

derstand the kind of business they defend. It is the kind of business that has been the center of crime and lawlessness everywhere.

The gentleman speaks of 50,000 home breweries in Oregon and Washington. Did those men who reported them to the convention report them to the authorities? If there is any violation of law out there, why do they not report it to the authorities? And why is it that he is so much opposed to "home brewing," unless it is that it takes away the profit of the big brewer who had heretofore supplied them? Gentlemen of the committee, this is the business, and you can not cleanse it. You can not wash it; the only place to clean the saloon is in the morgue, when it lies in state with its victims.

The Chairman. Colonel Bryan, your nineteen minutes have expired.

Mr. Bryan. I am very much obliged to you, for being so patient.

May I add just one word? I recognize that we are dealing with an evil, and that that evil is nearing its end. Whenever we have, by constitution or by law, fixed a time for prohibition, it has generally been fixed in advance; we recognize that there is an argument to be made in favor of giving a reasonable time. Therefore, I would suggest that, when you stop manufacture and sale, you give a reasonable time—it might be on a sliding scale; they might manufacture not more than 75 per cent for a certain time; then not more than 50 per cent; then not more than 25 per cent; and then nothing; and after that, a date when complete prohibition will go into effect. If you think it is necessary to look after the crop of grapes that is already grown, that can be provided in the law. The present rules prevent increased production of beer.

I would prefer the bill to be a separate bill. But everybody knows that a separate bill is very difficult to get through in a time of rush; and it does not come with good grace from those who do not want prohibition at any time, to find fault with the method of getting it. My understanding is that the District of Columbia went dry upon an amendment to a bill; we prohibited the manufacture of whiskey by an amendment to a bill. The "bone dry" amendment was added to the postoffice appropriation bill as was the amendment against liquor advertisements. This is not an unusual method; and, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I repeat, those who are opposed to prohibition under any circumstances are not in position to say that those who favor it shall not secure it by the best method possible.

My suggestion is that the people who want war prohibition should get together and agree upon the details of the bill.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, national prohibition by constitutional amendment is not far off; but we can not wait even that long to protect our country from the ravages of the saloon, if we can get war prohibition sooner. In the interest of the food and fuel consumed, we should have prohibition immediately; and in the interest of the man power the saloons destroy, we should have prohibition. We ought to have it for the men at the front, and we ought to have it for the men at home. I put the winning of the war above all other things. I would not say one word in favor of prohibition if it would operate against our country in any way. But I know of no single thing that would do more to help win this war and bring it to a victorious end than war prohibition.

The prohibition army should not be disbanded before the citadel of rum has been finally captured. Congress has postponed a vote on national prohibition, and the opinion is general at Washington that if the prohibition forces stick to their guns victory will come. The banishment of booze is necessary to the winning of the war. The generals of the army have banned its use by the soldiers at the front because it interferes with their efficiency. It should be banned by the industrial army at home for exactly the same reason.

National prohibition is to again come before the United States senate on August 26th. There should be no hesitancy about its immediate adoption. It is poor judgment to spend millions for routing out spies in our midst and leave the breweries of the country to consume grain that should be used at home to release wheat for the soldiers in France and to turn out products that admittedly incapacitate men for effective military service.

## Facts Show Germany Planned War

Following is a special correspondence to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, from its Washington Bureau:

Washington, D. C.—Reiteration of the Pan-German demands published recently shows a persistent disposition to cling to the old falsehood that the war was forced upon Germany. For instance, it is noted here by diplomats in the last representations from Berlin that the Pan-Germans will demand in the final account around the peace table, "a war indemnity commensurate with the enormous sacrifices and losses of our people."

The tone of this representation is that the enemies of Germany took them by surprise, attacked them and forced them to a war for their self preservation. The Christian Science Monitor has been able to assemble a number of the facts that will be placed before the conference in answer to the hypocritical claim of Germany that she was forced into the war. These facts speak for themselves. They are as follows:

1. Laws of 1911, 1912, and especially 1913, increased the German army in time of peace from 515,000 to 866,000 men. Great increase of machine-gun corps, aviators, etc. Enormous stocks of munitions prepared. Exceptional war tax levied of \$225,000,000. Special war fund (for expense of mobilization, etc.) increased from \$30,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

2. Reconstruction of Kiel canal (connecting Baltic and North Sea) hastened so as to be ready in early summer of 1914. Fortifications of Helgoland, etc., improved.

3. Strategic railways constructed leading to Belgian, French, and Russian frontiers.

"Germany has made ready, at heavy outlay, to take the offensive at a moment's notice, and to throw enormous forces across the territories of two unoffending and peaceful neighbors (Belgium and Luxemburg) in her fixed resolve to break through the northern defenses of France, and thus to turn the formidable fortifications of the Vosges. She has prepared for the day by bringing fully equipped and admirably constructed railways up to her neighbors' frontiers, and in some places across them. . . . An immense sum of money has been sunk in these railways, . . . and there is not the least prospect of an adequate return on them as commercial ventures. They are purely military and strategical preparations for war with France." (See Fortnightly Review for February, 1910, and February, 1914, and New York Times Current history, II, 1000,1040.)

4. Accumulation of war material, etc. Exportation of chemicals used in making explosives greatly reduced in 1913-14, and importation of horses, foodstuffs, and fats (used in nitroglycerin) greatly increased. Great purchases of beds and hospital supplies in May, 1914; embargo on stocks of foreign pneumatic tires in Germany; hasty collection of accounts by German merchants; transfer of bank balances, etc., from beginning of July, etc.—(See Le Mensonge due 3 Aout, 1914, pp. 9-10.)

"The most important document is a circular dated June 9, 1914 (in which the German general headquarters orders all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession." — (Associated Press dispatch, dated Paris, February 5, 1918, summarizing documents published in the newspaper Le Petit Parisien.)

5. Recall of reservists from South America, etc., in May and June, 1914.

6. Exceptional grand maneuvers of 1914. Ordered in May, these massed "500,000 men in Cologne, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Alsace Lorraine for the month of August."—(Le Mensonge du 3 Aout, 1914, p. 9.)

7. Preparations for stirring up revolt in the British empire.

(a) In South Africa. Reply of the kaiser (in 1913) to a communication from the future rebel leader, Colonel Maritz: "I will not only acknowledge the independence of South Africa, but I will even guaranty it, provided the rebellion is started immediately."—(Speech of General Botha at Cape Town, July 25, 1915. See Rose, "Development of the European Nations," 5th ed., II, p. 379.)

(b) In British India. On July 8, 1915, indictments were brought in the federal court at

San Francisco against 98 persons, including German consuls, at which time the federal district attorney said: "For more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war certain Hindus in San Francisco and certain Germans were preparing openly for war with England. At the outbreak of the war Hindu leaders, members of the German consulate here, and attaches of the German government, began to form plans to foment revolution in India for the purpose of freeing India and aiding Germans in their military operations." The leaders of these defendants pleaded guilty to the charges against them in December, 1917.—(See War Cyclopedia, under German Intrigue Against American Peace.)

"Consideration of all testimony leads to the conviction that the India plot now before the federal court here (in Chicago) is but a very small part of the whole conspiracy. . . . The defendants appear to have traveled far and wide in promotion of their alleged work. And always, testimony indicates, German consuls were aware of what was going on and ready to give things a push. Pro-Germanism all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Hawaii, Manila, China, Indo-China, Siam, Java, and various parts of Africa has been brought into the case. No part, according to the testimony, seems to have been detached. All blended into the whole scheme, which is alleged to have had its inspiration and propulsion in Berlin."—(The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 19, 1917.)

8. Coaling arrangements made for German naval vessels (June 14, 1914).

"A German cruiser, the Eber, was in dock at Cape Town a few days before the outbreak of war, and got away just in time. An intercepted letter addressed to the commander contained certain instructions from Berlin, which were dated June 14, 1914. These instructions revealed a complete system for coaling the German navy on the outbreak of war through secret service agents in Cape Town, New York, and Chicago.

"The commander of the Eber was given the names of shippers and bankers with whom he could deal confidentially, the essence of the plan being that a collier would leave Table Bay (Cape Colony) ostensibly bound for England but really to meet a German warship at an agreed rendezvous. Naturally, so far as Cape Town is concerned, the arrangements have been upset owing to the discovery, and this, perhaps, explains why German cruisers have been more in evidence in north Atlantic waters than in the southern ocean."—(Cape Town correspondent of The London Times, issue of Oct. 6, 1914.)

The profiteer doesn't care how many harsh words are said about him or how many denunciatory resolutions are passed by conventions. If he could be reached through his humanity or his regard for the public welfare he wouldn't be a profiteer. It is only when a man steps forward with a program that will improve marketing facilities and eliminate useless middlemen that he sits up and takes notice and sends out his political missionaries begging people not to do anything to "interfere with the winning of the war."

In California the greater part of the power used is in the form of hydro-electric energy, and that part generated from coal is in the nature of an emergency or supplementary service. California is located so far from the fuel deposits of the country that she early developed her water power. The scarcity of fuel the country over points to the fact that we have one big job just ahead of us, and that is harnessing the streams of the nation wherever this is practicable.

Everybody wishes he was of the cheerful, optimistic nature of the gent who writes the war bulletins for the German government. He said not long ago, "We retired from south of the Marne unnoticed." When it is recalled that about 20,000 Germans were captured and more than twice that number killed or wounded, one can see readily how difficult it is to attract notice during a battle.

We have always been proud of our manufacturing industry in this country, but the addition of 8,000 new millionaires to our previous list of 14,696 during the last year does not represent a sort of output that calls for three cheers on the part of the people whose forced contributions achieved this result.