now a stimulant which permitted them to contribute to the welfare of humanity. (Lewin, Louis, *Les Paradis Articiels*, French translation, Paris, 1928, p. 214.)

At present, high civilization and culture is to be found not in Turkey or China where the majority of the people are teetotalers, but in France, England, Spain, Italy, Germany and other countries which use intoxicating liquors. A nation may use large quantities of alcohol and still be a sober nation. Often when men have free access to what they want, they learn how to make a proper use of the thing wanted and how to avoid the abuse of it. In England, in 1824 Huskisson reduced greatly the duty on rum. Hume wanted a higher reduction. Hume claimed that the French were more sober than the English because Frenchmen had always wine and brandy at hand. (Guyot, *op. cit.*, p. 237.)

CHAPTER LIV

DRINKING AND GENIUS

All the greatest geniuses of the world were offspring of wine or alcohol drinkers and themselves used intoxicating beverages. Some of them were drunkards. Alexander the Great drank heavily and sometimes spent two days and two nights in a state of intoxication. Darius was able to drink large quantities of wine without any inconvenience. This fact was inscribed on his tomb. Peter the Great of Russia, one of the greatest leaders of all times, was a drunkard. Louis the XIV, king of France, enjoyed good wine, as did all the kings of France. Richelieu, a genius in statesmanship, liked wine. Several famous Popes of the Catholic Church, such as Alexander V, Sixtus V, and Leo X, were drunk occasionally. Attila, who was a great general as well as a wonderful statesman, was a drunkard, and died, it is claimed, from drinking too much mead. Attila swept everything before him and was going to conquer the world, when a wine drinker Ætius at the head of an army of Gallo-Romans, Gauls, Goths and Franks all heavy drinkers, crushed him and his Huns in 451 near Troyes in France.

Julius Caesar used wine. Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest general of all times, was a wine drinker, and had in his ancestry an unbroken line of wine drinkers. Everybody knows that Washington made use of liquor, and even had a distillery on his beautiful plantation. The fathers of the American Revolution were practically all users of alcohol. Christopher Columbus and all the great

discoverers of the past were drinkers of alcoholic beverages. Homer, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Vergil, Cicero, Horace, Shakespeare, Byron, Dante, Cervantes, Goethe, Michelangelo, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Balzac, Maupassant and practically all the greatest geniuses of the world used wine.

While alcohol drinking nations have many geniuses to be proud of, total temperance countries have failed to produce in the last thousand years even one outstanding world genius. No musician of mark, no very great painter, no famous novelist, and no great inventor can be found in total temperance lands. Even at present the United States is dry in theory but not in fact. There are indeed several great men at present in this country, but they are not the children of Prohibition, they were born a long time before it. Possibly some of them are now total abstainers, but this does not prove that they were so before Prohibition. Moreover their ancestors were not teetotalers. No contention is made here that men who do not use intoxicating liquors cannot become famous, it is only pointed out that the greatest world geniuses come from countries where wine, beer and liquors have been in use for centuries.

The greatest genius, if not the only outstanding world genius in American literature, is Edgar Allan Poe. He has been accused of being a drunkard. No one can rightly be called a drunkard because he drinks just a little too much occasionally. Poe was not a drunkard, but in a few occasions he indulged liberally in a few glasses of liquor. It seems that some great minds need at times a relaxation, which they find in a few cups of wine, beer or even alcohol. Highly civilized races appear to be more apt to want intoxicating beverages and to use them with moderation than uncivilized races, because the intellectual effort of highly cultured persons is much greater than that of ignorant people. With great minds,

the stomach may not always be able to easily supply all the power needed for intellectual effort. Alcohol is a predigested food which supplies energy without requiring a heavy strain from the stomach. Among American Indians the tribes who craved for whisky were the strongest and bravest, and in war always overcame abstinent tribes.

CHAPTER LV

PROHIBITION NOT A NEW EXPERIMENT CHRIST ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST

Prohibition has been called « a Noble Experiment » and this appellation has been attributed to Hoover. If the word experiment is applied to the United States, the word experiment is acceptable, but it cannot be claimed that Prohibition is being tried for the first time.

In Christ days there was a sect of Prohibitionists called Nazarites. Nazarite devotees existed at the time of Moses ; and the most important regulations that governed them were abstinence from wine and strong drinks, and the wearing of unshorn locks :

« When either man or woman shall separate *themselves* to vow a vow of a Nazarite, to separate *themselves* unto the Lord : He shall separate *himself* from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes... All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head... (Numbers VI : 2, 3, 5.)

While some Jews were following Nazarite practices only during a certain period of time, others chose to be Nazarites and therefore Prohibition followers for life :

« Now drink no wine nor strong drink, neither eat any unclean *thing* : for the child shall be a Nazarite to God from the womb to the day of his death. » (Judges XII : 7)

John the Baptist was a Nazarite and drank neither wine nor strong drink :

« For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink ; ... » (St Luke I : 15).

Christ could have chosen to do like John, but preferred to drink wine :

« For John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say, He hath a devil,

The Son of Man is come eating and drinking, and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. » (*Luke VII : 33, 34.*)

Christ did not blame John for not drinking wine, but he drank wine himself and thus set an example proving that total abstinence is not at all necessary for a holy life. John the Baptist did not condemn Jesus for drinking wine. He was the example of intelligent teetotalers, who abstain from wine and strong drinks if they see fit and let other people drink what they want.

Thus if we follow Christ, it is all right for those who think it best for them not to drink wine to abstain from it, and it is also all right to drink wine with sobriety as Jesus did.

In the first centuries of the Christian era several sects such as the Encratites, the Tatians, the Aquarians, and the Marcionites claimed just as our present days Prohibitionists that drinking wine was immoral and sinful. The Servians said :

« The devil thrown down from Heaven, took the form of a serpent. He mingled with earth and from that mingling came the vine plant. The tendrils, which are the serpentlike forms of the plant, prove its satanic origin. »

This contention of the Servians seems foolish, but is no more absurd than the broad claim that « alcohol is a racial poison » or « that a man who takes alcohol, in even a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically. » (See Dr. Irving Fisher).

As seen above, Christ drank wine, which contains alcohol.

The Prohibition experiments of the sects just mentioned did not meet with success. The experiments died with

the sects, which were very short lived. At one time Prohibition was tried in Canada, in Russia, in Australia and other countries and was repealed everywhere by all important nations who tried it, as doing much more harm than good.

The only complete and successful Prohibition experiment is that of the Mohammedans. The experiment was indeed a fine success as far as enforcement is concerned, but as it will be seen in a following chapter, Mohammedan civilization is a perfect failure. Instead of bringing a higher civilization, Prohibition brought the most abominable immorality and intellectual, economical, and social decadence.

One of the indispensable characteristics of the true Church is universality. Any church advocating Prohibition bars itself from being acceptable to all nations and all races.

CHAPTER LVI

PROHIBITION AND DECADENCE

In the same manner as France, the most alcoholized nation in the world, offers us a splendid field to study the effects of wine and liquors, Turkey, which has been for centuries the driest nation in the world, offers us an unparalleled opportunity to study the effects of Prohibition. Of course, England, Germany, Italy, and the United States up to 1920, which are with France the leading nations in the world, furnish also an excellent field to study the effects of drinking. It may be stated that none of the drinking nations is decadent. On the contrary all have progressed in every respect.

There are many points of resemblance between Prohibition in Turkey and Prohibition in the United States. The use of wine and intoxicating liquors is forbidden by the Mohammedan religion. In the same manner some Christian denominations in the United States were greatly instrumental in bringing up Prohibition. As a religious leader Mohammed claimed that abstinence from wine and liquors would render his followers holier and better. Many religious leaders claimed that Prohibition was going to render men more Christian, more saintly and more moral. Prohibition in Islam, like in the United States, was invented for alleged noble and pure motives.

When at the beginning of the VIIth century Mohammed established his new religion in Arabia, he found there a thriving civilization, and a strong race of people. Through wars and conquests the Mohammedans built in less than

one hundred years an immense empire which threatened to destroy Christendom. They conquered Persia, Palestine, Syria, North Africa and in 711 routed the Spaniards at the battle of Jerez de la Frontera. In 732 the Saracens were in the center of France. Heavy drinking Franks led by Charles Martel, who was a heavy drinker, and temperate Sarracens, clashed. The battle lasted three days. The Moslems were routed and fled in disorder pursued by the Franks, until they were beyond the Pyrenees.

Only a very small part of Spain, Asturias, had been saved from Arabian invasion. The few wine drinking Spaniards left free from Moslem bondage fought for years for the reconquest of their country until on January 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella entered Granada and terminated the dominion of the Moors.

At present practically nothing is left of the one time famous Moorish empire, which menaced to conquer the world. There is, it is true, a sultan of Morocco, but he is under the patronage of wine drinking Frenchmen.

For several centuries Turkey was an immense empire. In 1453 Mahomet II took Constantinople. The Turks ruled in the Balkans, in Western Asia, in Egypt, in most parts of Africa and even in the Philippine Islands. In the XVIth and XVIIth centuries they had several wars with Austria and even laid siege to Vienna. Wine drinking Greeks wrested their liberty from total abstaining Turks; Greek independence was recognized in 1829. After the Crimean war Rumania gained her independence from the Turks. Serbia and Bulgaria were freed from Turkish bondage in 1878.

At present, if Turkey exists at all, it is mostly through the good will of Christian nations. Almost nothing is left of the past splendor of the immense and beautiful Turkish empire. That nation once so great, which inspired terror to Austria and even to the Christian world, has now a population of only 13,641,810.

In sciences the Mohammedans have produced nothing of great importance. Most of their knowledge in sciences, when they were at the highest peak of their glory, was borrowed from the Greeks. They never had any great painters and great musical geniuses. Whenever they conquered a new country, they destroyed rather than built civilization. Some countries they conquered were turned by them from beautiful and rich lands into half civilized regions. Decadence followed Moslem rule everywhere.

In Algeria, Tunis and Morocco the French found poverty and no industries. Since Frenchmen have been ruling in North Africa, that country has progressed rapidly, while under Moslem rule they were going from bad to worse.

Turkish literature is composed mostly of translations or imitations of Persian or Arabian authors. A single dramatist of genius cannot be found in the history of art in Turkey. The whole Mohammedan world has not produced any world famous novelist, any great discoverer, any great physician or any great scientist.

After fourteen centuries of Prohibition, Mohammedans, with a world membership at present of 209,020,000 have failed to do anything important towards civilization, and have failed to produce even one man whose contributions in sciences, literature and arts have greatly benefited mankind.

When Mohammed began to establish his new religion the Arabs were wine drinkers. Some of them drank to excess. Under the advice of the monk Nestorius, Mohammed prohibited the use of wine and fermented liquors. Nestorius, who in his heart, was against the new religion, thought that the prohibition of wine and strong beverages would work against Mohammedanism, and it did. The Moslems looked for substitutes, and hashish took in part the place of wine. The culture of

Indian hemp (from which hashish is made) was for a long time very flourishing in Turkey. It was forbidden towards the end of last century, but hashish is still used clandestinely. The Mahommedans prepare a sort of a drug with Indian hemp which is called hashish. The seeds of Indian hemp are used as tobacco. Hashish produces a state of drunkenness much worse than that caused by the abuse of alcohol or wine. Hashish is used practically in all Moslem countries, and has done much more damage than wine and strong beverages could have done.

In 1378, it is claimed, emir Soudoun Sheikhouni ordered all Indian hemp plants to be pulled at Djoneima, and sent to jail all those who ate that plant. He even condemned those who were convicted of eating Indian hemp to have their teeth pulled out if necessary to keep them from eating it. In 1800 Napoleon prohibited the use of hashish in Egypt. His orders did not obtain much success. Lately new laws have been passed against the use of hashish, but with little effect. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Asia Minor, and Africa are users of hashish.

While Turkey and all the old Moslem world is in full decadence, Greece, which for many years was under Turkish yoke, is making long strides towards prosperity.

We read in the *Literary Digest* (August 16, 1930):

« Freed from the curse of four wars from 1912 to 1923, Greece, it seems, is giving the most notable evidence of prosperity in all the Balkans.

During the past five years, we are told, the Greeks have succeeded in overcoming all their major political difficulties with extraordinary success.

Never have so many or rapid changes taken place in the general situation of any Balkan land, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, as those that have taken place in this small but vigorous republic.

There is an air of content and steady development of natural resources, he says, which the continual threat of war had pre-

viously made impossible... Saloniki is rebuild and Athens is enlarged, the writer advises us...

'Of all the new industries those introduced by the refugees of 1922 seem the most prosperous.

Carpets, pottery, and tobacco produced by them have added many millions a year to the national wealth' »

Greece has been always a wine drinking nation and some excellent vintages of wine are manufactured in that country.

CHAPTER LVII

THE DEBT OF MODERN CIVILIZATION TO WINE DRINKING GREECE

Greece was already a flourishing country nine centuries before Christ. Although in several instances conquerors kept her under bondage, she still exists as a nation, and has preserved up to our days her language and her civilization. While the Italian tongue of to-day is very different from the Latin of Vergil and Cicero, modern Greek does not differ much from classical Greek. Foreign invaders never imposed their civilization upon Greece. Her institutions, her customs, and her spirit have survived. This spirit is the spirit of old Greece and not a mongrel spirit. Foreign blood has come to a certain extent into the Greek household, but it has been assimilated so well that no matter what may be the percentage of exotic element in their race, the Greeks are the true sons of ancient Greeks and nothing else.

The Romans imposed their language upon the peoples they conquered. However Greece was an exception to that rule; under Roman domination the Greeks kept their tongue and traditions. This vitality and energy of the Greek race prove the fallacy of the statements of total abstinence advocates, who claim that wine and alcohol even taken moderately are a poison and cause degeneracy and decadence of the individual and of the race.

The Greeks drank wine liberally. Wherever they founded new colonies they introduced the culture of

grape vines and taught the natives how to make excellent wine. Their great poets, their painters, their writers, their athletes, their men of genius drank wine. Horace, himself a lover of good wine, says of Homer :

« His excessive praise of wine convicts him as a drunkard. »

Homer is perhaps the greatest of all epic poets. He is the father of epic poetry and an unrivaled master of rhythm and meter as well as of elegance and simplicity. All epic poets of importance in all civilized nations have strived to imitate him. This incomparable world genius represents wine as an exquisite, hygienic, and strengthening beverage, which gives energy and courage to noble heroes and valiant warriors.

Dionysus, called also Bacchus, who, it was claimed, had originated the cultivation of grapes and the making of wine, was one of the most popular gods in Greece. In their feasts, in their banquets and at their meals the Greeks drank wine liberally. Cicero pointed out that the Greek word for banquet meant drinking together, while the corresponding word in latin meant living together. The Greek word referred to is *symposion*, which has been preserved in English under its latinized form *symposium*. In English, *symposium* means a banquet at which there is brilliant conversation and also where in a collection of brief essays various writers express their views on a given topic. The latin word for banquet is *convivium*. The Greeks considered wine indispensable to a good dinner. For them wine was a stimulant which added brilliancy and sparks to the conversation. Drunkenness was not uncommon among them, and often their philosophers recommended moderation in drinking.

The Romans borrowed most of their civilization from Greece. As modern civilization is mostly an outgrowth of Roman civilization, it may be said that Greek influence has contributed in building up human progress directly

through Greek philosophers, authors and master-pieces, and indirectly through Rome. Our artists are still imitating the art of the beautiful statues of ancient Greece. Venus of Milo is a masterpiece which has never been surpassed. Imitations of it can be found in every museum in this country. Our drama owes a great debt to the Greek drama. Our Olympic games are copied from the Olympic games of Greece, and owe their name to them. Plato and Socrates have inspired many of our philosophers, the rules of Aristotle had a great influence on the literature of several great nations. In sciences most of the words we use now are from Greek origin. One cannot mention Arithmetic, Biology, Geometry, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Psychology, etc. without using words derived from the Greek. Whenever new words are needed for new discoveries, almost in every instance, scientists borrow again from the Greek language. The best and most ancient version of the Bible, *the Septuagint*, is in Greek. All the books of the New Testament were written originally in Greek.

It is surprising how, after such a length of time, Greek civilization and culture have kept their hold on our civilization. Occasionally a few artists try to get away from classical art, but whenever they drift too far away from it, they produce freaks but no masterpieces. Whenever true art is looked for we have to turn back to the classics.

Where is the nation, which has produced works of art superior to those of Greece, where is the nation which has produced such a great and lasting civilization? None can be found anywhere. In America the white man found some Indians who had developed a certain amount of civilization, but what are their literature, their sculpture, their architecture and their art compared to those of wine drinking Greece? Where is now their civilization? Where is in any part of the world, at any time, any high

civilization developed by a total abstinent race of men ? Our civilization existed before Prohibition, and is a continuation of European civilization, which is a daughter of Roman and Greek civilizations.

In all important colleges and universities of the world classical Greek is still taught. All highly cultured men know about the great Homer, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Xenophon, and other famous Greek authors. Greek art reigns supreme in the history of antiquity. All serious Bible students read the Septuagint version of the Bible in the original Greek. Far from being degenerates and decadent the wine drinking authors and artists of old Greece were not only famous and full of life and genius during their lives but they have survived death. Over two thousand years have elapsed since the great men of Greece died, but their works and influence are still alive, and spark with glory. Nations have come and passed, revolutions have changed the maps of many countries, invasions have destroyed old civilizations, new nations have come to birth, upheavals have menaced human civilization, great empires have fallen, and entire races of men have almost entirely disappeared, but over the ruins of dead empires, amid the crowds of older nations and of nations in the bloom of youth, old Greece, always sublime, always great, always artistic, always young in art and glory, holds the flaming torch of civilization.

CHAPTER LVIII

THE GRANDEUR OF ROME — OUR DEBT TO THE WINE DRINKING ROMANS

When Rome was mentioned by early French authors and bards it was always connected with the adjective *grand*. Whenever they spoke of the glorious city they called it Rome the *grand*. The history, the life, the growth and the influence of the Roman people fill us with admiration and wonderment. The Roman nation began in a small village on the banks of the Tiber and grew into the most wonderful and powerful empire that ever existed. Their government finally extended over a territory perhaps twice as large as that of the United States. Their empire lasted for 1300 years.

In order to build that immense empire, which comprised all the best parts of the world then known, they had to fight and conquer not scattered, disunited and almost unarmed Indians, but white men, some of whom were very highly civilized, all of whom were valiant and brave. The Gauls, daring, stalwart and fearless, and the Carthaginians, highly civilized, well armed, well versed in military strategy, and very well drilled came near conquering Rome, but the energy, the perseverance, the bravery and the physical stamina of the Romans made them finally the masters of the world that was then civilized.

They had no railroads, no automobiles and no steamships to transport their troops, still the Roman legions conquered and held distant countries such as England

and Armenia. Everywhere the legions went, they introduced the cultivation of grapes, wherever the climate and the soil were adapted to the growing of vineyards.

The Romans were steady drinkers of wine. They knew how to make wine from grapes alone, and also wine from grapes, spices and honey. The latter wine contained much more alcohol than ordinary wine. In the early days of Rome drunkards were found almost exclusively among soldiers and people of the lower class, but later on drunkenness was not uncommon among persons of the higher classes of society. However, a few drunkards did not keep the Roman nation from growing in power and civilization. By the time of Augustus, Rome had a population of two million inhabitants. Bacchus, god of wine, was one of the most popular gods of the Romans. Poets sang and praised Bacchus and wine. Vergil, whose two-thousandth anniversary was celebrated on October 15, 1930, by the whole civilized world, sang of grapes and wine. He knew how to enjoy and appreciate good wine. Cicero was also fond of that beverage. Horace, whose poems have delighted many generations of men, liked good wine. Ennius, the father of Latin poetry, was a heavy drinker. Horace writes :

« O learned Maecenas, if you believe old Cratinus, no verses written by water-drinkers can either please or be long-lived... Homer, by his excessive praise of wine, is convicted as a boozier. Father Ennius himself never sallied forth to sing of arms, unless in drink. 'I will condemn the sober to the bar and the praetor's bench, and deprive the abstemious of the power of singing.' » (Horace, *Complete Works*, Dutton et Co., pp. 245, 246, N. Y.)

Horace sees in wine a remedy for grief :

« Therefore do thou with wine, while there, and song each grief
allay

For sweet the charm of these, to smooth Care's frowns away. »
(*Op. cil.*, p. 123.)

The drinking of wine did not keep Rome from becom-

ing a great nation and from conquering a large part of the world. Modern Western civilization is the outgrowth of Roman civilization. The literature of all the leading nations has been modeled after Roman writers. For several centuries Latin was the language of the Church, and the language of scholars. Up to this time Latin is still the official language of the Roman Catholic Church. The political and legal ideas of France, America, Italy, Spain and other countries are to a great extent a Roman inheritance. Many of our legal terms derive directly from Latin. Others derive from it through the French language. A considerable number of Latin expressions such as: aquarium, via, habeas corpus, ad vivum, e pluribus unum, i.e. for id est, mala fide, viz. for videlicet, labor omnia vincit, per annum, radius, alumni, alma mater, etc. have passed into the English vocabulary without any changes.

Latin influence is evident in the works of the greatest masters in English literature. In our sculpture and architecture Rome's influence is also evident. The Romans taught the barbarians they conquered how to build homes, roads and monuments. Some of the edifices, bridges, viaducts and roads which the Romans built are still existing and in good condition in Italy, Spain, and France. The modern civilization of Europe, America, Australia, parts of Asia and parts of Africa which are under white man's control bear the marks of Roman civilization. The French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Rumanian languages come directly from the Latin. About seventy per cent of our English vocabulary is derived from Latin words. The very name of our country, « United States », comes from the Latin words *Uniti Status*. In its early days and for several centuries the Christian faith was spread throughout the world from Rome.

Barbarians, who had learned from the Romans the arts of war, finally conquered the Roman empire, but,

strange to say, instead of imposing their language and their customs upon the conquered, the conquerors adopted the language and civilization of the conquered Romans. Thus, the French, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the Rumanians, the Italians, the Belgians, and all the nations of South America and a portion of North America now speak languages, which come directly from Latin, and their civilization is a direct continuation of Roman civilization. Rome lives greater and stronger than ever, not only in Italy, cradle of Roman civilization, but much beyond the limits of what once was the Roman empire. As the English language is indebted to Latin for about 70 per cent of its vocabulary, it can be said that Roman influence is felt in about two-thirds of the civilized world.

The English have occupied India for several centuries. Should they happen to be driven away from that country, how long would their language and their civilization remain there? When we look at the greatness of Rome, at her influence on our language and our civilization, at her everlasting vitality, how can we believe that wine drinking or the drinking of alcoholic beverages causes degeneracy and decadence.

We look in vain for a single important contribution of some dry nation to our civilization. None can be found, because none exists. Drinking nations have civilized the world.

Like an immense river our civilization flows through the world and through the ages, offering its pure waters of life to all those who thirst for wisdom, culture, science, justice and liberty. On the way the river grows enlarged by new small tributaries, and by rainfall, but its two main springs come from Greece the beautiful and Rome the great.

CHAPTER LIX

PROHIBITION AND IMMORALITY

I

While speaking of Prohibition and immorality, no reference is made to Prohibition in the United States but to Prohibition in Moslem countries where total abstinence has been in force for several centuries.

A few years ago the National League Against Alcoholism in France announced that it intended to represent in movies crimes committed by drunkards. All the drunkards in the world never perpetrated as many and as atrocious crimes of barbarism and immorality as the total abstinent Turks in Armenia during the last War. The rapes of Christian girls by Mohammedans, whenever these total abstainers had an opportunity of doing so are too well known to need to be dwelled upon here.

Polygamy, harems, and young girls deprived of liberty are to be found everywhere in lands where the Koran, forbidding the use of wine and liquors, rules supreme. In many Mohammedan countries little girls are given in marriage to lusty men who mistreat them in the most horrible manner. Often pretty girls 11 and 12 years old or even younger are sold to elderly men, and in many instances these poor children die from the effects of the erotic orgies of their total abstinent masters.

The horrible practice of sodomy is rampant among natives in Morocco. There are a great number of young boys who ply the ingnomious trade of unnatural pros-

titution. In China sodomy is also often practiced. (See *Encyclopédie de l'Amour*, Vol. 1, pp. 139, Vol. 111, pp. 19-26).

In Mahommedan countries women are considered inferior beings who are in the world mostly to satisfy the carnal pleasures of men. In Arabian literature little attention is paid to the moral and intellectual qualities of women ; what is considered most important in them is their physical qualities especially in reference to pleasing their masters :

« In Morocco all a Moorish husband has to do, if he wishes to discard his wife for any cause whatever, is to appear before the pasha, say three times, 'This woman and I are not happy together ; I divorce her,' and when the words have passed his lips for the third time he is divorced. No more ceremony than that. A messenger speeds back to the dwelling and delivers the news to the wife, who may or may not be expecting it. Before her husband returns she must pack up her possessions, the things she brought with her as a bride, and go back to her parents... Not that this is such a bad method of separating provided the wife, too, had the same privilege and could appear before the pasha with 'This man and I are not happy together ; I divorce him ;' but for all she can do, she is married eternally, once the wedding ceremony is complete.

For Morocco is the land for husbands, meaning that this portion of northwestern Africa bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Algeria and the Sahara is one of the few spots left in the world where advantages are still overwhelmingly on the side of the male. » (*The Mentor*, « Husbands' Paradise, » Jan. 1930).

It is true that lately the French have introduced a serpent in this « Husbands' Paradise, » Miss Rosemary Drachman says :

« For eighteen years France has been occupying Morocco and to this astonished stronghold of masculinity she has brought not only law and order, spick and span new towns, fine wide roads, schools and hospitals, mosquito netting, bathtubs and pure milk but inevitably something else — the twentieth-century's ideals of sex equality. » (*The Mentor*, Jan. 1930.)

It has taken a nation of wine drinkers to teach total abstinent Mohammedans how to respect womanhood.

It is impossible to imagine all the cruelties committed in the past by brutal husbands against defenseless girls in Mohammedan harems. The immoral outrages to which many enslaved Christian girls and other young girls had to endure from lascivious Moslems are unspeakable.

In the last few years the condition of women has been improved in Turkey and in China, but this improvement is due to the influence of Western civilization, that is to say to the influence of alcohol drinking nations. In Turkey, French influence coming from Syria has brought a new atmosphere of morality and respect for women, which has already been instrumental in the enactment of new laws which will help the regeneration of Turkey. At the same time many Mohammedans begin to overlook the law of the Koran which forbids the drinking of wine and fermented beverages. In Constantinople there are a great number of excellent bars where delicious wine and *liqueurs* are served. These bars are well patronized. A law enacted in 1926 regulates the importation and manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Turkey.

It may be objected that total abstinence was not the cause of immorality among the followers of Mohammed and that their immorality came from other causes. Since the advocates of total temperance contend that drinking breeds immorality, it seems that total abstinence should breed morality. Facts prove that 14 centuries of Prohibition have not only failed to render the Mohammedans more moral than wine drinking nations, but also failed to keep them from becoming more immoral. Therefore Prohibition is certainly not an instrument of morality.

Men seek pleasure. When they cannot obtain it one way they try to reach it through some other way. Eating and drinking are among the two most important pleasures. The drinking of intoxicating liquors affords great bodily pleasure to many men. Children who do not know yet

the pleasures of love are much more fond of candy and fine eating than men who are in the prime of sexual life. When deprived of fine drinks, those who enjoy them look naturally for something that will give them a bodily pleasure that will take the place of the one provided by liquors. That pleasure sought for is often found in immoral love.

It is noteworthy that monks, who have made the vows of chastity, generally know how to appreciate good eating and drinking, better than men who are looking for romantic love affairs.

At the time of the Crusades there were many gallant and powerfully built Saracens, who won the admiration of Christians by their bodily strength and their courage. There are yet strong men among the Mohammedans, but not one of them can be found in the list of the world's greatest champions of athletics.

Decidedly Prohibition has brought no benefits of any kind to Islam.

II

SLAVERY IN SOME DRY COUNTRIES.

Nothing can be imagined more horrible and immoral than slavery. The indignities to which poor little girl slaves, who are considered little superior to animals, and with whom their masters and their sons can do what they please are too revolting even to be mentioned. Slavery still exists in many Prohibition ruled Mohammedan countries, and in China, where almost no alcoholic beverages are used. In Algeria slavery was practiced until 1830 when wine drinking Frenchmen stormed and took Alger, and began the conquest of what is now a highly civilized country. The French ordered at once all slaves to be set free. Up to that time, thousands of girls among whom many were white Christian girls, had

been slaves of the Turks. In Tunis slavery was suppressed by the French in 1845. Up to the time Frenchmen began to rule Algeria and Tunis, those countries were lands of total temperance. France introduced wine and liquors and also liberty and civilization.

The following lines will show the pitiful condition of millions of human beings in some dry or almost dry countries :

« A commission of the League of Nation reports that there are no fewer than 4,000,000 slaves in the world to-day ; probably the number is nearer 6,000,000 people not persons, people who have not the right to own property, to exercise their consciences, to direct their own affairs, or to retain wife and children. There are at least 2,000,000 in China, 500,000 to 700,000 in Arabia, a considerable number in the hinterland of Liberia, and a few thousands in other different parts of the world. » And according to the *Christian Century* (Undenominational) from which we quote these figures, 'conditions of slavery vary from the open and torturing slavery of Abyssinia to the disguised system in China where girls who are really household slaves are treated, according to a legal fiction, as adopted family members. Under the impetus provided by the League, 185,000 slaves have been recently set free in Tanganyika ; 215,000 in Sierra Leone ; 7,500 in Burma. Surely,' continues *The Christian Century*, 'with the facts thus known, the public opinion of the world will support the League in whatever efforts it may inaugurate to wipe out the last vestiges of human bondage. » (*Literary Digest*, January 18, 1930).

All the important nations who compose the League of Nations are alcohol drinkers. It is comforting to see that wine, beer and alcohol drinkers try to bring liberty and civilization into all parts of the world. Like in the past wine and alcohol drinking countries hold high the torch of culture, liberty and civilization.

CHAPTER LX

WINE AND THE GREATEST BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND

Among the greatest benefactors of mankind Christ holds the first place. We know from Jesus' own words that he made use of wine :

« And the Lord said,... For John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine ; and ye say, He hath a devil. The Son of man is come eating and drinking ; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a winebibber. » (*Luke*, Chapter VII : 31, 33, 34.)

At the last supper Jesus drank wine with his disciples. In his parables Christ mentioned wine several times, and used it as an illustration to convey his divine teachings :

« And Jesus said unto them,... And no man putteth new wine into old bottles ; else the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled, and the bottles be marred : but new wine must be put into new bottles. » (*Mark*, Chapter II : 19, 22).

In his divine prescience Jesus well knew that Prohibitionists would claim that He had reference to grape juice, and He made it absolutely clear that He spoke of genuine fermented wine. Grape juice could not burst old bottles, while new wine, which is still fermenting, or which experiences a second fermentation needs strong bottles. Champagne bottles have to be very thick and strong.

Jesus was well acquainted with the qualities of wine and knew how to appreciate them :

« And he spake a parable unto them : ... But new wine must be put into new bottles ; and both will be preserved.

No man also having drunk old *wine* straightway desireth new : for he saith, The old is better. » (*Luke*, Chapter V : 36, 38, 39).

Grape juice does not improve with age, but wine does.

In the poetical and forever beautiful parable of the good Samaritan Jesus approves the excellent habit they had in his time of carrying wine while traveling, and endorses the disease germ killing power of wine :

« And Jesus answering said,... But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed, came where he (the wounded man) was : and when he saw him, he had compassion on *him*.

And went to *him*, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. » (*Luke* X : 30, 33, 34.)

It is again evident that the wine in question was real wine with a certain percentage of alcohol in it. Grape juice is absolutely unfit to pour on wounds. The alcohol and fruit acids which are contained in wine enable it to kill disease carrying microbes.

Christ advised his disciples to drink such things as they gave them, and in those days hosts offered wine to their guests :

« And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give : for the labourer is worthy of his hire. » (*Luke*, Chapter X : 10).

Some men have done much for their own country and deserve much from their countrymen. Louis Pasteur is one of the few men who have greatly helped mankind in every part of the world and for all times. He was born in Dôle, Jura, France in 1822. Among the discoveries which made him famous, his finding the cause of hydrophobia to be a microbe in the nerve-centers is of the foremost importance. He then found hydrophobia's preventive and cure in the employment of an attenuated form or « cultured » form of the same microbe. Before Pas-

teur, practically all those who suffered from hydrophobia died a horrible and miserable death. Now, if the disease is treated in time, almost all hydrophobia patients are saved. In 1883 Pasteur opened a Pasteur institute in Paris for the treatment of rabies. In 1890 a hospital for the treatment of rabies according to the Pasteur method was established in New York city. Now, Pasteur institutes or hospitals can be found in all the most important cities in the world. It must be noticed that Pasteur did not speculate on his discoveries. He did not try to secure patents to protect his findings and make money out of them. He did not even try to advertise as some alleged modern scientists of today. Occasionally the newspapers announce wonderful new inventions, which often are far from being wonderful. Here is an example :

« Luebeck, Germany, June 18th, 1930. Deaths from inoculation of antituberculosis serum have reached here a total of forty-one. Eighty-five infants are ill. » (*Louisville Times*, June 18, 1930).

Pasteur's discoveries have saved the lives of millions of people of all nations. Pasteur treatment, pasteurism, pasteurization, and pasteurize are words which are familiar everywhere. There is no other physician whose name has passed in such a brilliant manner into the English vocabulary. Even in the smallest towns in the United States these words are well known.

Pasteur used wine and made special studies of wine. He discovered the cause of certain deteriorations of wine, and found a preventive. After having done long and careful research work on wine, he stated :

« Wine is the healthiest and most hygienic beverage of all. »

Pasteur discovered the bacilli which cause anthrax in cattle and a cure for that terrible disease by inoculation. Every year thousands of human lives are saved through Pasteur's discoveries. Every year in many parts

of the United States cattle and horses are inoculated to prevent them from epidemics of charbon, which used to destroy almost every year thousands of heads of stock.

In 1861 Pasteur was awarded the Jecker prize for his work on molecular chemistry. In 1872 he received a 10,000 florins prize from the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, as a recognition of his services to science and industry. In 1873 the *Société d'Encouragement* gave him a prize of 12,000 francs, and in 1874 the French Government allowed him a life-pension of 12,000 francs. He was elected a member of the London Royal Society in 1869, and of the French Academy of the Institute of France in 1881. His *Studies on Wine* (1866) is one of the best books ever written on wine. It is obvious that when a great man like Pasteur tells us that « Wine is the healthiest and most hygienic beverage of all », we can believe him. He knew what he was talking about, and there is not the least suspicion that he was trying to deceive men. The whole medical world follows the path blazed by Pasteur. Experience has proved that all the important statements of this great benefactor of mankind were correct.

Thus we have Jesus, the greatest healer of souls and the Savior of mankind, and Pasteur, the greatest healer of bodies endorsing and recommending the use of wine.

Blindness is a terrible infirmity. At all times, in all countries, there have been blind persons. A Frenchman, and a wine drinker, Louis Braille, born at Coupvray, Seine-et-Marne, France, in 1809, is the greatest benefactor of the blind. Through him many of them are able to make a good living and enjoy life's happiness. Through an accident he became blind at the age of three. He invented a system of printing or writing for the blind, called the Braille system, known and used in all parts of the world.

Abbé de l'Épée, is famous for his works in behalf of the deaf and dumb. He was born in Versailles on November 25, 1712. He devoted all his life and all his possessions to the education of the deaf and dumb. He invented a method through which the deaf and dumb could convey their ideas and understand each other and other people through signs. Abbé Sicard, his disciple, continued his discoveries in this line and completed them. In 1760 Abbé de l'Épée started in Paris the first school for the deaf and dumb. Instead of trying to make money from his establishment, as persons raised with a fine sense of business methods would do, he opened his institution to all. He took care at his expense of those of his pupils who were penniless. This great benefactor of mankind did not limit his instructions to Frenchmen. He had disciples in Russia, Austria, Holland, Spain and Italy. He had at heart the welfare of all the deaf and dumb in the world. In order to be able to help them he learned without any masters several languages of Europe.

The example of Abbé de l'Épée was soon followed in several countries, and schools for the deaf and dumb, patterned after the French institution of Paris were established in various lands. The first school for the education of deaf mutes in the United States was opened on April 15, 1817. The Rev. F. H. Gallaudet, who had been sent abroad in May 1816 to acquire the art of educating the deaf and dumb, returned in August 22d of the same year bringing with him Mr. L. Clerc, a deaf-mute pupil of the Abbé Sicard who himself was a disciple of Abbé de l'Épée. No need to say, both Abbé de l'Épée and the Abbé Sicard were wine drinkers. Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, also was a beer and wine drinker.

Several other great benefactors of humanity could be mentioned. None of them were advocates of total abstinence. It may be said that great writers are benefactors of mankind. France has given to the world a

great number of writers of genius and in the domain of literature she stands unsurpassed by any country. In his list of « Sixty great Novels of All Time » Professor William H. F. Lamont of the English Department of Rutgers University quotes 12 novels written by Frenchmen. He is certainly not prejudiced in favor of the French, since French is not his language. 12 out of 60, that means that the French have produced one fifth of the best novels in the world. The number of her inhabitants compared to the world population is almost insignificant. Alone the United States has 3 times as much population as France. Prof. Lamont's list contains 10 American novels.

The French race deserves to be called a great benefactor of mankind and human civilization. Whenever civilization was in danger to be destroyed, the French fought and saved the world from barbarism. Attila, who titled himself the scourge of God, was conquering the world. The French fought him at Châlons in 451 and routed him. The Saracens were threatening to destroy entirely Christian civilization; the French clashed with them at Poitiers and put them to flight beyond the Pyrenees. They never again tried to invade French territory. The French helped the Americans to conquer their liberty, they also helped the Greeks to free themselves from Turkish yoke. In 1914 German militarism threatened modern civilization; the French commanded by Joffre routed the German armies under Von Kluck at the first battle of the Marne, September 5-12, 1914, and led by General Foch defeated the Germans again at the second battle of the Marne, which lasted from July 18 to August 6, 1918. Thus the French have fought and won the greatest battles for civilization. The nation which is called the most alcoholized in the world is the one who has done most for civilization and liberty.

CHAPTER LXI

DRINKING AND PROTESTANTISM

Martin Luther was the undisputed leader of the Reformation. Luther enjoyed good wine and beer, and not only drank liberally, but sometimes actually became intoxicated. At the Diet of Worms in 1521 the papal nuncio, Hieronimus Alexander (afterward archbishop of Brindisi and cardinal), who himself got drunk occasionally, accused Luther of drunkenness :

« Lasso a parte la ebrieta, alla quale detto Luther è deditissimo. » (Brieger, *Alexander und Luther*, p. 170)
(« I do not mention drunkenness to which Luther is very much addicted »).

The testimony of Alexander cannot be considered sufficient since the papal nuncio was an enemy of the father of the Reformation, and was undoubtedly prejudiced against him ; however, the words of Luther himself, admitting that he was guilty of drunkenness, cannot fail to carry weight. In a letter dated from Wartburg, Luther writes :

« Ego otiosus et crapulus sedeo tota die. » (Enders III, 154) (« I am here from morning to night idle and drunk. »)

On March 19, 1522, he writes :

« Sobrius haec scribo et mane, piae plenitudine fiduciae cordis. » (Enders III, 317).
(« I am not drunk at present, while writing this, and I have full possession of my intelligence. »)

After drinking liberally Luther felt very merry. On

the evening of May 15, 1536, in company with Lucas Cranach and others, Luther dined at Musculus', who relates this incident :

« After the dinner we went together to Cranach's and there we drank again. When we left, we accompanied Luther to his house, where, **once again**, in the good old Saxon way, we drank very liberally. Luther was wonderfully merry. » (Th. Kolde, *Analecta luterana*, Gotha, 1883, p. 229).

Luther knew how to appreciate old wine, and enjoyed good beer. On January 15, 1531 he wrote to Link :

« Wittenberg beer has not yet cured me from the headache I contracted drinking old wine. » (Enders VIII, 345).

In a letter of March 18, 1835, signed *Doctor plenus* (Enders X, 137), Luther complains that « on account of his health » he could not go oftener with the students and drink beer with them. At his meals Luther ate with a fine appetite, and drank in abundance sweet foreign wines. It is claimed that he drank thirteen English pints every 'day (see Paullus, *Luthers Lebensende und der Eislebener Apotecher Johan Landau*, Mainz, 1896).

In another letter addressed to Catherine Bora, the great Protestant leader says :

« I eat as a Czech and drink as a German. » (Berkhard, *Martin Luthers Briefwechsel*, p. 357, 1866).

It is in the wine sections of France that Protestantism flourished most. Albi and Montauban, in the south of France, were strongholds of the early French Protestants. There are still many protestants in and around Albi and Montauban.

CHAPTER LXII

ALCOHOL AND HEREDITY

It has been claimed that the children of parents who make use of alcohol are more sickly, shorter in stature, of a lower intelligence and in general inferior physically and intellectually to the children of total abstainers. In order to prove this contention, the advocates of total abstinence have selected a few cases of children of parents who were drunkards. They fail again to make a distinction between the use and the abuse of alcohol. Moreover, in order to prove their contention they have chosen offspring of drunkards who were sickly and weak-minded. According to their theory the children of Moslems and Chinamen should be healthier, stronger, more intelligent and taller than the children of Germans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen ; this, of course, is absolutely false.

A certain number of drunkards are found among the Irish and the Scotch. Those two races of people are well known for the champion prize-fighters they gave to the world.

A moderate use of wine, beer, and other forms of alcoholic drinks does not injure the race, since the races who drink are the races that rule the world. It is not even proved that the children of parents who drink to excess are, all things equal, in any manner inferior to children of total abstainers.

Sir Francis Galton, a cousin of Darwin, founded at the University of London, a Laboratory of Eugenics. In 1910 Karl Pearson, director of that laboratory, published, with Miss Ethel Elderton, a study on the *Influence of*

Parental Alcoholism. (See *Eugenics Laboratory Memoirs X, A First Study on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring*, University Press, London.

In their study they made use of two reports : one by the Edinburgh Charity Organization on the children of a school, and the other by Miss Mary Dendy on a special school in Manchester. Needless to say, neither Mr. Pearson nor Miss Elderton were in any manner interested in fighting for or against temperance.

The result of their impartial and thorough investigation shows that alcoholic parents have more children than parents with sober habits. There are fewer cases of epilepsy and tuberculosis among the offspring of alcoholic parents than among the offspring of temperate parents. The children of alcoholic parents have better sight than those of sober parents. Alcoholism in the mother has much worse effects on the offspring than drunkenness in the father. The abuse of liquor has more disastrous consequences for women than for men.

Mr. Pearson and Miss Elderton did not discover any special marks of degeneracy on the offspring of parents otherwise healthy who drank to excess.

Miss Loane is the author of several books on working-men. She made a special study of their lives and conditions of living without any special reference to temperance. She came in touch with several families in which both parents were drunkards, and in which the children reached maturity in fine health. She found some families in which the grandchildren of drunkards were few in number and under the average physically or intellectually, but according to the careful research work of Miss Loane, this is due to the fact that often daughters of drunkards, disgusted with drunkenness, marry men who are sober and have refined manners but poor health. For healthy and strong children a stalwart and husky drunkard is always preferable to a sober weakling.

There is no relation between alcoholism and tuberculosis. Sometimes persons lingering with consumption become drunkards for two reasons especially: in the first place, because they find in liquor an artificial stimulant, and in the second place, because drinking relieves pain. They were consumptives before they became drunkards. Moreover, persons who suffer from consumption are in a weak condition, and become easily intoxicated. As Duclaux, who died Director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, said: « All the cases of drunkenness in the world would not originate even one bacillus of tuberculosis. »

If the number of deaths from affections of the lungs would be in proportion to the quantity of alcohol consumed, the number of deaths from lung troubles would be higher in France than in any other nation. Next to France would come Italy, and then the nations which drink less. Such is not the case. The total fatalities from lung affections per million inhabitants, in 1927, were for Japan, 4448, for Ireland, 3372, for England 2759, and for France 2573. (See *Annuaire Statistique*, Paris, 1929).

It must be noted that a great number of the persons who die from consumption in France, are not French. Some sections of Southern France are so to speak sanatoriums for sick people from all countries. On the Riviera and in South Western France one can see almost everywhere beautiful English girls, suffering from consumption, who came there to get well. Many of them arrive too late when the disease is too advanced. Not one of these wine drinking Frenchmen would want to close the doors of France to sick persons who come to their country to recover their health. Many other nations refuse absolutely to accept sickly persons. Wet France has a noble and great heart.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE THREATENING MENACE OF ALCOHOL SUBSTITUTES

In modern civilization, intensive physical and mental work is required. As Professor Hugo Munsterberg says in « American Problems », « The American masses work hard throughout the day. The sharp physical and mental labor, the constant hurry and drudgery produce a state of tension and irritation which demands before the night's sleep some dulling inhibition if a dangerous unrest is not to set in. Alcohol relieves that tension most directly. » If alcohol cannot be had, the chances are that substitutes will be used.

We have in China, an illustration of the dreadful results brought on by prohibition and substitutes for wine and liquors which follow it. Dr. J. A. Doléris of the French Academy of Medicine writes :

« A speaker rightfully said in London, last year : 'In the fourteenth century, China was, so to speak, a vast vineyard. It was a country of the greatest social refinement, the producing center of an exquisite art and beautiful industries. One day wine was forbidden to the Chinese people. What happened ? — they found a substitute for wine. China became an immense field of poppies ; and opium killed not only the artistic genius of the race, but also its imagination and industry. ' » (Doleris, *Usage Rationnel du Vin*, p. 35).

French people are restless. They work intensively physically and intellectually. Intensive modern civilization has brought a heavy mental strain which added to the physical efforts demanded by nature for producing the necessities of life overtaxes man's brain. Sleep is

not sufficient to relieve a strain which nature did not prepare for man. Some other agent than sleep must be found to relieve the unnatural tension caused by the intensive mental and physical work of our civilization. That is one of the principal reasons why the French drink so much wine. Wine brings relaxation to their intelligence and their bodies, enables them to forget their troubles, brings them rainbow dreams even in adversity, and helps them to produce the extraordinary amount of work which has made of France, a country poor in raw material and ruined by war, the leading nation in prosperity and the lowest in unemployment. France owns at present about one fifth of the gold-holdings of the world. The United States owns two fifths.

Americans are also a restless and an energetic nation. The eagerness of the people in the United States to find a substitute for alcoholic beverages is readily demonstrated in the epidemic of paralysis caused in Kentucky, Ohio and other states in March and April, 1930, by drinking Jamaica ginger. A special correspondent of the *New York Times*, Robert E. Dundon, writes :

« Louisville, March 26, 1930 — The popularity of prohibition... is decidedly on the wane,... The latest manifestation of this attitude has shown itself in remarks in the press, in clubs, in street cars, trains, busses, and on the streets following the outbreak of a form of partial paralysis, commonly referred to as « jake leg », in the eastern and central sections of the State.

« No less than 350 cases of this ailment have been reported to the State Bureau of Health, with new ones coming almost hourly from widely separated cities... The malady apparently is caused by the drinking of an intoxicating decoction known as 'jake', the basis of which is Jamaica ginger, but which has been reinforced, evidently, by the admixture of reprocessed industrial alcohol. About 100 cases developed very quickly in Corbin, a city of 11,000 inhabitants... The ailment... manifests itself as an almost complete paralysis of the legs below the knees, although in some cases the hands and arms are also affected.

« Two or three deaths have been reported in Ohio, and little improvement has been noted in the patients, under treatment in Kentucky,... »

The *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 5, 1930, gives further details on the use of Jamaica ginger as a substitute for alcohol :

« Dope and rum combined — that's the devastating effect of Jamaica ginger, Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner reveals to Universal Service.

« The poisonous concoction, spread widely through several Southern States by a gang of traffickers leaving in its trail hundreds of paralyzed victims, was in fact a substitute for paregoric as well as liquor.

« Paregoric, a tincture of opium, is habit-forming. Years ago, when supposed to be a harmless household remedy for all ills, paregoric numbered its addicts by the thousands.

« Chemical analysis revealed Jamaica ginger contained both creosote and carbolic acid. Its victims suffered paralysis of the legs.

« 'Drinking that stuff was just like taking a four per cent solution of lysol', said Doran. 'It has a sting and a combination narcotic and alcoholic effect. Its users become both doped and drunk, and worse, paralyzed from the poison ! »

One would think that on seeing the disastrous effects of drinking Jamaica ginger the American public would throw away in disgust such a beverage, which has not even the advantage of being pleasant to the taste, but on the contrary is repulsive. However, such is not the case :

« Nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in Oklahoma is almost complete, » writes Owen P. White, (*Collier's*, Aug. 9, 1930), « its crime record is excellent ; its cities are teeming with female delinquents ; more than one thousand of its citizens are hopelessly paralyzed from drinking Jamaica ginger ; every day its dead wagons carry off a few more of its citizens who have succumbed to the effects of canned heat or pink slipper as they call it ;... »

The use of Jamaica ginger as a substitute for liquor is nothing new. Almost as soon as Prohibition began to be enforced, a certain number of heavy drinkers began to pour Jamaica ginger into the near-beer they drank. It goes without saying that Jamaica ginger used thus ruins the stomach, but some people will use almost any-

thing to take the place of alcohol, when they cannot obtain it. In September 1930, former Prohibition Commissioner James Doran estimated that there were 15,000 cases of Jake paralysis in the country.

In the same manner as the Chinese took to opium, and the Moslems took to hashish when they were forbidden to drink fermented beverages, many Prohibition-ruled Americans are becoming dope fiends :

« Its (Oklahoma's) dope peddlers. » writes Owen P. White (*Collier's* Aug. 9, 1930), « are rapidly becoming captains of industry while its boys and girls in happy emulation of their giddy elders are missing no chances, in fact they are making them, to enjoy all kinds of forbidden fruits. »

Oklahoma is no exception. There is no country on earth where there is more standardization than in the United States. In spite of all the foreign element added to the native stock, there is no country in the world where people of various sections dress more alike, act more alike and show more unification. The Volstead law is violated with equal enthusiasm in all parts of the United States. It is true that some people are « dry » and some people are « wet ». But there are very few « dries » who are not « wet » in fact, and who do not drink liquors when they have a chance.

In an article entitled « Our One Million Drug Addicts », the *Literary Digest* (May 10, 1930), shows the threatening menace of the drug peril in the United States :

« The two looked at Wheeler in a corner of the cattle-boat cabin taking his 'shot'.

« It was a new phenomenon to Charles S. Kendall, he tells us in the *Christian Century* (Undenominational), but he has learned more — since that trip on the cattle-boat — about the 'dope' peril with which even school children are surrounded.

« It is said that there are a million addicts in this country — that virtually one person in every hundred takes drugs regularly...

« Let us see how extensive the danger is said to be :

« The United States uses the most opium derivatives per annum, leading the world with thirty-six grains per capita. India comes

next with twenty-seven grains ; France, four ; England, three ; Germany, two ; China, two ; Italy, one ; these figures appeared as the result of the League of Nations Survey in 1923... »

In spite of all the laws against opium, and in spite of the fact that public opinion condemns the use of that drug, we have one million addicts. Opium is not easy to obtain and is very expensive, still those who crave it find means to obtain it. There are all kinds of ways to manufacture intoxicating beverages. Since prohibition, people have learned how to make wine from grapes, from corn, from potatoes, from dandelions, from elderberries, from blackberries, from raisins, from figs, and they have learned how to make beer ; they have learned how to make excellent peach brandy, and how to make whisky from sugar. With such a bountiful raw material at hand, how can it be expected that the drinking of alcoholic beverages will be entirely abolished ? Moreover, there is always the danger of substitutes for alcohol, whenever the latter is for some reason difficult to obtain or of bad quality. Many persons, indeed, finding it dangerous to drink liquor improperly prepared, turn to drugs. History repeats itself. What happened in China and Asia and parts of Africa, when wine and fermented beverages were forbidden is beginning to take place in the United States. In many instances drugs are substituted for wine and strong liquors. The case is even worse in the United States than in the countries just mentioned, because some Americans begin to acquire the drug habit when they do not find easily the liquor they crave. However, they finally have access to liquor and soon they have both the drink habit and the drug habit. As the drug habit has already weakened their will and energy they soon become drunkards.

Hashish has not yet appeared in the United States, but it may be introduced at any time. There is no doubt that some people would not hesitate in using it in order

to become drunk. The word « assassin » comes from the French word « assassin », which derives from the Arabic *hashshashin*, literally, hashish eaters. The order or sect of the Assassins, was so called because the agents selected to commit murder were first intoxicated with hashish. This drug is much more dangerous than the worst whisky and is relished in many parts of Africa and most parts of Asia.

Many well intentioned people want Prohibition because they claim that the stronger brothers, who do not get drunk, ought to be obliged to make the sacrifice of their liberty to drink alcoholic beverages in order to help the weaker brothers who get drunk. That kind of an argument would lead us to ask those who have property to give up their property rights in order to allow the weak brothers, who want to steal, to help themselves. With no property ownership stealing would not be possible. Man is not exactly self-made. He is mostly what his ancestors, his surroundings, and circumstances made him. All white men in America are descendants from ancestors who for thousands of years used intoxicating liquors. The drinking habit is in the race, and has become an instinct. Some individuals may not have it, but most men have it, especially those who are offspring of the most civilized races. This old time and immemorial habit has become for most men like a second nature. They may not be able to get rid of it even if they want to.

Those who claim that weak brothers are helped by having the whole country dry in order to keep a few drunkards from having access to liquor are mistaken. Instead of helping out weak brothers, Prohibition often kills them. Dr. Wm. Arbuthnot Lane states that, from 1920 to 1930, 35,000 Americans died from drinking bad or poisoned alcohol. Moreover, in many cases, men who would not get drunk at all, if they could obtain liquor when they want it, become beastly intoxicated

when after having been deprived of any alcoholic beverage for a long period they succeed in getting possession of some alcoholic beverage.

Some persons who have a passionate craving for alcohol are apt to drink anything that causes intoxication, even rank poison. An example taken among many may be cited :

« By the Associated Press, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30, 1930. — Four men are dead and two seriously ill following a party today at which a quantity of whisky is said to have been consumed. Police found three bottles at the scene of the party, one labeled 'completely denatured alcohol.' which a physician said showed traces of carbolic acid and the other two labeled 'bay rum.' »

Unable to find good whisky or unable to pay the price for bootleg whisky, which is very expensive at certain times, these four morally weak brothers drank denatured alcohol with disastrous results. If good wine, beer or whisky had been accessible to them they would not have drunk poison.

Here is another example :

« Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 29, (1930) (AP). — Six deaths in less than a week from drinking poisonous liquor, supposed to be denatured alcohol, were reported today in Guilford County. »

Instead of helping the weak brothers, very often Prohibition kills them. The desire to make America a saintly land with no drunkards and no immoral men is excellent, but men are not made saints by law. America is a young country. It is not a land of angelic spirits but a land of men. In trying to make this country holy by law the opposite result may be reached. It is well to remember the Latin proverb :

« An angelic boyhood becomes a Satanic old age. »

CHAPTER LXIV

LAWS CAN BE CHANGED — BAD LAWS SHOULD BE REPEALED

No better example can be given of the propriety and right to change laws, whenever it is deemed necessary, than that of God Himself. The Old Law was replaced by the New Law. The New Testament differs in many respects from the Old Testament. In the New Law the circumcision is not required, and baptism is considered necessary for salvation. In fact there is an immense difference between the two Laws. The difference is so great that the Christians are convinced that Jesus is the Saviour of mankind, and that to be saved we must believe in Him and adore Him, while the Jews consider the adoration of Christ an idolatry. For many centuries the Old Law was the true law and the only law, still God changed it :

« Jesus said : This is the Blood of the New Testament, which shall be shed for many unto the remission of sins. » (Matthew, XXVI : 28).

The Old Law was evidently an excellent law since it was made by God. Still under different circumstances God chose to bring a new law. In reference to Prohibition, the law may have had its good points when it was enacted. Its principal object was to do away with the abuses caused by drinking. These abuses were themselves coming mostly from the institution of the saloon, which was in many instances an instrument of vice and corruption. The saloon is gone. It may be time to try a new law.

The fact that a certain law is the law of the land is no proof that such a law is just.

Jesus was arrested, judged, condemned and crucified allegedly according to the law in force at that time in the country in which he lived :

« Pilate saith unto them, Take him and crucify him : for I find no fault in him.

« The Jews answered him, We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God. » (John, XIX : 6, 7.)

The enemies of Jesus were very well posted on the law and invoked it to force Pilate to have Christ condemned to be crucified :

« And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him : but the Jews cried out, saying, 'If you let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend : whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar. » (John, XIX : 12).

Needless to say, it was unlawful to speak against Caesar.

It is interesting to notice that the priests succeeded in having the law of the land work for their own ends. In many instances, in most countries and almost at all times, priests have wanted secular power to force men to abide by their preachings. Whenever and wherever political power has been subservient to priestly influence, liberty has been sacrificed, and often the country has been ruined.

For many centuries in Rome and in other countries the worship of idols was commanded by law. The first Christians broke the law of the land. There were ten persecutions against them in Rome. In spite of all the edicts of the lawfully established government promulgated against them in legal and proper form, the Christians continued to follow their religious practices in violation of the law. The great majority of the citizens of the Roman empire were absolutely opposed to the

new religion. Thus the Christians could not claim that the majority of the people were with them. However as centuries went by, the number of Christians increased and Rome became Christian. Then came the turn of false god worshippers to be called law breakers.

In Spain and in other countries, the regulations of the Inquisition which styled itself holy, became the law of the land. In compliance with that law in Spain alone 31,912 citizens were burnt alive. Many more died in the most horrible tortures. According to law, inspired by the Inquisition, Phillip III drove away from Spain in 1609 upwards of 3,000,000 Jews, and Moors, who were among the wealthiest and most intelligent citizens in that country. That contributed greatly to ruin Spain.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several edicts were enacted against the Protestants in France. These edicts were according to the law of the land but nevertheless were unjust. Up to the War of Secession (1861-1865), slavery was lawful in the United States, and the law which consecrated slavery was abolished through the victory of the Northern States over the Southern.

When Washington raised the standard of revolt against English rule, he broke the law of the land. Still he was in the right, and all the world admires him.

Everywhere we look in history we see a great number of bad laws. Many of them were abolished to give place to better ones or not to be replaced at all. Many total abstainers like to shout everywhere: « Prohibition is the law of the land, you must obey the law. » Everybody knows that Prohibition is the law of the land, but the question arises: « Is Prohibition a just law? » Nobody questions the justice and equity of laws against stealing, murder, counterfeiting, wounding and other crimes against one's neighbor, but very many people fail to see how drinking a glass of wine, a glass of beer,

or even a glass of whisky can be a crime, especially when everybody knows that Jesus not only drank but even manufactured wine, and that George Washington made use of whisky.

« George Washington, at the early age of twenty-one, demonstrated his inherent qualities of statesmanship when he was entrusted with a ticklish mission to a grievously offended Indian Queen, Aliquippa. The far-sighted Washington armed himself with two gifts as weapons — a match-coat and a *bottle of rum*. And the mission was carried off with great success! (Kearney, Paul W., *Toasts & Anecdotes*, New York, 1923, p. 226.)

CHAPTER LXV

PROHIBITION VICTORY OVER THE SALOON

The abuses of the liquor trade were mostly responsible for the advent of Prohibition. If the comparison were not in matters entirely different, Prohibition could be compared to an operation. The American nation was suffering from a tumor, so to speak, which seemed to threaten her vitality. Unscrupulous saloon keepers not only sold as much liquor as possible to all those who came along, but even enticed people to drink and get drunk. Moreover, some saloon keepers mixed with the liquor they sold ingredients which excited the appetite for drinks. In many instances everything possible was done by barkeepers to attract men to their establishments after pay day.

The liquor interests had entered the field of politics and were trying to rule the country. In many instances lewd women were connected directly or indirectly with the saloons. In fact the American barroom had become an eyesore in American civilization. The liquor industry was so rich and so well established that it seemed impossible to wage a successful battle against its tyrannical power, and its abominable abuses.

It took bravery to fight the saloons and to win the battle. All those who took part in the fight with the object of helping the American nation into a better and more moral life deserve credit. The battle is won; the saloon is no longer in existence. With the surplus energy and ambition which characterizes Americans, the cham-

pions of temperance have overreached the mark. It sufficed to do away with the saloon, and they have done it. They want also to do away with all kinds of fermented beverages. That was all right to a certain extent as far as it was necessary to kill the saloon trade, but at present such a necessity has ceased to exist. The country feels it. After victory peace must come. For a just and durable peace, conciliation, mutual understanding and concessions on the part of the conqueror are necessary, lest in despair the vanquished try again the chances of war and finally win. It must be remembered that Prohibition has won under circumstances that were particularly favorable to it, and the enemy was taken by surprise. Between Prohibition and drinking, peace must be obtained through moderation.

« Let your moderation be known to all men. The Lord is at hand. » (Paul, *Philippians*, IV : 5).

CHAPTER LXVI

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Before Prohibition the liquor industry was one of the most important sources of revenue for the Federal Government of the United States and for the States, the counties and the municipalities where alcoholic beverages were sold. In some counties and some cities the saloon licences contributed greatly to the support of the schools. Prohibition has nothing but expenses to offer to the United States Treasury and to States, counties and municipalities. It is true that a small amount of money is collected from fines, but what are these fines compared with the enormous amount of cash spent to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment? Moreover besides the regular expenses attached to the enforcement of the Volstead Law, there are other expenses, which are enormous, such for instance as those incurred by the Navy of the United States doing patrol duty to keep foreign liquor from entering this country. All these expenses come from the pockets of American tax-payers, and for what? Many of those who are sworn to enforce Prohibition have not the least desire to enforce it and violate it themselves :

« Texas has a dry law with teeth in it ; » says Owen P. White (*Collier's*, Aug. 9, 1930), it has a governor who boasts loudly of his ardent support of the prohibition cause ; every official in the state and every representative, regardless of what he may have carried in his hip during the campaign, got his job by running a dry ticket, and therefore if they mean dry when they say dry, if they are at all sincere in their prohibition sentiment, then why don't they attend to the enforcement of their own state law ?

The answer is, they stand between the devil and the deep sea.

I won't say on which side the devil stands but I will say this : The Texas officeholder knows that if he wants to stay on his job he must do two things ; he must render a dry lip-service to the militant prohibitionists and a wet lip-service to the nullificationists.

Here is a practical illustration of how this can be done : If a Texas sheriff down in one of the border counties nabs a poor Mexican crossing the Rio Grande with a load of liquor, he has two sacred duties to perform. For the pacification of the rabidly dry element of his constituency he must incarcerate and prosecute the alien — thereby giving the tax-payers something to pay for — while for the alcoholic contentment of the other element he must distribute the confiscated liquor among the voters. Having been the recipient of gifts of this kind I speak with knowledge. »

Texas is given as an example because it has a state dry law besides the national Prohibition law. How can the eighteenth Amendment be enforced under such conditions ?

Dry law officers are very well paid. An army of undercover men and informers is kept on the field. All have to be paid. State, county and city officers have to spend a great part of their time to look for Prohibition offenders. The tax-payers have to supply the funds. The judges and district attorneys who attend to court cases connected with the violation of the Volstead Act have to devote much time, and thus spend much of the money of the American public, in connection with such cases. The amount of American property destroyed to try to enforce the dry law is amazing. Besides destroying an enormous amount of property belonging to American citizens Prohibition officers destroy also property belonging to foreigners. The lives of more than 143 citizens slaughtered by Prohibition agents since the Eighteenth Amendment became effective represent also a large sum. The following lines will give an idea of the expenses attached to Prohibition enforcement :

« Washington, Aug. 21, 1930 (AP) — The close of the first month of prohibition enforcement under the Department of Justice found the number of cases awaiting disposition on the dockets of the Federal courts increased by 324.

This was revealed today by the first of the series of monthly reports to be issued by Prohibition Director Amos W. Woodcock. It covered July and gave figures for comparable previous periods only with respect to cases on the docket. Arrests for the month totaled 6,254 cases bound over to the grand jury by the United States Commissioners, 3,828 cases placed on the docket, 1,918 convictions, 1,392 acquittals and cases non-prossed 202, unfinished cases on the dockets July 31, 22,497.

The average of jail sentences imposed was 152.6 days and the average fine \$199.59. A total of 307 padlock injunctions was granted, together with 148 judgments of forfeiture.

During the month 1,339,377.5 gallons of beer and 111,672.25 gallons of spirits were seized, together with 724 automobiles, 1,963 stills and distilleries, and 12,353 beer fermenting plants. » (*Louisville Times*).

In one month's time 1,392 American citizens were sent to prison to serve an average of 152.6 days each for liquor law violations. Thus as the result of one month's convictions for 152.6 days 1,393 persons will have no buying power. At that rate in twelve months Prohibition deprives the country of the buying power of 16,716 Americans during 152.6 days each. But this is not all, many liquor law violators are convicted and placed in jail through convictions in State, county and city courts :

Speaking of the result of Prohibition James Hamilton Lewis, candidate for United States Senator, quoted by the *Louisville Times*, Aug. 20, 1930, says :

« The result is 'farms bending beneath mortgages, the ravaging of 900 millions of earned money to pay for tribunals of punishment, 'the expense of five billions each year to administer the national Government, to give it force and officials to deprive the States of home rule' and 'the snatching from the States and cities of 300 millions of revenue.' »

The United States Government spends many millions to collect nine million dollars.

The following figures give an inkling of the revenue which the Federal Government of the United States derived, without going to any heavy expense, from the liquor industry before Prohibition :

« Tax Collected on Distilled Spirits and Fermented Liquors for Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1901 to 1929, Inclusive »

Year 1919

Distilled Spirits, including wines, cordials, etc.	\$365,211,252.26
Fermented liquors	\$117,839,602.21
Duties	
Total spirits, wines, malt liquors and other beverages.	<u>\$ 1,194,527.94</u>
Total of taxes and duties collected by the United States Government for the Fiscal Year 1919 on spirits, wines, malt liquors and other beverages.	\$484,245,382.41

(See *Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Liquors, United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Prohibition, January, 1930, p. 3, and Table No. 9 of the Annual Report of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States... Calendar Year 1919.*)

There is no doubt that if Prohibition had not come, with a growing population, the Government revenue from the liquor industry would have increased each year. Even at the above figures, about three and a half years would have sufficed to represent a sum equal to the total amount of the war indemnity the Germans have agreed under the Young plan to pay to the French.

The liquor interests contributed huge sums every year in taxes and licences to the States, counties and towns, where alcoholic beverages were manufactured or sold or both. In many cities each saloon paid a \$1,000.00 licence or over, without counting real estate and other taxes. In some cities it is claimed, the revenue derived from liquor licences and taxes sufficed to support the school system.

Prohibition has not only deprived the Federal Government, and the States, counties and cities where liquors were sold of a great revenue, but has put a very heavy burden upon the American tax-payer. That burden increases every year. The tax-payer's contribution to the Bureau of Prohibition for the Enforcement of the National Prohibition Act has risen from \$2,059,774.32 in 1920 to \$13,752,060,00 in 1929.

After having made reference to « the announcement of Senator Wheeler, democrat, Montana, in which he asserted that he had voted for prohibition in his state, but that since this administration and the previous administrations, had not been unable to stamp out bootleggers and speakeasies he had been forced to the opinion national prohibition is a failure... » the *Capital Journal*, (Salem, Ore., Sept. 13, 1930), states :

« While these statements were being made public, Director Woodcock of the Prohibition Bureau besought the budget bureau for an increase of \$2,000,000 for the work of his office during the coming year. The money would be used to add 500 agents to his staff of 1475 and would bring the total cost of all dry enforcement agencies, including the coast guard and the industrial alcohol bureau to well over the \$15,000,000,00 now provided. »

It is obvious that if Prohibition would be a good cure for drunkenness, less medicine, and fewer doctors, and nurses, so to speak, would be required after ten years of treatment than when the treatment began. However, just the opposite has taken place. The alleged disease seems to increase with every new administration of medicine. The expenses for Prohibition bills have increased and are increasing at an enormous rate and the American public is just as thirsty for alcoholic beverages as it ever was.

The money spent for Dry Law enforcement by the Prohibition Bureau is only a drop compared to the amounts spent by States and counties, to enforce the Volstead Act. Moreover Prohibition is directly or indirectly the cause of many crimes, and crimes are very costly to the nation. Thus a very great part of the crime bill has to be charged to Prohibition. It is estimated that the annual crime bill in the United States is in « excess of \$ 16,000,000,000.00. » (AP.) Nov. 4, 1930).

Sir Hugh Turnbull, London Police Commissioner, who is indeed well acquainted with the crime question, said in Montreal, on Nov. 5, 1930 :

« Violent crimes committed in the United States are generally occasioned by prohibition and if the country could abolish the

Eighteenth Amendment it could abolish many of the crimes. » (*Canadian Press, New York Times*, Nov. 6, 1930).

The statement of Sir Hugh Turnbull has a very high bearing because he is well posted on crime and its causes, and because being an outsider, and having no interest whatsoever in taking one side or the other, the London Police Commissioner is unprejudiced.

The following lines will give an idea of the increase in crime due to Prohibition :

« The Wickersham law enforcement commission, » says Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., « has been told that the number of Americans engaged in gang enterprise has multiplied by ten in the last four years, and that illegal beer manufacture constitutes the nation's largest individual source of crime.

The group has been told, I learned Thursday from an authoritative commission source, that there are as many as 1,000,000 persons connected with bootlegging and the myriad « rackets » which may or may not have sprung therefrom...

The majority of inmates in the large penal institutions of the country are there for commissions of crimes attributable, directly or indirectly, to the underworld structure raised by prohibition. The estimate that 1,000,000 Americans were connected with modern-way gangland was accompanied by an estimate that 85 per cent find their livelihood in beer rackets. Very little of the beer has been matured more than a month and thus the vast portion of it is poisonous. » (Copyright, 1930 by *United Press*, quoted by *Capital Journal*. Salem, Ore., Nov. 14, 1930).

It is well known that many bootleggers and gangsters realize enormous profits out of their illicit industry. In order to be extremely conservative let us put at \$ 3,000 a year the income of each one of the « 1,000,000 persons connected with bootlegging, » that represents \$3,000,000,000 lost to legitimate business in America. That loss is evidently to be ascribed to Prohibition, since before the Volstead Act bootlegging was practically inexistent. Add to these three billion dollars lost all the money spent by Americans, who go to Canada and Mexico to drink liquor.

Human lives represent a capital. Murders have greatly

increased in number since Prohibition. As says, Sir Hugh Turnbull, « violent crimes committed in the United States are generally occasioned by Prohibition ». As murders are violent crimes, they « are generally occasioned by Prohibition. » In some instances, such for instance as the killings of alleged bootleggers by Dry Law agents or State police, and the killings of Prohibition officers by alleged Volstead Law offenders, murders have to be ascribed directly to Prohibition. In the case of gangsters' wars and their subsequent slaughters almost always the Eighteenth Amendment is the occasion of these murders. In other instances murders may be connected only indirectly with Prohibition. Of course there are murders which have no connection at all with the Eighteenth Amendment. The fact is that since Prohibition the murder rate has been rising constantly in the United States.

« A rising trend of crime in general and especially of murders in this country during the last nine months is revealed by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, based on returns from fifty-eight cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

A crime chart, published with the second monthly report of the nation wide survey which Mr. Hoover has been conducting, shows that the daily average of murders has risen from three a day at the beginning of the year to nearly five a day in September.

Chicago led all other cities in murders during the period, excluding from the list New York, which was not included in the report. Chicago had 282 murders, or an average of about one a day... » (Special to *New York Times*, Nov. 2, 1930).

Everybody knows that gangsters, most of whom could not follow their trade without Prohibition, are to be found in great numbers in Chicago and other American cities, and are guilty of many murders. Each life of a healthy person able to work lost through murder represents a loss of capital, and if the murder in question has been occasioned by Prohibition, that financial loss has to be ascribed to a certain extent to Prohibition.

It costs money to arrest, judge, and convict or even release alleged violators of the Prohibition law; it costs money to keep them in jail if convicted. The automobiles, the stills and other property confiscated or destroyed by Dry Law agents represent a capital, which through confiscation or destruction becomes either useless or altogether lost to the working forces of the nation. The losses thus caused by Prohibition are amazingly high. In New York alone millions of dollars are thus squandered every year. The *New York Times*, Nov. 8, 1930, states :

« Far from being discouraged by the task of drying New York, Andrew McCampbell, prohibition administrator for this district, thinks he is making progress, he revealed yesterday at a luncheon of the Criterion Club in the Hotel Plaza.

Arrests for prohibition law violators here have totaled 4,762 since July 1, when the supervision of prohibition enforcement was transferred from the national treasury to the department of Justice, he declared. In the same period, he said, 312 automobiles used to transport liquor, and 402 illegally operated stills have been confiscated. »

4,752 persons arrested, and 312 automobiles and stills confiscated in four months in one city in connection with Prohibition enforcement constitute a fine record. Of course these 4,752 arrests represent only a very small percentage of Dry Law offenders. Administrator Andrew McCampbell humbly explained why he did not arrest more people and did not confiscate more property :

« Then he (McCampbell) went on to point out that one of the chief handicaps of his office was the relatively small number of agents assigned to it. » (*New York Times*, *loc. cit.*)

With an adequate force McCampbell would have sent more American citizens to prison and confiscated more American property. It would seem that men entrusted with the duty of stamping out immoderate appetite for liquor should take pride in showing that offenses against temperance are on the decrease and that Prohibition

renders Americans more temperate and more saintly. However, Dry Law agents seem to think that the object of Prohibition is not to convert people to temperance but to send them to jail, and they appear to take a special pride in jamming up with American citizens prisons already congested. Their only regret seems to be that there are not more Prohibition agents to arrest and bring to jail a larger number of American citizens.

According to Deets Pickett, without Prohibition, the drink bill now in this country would amount to \$5,000,000,000.00 annually. This amount is certainly not exaggerated since in England the drink bill reaches \$2,250,000,000.00, and since the United States has a population almost three times as large as that of Great Britain. This means that Prohibition killed a business of \$5,000,000,000.00 a year. At the present time every American is urged to spend money to relieve financial depression, and here we have \$5,000,000,000.00 of cash a year which Prohibition keeps people from spending. Most of these \$5,000,000,000.00 would go to grape growers, to farmers raising sugar beets, sugar cane, corn, barley and hops, to railroad companies and other transportation companies, to barrel makers, to bottle factories, to cork factories, and to millions of law-abiding citizens. Millions of Americans, East, West, North and South would receive their share of that huge sum, and would find employment in the wine, beer, and liquor industry. According to Mr. Edouard Barthe, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, President of the *Office International of Wine*, the wine industry gives a living to 18,000,000 (eighteen million) persons in France. M. Barthe is very well posted on the matter, and his statement has not been challenged. Admitting that Americans without Prohibition drink three times less than Frenchmen, as the population of the United States is about three times as large as that of France, it is evident that the wine and

liquor industry was giving a living to several million Americans.

The killing of an industry, which gives an honest living to millions of people, and which has been and is still considered a legitimate industry by all the most highly civilized nations of the world, with the exception lately of the United States, is not an asset but a big loss. Thus according to Professor Fisher, one of the most prominent leaders of total temperance, Prohibition has destroyed a legitimate industry, which, if still existing would represent a business of \$ 3,000,000,000.00 to \$ 10,000,000.00 a year.

Human lives represent a capital. Since Prohibition, deaths from alcoholism in the United States have increased enormously. In 1919 the year before Prohibition 176 persons died from alcoholism in the city of New York, in 1926, 759 died there from the same cause. In 1929 there were 4,339 deaths from alcoholism in the United States, births and deaths registration area comprising forty-six States, nine cities in non registration States, and the District of Columbia. The death rate from alcoholism per 100,000 of population rose from 1.00 in 1920 to 4.339 in 1928.

The Volstead Law has destroyed an industry representing in real estate and equipment billions of dollars, and which if still existing would have a volume of business reaching several billions every year. Prohibition has created nothing to replace that lost industry.

The toll of Prohibition can be summarized as follows :

1. Salaries paid to Government, State, County and city officers to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment,
2. Expenses of Federal, State, County and City courts to prosecute Dry Law offenders,
3. Cost of keeping alleged violators of the Prohibition Law in Federal, State, County and City prisons,
4. Expenses attached to building new jails to make

room for alleged Dry Law offenders, and to relieve the prison congestion due to the increase in crimes due directly or indirectly to Prohibition,

5. Loss of time of Prohibition offenders, while in jail.

6. Money loss due to diseases and deaths caused by drinking badly prepared or poisonous alcoholic beverages. In September 1930, James M. Doran, former Federal Prohibition Commissioner estimated that there were then 15,000 cases of Jake paralysis in the country. People drank 'ginger jake' because they could not easily obtain wine, beer or whisky.

7. Yearly loss to the country, including excise taxes and cost of Prohibition enforcement \$ 1,867,839,670.00

8. Annual bill paid to bootleggers for illegitimate liquor \$ 2,848,000,000.00

(Source for Nos 7 and 8, Association against the Prohibition Amendment, UP. *Lit. Dig.* Oct. 18, 1930).

The annual bill just mentioned may be considered a loss since the money goes to law-breakers, and gives them funds to violate the law. According to Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. there are as many as 1,000,000 men connected with bootlegging. At a salary of \$ 3,000,000.00 that would make \$ 3,000,000,000.00 a year. That sum does not seem exaggerated. Some bootleggers make huge profits. Nit-ti's « share of Capone profits for three years ending December 31, 1927, was \$ 842,887.81.

9. Loss of legitimate business per year. \$ 5,000,000,000.00

\$ 9,715,839,670.00

Total from preceding page . . \$ 9,715,839,670.00

Deets Pickett states, that without Prohibition the drink bill would be now five billion dollars.

10. Half of the yearly crime bill. . \$ 8,000,000,000.00

It is claimed that 50 % of the crimes are connected with Prohibition violations. The United States crime bill is said to be in excess of \$16,000,000,000.00 As half of the crimes are traceable to Prohibition, the figures given seem very conservative.

Total bill to be charged to Prohibition \$ 17,715,839,670.00

An accurate estimate of the first six items is hard to make. \$17,715,839,670.00 are far from representing the total toll of Prohibition. An idea of the losses caused by Prohibition killings and deaths and diseases due to bad liquor can be had from the fact that the yearly loss in wages due to common colds is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.00. An annual loss of over \$17,000,000,000. would have ruined any other country than the United States which on account of its extreme wealth and favorable circumstances has been able for a few years to weather the heavy loss with apparent ease; but a time comes when the financial system of a nation begins to shake under constant expenses and losses. It is noteworthy that in the present world financial depression the United States was the first among prosperous and great nations to have a stock crash. This country is by far the wealthiest in the world, and Americans are the best customers of all important nations, which have a large variety of articles to sell. The United States has 122,775,046 inhabitants. Many millions of persons in the world depend greatly for their living on what Amer-

icans buy from them. Prohibition, which by causing a national money loss of over \$17,000,000,000.00 a year, was one of the causes which brought unemployment and financial depression to the United States, brought also financial ruin and disaster to millions of people in other countries. Thus not only the financial crisis in the United States, but the general world depression, is due in part to Prohibition.

While under Prohibition the United States, notwithstanding its almost inexhaustible natural resources, its almost numberless mines, its strong youth left untouched so to speak by the World War, and the money pouring in its treasury from debtor nations up to the moratorium offered by President Hoover has been in the grip of hard times, France the wettest nation in the world, France, a country with a very limited supply of natural resources, no gold mines and no oil wells, has prospered and easily sheltered the storm which has shaken the financial structure of many other nations. France's share in the world's gold has almost doubled in the last two years. Deposits in saving banks have risen from 15,000,000,000 francs in 1926 to 32,000,000,000 francs in 1929. As said, A. Tardieu at Delle, near Belfort, on Oct. 1930, « whatever alarming manifestations might occur elsewhere France can remain calm and undisturbed. » (See *Christian Science Monitor*, Oct. 21, 1930).

The example of France shows clearly that Prohibition is far from being necessary for prosperity, and the example of the United States proves very plainly that Prohibition does not bring prosperity. Prohibition cannot even keep prosperity when it finds it in a country. On the contrary by destroying an immense industry and building no industry at all to replace it Prohibition saps prosperity and may be instrumental in bringing financial collapse.

CHAPTER LXVII

PROHIBITION AND FINANCIAL DEPRESSION

A money crisis in other countries does not cause any special surprise to any one, but the world was amazed when in the Fall of 1929 the news flashed that the United States was suffering from a stock crash. This stock crash has been followed by a period of financial depression which has steadily increased in intensity, and at present in the great cities of the United States thousands and thousands of citizens of the richest and mightiest empire in the world are strung in long lines in the cold and snow waiting for a bowl of soup or a piece of bread (Dec. 1930).

Foreign nations cannot understand how a country with almost inexhaustible natural resources, which owns more than two-fifths of the gold holdings of the world, and in whose treasury debtor nations have been pouring each year until 1931 millions and millions of dollars, can in any manner feel the pinch of hard times. An idea of the magnitude of the stream of gold, which flows from the pockets of her ancient war allies into America's coffers, can be had from the fact that in one day, December 15, 1930, England paid \$ 94,390,000.00 on her war-debt to the United States. Great Britain still owes \$4,398,000,000,000.00 war debts to the latter country.

It would be absurd to attribute this financial crisis to any one cause, but it is evident that anything that takes away from circulation a large amount of money, running into the billions, and causes immense expenses and losses to the nation is bound to be a strong factor in causing a financial depression.

Prohibition has done away with an industry which would have now a cash business of over \$5,000,000,000.00 a year. As seen already, through expenses incurred, loss of revenue and other losses the toll of Prohibition reaches over \$17,000,000,000.00. This huge sum is not necessarily all cash, but nevertheless it affects greatly the finances of the nation, and curtails immensely the flow of money, which brings substances and energy into the arteries of the business life of the nation.

Of course other factors are also responsible in part for a general financial depression. Among the principal ones are Bolshevism in Russia, revolution in China, and minor revolutions in other countries. As to unemployment, not only in this country but in other countries, it seems obvious that Prohibition is partly to be blamed for it. By throwing millions of Americans out of employment, Prohibition has created a surplus of efficient workmen in various industries, and has reduced the total number of wage earners and therefore of active buyers in the world. Prohibition has indeed thrown at least 10,000,000 able bodied and efficient Americans into new fields of industry thus taking the place of other workmen either in this country or in other countries and rendering unexisting 10,000,000 positions, which without Prohibition would be open to that many workmen.

According to M. Edouard Barthe, who is admirably well posted on the question, 18,000,000 Frenchmen make a living out of the wine industry in France. Should Prohibition suppress that industry, France, who is now to some extent the most prosperous country in the world, would soon gasp in the throes of complete bankruptcy. It is true that the mere possibility of Prohibition in France cannot even be considered. The French are too logical minded and have seen too hard times to be willing to let total temperance advocates kill one of the main industries of France, and bring poverty and hunger into mil-

lions of homes. Always ready to stamp out any abuses which may want to creep in the liquor industry, they stand for temperance and for a legitimate use of wine and other alcoholic beverages, and are against enforced total abstinence. They follow St. Paul's divinely inspired advice : « Let your moderation be known unto all men. » (*Philippians*, IV : 4) and humbly bow also to the God sent counsel of this great Apostle to his dear friend Timothy :

« Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. » (Paul, I *Timothy*, V : 23.)

CHAPTER LXVIII

EFFECTS OF TEN YEARS OF PROHIBITION IN FINLAND

I

The advocates of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages may claim that the extraordinary increase of murders, and crimes of all kinds, the amazing growth of the prison and insane asylum population, and the reckless race of the nation towards more and more accident fatalities, which have followed the wake of Prohibition in the United States, are not connected in any manner with the Eighteenth Amendment but are to be attributed to other causes. Of course these alleged other causes should be clearly shown and explained, in order that the contentions of the Prohibitionists could be accepted. The fact is that there are no special causes to justify a much higher number of murders, crimes and accidents since Prohibition. General conditions have not changed greatly, at least until the last few months, since the Volstead Act became law, except that Prohibition has come into American life. Dry advocates may claim also that Prohibition has nothing to do with the amazing financial depression which has wrecked American prosperity, at least for the present. When prosperity was there the Prohibitionists trumpeted victory. Because prosperity came after Prohibition they at once called total temperance the mother of wealth and abundance

in all worldly goods. The trouble is that financial depression also followed Prohibition. The same causes under the same circumstances produce the same effects. It will be interesting to know what Prohibition has done in another country. If crimes, insanity, disrespect for the Law, and financial depression follow the wake of Prohibition in that country, just the same as in the United States, undoubtedly Prohibition must be in some manner responsible for these evils.

A comparison between Prohibition in the United States and Prohibition in Finland is so much the more interesting that the noble experiments in both countries are very much alike. The Volstead Act went into effect in the United States, in 1920, while Prohibition began to be put in force in Finland, on June 1, 1919.

In the same manner as it has been done in the United States, more and more severe punishments have been decreed against dry law offenders, in Finland the Prohibition law has been modified at least three times, each time imposing higher penalties on its transgressors.

Finland has a population of about 3,435,249. Before Prohibition the annual consumption of alcohol at 100 per cent was 4,450,000 liters. Since Prohibition, the quantity of alcohol used has increased instead of diminishing. This seems strange, but facts prove it. Ten years before Prohibition only 30,227 liters of alcohol at 50 % were used for medical purposes. In 1926-1927, after seven years of Prohibition, 2,618,189 liters of alcohol were sold in pharmacies and for medicinal purposes. Undoubtedly the Finns have become more sickly under the dry regime.

The manufacture and sale of illicit liquor increase every day. One may judge of the immensity of bootlegging operations by the number of liters of liquor confiscated by custom house officers and other officers of the law :

Year	Pure alcohol	Cognac Rums (liters)	Liquors, etc.	Wine et Punch
1919	4,359.5	3,552.0	121.9	405.8
1920	98,582.0	9,498.6	578.8	1,607.6
1921	58,932.0	10,923.0	792.2	2,248.9
1922	153,101.0	65,988.0	2,601.2	3,769.3
1923	488,766.5	10,031.6	980.6	4,023.4
1924	511,902.2	4,696.0	824.0	3,658.5
1925	550,625.5	5,728.5	638.7	2,908.1
1926	655,780.0	5,172.0	1,630.5	2,055.6
1927	629,814.0	5,561.2	436.8	1,545.6
1928	972,512.3	7,107.2	1,130.0	5,137.9

The above figures refer only to the liters of alcohol, liquors and wines smuggled into Finland and confiscated by custom and police officers, they do not comprise the wine and liquors made at home. As can be seen, the quantity of alcohol confiscated jumped from 98,582.0 liters in 1920, second year of Prohibition, to 972,512.3 in 1928. It is evident that only a small portion of the illicit liquor smuggled into Finland is confiscated, otherwise smuggling would have ceased to operate several years ago. It is estimated that only 10 to 15 % of the liquor or wine smuggled as confiscated. Thus the people of Finland drink now at least from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 liters of illicitly imported alcohol at 100 %, while before Prohibition, the total consumption of pure alcohol in that country, comprising wine and beer, reached about 4,450,000 liters. Home brew and liquors, whisky and wines manufactured by bootleggers must be added to number of liters just mentioned.

According to official information received by the Custom House Department of Finland, from April 24 to December 31, 1928, the following shipments of liquor were made on several ships from the ports of Dantzig and Kiel to Kronstadt and Haparanda, cities located very close to the border of Finland :

8,399, 000 liters of 96 % proof German and Polish alcohol, and 8,196 cases containing each 12 bottles of liquors of different kinds.

Kronstadt is a town of only 62,300 population and Haparanda is still smaller. Only a small percentage of the liquor shipped to these towns is consumed there, the bulk of it is smuggled into Finland. Moreover, many other sea-ports besides Dantzic and Kiel pour alcohol into towns bordering Finland and directly into Finland. If the liquor illicitly imported is added to the 2,618,188 liters of medicinal liquor, and to the wine and beer manufactured and sold with government approval, it seems evident that the annual consumption of alcohol in Finland is now two and a half times as great as before Prohibition. As if the supply already mentioned failed to suffice, many Finlanders make excellent wine with wild fruits, which abound in that country. Hundreds of farmers now have a number of grape vines and make wine. Home brew has become a flourishing industry.

II

WAVE OF CRIME FOLLOWS PROHIBITION IN FINLAND.

Leaving aside the bloody encounters between bootleggers and officers of the law, which often culminate in fatalities, the number of crimes of violence have increased enormously in Finland since Prohibition. Before proceeding any further, an example of news often adorning now the front page of newspapers in that country may be given: While the *Hufvudstadsbladet*, May 25, 1929, had in one column the following statement of a Total Abstinence advocate at the General Meeting of Prohibitionists at Helsingfors: « Conditions are getting better and better; the increase in crimes has nothing in common with Prohibition, » it contained in another column the following piece of news:

« Bloody encounter in the village of Loppis about four bottles of alcohol. A policeman assassinated, one man wounded and a woman shot to death. »

As can be seen conditions were fine !!

The number of murders and assassinations followed by convictions rose from 51 in 1927 to 74 in 1928. The number of cases of malicious assault and battery and other aggressions followed by death was 224 in 1927 and 262 in 1928. Out of 37 assassinations perpetrated in Finland in 1928, 13 were committed by persons who were under the influence of alcohol. Out of 185 serious cases of assault reported in police records in 1928, 152 were attributed to drunkenness. In 270 out of 359 cases of assault and battery accompanied by minor wounds drunkards were the offenders. Out of 805 cases of assault and battery of minor importance 610 were connected with drunkenness. On comparing the records of the last few years, it is found that in Finland crimes of violence directly or indirectly traceable to alcoholism have increased from 73 per cent to 86 per cent. Bad alcohol breeds crime.

In Sweden which has a population about twice as large as Finland and where the citizens can lawfully drink wine and liquors, the number of crimes of violence is much lower than in the latter country.

The following table shows clearly the amazing growth of the crime wave in Finland since Prohibition has become law in that country :

Year	Number of Convictions per 100,000 inhabitants	Number of prosecutions
1893...	800	1,600
1900..	1,200..	1,950
1905	750.	1,250
1910	1,300.	1,950
1915.	200.	1,000
1920	1,950..	2,500
1925	3,900.	4,200
1927	4,500.	5,000

Police reports for 1928 show 176,382 crimes and law violations in Finland for that year. 101,036 of these transgressions were cases of drunkenness.

Drunkenness has increased exceedingly in Finland since Prohibition in that country.

Arrests for drunkenness, 1914-1928 :

Year	
1914	33,729
1915	10,220
1916	10,179
1917	9,261
1918	5,474
After the Prohibition went into effect	
1919	11,475
1920	27,236
1921	33,964
1922	34,900
1923	46,748
1924	58,801
1925	70,305
1926	73,829
1927	95,903
1928	101,036.

(Source : *Report* of M. E. Ehrnrooth, Physician at Helsingfors. See *Bulletin International du Vin*, Sept. 1930).

While in Sweden where there is no Prohibition, 47 persons per 10,000 population were placed under arrest for drunkenness in 1927, during the same year 262 persons per 10,000 population were arrested for the same cause in dry Finland. The city of Copenhagen has a population about four times as large as that of Helsingfors. Police records show an average of about 5000 arrests a year for drunkenness in wet Copenhagen against 22,000 per year in 1927 and 1928 in dry Helsingfors. On June 1, 1929, while the 10th anniversary of Prohibition in Finland was pompously celebrated, 121 persons were arrested for drunkenness at Helsingfors. The population of Helsingfors is about 201,435.

In the same manner as since Prohibition, there has been a steady and enormous increase in the number of inmates confined to penal institutions in the United States, there has been a steady increase in the number of crim-

inals sent to prison in Finland, since Prohibition. In both countries jails are overcrowded. The central prison of Helsingfors built to accommodate 650 inmates, had 839 prisoners within its walls in 1929. The jail at Abo arranged to lodge 786 prisoners had 902 occupants in 1929.

III

INCREASE IN CASES OF INSANITY CAUSED BY ALCOHOLISM IN FINLAND SINCE PROHIBITION.

Prohibition advocates claim that alcohol causes insanity and that total Temperance is a cure for drunkenness and for many cases of insanity. The following table, taken from a report of Dr. M. E. Ehrnrooth of Helsingfors, shows the enormous growth of cases of insanity caused by alcoholism in Finland since the advent of Prohibition there :

Year	Number of Insane asylum examined	Number of Inmates	Number of Alcoholic patients	Percentage %
1915	— 3	664	27	4.1
1917	— 4	740	28	3.8
1919	— 3	548	13	2.4
1920	— 4	741	48	9.3
1922	— 5	1,090	134	12.3
1923	— 5	1,060	167	15.8
1924	— 5	1,147	242	21.1
1925	— 5	1,151	280	24.5
1926	— 5	1,119	223	20.8
1927	— 5	1,186	304	25.6
1928	— 5	1,310	345	26.3

The Prohibition regime was put in operation in Finland in 1919. Almost immediately the percentage of alcoholic patients in insane institutions began to rise, until in 1928 it reached 26,3 per cent of the insane population in the institutions examined. In 1918 the percentage was 1.5 per cent. Before Prohibition the number of alcoholic patients in institutions for the insane never

reached as high as 12 per cent of the total number of inmates. Moreover there has been since the advent of Prohibition a steady increase in the population of insane asylums. This flatly contradicts the contention of total temperance advocates, who assured that Prohibition was going to reduce the number of cases of insanity, and who claim that alcohol even when taken in moderate quantities often causes mental derangement.

The facts are that as soon as the people of Finland began to be deprived of a legitimate use of wine, beer and alcohol, many of them bought improperly prepared bootleg liquor, and began to manufacture home brew, which is almost always unhealthy and even poisonous.

Prohibition has played havoc on the economical life of Finland. Basing his statement on figures given by Mr. Gunnar Modéen, Actuary of *la Statistiska Centralbyrå*, Dr. M. E. Ehrnrooth says that the Government loss in revenue from taxes and duties on alcohol and beer for the period extending from 1919 to 1929 represents 2,000,000,000.00 marks. It is easy to realize what such a sum means in the economic life of a nation of about 3,435,249 inhabitants, especially when we consider that Prohibition brought expenses but no revenues.

In the same manner as, to use George L. Cassidy's own words, « four out of five (U. S.) Senators and Congressmen, consume liquor either at their office or homes, » members of the legislature and government officials in Finland violate the Prohibition law. Judges, military men, lawyers, bankers, business men and men of all walks in life eagerly follow their example in quest of forbidden drinks.

Prohibition in Finland has failed to do any good, and has been the cause of many evils. The government begins to realize Prohibition's failure. Lately steps have been taken to release to a certain extent the grip of total temperance on that country. On December 16, 1930,

the Associated Press sent the following news from Helsingfors :

« The Finnish Diet has passed an amendment bill to increase the percentage weight of alcohol in beer from 1.6 per cent, which is the limit under the present law, to 2.25 per cent.

The government had proposed to increase the content to 2.4 per cent. The bill is regarded as the first serious step toward modification or abolition of prohibition in Finland. »

Since the writing of the manuscript of this book, a new liquor law passed by the Finnish Parliament on January 30, 1932, brought to an end thirteen years of Prohibition in Finland.

CHAPTER LXIX

FALSE TACTIS. — WRONG OBJECTIVE

Prohibition is wasting money, energy and time, killing American citizens, destroying American property mostly for no purpose whatsoever. The main object of Prohibition is to stop drunkenness and the evils which may result from it and in general from the abuse of liquor. Whenever temperance leaders want to justify the Eighteenth Amendment they begin to draw a pitiful and heart-rending picture of wives beaten by drunken husbands, of innocent babies and children starving because their father is a drunkard, of innocent girls raped by lurid drunkards, and of all kinds of crimes committed by beastly drunkards. All that may be well arranged to fool the people, but where is the objective? Evidently the objective is to get the drunkard. Where is the drunkard? Who is the drunkard? In order to reach the drunkard, Prohibition opens fire on over 122,000,000 free Americans. Over 99 % of the American people will not get drunk, Prohibition or no Prohibition. Indeed, at least 50 % Americans are women. Little girls and even little boys do not care for any strong drinks at all. They want candy but no whisky. Old and sickly women cannot stand strong liquor. At least 50 % of the female population over 15 years old do not care at all for any strong drink. At least 90 % of the women and girls who may enjoy a drink are of such a high moral standing that they would not even think of drinking to excess. Many American women are active members of Churches

which advocate Prohibition, and are absolutely opposed to alcohol. Under the circumstances the chances are that there is not even one woman out of 100 in America who needs to be watched for drunkenness. Out of a hundred men at least 50 are either young boys, who do not like at all the taste of strong drinks, or old men whom their health does not permit to get drunk. Thus out of 100 American men we have about 50 who may be considered in reference to possibilities of getting drunk. To be sure 40 of them have sense enough not to get drunk. The churches have some influence on at least 2 men out of fifty — that leaves 8. Home influence should keep 3 more out of drunkenness. School influence led by such dry men as Professor Fisher, and an army of dry schoolmams should at least keep 2 men out of 50 in the path of virtue. That leaves around 3 men per hundred who may possibly become victims of drunkenness. But everybody knows that out of 3 Americans left to their own good will there will not be even half of one to turn to be a drunkard, no matter how much foreign and native liquor may be around him. Thus we have less than one American out of 100, who, perhaps may be or may become *too* fond of intoxicating liquors, if he has access to them.

Before Prohibition the number of Americans who drank *to excess* was certainly under 1 %. It is absurd to imagine that most Americans behave like wild animals as soon as they see a bottle of whisky or a keg of beer. It suffices to see Americans going abroad on American or foreign ships to notice that while exceedingly few Americans turn down wine and beer, the number of American tourists who get drunk while abroad is insignificant. While in wine growing France, American tourists generally taste copiously of every brand of the best wines and liquors, but exceedingly few become intoxicated.

Instead of opening fire on the 1,200,000 at the most, who might, perhaps, drink to excess, Prohibition launches

an attack on the whole nation, and tries to keep over 122,000,000 free citizens from drinking any alcoholic beverage, while really there are fewer than 1,200,000 Americans, who may, perhaps some times get drunk.

It would be much easier to watch closely 1,200,000 persons than the whole American nation, and the results would be more satisfactory.

With proper home, school and church education, with intelligent laws regulating the manufacturing and sale of unadulterated wine, beer and liquors, with special jails provided with clinics for inveterate drunkards, with free medical treatment for those who have an unnatural craving for drinking to an excess, the liquor problem, once restricted to its natural scope, could certainly be easily and satisfactorily handled by a great and noble nation like America.

As it is, Prohibition is an insult to all Americans, who have neither desire nor intention to get drunk. Prohibition takes every American citizen for a weak-minded and wicked man who cannot control himself before a bottle of gin, and tells him : « As you are incapable to touch a bottle of wine or whisky or any liquor without getting beastly drunk, I forbid you to drink any intoxicating beverage. »

American physicians are a body of intelligent, efficient and patriotic men. During the World War they commanded the respect of all nations. American dentists have a world wide reputation for efficiency. Prohibition which tells them how much liquor they should prescribe is an insult to American physicians and to some extent an insult to science.

An intelligent general knows how to choose an objective. He does not direct his men to shoot at every tree stump, at every rock, at every mouse and cat, at every animal, or even at every human being they see, but he leads them toward the enemy, and he selects a special

point to attack. Prohibition is like an army of crazy soldiers without aim and objective wasting their ammunition at everything they see, and not knowing where they go. Prohibition attacks temperate persons who may want to drink only a glass of wine every week, persons who would be perfectly satisfied with a half-pint of light wine every day, those who want to refresh themselves liberally without ever getting drunk, as well as those who are inclined to drink half a bottle of whisky in one setting. Many persons who were absolutely in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, when it became effective, have been already either prosecuted for liquor law violations or have relatives who have been prosecuted for the same cause.

If the Volstead Law continues for a few years to rule the Land, and is enforced even half ways, it will be almost impossible to find an American family whose some member has not been arrested for some violation of the Prohibition law.

CHAPTER LXX

CLINICS FOR DRUNKARDS

It is well known that occasionally persons of high intelligence and noble character let themselves be conquered by alcohol. These persons are neither wicked nor criminally inclined, and their indulgence in excessive drinking is not followed by any crime. Their abnormal passion for drinking is due to some physical defect in their nervous or gland system. With funds derived from taxes on intoxicating beverages special clinics should be arranged for the examination and medical treatment of all drunkards who have been arrested for drunkenness for the third time. In cases when drunkenness would be accessory to accidents or crimes the examination should take place even before the third offense. In these clinics specialists chosen among physicians, who have proved their ability to handle liquor problems, should be at hand to examine drunkards and offer them the treatment adequate to their cases. Drunkards unable to pay the expenses of examination and treatment should be treated free of charge, and those who are able to pay the bill should be charged, examined and treated at cost.

Such clinics should be open to all persons, who feel that they cannot resist the temptation of drinking to an excess. They should be free to all those, who come on their own accord. Normal persons of highly civilized ancestry do not feel any special desire of becoming beastly drunk. Whenever such desire exists the cause must be found out and remedied if possible. In most cases a cure can be effected.

Clinics of that kind will be cheaper than jails. Moreover they will cure at least some patients, while jails punish but very seldom cure. In jails drunkards come in contact with criminals, and through contamination often learn how to become criminals. In most instances liquor law breakers or drunkards who are sent to prison come out of prison not only uncured of their passion for drink or of their desire to violate Prohibition laws, but contaminated with the moral diseases of the degenerates with whom they had to associate within the prison walls.

The Eighteenth Amendment has sent more honest and moral men to jail than any law since the enactment of laws against Christians and since the laws of the Tribunal of the Inquisition. Prohibition has been instrumental in making more criminals out of good men than any law ever invented. Almost every time a young man or any man goes to jail for a Prohibition law offense, he comes out a man bitter against all laws and his soul poisoned by the utterly immoral, and crime breeding atmosphere of jails. There is a room shortage in American prisons. It is absurd to try to wantonly increase the number of criminals.

CHAPTER LXXI

PROHIBITION A MENACE TO PROTESTANTISM

Led by excellent intentions and the desire to stamp out the abuse of liquor many ministers of Protestant demoninations have sinned through excess of zeal. Alcohol has been accused of crimes of which it is not guilty. Prohibition has been represented as the universal panacea. When the people will find out the real truth and see that Prohibition fails to bring all the blessings promised, many Americans will lose confidence in their pastors or in the clergy in general. They will fail to realize that most of these good clergymen were animated with the purest intentions, and they will think that since many clergymen made erroneous statements on the liquor question the statements of most ministers of the gospel on other problems may also be erroneous. Confidence in Churches will suffer from that. Moreover there are many excellent men and even some women who like a few drinks occasionally. Their number is not on the decrease but on the increase. Those people begin to resent to be called immoral and degenerates. When they go to church they do not relish to hear often diatribes against those who use alcoholic beverages. Of course their names are not mentioned and the preachers have not the least idea that some of the best members of their congregation patronize bootleggers, but these members feel that the attacks while not directed at them hit the mark.

Millions of citizens of thirty-five nations make a living from the wine industry. The Protestant denominations

which seek a world-wide dry law embitter against Protestantism these millions of persons, thus injuring greatly Protestant influence.

Up to the latter part of 1929 many ministers of the Gospel kept on heralding Prohibition as the mother of prosperity. While the falsity of other statements about all the wonderful blessings Prohibition was going to bring upon the nation is not always very easily discernible, everybody sees now only too clearly that the Eighteenth Amendment has not only failed to bring true prosperity, but has been followed by an unprecedented financial panic. Before such a national calamity a great number of Americans, forgetting that undoubtedly most preachers were animated with excellent intentions when they sang Prohibition victory hymns, may follow the steps of the Church of Ephesus,

« and thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars. » (*Revelation*, Ch. II : 2).

and entirely lose confidence in their spiritual leaders.

Scientific experiments are conducted not on a whole mass of subjects, but on a limited number of individuals carefully chosen for that purpose. An intelligent experiment of Prohibition could be done much more advantageously on a limited number of persons than on the whole nation. The Methodist Church is indeed one of the most active and efficient champions of the Eighteenth Amendment. The membership of the 16 various branches of that Church is said to represent, if children are included, 18 per cent of the total population of the United States. The Baptist faith, is credited as having a membership representing 16 % of the entire population. Thus these two denominations comprize 34 per cent of the inhabitants of this country. What better field could be found for a careful Prohibition experiment ? It is often said that the « noble Prohibition experiment » which is now being

tried is a complete failure on account of the fact that a very great number of the subjects of the experiment keep absolutely out of its range, and drink like ducks when they should keep as dry as chips.

Since without Jesus' divine grace Mohammed was able to impose total abstinence on his adepts, which now comprize over 220,000,000 people, why could not Methodist and Baptist preachers with Christ's divine grace win to total temperance all their communicants and their families? If Prohibition really brings all the blessings claimed for it, the Methodists and Baptists once having willingly adopted total abstinence would soon show as a body an outstanding physical, mental, moral, social, industrial and economical superiority over all their fellow countrymen who use even occasionally intoxicating beverages. Soon not only America but all the nations of the world would take notice and see with amazement that the Methodists and Baptists of America live longer, healthier and happier lives, are richer, more efficient, more intelligent, more successful, and more prosperous than the rest of men, whose lips become defiled with alcoholic beverages. At that sight, not only the citizens of the United States, but the peoples of other countries and even wine-drinking Frenchmen would be won to the cause of Prohibition. Indeed if it could ever be clearly proved that total abstinence prolongs life, and brings wealth, happiness and prosperity, the whole world would become Prohibitionist and wine, beer and all liquors would be for ever doomed.

It is to be hoped that the great Methodist leaders of temperance and if possible also their Baptist brethren will soon give to the world a true and complete example of a genuine Prohibition experiment among all their communicants. They will render a great service to humanity, and will help greatly to enlighten the world on a very much discussed question.

CHAPTER LXXII

PROHIBITION THE RUIN OF AMERICAN FARMERS

It is impossible to find in the world a finer class of people than the American farmers. It must be averred that a number of them violate the Prohibition law and manufacture wine and even whisky. Is it because they are lawless and unpatriotic? As a rule farmers are law-abiding. Every time the country was in danger the farmers' sons came valiantly and fought like lions. In the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia one finds the highest type of hospitable and honest people that can be found in America. As to size and health they rank among the tallest and strongest in the world. For beauty their daughters are second to none. Still some of those mountaineers like to make whisky in disregard of the Volstead law. Why? Is it because they are wicked and perverted? Not in the least. They are urged to manufacture wine and whisky by the instinct of self-preservation and the desire to dispel the melancholy of lonely farm life. In many country places in summer time and in the fall the water supply often becomes short. The water becomes contaminated. Wine and alcohol kill the germs of typhoid fever, cholera and enteritis. Mixed with water whisky becomes a remedy to kill disease germs. It is true that it would be better to mix the whisky with the water before drinking it, but even without that, whisky probably kills disease microbes in the stomach.

Doctors are not to be found easily in scattered farms

in the mountains. Whisky is recognized to be one of the best remedies for influenza. Farmers need a little whisky in epidemics of that disease, and as they cannot afford to get a prescription every time they need or think they need a pint of whisky for themselves and their family some of them manufacture a home supply. From manufacturing to selling there is a very short step. Some farmers take it.

Temperance advocates, who live in fine cities with modern plants to distill and purify water, can talk very eloquently about the alleged immorality of wine and alcohol, they have excellent water at hand, but most farmers have no water works at their disposal, and wine and a little whisky help them to protect themselves against typhoid fever, and a few other diseases. It is well known that whisky and cognac are very useful in cases of snake bite, and in cases of influenza.

Before trying to keep American farmers from drinking any spirituous beverage it would be of the first importance to arrange to have at their disposal pure and excellent water, free from any contamination.

Prohibition took away from the farmer one of its best markets for barley, hops and grapes, and contributed greatly to ruin him. At present the shortage of money at times is responsible to a certain extent for liquor law violations among some farmers who manufacture and sell whisky.

Around university towns, many farmers manufacture wine, which they sell to students and also to some professors. The need of money is there and the temptation is great. At least if the wine thus sold would be unadulterated the evil would not be without some good features, but unfortunately most wine sold by farmers is adulterated and unhealthy. The whisky some of them manufacture is also generally unhealthy for them and for those who buy it.

The Prohibition Law has contributed to ruin the American farmer financially, now it contributes to ruin him morally, and make a law breaker out of him. In spite of all that, most farmers vote dry. They do not look at the liquor problem in a scientific manner, and do not realize that while voting for Prohibition they vote against their interest. Farmers consider preachers men of learning, and the latter have still a great influence in farming communities. The farmers who sell a few gallons of adulterated wine or of very bad whisky will not vote wet because the dry regime permits them to make big profits on very bad liquor. Most farmers, who do not manufacture any liquor heard so much, from their preachers, about all the alleged crimes due to whisky that they also vote dry. In this manner Prohibition receives support from those who violate the Eighteenth Amendment as well as from those who consider it a good law.

The automobile has almost killed the horse and mule breeding industry. Kentucky horses and mules were world famous. There was a constant demand for fine-bred Kentucky horses. With the automobile there is very little demand for horses. Horse riding is almost a thing of the past. Even on farms, gasoline power has almost entirely replaced horse power. Most great automobile, and motor propelled farm implements manufacturers such as Ford are staunch supporters of Prohibition because they want the people to spend money for automobiles and gasoline. Every drink of liquor represents money that could be spent for buying an automobile or gasoline. Ford wants all Americans to save money to buy Fords. There is nothing surprising in that. He has cars to sell and he looks for the best way to sell them.

No wonder Ford is in favor of the most severe enforcement possible to all the liquor laws! Still Ford's calculations may not be so accurate. If the farmer becomes too poor on account of the loss of a good market for

grapes, barley, corn and hops, his buying power decreases. If his buying power decreases he cannot buy Fords and he cannot buy all the comforts he wishes, thus by trying to force American citizens to save all their money to buy automobiles the buying power of the farmers is reduced, and the time is near when fewer automobiles will be bought. The buying power of many Americans has been reduced for some time. In order to remedy that, an artificial, and machine made buying power has been invented, the instalment plan buying . While the instalment plan has increased the buying power as a temporary relief measure, that relief is artificial, and there is a limit to what the American nation can buy on the instalment plan. That limit seems to have been reached and even overreached. The instalment plan is often all right for the seller, but in case of unemployment or disease all wrong for the buyer. If cases of unemployment and diseases are too numerous the instalment plan becomes all wrong for the seller as well as for the buyer. If those cases are too many, financial disaster looms.

CHAPTER LXXIII

REPEAL AND EMPLOYMENT BOOM

If a repeal should come what would happen ? At once barrooms would be built from one end of the country to the other. In France they have about 477,000 barrooms for a population of a little over 40,000,000 people. In the United States, most street corners, which were available, have been taken up by gasoline stations. There are very few buildings suitable for barrooms now. Barrooms would have to be built. As the United States has a population three times as large as that of France, if this country had the same number of barrooms in proportion to the population there would be about 1,331,000 barrooms to build or buildings to be arranged for barroom purposes. But let us put down the number of barrooms at 200,000. Just imagine the work to be done, and the money to be spent. Distilleries would have to be built. Breweries would have to be built. Farmers would have to increase their grain production. Sugar cane products would increase in value as rum would be made. Farm lands would increase in value. In 200,000 barrooms, at the lowest estimate of an average of ten attendants for each 2,000,000 men would be employed. No women should be employed at all in barrooms.

The capital necessary to build and equip, 200,000 or even only 150,000 barrooms, would run into billions. The paraphernalia necessary for barrooms would run into billions, the raw material required to sup-

ply the nation with drinks would run into billions.

The whole nation would benefit by it.

Repeal would be like the wedding bells of the United States and a new prosperity and the death knell to bootleggism.

Needless to say barrooms could be called by another name, and their number could be less than 200,000. A smaller number of barrooms or refreshment gardens would require a higher number of attendants for each of them, and thus they would give employment to many people. It is obvious that the number of waiters in barrooms would represent only a small part of the men employed by liquor interests if repeal would take place. In France about two million farmers cultivate exclusively grapes for wine making. A considerable number of French farmers make a living growing apples, barley and hops for the manufacture of cider and beer. Granting that Americans drink less than Frenchmen, since there are more than three times as many Americans as Frenchmen, it would certainly take over 2,000,000 American grape, barley and hops growers to supply the raw material to refresh a nation composed of over 122,000,000 people. Several million farmers would contribute to supply the corn needed for manufacturing whisky.

It takes barrels to handle wine, beer and whisky, it takes also millions of bottles and millions of corks, it takes machinery to manufacture alcoholic beverages. The making of barrels, kegs, demi-johns, bottles, glasses, corks and machinery would give employment to many men. Moreover wine, beer, alcohol and liquors of various kinds have to be shipped from one point to another, railroad companies, steamship companies and express companies would have to employ more hands to attend to these shipments. Imports and exports of wine and liquors would also provide work for many sailors and other people. Foreign countries would be able to sell

some of their wine, beer and liquor to the United States, and buy something in exchange. That would stimulate trade and commerce and relieve to some extent the unemployment situation in this country, and even in other countries.

CHAPTER LXXIV

PROHIBITION AND CORRUPTION

Prohibition is at least indirectly the cause of corruption in those who violate the Eighteenth Amendment, and also in some of the men who are duly sworn and paid by their country to apprehend and punish the transgressors of that law.

When not outlawed, alcohol was a great source of revenue to the United States and to most States and municipalities. Prohibition has given an excellent opportunity to many unscrupulous persons to become millionaires :

« Chicago, Aug. 23 (UP) — Liquor, vice and gambling houses yielded the Moran-Zuta-Aiello underworld syndicate an annual income of more than \$15,000,000 in 1926 and 1927, investigators said records of Jack Zuta, slain manager of the gang, have revealed.

A list of 145 resorts, divided into four 'districts' with a collector for each district, was found. Compiled receipts from all districts showed the gang's monthly income exceeded \$1,000,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over early estimates.

Efforts of the gang led by 'Scar-face' Al Capone, who was referred to in one of the letters found in Zuta's files as 'the big boss', to cut into these profits, and of Zuta mob to increase its territory, led to frequent gang warfare here and, police believe, to the assassination of Alfred J. Lingle, Chicago Tribune reporter. » (*Louisville Times*, Aug. 23, 1930).

Prohibition has rendered possible such lawless operations, and has contributed, unwillingly, of course, to enrich underworld men.

Corruption of officers, moral corruption of young girls enticed by the millions acquired through the sale of illicit

and adulterated liquor by gangsters are a few of the evils which accompany Prohibition.

Vice and drunkenness may have been encouraged by a few unscrupulous saloon keepers, but these men were almost angels compared to the gangsters who are the offspring of Prohibition.

The corruption of some Federal officers entrusted with the enforcement of the Prohibition law is sometimes full of humor.

A few months ago a young American made a trip to Havana. He brought back six quarts of excellent whisky. Directed by one of his friends who had some previous experience in the matter, when he reached the United States, he attached a dollar bill around the neck of every bottle, and placed the quarts in a dark place. The custom officers saw the dollar bills, and smilingly but very quietly put them in their pockets, but failed to see the quarts of whisky. It was one of the finest whiskies ever made, and the young man's boy and girl friends enjoyed it greatly.

It is very difficult to make an estimate of the extent of political corruption and other kinds of corruption which have sprung out of Prohibition. Money has a great power. Prohibition gives an opportunity to bootleggers to sell at a very high price a commodity which is in great demand, and which law abiding citizens cannot sell. This opportunity is grasped by many citizens always alert for any money making scheme that may come along. A striking example of corruption, which would not have existed before Prohibition, is found in the records by Jack Zuta.

The following lines quoted by the *Literary Digest* (Aug. 30 1930) in an article on Jack Zuta, who was slain by a squad of machine-gunners, at a hotel at Delafield, Wisconsin, give an idea of the corruption connected with Prohibition :

« Zuta, methodical as a bank clerk, left out nothing, » writes W. A. S. Douglas, Chicago correspondent to the *Baltimore Sun* : He even struck trial balances. And the names that appear in his books will bring about a municipal scandal, the like of which will be hard to parallel in the nation's history.

The record of every penny that Zuta spent for graft and protection since 1921 for himself and such gang leaders as the late Dion O'Banon, the late Hymie Weiss, the late Schemer Drucciall predecessors of Bugs Moran, and all slaughtered — is set out in his books.

The names listed as payees are those of many respected citizens of Chicago — judges, policy officials, high officeholders, in the county and in the city, men of standing in business and finance who possessed influence. Zuta's books are what one might term a Who's Who of Cook County politics — and they will keep grand juries and courts busy in Chicago for months to come. »

Referring to a « balance sheet » drawn up by Zuta, for the « period ending November 12 », and showing receipts of \$429,046 and disbursements of \$400,076, the *Chicago Evening Post* points out that —

« Whether this \$400,000 business was done in a week or a month is not known, but police were certain it was for a period not exceeding a month, and perhaps for a much shorter time. »

Among the early disclosures made by the authorities were :

Notes and checks for \$5,500 bearing the name of a former Municipal judge.

A check for \$250 made out to a former Superior Court judge.

Two checks, each for \$200, and each made out to a State Senator.

A letter bearing the name of an Evanston police official, and asking Zuta for a \$400 loan.

A note for \$600 bearing the name of a Chicago police sergeant.

A check for \$50 signed by a Chicago editor, and made out to « cash. »

A jail « courtesy card », made out to Zuta and signed by a former sheriff.

« Another item called 'East Chicago', showing a payment of \$3,500, is believed to refer to the police district just north of the river », says the *Chicago Daily News*.

As these revelations were made, many of those named visited the investigators with various explanations of how their names got into Zuta's possession, and in some cases, it was said, they were cleared at once of any suspicion. « But a lot of men will be leaving town », declared Mr. Roche. In certain cases the statute of limitations obviated any proceedings against the persons involved, it was said, but the authorities were on the trail of two trunks owned by Zuta, which were believed to be crammed with still more, and fresher, evidence.

« If Zuta was killed to silence him », observes *The Daily News*,

« he is proving much more of a menace to the corrupt triangle than even alive and 'squaking.' »

The Chicago papers seem greatly heartened by this exposure, for, as *The Tribune* says, it brings « the day of reckoning measurably nearer. » *The Daily News* analyzes the situation thus :

« That Zuta was on friendly terms with important public officials is undeniable. That he paid liberally for protection is morally certain. That he made generous contributions to campaign funds and to political organizations is indisputable. To what extent those payments were corrupt and what understandings existed between Zuta and venal public officials are questions for the prosecutor, the grand jury and, ultimately, the criminal court to decide. »

Gangsters owe to Prohibition one of their most important sources of revenue. With the fortunes they amass by selling illicit liquor they can bribe not only some officers of the law and some judges and politicians but even some newspaper men. One of the most striking examples of this kind of corruption is the Lingle case. Lingle was a reporter for the *Chicago Tribune* :

« For Lingle, » says *The Real Detective Tales*, Sept. 1930) man of many friends of both high and low degree, was secretly a 'fixer' for criminals and a collector of graft. He received a salary of \$65 a week, but proved to have an income estimated at \$65,000 a year that was not accounted for by his speculations in stock and gambling in horse races, in both of which he was a heavy loser.

Revelations of his intimate connection with the underworld, and notoriously with the gangsters headed by 'Scarface' Al Capone, had far-reaching results. » (p. 48)

In some towns at least rich and influential men advance money to poor men to establish clandestine stills and distilleries. For every pint or quart of liquor sold those influential and rich men receive a certain sum agreed between the bootleggers and them. The moneyed men use their influence to shield and protect the bootleggers who work for them. In case the latter should happen to be arrested, their influential friends do their best to keep them from being prosecuted and convicted. In case of conviction, as these bootleggers are poor, generally

they receive light fines paid quickly but very quietly and secretly by their backers. In most instances inconsequent bootleggers, who have no capital, are the ones who are convicted, fined and sent to jail, while many men who are the soul of the bootlegging industry are unmolested and even are highly esteemed and considered honest and law-abiding citizens in their community, and by all those who know them. In most cases the men who are thus backing bootleggers are well connected with lawyers, judges and officers of the law in their home town, and even in their State, and are so well prepared to handle their illicit operations that they are perfectly safe from arrest and prosecution.

Thus while a few minor bootleggers stand behind the bars, most of the real heads of the unlawful liquor traffic are enjoying happiness and liberty and waxing rich. As long as matters will stand that way, bootlegging will be a very profitable industry. If you want to kill a snake, cut his head off and not its tail.

In many parts of the United States the sheriffs and the local officers of the law are against Prohibition and violate it themselves, in such cases the task of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment falls almost entirely upon United States Prohibition agents. The trouble is that a considerable number of Prohibition officers are open to bribery. While they receive a fine salary from their Government some of them do not hesitate in accepting an additional pay from the liquor industry. Often that supplement is much higher than their regular salary. By the side of a Prohibition Administrator who was discharged from office under the accusation of having received \$250,000.00 for his generous granting of alcohol permits there are hundreds of Prohibition agents who gladly accept an interesting bribe of a few hundred dollars a week or even a month. On April 1926, general Lincoln C. Andrews then Assistant Secretary of the United States

Treasury Department in charge of Prohibition stated that for the good of the service he had been obliged to discharge 875 of his agents. He added that since the promulgation of the Volstead law, 10,000 men had served in his Department in six years, although at no time there were more than 3,600 agents employed. General Lincoln Andrews concluded that it seemed very difficult to find men of perfect integrity.

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS ?

« The end justifies the means » is an abominable doctrine which justifies lying, cheating, stealing, perjury, killing and all sorts of crimes as means to attain good ends. Speakeasies are unlicensed drinking places where liquor can be obtained in disregard of the law. Persons convicted of operating speakeasies are fined and sent to prison. Besides being unlawful, speakeasies are often also immoral resorts. No one would expect the Government of the United States to use tax-payers' money to operate speakeasies in order to help the cause of Prohibition. The following lines taken from *The New York Times* are worth studying :

« *Linthicum Charges Federal-Owned Speakeasy Trapped Indiana Police ; Woodcock Admits It* —

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 6 (1930) — The charge that a 'government-owned speakeasy' figured in a Federal prohibition case that recently resulted in the conviction of six Indianapolis policemen was made in the House by Representative Linthicum of Maryland... Prohibition Director Woodcock informed Mr. Linthicum by letter, the latter said, that the government paid rent on a room which the Representative described as a « speakeasy. » « The records do show the allowance of a small sum of money for the rental of this particular room, » Mr. Woodcock's letter said...

The existence of a special fund of the Treasury Department used for operating speakeasies and as a means of information about liquor supply sources, was revealed in December, 1926, and admitted later by Secretary Mellon. »

CHAPTER LXXV

PROHIBITION INEFFICIENCY COMPARED TO BOOTLEGGERS' EFFICIENCY

Who shows more brain power, bootleggers or prohibitionists? Bootleggers are doing a fine business. Prohibition is a failure. With the United States army and navy with them, several Churches with them, most capitalists with them, although most capitalists vote dry and are very wet, being dry not for themselves but for the working people, Prohibition leaders are a failure. With everything against them, bootleggers are an outstanding success. Men who are making and using alcohol show more efficiency than those who do not use any. It is the same old story: Alcohol drinking races rule the world.

Some bootleggers claim that they are patriotic and sell liquor because they hate to see Americans poisoned by bad alcohol. It takes statesmanship to organize a liquor trade. If Government Prohibition men had the statesmanship and intelligence of bootleggers or even half as much intelligence and ability as bootleggers, what could bootleggers do? Just compare the opposing forces. Prohibition men have on their side and entirely at their service, the U. S. A. army and navy, all the officers of the Federal Government, of all the States, countries and municipalities, all the judges, most preachers, most members of the teaching profession, and almost an unlimited amount of money at their disposal. The bootleggers have against them all the courts, all the wealth,

all the land, sea and air forces of the mightiest of all nations. Still every year Prohibition loses ground while bootlegging increases greatly and steadily its fields of operation and its volume of business. Decidedly there seem to be no signs of decadence on the side of alcohol drinkers. No matter what Prohibitionists say about wine and alcohol ruining men's health and poisoning people, bootleggers are a very healthy and hardy class of men :

« New York — The healthiest men in prison are forgers and bootleggers. The national prison emergency committee surveyed conditions in the New Jersey state prison for three years. It found that in physical fitness forgers led with 88.8 per cent ; bootleggers came next with 85.7. » (AP) *The Minot Daily News*, Sept. 8, 1930)

It must be remembered that most bootleggers lead a very hard life, and have to conduct their manufacturing business of alcoholic beverages in deserted places where they are exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather and have none of the modern conveniences. Moreover in order to deliver their goods most of them spend many sleepless nights and are exposed to many dangers. Add to this that bootleggers cannot have peace of mind, which is an item of the greatest importance to health. They know that at any moment they are exposed to be arrested or even perhaps wounded or killed.

It is claimed that a moderate amount of alcohol taken at the right time gives often to certain persons a facility to do more quickly mental work in certain lines of thought. In the same manner as a gasoline fed automobile develops faster speed than a grass, hay or even grain fed horse, in some cases a person using moderately wine or alcoholic beverages thinks more quickly and has higher flights of thought than a person of the same intellectual capacity whose thirst is quenched by water, milk, coffee or tea. In world's competition persons who are

deprived by Prohibition of a moderate use of wine or other alcoholic beverages, when they feel the need of them, are at a disadvantage since they have not at hand a quick source of power and energy that can be put at once to immediate and concentrated action. Of course many people never feel any need of alcohol. It is true also that alcohol is bad for some people. Those who cannot drink alcohol without any harm to their health or their intelligence should abstain from it. In the same manner milk is injurious to the health of some grown persons, and oysters are poison for some people. Those who do not like wine or liquors or who become easily drunk with them should let them alone, just like those who become sick whenever they drink milk or eat oysters should dispense with them.

It is true that the abuse of alcoholic beverages causes inefficiency, but apparently bootleggers who have at all times all the supply of liquor they want do not drink to excess. They certainly cannot be accused of inefficiency. Those who claim that liquor and efficiency do not mix have evidently overlooked the bootleggers, who are a living and outstanding proof of efficiency of the highest type among people who use intoxicants. The efficiency American bootleggers have displayed and keep on displaying in making and selling illicit liquor and in evading the Volstead law touches the marvelous.

At present the bootleggers lack union and organization. There is division in their camp, there is rivalry among their various gangs. Some day they will find out that it is of their common interest to be united. What would happen to Prohibition enforcement if all the bootleggers of the country and their associates would present a solid front? There are millions of people who are in favor of moderation in drinking but not in favor of enforced total abstinence. There are millions of Americans who take a drink occasionally without being drunkards.

If Prohibition advocates turn down those who are in favor of moderation, the chances are that sooner or later persons of moderate tendencies will finally join hands with the bootlegging element, and then not only Prohibition will be doomed, but temperance will be menaced. A few intelligent concessions on the part of Prohibition advocates, who now are masters of the field, would forestall the incoming rout of enforced total abstinence. A defeat of Prohibition won by force will endanger temperance because some of the victorious elements will be too radical, and there will be a danger of falling from total abstinence into unrestricted drinking. A conciliating spirit on the part of total abstainers would ward off clashes and would prevent the millions of people, who are in favor of temperance through moderation, from siding with those who place their interest before temperance.

CHAPTER LXXVI

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY ?

Men who drink wine and liquors have never failed to respond when sacrifices were necessary for the good of their country. If the sacrifice of the liberty to use with moderation alcoholic beverages would be indispensable to the good of the nation those who enjoy alcoholic beverages would not hesitate one minute in making that sacrifice. But that sacrifice is useless, and worse than useless, it endangers the welfare of the nation. Prohibition leads into abuses which are much more dangerous than the few drunkards, who occasionally made an abuse of alcohol before Prohibition.

When in war time there was a shortage of food, and grain had to be saved, those who were used to drinking whisky did not raise their voice against curtailing the manufacture of alcohol. But now that there is too much grain in the world, where is, pray, the necessity of saving barley or wheat for which American farmers cannot find a market ?

Alcohol is accused of making men drunk. Who makes men drunk, tell please, men themselves, or alcohol ? The civilized man is the master of nature. Through his genius he has conquered the land, the seas and the air. He knows how to subdue wild animals, and make them serve him, he knows how to harness the mighty forces of nature and enslave them. The mighty oceans and the roaring waves carry him from one continent to the other. Electrical waves, and radio waves serve him.

At a sign of his finger they obey his powerful will. The civilized man is not the man who is afraid of the forces of nature but the man who knows how to command them at times and at times avoid their fury. What can Alcohol do to man ?

Alcohol is one of those millions of weak forces which are entirely under man's subjection. Where are reasons to fear ? What a childish and absurd awe takes possession of some people at the sight of a glass of alcohol ! Where are its victims, where are its crimes ? They speak of children starving on account of drunken fathers. Where are those children ? They are mostly in the imagination of Prohibition boosters. Frenchmen drink about three times as much as Americans ever drank in the old saloon days. There are no starving children in France, on the contrary that country is now the most prosperous in the world, and her children are well fed and very happy. Dry law advocates speak of wives beaten by drunken husbands. There are more drunkards in Prohibition lands than in wet countries. Moreover for one wife beaten in France the wettest of all countries, at least ten little girls in China are held in slavery and hundreds of defenseless girls were unmercifully beaten by total abstinent husbands in old time Moslem harems. Every day, on reading the papers we can notice that an immense quantity of very bad whisky is manufactured in the United States. One quart of that liquor intoxicates more than one gallon of good old rye. Even then where are all these American children starving on account of drunken fathers ? Yes, we find children starving, but it is not because their fathers drink whisky. It is because, partly at least on account of Prohibition, which killed an industry giving work to about 6,000,000 men, or more, their fathers are out of work. A civilized man has nothing to fear from any kind of liquor. He knows how to make liquor serve him, and never allows liquor to be his master.

Alcohol is a food and a stimulant. Many civilized men have used and still use wine, cognac, whisky and other liquors as stimulants to increase their mental energy. Many a poet wrote fine verses after a few drinks. There have been men who were eloquent only after having indulged in a few cups. Some of the best speeches on temperance were delivered by orators who had just taken a few excellent and strong drinks. In time of War many boys half drunk went to the recruiting stations to enlist to serve their country. Who made the daring and bloody bayonet charges in which either the attacker or the attacked had to fall and die? Total abstinent and self-styled saintly men, or wild boys who once in the while, perhaps, staggered a little under too heavy a load of wine, or Bourbon, or Rye, or of Cognac? Saintly men are generally too busy with some holy work to go to the front lines and take part in hand to hand fights.

Whenever you go to a theatre and listen to a beautiful opera, remember well that all the great masters who composed operas to charm you, were wine, beer and liquor drinkers. Your jazz men, many of whom like liquor, are pygmies, who often stole from the masters. Meyerbeer, the author of *La Juive*, Henry Berlioz, Gounod, the author of *Faust*, and *Romeo and Juliette*, Bizet the author of *Carmen*, Massenet, the author of *Manon*, Verdi, the author of *Aïda*, Donizetti, Puccini, Mozart, Wagner and in a word all the great musical geniuses such as Chopin, Debussy and others were users of intoxicating liquors.

There is no record of any teetotaler having composed any musical masterpiece. Prohibition has ruled in Moslem countries for several centuries, but they have not produced even one third rate musical composer much less a musical genius.

Whenever you read beautiful poetry, remember that no Prohibition man ever composed a poetical masterpiece.

Who built beautiful Gothic cathedrals and imposing old castles ? Drinkers of wine and beer.

When you listen to your radio and enjoy beautiful music or a wondrous opera or song, remember that the wine drinking Frenchmen Brauly, Tissot, General Ferrié, and the wine drinking Italian Marconi invented radio-telegraphy. All most important and original modern inventions were made by men who used alcohol. Albert Einstein likes wine and has a well stocked wine cellar in Germany.

They claim that alcohol sometimes kills those who use it to excess. What wrong is that ? Alcohol punishes those who forget themselves so much as to make an abuse of liquor. What better can be asked ? It is claimed that Alexander the Great and Attila died from the effects of drunkenness. Alexander the Great, was becoming a tyrant who conquered and destroyed ; Attila styled himself the scourge of God and took a great pleasure and pride in slaughtering every human being he could kill on his passage. Alcohol rendered a great service to human liberty in letting these two tyrants die from excessive drinking.

Alcohol represents a force. Intelligent men know how to use that force for business as well as for pleasure. Genius knows how to harness the forces of nature and make them man's slaves.

Many great men, who distinguished themselves by their creative genius, drank sometimes to excess. No American author ever brought more glory on his country than Edgar Allan Poe. He has been accused of being a drunkard. He was not, he just happened to drink a little too liberally in a very few instances. And even if he were a drunkard, he would be then one of those sublime drunkards, such as Homer, Villon, Byron, Burns Baudelaire and others, who will forever live in the memory of men.

It is very possible that in a certain stage between sobriety and drunkenness there may be a state of subconsciousness which is favorable to the development of unknown feelings and ideas. The fact is that all the greatest men with creative genius such as Homer, Plato, Vergil, Cicero, Napoleon Bonaparte, Goethe, Dante, Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Descartes, and many others used wine or other alcoholic beverages. The United States is the leading nation in movie productions. Its movie actors and stars are world leaders. In the same manner as in the past world master producers were users of alcoholic beverages, in spite of Prohibition, many movie writers and actors, it seems, appreciate good liquor. It appears that out of the surplus energy supplied by alcohol intelligent men are able at times to draw inspiration, and turn this surplus energy and power into a means of intellectual production. A few famous movie actors of America have been accused of violating the liquor laws :

« Santa Monica, Calif. Aug. 25, (UP) Charges that three Hollywood motion picture actors 'chipped in' to buy a consignment of imported liquor seized here were made and promised 'a real sensation soon.'

The liquor valued at \$25,000, was seized near the beach home of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford. A watchman for the screen couple, Douglas Scott, came upon a truck loaded with the liquor with six men standing guard. Scott gave the alarm, but the men escaped before he could summon help. » (*Louisville Times*, Aug. 25, 1930.)

In a book published in 1309 and entitled *De Conservanda Juventute*, (How to Keep Young) Arnaud de Villeneuve says :

« Alcohol made out of wine helps the lungs and stomach, suffering from a cold, stimulates the heart and keeps up youth... It prolongs life, that is why it is called *eau-de-vie* (water of life.)

Without claiming for alcoholic beverages all the qualities ascribed by Villeneuve to *eau-de-vie* or cognac, it

can be said that wine and alcohol have rendered great services to humanity. There is nothing in the history of the human race to justify a condemnation of the moderate use of alcoholic beverages.

The origin of all modern civilization comes from wine drinking races, the Greeks and the Romans. Wine and alcohol drinking races have civilized the world. Wherever their influence is absent we find barbarism. Whatever signs of real modern civilization exist in countries which are not under the influence of nations who have been using intoxicating beverages for centuries has been borrowed from nations who use wine, beer and spirituous liquors.

CHAPTER LXXVII

WINE IN HEAVEN

At the last Supper Jesus ate bread and drank wine with his disciples and told them he would not drink any more « of the fruit of the vine, until that day that » he would « drink it new in the kingdom of God. »

« And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them : and they all drank of it.

And he said unto them. This is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many.

Verily I say unto you. I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God. » (*St. Mark*, Chapter XIV : 23, 24, 25.)

It is evident that it is a question here of fermented wine, since in Biblical days grape juice, such as we understand it now, was unknown. The science of bacteriology originated by the Frenchman Pasteur is indispensable for the manufacture of grape juice, and of course, the Jews or even the Greeks and the Romans did not know anything about it. Sterilization and pasteurization are a part of the processes required to manufacture grape juice. Even after sterilizing and pasteurizing, as says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, « under usual factory conditions it is impossible to produce juices which are wholly free from alcohol. »

In a chapter previous to the one just mentioned *St. Mark* shows very clearly that the wine Jesus refers to is fermented and therefore intoxicating wine :

« And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled, and the bottles will be marred ; but new wine must be put in new bottles. » (*St. Mark*, II : 22.)

St. Matthew's version shows also that the wine Jesus mentioned was intoxicating wine :

« And Jesus said unto them... Neither do men put new wine into old bottles : else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish : but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved. » (*St. Matthew*, X, 15, 17.)

Jesus' words establish beyond question the intoxicating nature of the wine He and his disciples drank at the last supper and He was going to drink « in the kingdom of God. » Grape juice does not ferment and break bottles. Christ cannot mislead men. He would have done so if he had used the same words to convey the idea of grape juice and of true wine.

All Christians believe that Christ rose from the dead and that his human body is in heaven. All Christians believe also in the resurrection of the bodies of all men at the « Day of the Judgement. » (See *Ezekiel*, Chapter XXXVII). The bodies of the damned will suffer eternally in Hell, while the bodies of the Just will enjoy eternal happiness. In the same manner as the wicked will suffer mental and *physical* pains, so will the Just, according to Christian belief, enjoy eternal happiness. That happiness has to be consistent with their nature. Their nature is composed of body and soul. Both body and soul will enjoy heavenly and everlasting pleasures. The wicked in Hell will have bad wine to drink, and that will be one of their greatest punishments : « Their wine is the gall of dragons, and the venom of asps, which is incurable. » (*Deuteronomy*, Chapter XXXII : 33). If the damned are punished with very bad wine to drink, evidently the Just will be rewarded with excellent wine. « I dispose to you, as My Father hath disposed to Me, a Kingdom : — That you may eat and drink at My Table in My Kingdom... » (*St. Luke*, Chapter XXII, 29, 30). As Christ drinks of the fruit of the vine in the kingdom of God (*Mark*, XIV : 25) the Just sitting at His table will also quench their thirst with excellent wine.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

CONCLUSION

The liquor problem in the United States has not been settled. Present conditions are unsatisfactory to all concerned. They are unsatisfactory to the drys because the prohibition law is constantly violated, and unsatisfactory to the wets because they cannot easily obtain good liquor and are exposed to prosecution if they happen to be caught violating the law. Moreover most wets are exceedingly displeased on seeing themselves obliged to break a law of their country in order to drink what they think they are rightfully entitled to drink. They consider the law unjust, but still it is a law, and the great majority of those who use intoxicating liquors at present are law-abiding citizens, who under no consideration would even think of stealing anything or committing any crime.

The general public, even those who do not take an active part in debates about drinking are also dissatisfied. Prohibition leaders heralded to the American public all kinds of magnificent promises. Greater industry, wonderful prosperity, a wave of justice and righteousness, higher wages and many other blessings were going to follow along the trail of Prohibition. Instead of that, the country is experiencing one of the worst financial depressions which has swept over the United States. As this country is by far the richest in the world, there is no excuse for that financial catastrophe. Since Prohibition the number of crimes has increased enormously,

and the number of accidents, which according to temperance minstrels was going to decrease, has increased so much that the streets and roads of the United States have almost become lanes of slaughter.

Prohibition has destroyed a well established and lawfully operated industry which was giving a living to millions of people, and has built nothing to replace it. In France, according to Edouard Barthe, a world authority on wine, the wine industry gives a living to 18,000,000 Frenchmen. Granting that Americans would drink three times less than Frenchmen, since the population of the United States is three times that of France, the liquor industry would give a living to at least 15,000,000 Americans. At the present time there are around 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States. Unemployment was never heard of before Prohibition. It is true that Prohibition has done away with the old time saloon, and it deserves credit for that accomplishment. In many cases saloonkeepers were catering to drunkenness, and sold adulterated liquor in order to increase their profits.

Some saloonkeepers were bad. They have been replaced by bootleggers, who are still worse. In some sections of the country a considerable number of farmers have turned to bootlegging. The farmers have suffered heavily from Prohibition. According to Professor Fisher « Professor Lorenzo Taylor showed that the barley used in beer production destroyed potentially eleven millions of loaves of bread a day. » This means that the farmers have lost a market for barley enough to bake eleven millions of loaves of bread a day. That is one of the reasons why at present they find no market for their grain. Millions of bushels of corn were used for making whisky; that market is gone. The only remedy suggested to farmers is to cut down production. This advice does not relieve the unemployment problem, and does not give any money to the farmers.

A solution cannot be found in more rigid enforcement. In the first place, in several states at least, the general public is not in sympathy with the law. As the *Christian Century* says, « There are actually seven states without a single Prohibition violator in their prisons... Which suggests that there are certain parts of the country in which it must be extraordinarily difficult to break into prison for trifling with the liquor laws. » (See *Literary Digest*, August 16, 1930). In the second place many bootleggers know too much to be prosecuted. Some of the best men in the country buy liquor from them. In many instances the sons and sometimes the daughters of prominent prohibition leaders and of men high in finance or politics are steady customers of bootleggers. A prosecution would bring up some very unpleasant disclosures. In the third place many bootleggers pay too well some politicians and officers of the law to be disturbed. In the fourth place, while saloonkeepers were fighting in the open, the bootleggers are engaged in trench and guerrilla warfare, and the country is so large that if two or three of them are caught occasionally, four or five quickly take their places. As long as there is a demand for whisky, and as long as well-to-do people are willing to pay the price, there will be an abundant supply of bootleggers well provided with liquors.

The *Literary Digest* Prohibition Poll of 1930 shows very clearly that the American public is not in favor of enforcement. Out of 4,806,464 votes cast, 1,464,098 only were for enforcement, 1,943,052 were for *repeal*, and 1,399,314 were for modification of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and beer.

Even if it were possible to do away with the bootlegging evil, there would still remain home brew. At present too many Americans are too well posted in manufacturing all kinds of alcoholic beverages to keep them from making alcoholic liquors for their own use. In the course of

time if Prohibition stays, every other house will be a clandestine saloon. Moreover the farther we go, the better organized are the millions who want liquor. If enforcement has been impossible so far, it will become still more difficult in the years to come.

Besides bootleg liquor, which is often rank poison, and home brew, which often is not much better, there is the drug habit menace. Since Prohibition the number of drug addicts has increased greatly, and is still increasing. Many people use drugs as substitutes for alcohol.

Prohibition of intoxicating beverages would be justified if the use of alcohol were detrimental to civilization or to religion, or to morality, or to health, or to prosperity. But the use of intoxicating liquor is neither detrimental to civilization, nor to religion, nor to morality, nor to health, nor to prosperity. The nations who have reached the highest civilization were and are all users of intoxicating liquors. The Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans were habitual consumers of wine and other alcoholic beverages. There has been no great civilization without drinking. At present all the most civilized nations make use of alcoholic beverages. It is true that the United States is dry by law, but it is very wet in fact.

The use of alcohol is neither against religion nor against morality. The Old Testament in various instances recommends the use of wine. Wine was used in religious rites in the Old Jewish religion and is still used in religious ceremonies in the modern Jewish Church :

« He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man ; that he may bring forth food out of the earth ;

« And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart. »
(*Psalms*, CIV : 14, 15).

Jesus, the Saviour of mankind, drank wine, and was actually accused of being a wine-bibber. He not only drank wine but at a wedding at Cana he turned either

108 or 162 gallons of water into wine. The Catholic Church uses wine for its principal and most important religious ceremony, the Sacrifice of the Mass. Luther, the father of Protestantism, drank wine and beer.

The use of alcoholic beverages is not detrimental to health. St. Paul, who in the eyes of all those who believe in the Bible was divinely inspired, recommended the use of wine for health. Galen (Claudius Galianus), the greatest physician of antiquity and who for over a thousand years was the greatest authority in medicine, recommended the use of wine. Pasteur, the father of bacteriology, and the greatest physician of all times, called wine « the healthiest, and most hygienic of all beverages. » The great majority of physicians in France, Germany, England, Austria, Italy, Spain and other highly civilized nations endorse the use of wine, and do not condemn a moderate use of alcohol. Even in the United States most physicians are against Prohibition.

Wine, beer and alcohol are not a danger to prosperity. The nations which have enjoyed most prosperity have always been nations of drinkers of alcoholic beverages. The United States was prosperous before Prohibition, and prosperity has collapsed since, without any war, any successive years of crop failure or any other extraordinary cause. France, which is the nation that drinks most, is at present the most prosperous nation in the world.

Thus Prohibition is necessary neither for civilization, nor for religion, nor for morality, nor for prosperity. Highly civilized men do not need to be told what to drink or what not to drink. They have enough sense and will power to use with moderation the things God made for men. The fact that a few people do not know how to use moderately their liberty is not a reason why all people should be put in bondage. In the same manner the fact that a few persons get drunk is not a just reason to forbid the use of liquor to a whole nation.

Prohibition may be justified in the case of uncivilized and barbaric races who have a very low grade of intelligence and very little will power. It is absurd to imagine that Americans, who are a very highly civilized, industrious and energetic people, must be handled like savage tribes. A highly civilized man can live among barrels of wine and whisky without ever thinking of drinking to excess.

Many people in America have fine altruistic sentiments. While they are perfectly convinced that, as far as they are concerned, they can use wine and liquors with moderation, they are in great fear that most other people may become drunk if they have alcohol in their reach. Thus the great majority of those who voted for Prohibition and who want Prohibition, want it not for themselves, since they do not need it, but for their fellow men. These charitable dry persons would do well to attend to their personal affairs without worrying about the other Americans who are at least just as civilized as they are.

It cannot be denied that there is in very many people a craving for intoxicating liquors. That is not an invention of wicked people : it has existed in all countries, in all races, at all times. It is impossible that all races, in all countries, at all times would have a natural craving for something to eat or drink injurious to the human body. As Milton says, « Nature has need of what she asks. » Millions of persons want intoxicating liquors, and they will find them in spite of Prohibition. Lawful liquor may be bad sometimes, but illicit liquor is bad at all times.

Since there are no moral, no eugenic, no economic, and no logical grounds to condemn the use of intoxicating beverages, a law prohibiting them indiscriminately without making any distinction between the use and the abuse is an unjustified restriction of human liberty. It is true that the good of the public passes before individual liberty,

but the use of liquor does not endanger in any manner the welfare of the people. It is true also that in special emergencies, such as war, the individual must be ready to sacrifice his liberty for his country, that means simply that the individual must be willing to sacrifice his liberty for liberty, because victory makes a nation free, and defeat enslaves a nation. Formerly the conquerors made the vanquished slaves. As a war measure a limited form of Prohibition may find, some justification. In war times animal and brutal passions awaken, and the civilized man returns to a certain extent to barbarism. The closer man is to primitive nature and barbarism, the less capable he is of using with intelligence and moderation, intoxicating liquors. As a war measure to save grain, a restricted form of Prohibition was justified since there was a shortage of grain, and grain is more important than *strong* liquor. Once such special conditions are removed liberty should recover its rights. The War is over, and conditions have changed. Instead of a grain shortage there is a grain surplus. The question is no longer to save grain, but to find a market for it.

It is well known that the self-appointed reformers who have been instrumental in establishing Prohibition intend to have laws made as soon as possible against the use of tobacco and also against prize-fighting. The tobacco industry gives a living to several million people. The same Prohibition advocates who have ruined many farmers by taking away from them the profit derived from the sale of millions of bushels of barley and corn to brewers and distillers, want to starve the tobacco growers of the United States.

It is true that whenever liquor can be had, there is the danger of the abuse of it by a few people, but this does not prove that intoxicating beverages are morally bad. Where the use is will also be the abuse. Where life is, there comes death. Where health is, there is

also disease. Many people make an abuse of the faculty of speech, that does not prove that the gift of speech is bad, and that all men should be deprived of their tongues.

Undoubtedly the principal aim of the Eighteenth Amendment is to reach those who have a tendency to make abuse of whisky and liquors. Prohibition missed its mark. Law-abiding and intelligent citizens feel all the effects of the dry law, and are deprived of wine and beer of which they would never have made an abuse. Prohibition or no Prohibition, highly civilized and self-respecting citizens do not get drunk. There may occasionally be among an exceedingly small percentage of them, a very few cases of mild intoxication, but among that class of people mild intoxication does not lead to any violence or crime. On the other hand, most drunkards are reckless and care very little for any law. Prohibition or no Prohibition, that class of men will find liquor and get drunk. Persons who want to become intoxicated can obtain liquor in Prohibition days almost as easily as before. As far as drinking is concerned they do not worry about all the dry laws which can be enacted. They are ready to violate them as fast as they can be made. The bootleggers find them faithful allies and supporters.

Another object of Prohibition is to do away with the desire for strong drinks, especially among young people. It was thought that by keeping younger generations away from the use and even the sight of intoxicating beverages Prohibition would make out of all young boys and girls champions of temperance. The contrary has taken place. While before Prohibition most young men did not care for whisky, and girls could not even stand the smell of whisky, at present a very great number of boys of high school age drink strong liquors whenever they have a chance, and very many young and pretty girls have discovered that rum has a very pleasant taste and very romantic effects. Boys buy moonshine, alleg-

ed bathing solutions, rubbing alcohol compounds, and other preparations containing alcohol with which they entertain their elegant looking girl friends. Some way or another their young stomachs permit them to drink with delight and without any apparent harmful effects, intoxicating potions which would probably make their elders deadly sick. Of course many of these young people become drunk occasionally. As most of them belong to excellent families, very little or nothing is said about it.

Before Prohibition the liquor industry was one of the greatest sources of revenue of the American Government and of the States. Prohibition is a source of expense to the United States, to each state, and even to counties and municipalities. Since Prohibition offers no solution for the liquor problem, a solution has to be sought somewhere else.

It has to be understood that there will always be a few drunkards no matter how good may be the laws referring to drinking, in the same manner as there will always be some sick people, no matter how healthy may be the conditions in a city or in a country. The question is to handle the liquor problem in such a skillful manner that the abuse of liquor will be almost imperceptible, and that the benefits derived from the proper use of wine, beer and other beverages will efface almost entirely the mischief caused by a few cases of drunkenness.

The bootlegger, illicit liquor traffic, and unhealthy home-brews must go. They cannot be done away with by modification, since many people will not be satisfied with wine and beer, and will patronize the bootlegger, who will stay in business as long as he will have customers. Moreover, even strong liquors such as whisky, are not immoral in themselves; many people like them occasionally, and will find some way to get them even in violation of the law. Repeal will put the bootlegging industry out of business. As soon as those who want

liquor can buy better liquor, at the same price or cheaper, somewhere else, they will cease to patronize bootleggers. Illicit cheap liquor cannot compete with good liquor.

The liquor laws which have been followed in countries where the liquor question has been handled most satisfactorily can serve as a guide for laws to replace Prohibition. By trying to do away entirely with all kinds of alcoholic beverages, the Eighteenth Amendment has rendered some service to the United States in supplying the opportunity to enact a new set of liquor laws which will possess all the advantages and will avoid the disadvantages of liquor laws of other countries. It is just like building a new factory with all latest and most efficient improvements.

It has been found that wine besides being, as Pasteur says, « the healthiest and most hygienic beverage in the world », is also a sort of preventive against the immoderate use of strong liquors. It has been found also that as a rule people who use wine regularly do not get drunk. Therefore the use of wine should be encouraged. The errors of the past should be avoided. Only men of excellent character should be allowed to keep barrooms. Barrooms should be made in such a manner that the police and the people could see constantly what is going on there, and should not be opened before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Arrangements should be made so that, with the exception of rare cases, liquors should have less than 50 % alcohol. Ordinary saloons should sell no beverages containing over 20 or 23 % alcohol. Adulteration of wines and liquors should be severely punished. It could be unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, to persons who are inmates of insane asylums or hospitals for the weak-minded, to drunkards, and to persons known to be mentally deficient.

Drunkards should be punished. The first offense

could be a fine, the second offense a fine and a short jail sentence, the third offense, a heavier fine and a longer jail sentence; at the fourth offense, drunkards should be deprived of their civil rights and serve a long jail sentence. No person who has been convicted of driving an automobile while intoxicated should be allowed to drive an automobile.

The Churches and schools can do very much in favor of temperance. Education should have a civilizing and moral influence upon the pupils. Educators ought to show the evil effects of the abuse of liquor without condemning its legitimate use, because very often a legitimate use prevents the abuse.

There are several strong and well organized Church denominations in the United States, which have been championing Prohibition. These denominations have a membership running into the millions. It should be very easy for them to require their members not to drink any intoxicating beverages. With the grace of Jesus and efficient persuasion the able ministers of these Churches ought to be able to obtain very easily results which Moham-med obtained without any divine grace.

The example of millions of Christians who would be total abstainers by choice and through faith, would be an inspiration for all men. Moreover, with millions of persons pledged not to drink, potential cases of drunkenness would be confined to much fewer people. Under such conditions temperance would be easily attained.

The true solution of the liquor problem is in a national referendum, in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and in intelligent liquor laws supplemented by moral home influence, by education, and by the influence of the Churches on their members.

Some of the States may think that there are among their citizens too many persons who are not yet civilized enough to know how to use intoxicating liquors as intelli-

gent beings, to allow the free use of liquors. Liberty should be given to all States counties and municipalities to choose their own liquor laws, without any right to interfere with the will of the people of other States, counties and municipalities.

With intelligent laws permitting and regulating the use of alcoholic beverages and repressing their abuse, with inspiring school and church influence, true temperance which is moderation, will be attained. While Prohibition is nothing to be proud of, since it means that a nation considers her citizens too wicked and unintelligent to be able to use alcohol without becoming beastly drunk, moderation is a sign of civilization, and a virtue worthy of praise. « Let your moderation be known unto all men. » (Paul, *Philippians*, IV : 5).

Speaking of human law, a Latin proverb says : « Bonum populi lex suprema, » « the good of the people is the supreme law. » Indeed, laws are made for the good of the people. Whenever a law fails to be of any advantage to the public, it is a worthless regulation and should be immediately abolished. The Dry Law has failed to bring any benefits upon the American nation. If it had brought any it is evident that the people would see them, but the majority of the people fail to see any blessings coming from Prohibition. Everybody admits that the abolition of slavery was an excellent law. People see very quickly which laws are good and approve of them. Moreover in every country in the world the majority of the people follow good laws. Can it be claimed that the Prohibition law is obeyed by the majority of the citizens of the United States ? In many places, almost in every home, wine, beer, or some kind of intoxicating liquor is manufactured. If the great majority of the American people were obeying the Prohibition law, how could one single bootlegger, Al Capone for instance, be indicted by the United States Government

on charges of failing to pay an income tax of \$215,080 for the years 1924 to 1929 inclusive? Conditions are worse now in every respect than before Prohibition. Thus, since the Volstead Law does not do any good to the American public, it has no reason to exist.

On the other hand, God's law is superior to all human laws. Any regulation which goes against God's divine command is a bad and unjust law, that can bring nothing but misfortune and misery. It is obvious that at least in so far as it forbids the use of unadulterated wine, Prohibition violates the Lord's divine commandment very clearly expressed in the Book of *Revelation* (Ch. VI : 6) :

« AND SEE THOU HURT NOT... THE WINE. »

It is time that the black horse of the *Apocalypse* and his rider should not be allowed under any condition to « hurt ... the wine, » in impudent disregard of God's warning, and thus bring disasters and curses upon the greatest of all nations. The High School and College youth of the United States, who did not drink any intoxicating liquors before Prohibition, are now among the best patrons of bootleggers. A certain number of college boys and even girls learn more about cocktails than Latin.

With the repeal, or at least a modification, allowing light wines and beer, of an Amendment, which for several years has divided a great nation into antagonistic camps, and deprived millions of citizens of what they consider their sacred rights, a new era of unity, fraternity, liberty and prosperity will begin to shower its blessings upon the land of the free and the brave.

