

democrats and independents who I think will be glad to co-operate with Mr. Bryan in the four year dry campaign. As an independent third party prohibitionist, I want to give my word of commendation to Mr. Bryan for the clean, unfaltering stand he has always taken on all public questions and his last move certainly proves to the people the high purpose and unselfish motive he is always ready to take for the uplift of our country.

S. R. Schmutz, Mo.—I am in this great fight to clean up this great country of ours and sincerely hope by next election we will be able to come clean with a great victory.

L. O. Harbaugh, Ohio—I heartily approve of the method of Mr. W. J. Bryan conducting the campaign looking to national prohibition and Mr. Bryan can count on me for loyal support to the extent of my abilities, and he may feel perfectly free to call upon me at any time and place.

Henry Schlotfeldt, Iowa.—Your communication of recent date announcing Mr. Bryan's plans to smite the saloon and redeem the democratic party from the liquor dragon received. By all means power to his arm in that worthy undertaking. No one fact is so prolific of evil and disaster.

W. H. Baldwin, Tex.—I am in hearty accord with Mr. Bryan in his splendid fight for the principles of right and clean government.

A. V. McKarney, Ind.—I think the plan announced by Mr. W. J. Bryan for the next four years for the democratic party, is a good one. It seems to meet the approval of most democrats in this vicinity as well as others.

Finley R. Crooks, Ohio.—Send paper to me. Have just returned from the great dry convention in Columbus, Ohio, launching the campaign for a dry Ohio. It was a wonderful epoch for the state. What service Mr. Bryan rendered! Words can not express the enthusiasm, power and significance of the movement.

Albert Thompson, Neb.—I am much in sympathy with Mr. W. J. Bryan's plan for the next four years. It is a big job, but quite worth while. It will take any amount of hard work, and meet with much opposition, but I believe the better class of citizenship will respond.

Albert T. Landreth, Ill. Please find enclosed check for seven subscriptions at your clubbing rate. I heartily approve of the method taken by Mr. Bryan to suppress liquor interests, and I certainly expect to do what I can to help him along. I trust he may, by the assistance of the right thinking people, drive the saloons from the whole country.

Edward S. Haws, Pa.—I wish to assure you of my hearty endorsement of your campaign to make our country dry. I pray God may spare you another 20 years that you may accomplish as much as you have done in the past twenty. I enclose herewith one renewal, two new subscriptions, and the names of ten men and two women who may be interested in the movement. (The last two are ardent workers for suffrage.)

Jno. Mulroy, Pa. — I am in hearty accord with the campaign Mr. Bryan advocates against the liquor interests for the next four years, and will do all in my power to assist in this campaign.

Gustave Jones, Ark.—I heartily approve of the plan that Col. Bryan has announced. The list of men in my neighborhood who would join the movement would take almost the entire polling list of the county; as all of us, or a great majority, are devout followers of him. The great trouble is that it takes so long for so many of the people to catch up with him, he is always just a little ahead and this makes him, of course, a typical leader. I wish he would frankly say that he will accept the nomination for president in 1920.

J. W. Boeing, N. Dak. — I take pleasure in sending the enclosed list of subscriptions with M. O. to cover amount of same. In this world crisis, the old friends and supporters of Mr. Bryan are looking to him for help and counsel. We feel sure that Mr. Bryan will be heard from on the serious problems that confront the nation now. His influence will be used to settle these problems in a new and better way. A way that is based on more truth and justice.

L. P. Wills, Mo.—I fully indorse Mr. Bryan's plan for the next four years, for I know that he is right and that he is bound to win. He has been right on every issue that has come

up since 1896, and I truly hope to see him president of the United States in four years from the 4th of March. He gave us Wilson in 1912 and elected him in 1916. He is the greatest statesman in America today and in addition he is a clean, upright Christian man. Am willing to assist in this great work in any way I can. I herewith enclose you a list of names of persons that you may be able to enlist in this move for national prohibition and clean government.

L. A. Leberman, Pa.—Mr. W. J. Bryan can depend upon me to do everything possible, and whatever influence and assistance I can give him will be cheerfully given and I think that the fight that he is now entering will be one of the greatest fights that he has ever undertaken and I sincerely hope that he will be successful.

### Prohibition's Progress

#### PROHIBITION MEASURES PASSED BY 64TH CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

- Alaska prohibition bill, passed by the senate and house without the formality of a roll-call.
- Porto Rican citizenship bill, containing a provision for prohibition, with a referendum to the people if desired by them.
- District of Columbia bill, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District.
- Amendment to postoffice appropriation bill, prohibiting the use of the mails for liquor advertising purposes, and also prohibiting, excepting for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, the shipment of alcoholic liquors through channels of interstate commerce, to individuals in states that now prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
- Nothing but the congestion of legislation caused by threatening war, prevented a vote on the resolution for national prohibition.

[From The American Issue, March 10.]

Two hundred and seventy-five saloons and several breweries in the District of Columbia will go out of business November 1, 1917. The capital of the United States will go dry, the first considerable capital in the world to banish the liquor traffic in times of peace.

Drys of America are jubilant because of a double victory achieved at Washington during the closing days of the congressional session. The bone-dry feature and the District measure were acted on by congress at about the same time. President Wilson has signed both bills. He put his name at the bottom of the bone-dry bill Saturday, March 3, and signed the District bill on Sunday.

The house of representatives passed the District of Columbia bill by a vote of 273 to 137, that being one of the largest majorities ever given any bill supported by congressmen. A motion to recommit the bill to the somewhat hostile District of Columbia committee failed by a vote of 232 to 174.

No measure that ever went through congress was fought harder than this. When the bill was before the senate the wets sought to kill the bill by amending it so as to refer it to the residents of the District, who have no suffrage in the District. That referendum was killed and the senate passed the bill by a good majority.

The District prohibition measure goes into effect November 1. The bone-dry feature of the postoffice bill does not go into effect until July 1. Under the terms of the bill as passed the bone-dry features became operative immediately, but in the closing hours of congress the wets jammed through a measure giving four months of grace to the liquor interests.

The city of Washington has 375,000 residents.

Until Detroit, Mich., goes dry the national capital will be the largest dry city in the United States.

#### PRESIDENT SIGNS DISTRICT BILL

A Washington dispatch, dated March 4, says: President Wilson, shortly before midnight last night, put his signature to the Sheppard prohibition bill which legislates the District into the "dry" column after November 1, 1917.

Up to the last moment Representative Galivan and other leaders for the "wets" hoped and believed that the chief executive would not sign the saloonless capital bill.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon the President yesterday by influential democratic leaders to veto the measure or let it die automatically at noon today without his signature.

The President's stand was that congress has absolute jurisdiction over District legislation, and since it has expressed itself so overwhelmingly he could not defeat its voice by a veto.

The Sheppard law permits personal consumption of liquor and does not carry with it the "bone dry" laws. Under the Sheppard measure liquor can be shipped into the District from Maryland and other nearby states.

#### THE "BONE DRY" LAW

The full text of senate amendment No. 34 to the Postal bill, which carries the Reed amendment, or the so-called "bone dry" provision, follows:

"Sec. 5. That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any state or territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the state or territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

"If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery, according to direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

"Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid: Provided, That nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any state contrary to the laws of such state: Provided further, That the postmaster general is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of states in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors."

The part of the bill printed in blackface type is known as the "Reed" amendment. Senate amendment No. 34 came as a rider on the Postal bill. Senator Jones of Washington took the Bankhead anti-advertising bill and put it on the Postal bill as an amendment. Senator Reed of Missouri was successful in amending the Jones amendment in the senate, February 15, his motion carrying by a vote of 45 to 11. The house on February 21 passed the senate measure by a vote of 319 to 72.