RecoverySpeakers.org
Research Center

Chester H. Kirk Collection

Brown University Library

Scientific, medical, and psychiatric reports from early alcoholism research centers and summer courses.

58 Historical Documents

Source: Brown University Library Digital Repository
repository.library.brown.edu/studio/collections/bdr:16418/

All materials: No Copyright — United States (Public Domain)

Table of Contents

1. Come Home, Father (n.d.)
2. Odes, Sung At The Litchfield County Temperance Meeting (1838)
3. Rum Maniac (between 1851 and 1870?)
4. Song Of The Drink (between 1843 and 1860?)
5. Face Upon The Floor (19--?)
6. Look Out! (between 1930 and 1935?)
7. Drunkard'S Story (between 1841 and 1868)
8. Lines Written And Composed By John Costin Eames, For The Benefit Of The Was (1840-1842)
9. Toper'S Return From The Bar (between 1832 and 1836)
10. Petition Of A Drunkard'S Horse (between 1829 and 1831)
11. Th' Ending (c1910)
12. Plea For The Children (18--)
13. Lines (between 1840 and 1860?)
14. To The Freeholders Of The Town Of Scituate (1839)
15. Temperance Song (between 1840 and 1870?)
16. "One Glass More." (between 1826 and 1848)
17. Drunkard'S Dying Prayer (1917)
18. Poor Tom (184-?)
19. Alice Brown, The Drunkard'S Wife (between 1850 and 1880?)
20. Experience, No. 2 (between 1840 and 1860?)
21. Face Upon The Bar Room Floor (n.d.)
22. Temperance Song (between 1840 and 1870?)
23. Temperance Poems (1916)
24. Papa'S Coming! (n.d.)
25. Rum-Seller'S And Rum-Drinker'S Lamentation (1839)
26. Drunkard'S Song (between 1863 and 1885?)
27. Song Of The Decanter (18--)
28. Drunken Maniac (18)
29. Prohibition At Its Worst (Unknown)
30. What Public Health Officials Can Do Toward The Prevention Of Drunkenness (1915?)
31. Treatment Of Alcoholism (1939)
32. Attitude Of The Catholic Church On The Liquor Question (19--?)
33. South Carolina Liquor Dispensary (1919?)
34. Taproot Of Chicago'S Gangland (1930?)
35. Alcohol As A Cause Of Insanity (between 1911 and 1920)
36. Effect Of Alcohol Upon Longevity (1922)
37. Youth And The Pressing Problem Of Liquor (1939)
38. Light Wines And Beer (c1917)
39. To Manufacturers And Other Employers Of Labor (1914?)
40. World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation (1923)
41. King Of The Wonderful City--His Enemies And His Friends (1935)
42. World'S New Day And Alcohol (c1929)
43. Modern Approach To The Problem Of Alcohol (1943?)
44. Alcohol'S Ledger In Industry (c1914)
45. Causes Of Alcoholism (1907?)
46. World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation (1923)
47. Psychic Treatment Of Inebriety And Its Relation To So-Called Cures (1907)
48. Education On Wheels (1914?)

49. Alcoholic Psychoses Before And After Prohibition (1922)
50. Industrial Phases Of The Alcoholic Question (1907?)
51. Traffic Safety And Alcohol (between 1920 and 1929)
52. How Much Is "Moderate"? (between 1930 and 1939?)
53. Second Book Of Ultra Temperance (1839?)
54. Alcohol In Every-Day Life (c1913)
55. Twenty Seventh Anniversary Of The Massachusetts Temperance Society (1839)
56. Rumseller And The Mosquito (between 1830 and 1875)
57. Parody On The Old Oaken Bucket (ca. 1868?)
58. University Man And The Alcohol Question (1902?)

1. Come Home, Father

Date: n.d. | Creator: Work, Henry C. (Henry Clay) | BDR ID: bdr:29991

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism, Conduct of life

Rights: Unknown

COME HOME, FATHER.

We have listened to many eloquent and touching temperance appeals from the pulpit and rostrum but few have moved us more than this simple ballad by H. C. Work, as set to music by the author. Published by Root & Cady, Chicago:—

Father, dear father, come with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor brother Benny, so sick, in her arms
And no one to help her but me.
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
The night has grown colder—and Benny is worse—
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!
And this is the message she sent me to bring-
Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes three;
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long,
For poor, weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!
And gone with the angels of light;
And these were the very last words that he said,
"I want to kiss Papa to-night!"
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child
Which the night winds repeat as they roam
Oh, who could resist this most plaintive of prayers,
Please, father, dear father, come home!

BE KIND TO THY FATHER.

Be kind to thy Father—for when thou' wert young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accent that fell from thy tongue,
And join'd in thy innocent glee.

Be kind to thy Father—for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy Mother—for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen!
Oh! well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind hath she been.

Remember thy Mother--for thee will she pray
As long as God giveth her breath!
With accents of kindness, then, cheer her lone way
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy Brother—his heart will have dearth
If the smiles of thy love be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.

Be kind to thy Brother—wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.

Be kind to thy Sister—not many may know
The depths of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.

Thy kindness shall bring to the many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers
More precious than wealth or renown.

Work, Henry Clay, 1832-1884. Come home, father.

AB17947

2. Odes, Sung At The Litchfield County Temperance Meeting

Date: 1838 | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:30123

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

ODES,

Sung at the Litchfield County Temperance Meeting, held at Clifton, June 26, 1838.

ODE I.—Tune, Carlow.

Sons and daughters of the Pilgrims,
Who of noble birth are proud;
Lo! the glorious cause of temperance,
For exertion calls aloud,
While the monster
Still within the land is found.

See the loathsome drunkard reeling,
Hark the cries of weeping friends!
Hear the mother, children pleading,
Heaven relief would quickly send;
Cruel tyrant!
When will all thy miseries end?

Wo to him that tempts his neighbor,
Bids his lips the chalice drain,
Then extorts his wasting labor,
Hoarding up the bloody gain.
Let not Moloch
Longer joy o'er victims slain.

O! thou great and mighty Saviour,
Haste thee on the glorious day,
When the powerful, arch-deceiver,
Shall no more his wrath display;
Then our cause will
Gain the universal sway.

ODE II.—Tune, Topsfield.

Saviour of Israel at whose nod,
Nations arise and sink to dust,
Here, with our sons, we own our God,
Temperance our vow, and thou our trust.

Whilst judgements waste this guilty land,
And luxury's sons by thousands fall,
Our Temperance ranks unhurt shall stand
Secure, as cheered by Heaven's hand.

Our children and their offspring bless—
And Temperance on the heart engrave
In love and truth—since from distress
'Tis thine to succor—thine to save.

This Standard! O, in every age,
(Its waving folds by thee unfurled,)
Though vice allure, though passion rage,
Shall shine in beauty o'er the world.

ODE III.—Tune, Yarmouth.

How long shall virtue languish?
How long shall folly reign?
While many a heart with anguish
Is weeping o'er the slain;
How long shall dissipation,
Her deadly waters pour
Throughout this favored nation,
Her millions to devour?

When shall the veil of blindness
Fall from the sons of wealth,
Restoring human kindness,
And industry, and health?
When shall the charm so luring
Of bad example cease;
The ends at once securing
Of industry and peace?

We hail with joy unceasing
The Band whose pledge is given,
Whose numbers are increasing,
Amid the smiles of Heaven:
Their virtues never failing,
Shall lead to brighter days,
When temperance prevailing
Shall fill the earth with praise.

IV.—DOXOLOGY.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him all creatures here below,
Praise him above ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Hallelujah, Amen.

THE EVENING TELEPHONE.

The Public's Best and Quickest Medium of Intercommunication.

FREE AT EVERY NEWS-STAND.

No. 1. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1881. FREE.

PEOPLE WE ALL HAVE MET

And their First Cousins.

☞ You will miss a rich treat if you fail to secure the Nos. of the Telephone containing this Portrait Gallery.



I.--Mrs. Gadabout and Her Cousin Polly.

$500 PRIZE PUZZLE! See Page 4.

Odes, sung at the Litchfield Co. Temperance Meeting June 26, 1838

HB2806



KOSSUTH IN EXILE.

Our artist has selected the above imaginary scene in the life of the i
It is life-like, picturesque, pictorial, and highly poetical. The two bo
and they are making anxious enquiries about Turkey of the great Chie
feed. The Washington of Hungary will be here in a few days, and we
tion. Whether he will be accompanied by those two boys, our artist ha

by Garret Bergen, for the Almanac Calendar.]

ELL ANY DAY OF THE WEEK

WO HUNDRED YEARS, FROM 1752 TO 1952, INCLUSIVE.
Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, same as 1780.]

52.				31 Jan.	28 Feb.	31 Mar	30 Apr.	31 May	30 Jun.	31 July	31 Aug	30 Sep.	31 Oct.	30 Nov	31 Dec.
3 1874	1885	1891		4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
4 1925	1931	1942													
9 1875	1886	1897		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
5 1926	1937	1943													
0 1881	1887	1898		6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1 1927	1938	1949													
7 1878	1889	1895		2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
8 1929	1935	1946													
3 1879	1890	....		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
9 1930	1941	1947													
1 1882	1893	1899		7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
2 1933	1939	1950													
7 1883	1894	1900		1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
7 1923	1934	1945													
		1951													
				..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1928	....		7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
2	1904	1932		5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
6	1908	1926		3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
..	1912	1940		1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
..	1916	1944		6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
..	1920	1948		4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
..	1924	1952		2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

3		4		5		6		7	
dnesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
ursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
day	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
urday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
nday	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
nday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
esday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
dnesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
ursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
day	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
urday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesday	11
nday	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	12	Thursday	12
nday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesday	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
esday	14	Wednesday	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
dnesday	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
ursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16

PROPOSED STATUE OF COLUM



We
papers
"A
THE C
tevant
evenin
directi
and Sc
on the
emine
Power
rence,
ebrate
to be
Room,
adopt
Sin
follow
von B
with
of a *b*

Myn
May
fen
The
poses
lon in
honor
the C
the st
for C
of a L

at nine pins, and holding a ball in his hand, I thought it would be mo
to represent the old cock, as just having alighted on America and dis
per he christened it by breaking a bottle over the left, according to t
riners in more modern times. His being astraddle of the new world w
legs across it, and his holding a sword in his left paw might be emb
possession of it, as the statue of Justice surmounting the City Hall i
in what transpires under her. The hat would represent the intro
this continent. I will make a statue according to my design, to be d
marble, for seventy-eight guilders, with my board in the country, p
And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Pick has only to say that he hopes the Corporation will *snap*

3. Rum Maniac

Date: between 1851 and 1870? | Creator: Alison, Joseph, American Temperance Union | BDR ID: bdr:29735

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism, Wood-engraving, American

Rights: No Copyright - United States

THE RUM MANIAC.

BY JOSEPH ALISON.



A SOLILOQUY.

"SAY, Doctor, may I not have rum,
To quench this burning thirst within?
Here on this cursed bed I lie,
And cannot get one drop of gin.
I ask not health, nor even life—
Life! what a curse it's been to me!
I'd rather sink in deepest hell,
Than drink again its misery.

"But, Doctor, may I not have rum?
One drop alone is all I crave.
Grant this small boon—I ask no more—
Then I'll defy—yes, e'en the grave;
Then, without fear, I'll fold my arms,
And bid the monster strike his dart,
To haste me from this world of woe,
And claim his own—*this* ruined heart.

"A thousand curses on his head
Who gave me first the poisoned bowl,
Who taught me first this bane to drink,—
Drink—death and ruin to my soul.

My soul! oh, cruel, hôrrid thought!
Full well I know thy certain fate,
With what instinctive horror shrinks
The spirit from that awful state!

"Lost—lost—I know forever lost!
To me no ray of hope can come:
My fate is sealed; my doom is ——
But give me rum: I will have rum.
But, Doctor, don't you see *him* there?
In that dark corner low he sits:
See! how he sports his fiery tongue,
And at me fiery brimstone spits!

"Go, chase him out. Look! here he comes,
Now on my bed he wants to stay;
He shan't be there. O God! oh God!
Go way, I say! go way! go way!
Quick! chain me fast, and tie me down:
There now—he clasps me in his arms:
Down—down the window—close it tight:
Say, don't you hear my wild alarms?

"Say, don't you see this demon fierce?
Does no one hear? will no one come?
Oh save me—save me—I will give—
But rum! I must have—will have rum.
* * * * * * *
Ah! now he's gone; once more I'm free:
He, the boasting knave and liar—
He said that he would take me off
Down to—but there! my bed's on fire!

"Fire! water! help! come, haste—I'll die;
Come, take me from this burning bed:
The smoke—I'm choking—cannot cry;
There now—its catching at my head!
But see! again that demon's come;
Look! there he peeps through yonder glass;
Mark how his burning eyeballs flash!
How fierce he grins! what brought him back?

"There stands his burning coach of fire;
He smiles and beckons me to come.
What are those words he's written there?
'*In hell we never want for rum!*'"
One loud, one piercing shriek was heard;
One yell rang out upon the air;
One sound, and one alone, came forth—
The victim's cry of wild despair.

"Why longer wait? I'm ripe for hell;
A spirit's sent to bear me down.
There, in the regions of the lost,
I sure will wear a fiery crown.
Damned, I know, without a hope!
(One moment more, and then I'll come!)
And there I'll quench my awful thirst
With boiling, burning, fiery rum."

Advertisement of an Honest Rumseller.

FRIENDS and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of "Liquid Fire," I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday, I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable to support.

I shall deal in "familiar spirits," which shall excite men to riot and robbery, and blood; and by so doing diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poor house, the prison, and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which shall increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those harmless incurable.

I will furnish a drug, which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, all of peace: which shall cause fathers to be fiends; wives widows; children orphans, and all mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to inquire why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my honest reply is, *money*.

The spirit trade is the most lucrative, and some professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have a license from the court, and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I know that the Bible says "Thou shalt not kill;" that it pronounces a woe upon him who giveth his neighbor strong drink; and I also read in the Divine record that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, and I cannot expect the drunkard maker to share a better fate. *Yet what can I do?*

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! as you look at the horrid writhings of a fellow mortal in the grasp of the demon, and hear his moaning and his cries, and remember that he is a brother in the flesh for whom Christ died and who, but for rum, might have had a triumph over death and an eternity of glory, have you no compassion? And when you read the advertisement of the honest rumseller and see a wretch in your neighborhood commence this business, knowing the weeping and wailing every hogshead of rum will occasion, the property it will waste, the quarrels it will engender, the reason it will dethrone, the souls it will destroy, does not your soul burn with indignation, and do you not say give us a MAINE LAW:—Down with the Traffic, the accursed Traffic?

LIQUOR SELLER! Look at your business in all its awful realities. The RUM MANIAC is no fiction of the imagination. Hundreds have seen it; a hell upon earth. It is your workmanship, "you supply the guilty cause; you see the drunken effect; you witness the drunken revel," and on you rests its thousand curses.

> "A thousand curses on his head
> Who gave me first the poisoned bowl,
> Who taught me first this bane to drink,—
> Drink—death and ruin to my soul."

MODERATE DRINKER. See your end. That poor wretch once stood where you stand, once took his first glass; once said he could tread the viper in the dust, but where is he now? and where may you shortly be? O pause. Pause in your downward course. Think of the drunkard's end. Escape for your life. Another drink may be ruin for ever.

American Temperance Union, 149 Nassau Street, New-York.

HB36801

4. Song Of The Drink

Date: between 1843 and 1860? | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:30237

Subjects: Parodies, imitations, etc., Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States



THE SONG OF THE DRINK.

AFTER THE MODEL OF "THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."

With a voice that was hoarse and low,
Then shrill as the night-wind's shriek,
A woman, weary with want and woe,
Wan, and worn, and weak,
A woman sang this song :
Oh ! that into men's hearts it would sink,—
This song of anguish, and ruin, and wrong,—
She sang this song of the Drink.

A skeleton hung with rags,
In the glare of the gin-shop's light,
She sat on the city's pitiless flags,
In the cold of the winter's night:
She sat with his head in her lap,
Of what a man once had been,
That with her poor tatters she tried to wrap,
To cover, and hide, and screen.

A thing in muddy rags clad,
That lay dead-drunk in the sink,
She sang—I think she was mad—
She sang this song of the drink:
Drink, drink, drink,
While there's a penny to spend;
Drink, drink, drink,
While pawnshops a penny will lend.

Gin, and brandy, and rum,
Rum, and brandy, and gin,
Till the eyes are blind, and the tongue is dumb,
And the heart is rotten within.
O men with souls to be saved!
O men drawing living breath!
It is not liquor you're pouring out,
But misery, ruin, and death.

Drink, drink, drink,
O drinksellers! out your dole,
With hands that won't shrink, while ever coins clink,
Destruction to body and soul.
Destruction! But why do I talk
To you and the like? I think
If the devil would there to your counter walk,
You'd still go on selling drink.

He'd look so like yourselves,
We'd hardly know which was which,
With your plate-glass, and gas, and mahogany shelves,
And souls damned that you may be rich.
Drink, drink, drink,
He is always drinking now;
And I must slave, for the price he'll have
Of the drink, no matter how.

And I must famish and starve,
  Must beg, or steal, or worse,
Though I am his wife, for he'd have my life
  If I hadn't the price of the curse.
Tramp, tramp, tramp,
  Until I am ready to sink,
With weary feet, and with nothing to eat,
  And all to get money for drink.

Rum, and whiskey, and gin,
  Gin, and whiskey, and rum,
No bread, no bed, no roof to my head,
  And I wish the end was come ;
And oh ! that the drink is cheap,
  And so cruel and easy to find ;
And oh ! is there no way men to keep
  From what drives them out of their mind ?

From what drives them raging mad,
  And makes them devils, not men ?
For when he's sober he's not that bad,
  And he swears he'll not drink again.
And oh ! for the days gone by,
  Before he took to the drink,
When he was happy, and so was I—
  'Twas just like heaven, I think.

I think so now at least,
  For then we had food and clothes ;
Now look at him lying there like a beast,
  And I'm black and blue from his blows.
Blows, and curses, and kicks,
  Kicks, and curses, and blows;
A curse to drink sticks, with its devilish tricks,
  And how it will end God knows.

I think he will have my life.
  'Tis often he says he will ;
And I'm tired of the labor, and hunger, and strife—
  There's not much of me left to kill ;
For oh ! drink killed the best
  Of me, body, and heart, and soul,
When it killed the innocent babe at my breast,
  And my brain was a burning coal.

When I think of my baby child,
  Her eyes, her laugh, her smiles,
Again I go raving wild,
  Again my brain madly whirls;
I never, oh! never will
  Forget the blow, the oath;
I see it all still, till I think I could kill
  Him, or myself, or both.

But 'tis thankful I ought to be—glad
  That she's safe with the Lord in heaven,
For she'd only be wretched like me, or bad,
  To sin by suffering driven;
Driven by hunger to sell
  Body and soul for bread.
There's nothing so well as drink helps them to hell;
  Thank God my baby is dead!

Sin, and sorrow, and shame,
  Shame, and sorrow, and sin,
And the cause and the blame is ever the same,
  Whiskey, and brandy, and gin.
The devil's best work is done
  For ever, and evermore,
Of all the places under the sun,
  Inside of the dram-shop's door.

Drudge, drudge, drudge,
  Toil, and labor, and slave,
If money for drink it would fetch, he'd grudge
  The clay that will cover my grave—
The clay that will cover me soon,
  In the Union coffin and shroud,
Just one more life worn out by the strife,
  Just one more out of the crowd.

But I hear the policeman's tramp,
  He's coming this way, I think.
O sir! his head came against the lamp;
  "Aye, I see, the old story—drink."
Oh! please, sir, don't be rough—
  He'll go quiet—now won't you, Fred?
"Oh! aye, no doubt he will, quiet enough—
  Why woman the man is dead!"

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE, No. 58 READE STREET, NEW YORK, AT $4 PER THOUSAND.

The song of the drink.

HB13370

5. Face Upon The Floor

Date: 19--? | Creator: D'Arcy, Hugh Antoine | BDR ID: bdr:29758

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism, Psychological aspects

Rights: Unknown

36/24

THE FACE UPON THE FLOOR

A Poem

By H. A. D'ARCY

AUTHOR OF

COUCHAREZ, CHARLEY WONG, THE OLD, OLD STORY,
PAUL KAUVAR'S DREAM, ETC., ETC., ETC.

PRICE 10 CENTS

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

The Face Upon the Floor

'Twas a balmy summer evening, and a goodly crowd was there,
Which well nigh filled Joe's bar room on the corner of the square;
And as songs and witty stories came through the open door
A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor.

"Where did it come from?" some one said. "The wind has blown it in."
"What does it want?" another cried. "Some whiskey, rum or gin."
"Here, Toby, sic him if your stomach's equal to the work—
I wouldn't touch him with a fork, he's as filthy as a Turk.'

This bandinage the poor wretch took with stoical good grace;
In fact he smiled, as though he thought he'd struck the proper place.
"Come boys, I know there's burly hearts among so good a crowd,
To be in such good company would make a deacon proud.

"Give me a drink—that's what I want—I'm out of funds you know,
When I had cash to treat the gang this hand was never slow.
What? You laugh as though you thought this pocket never held a sou!
I once was fixed as well, my boys, as any one of you.

"There, thanks! that's braced me nicely! God bless you one and all!
Next time I pass this good saloon I'll make another call.
Give you a song? No, I can't do that; my singing days are past;
My voice is cracked, my throat's worn out, and my lungs are going fast,

"Say! give me another whiskey, and I'll tell you what I'll do—
I'll tell you a funny story, and a fact, I promise, too.
That I was ever a decent man not one of you would think;
But I was, four or five years back. Say, give me another drink.

"Fill her up, Joe; I want to put some life into my frame—
Such little drinks to a bum like me are miserably tame;
Five fingers—there, that's the scheme—and corking whiskey, too—
Well, here's luck, boys! and, landlord, my best regards to you!

"You've treated me pretty kindly, and I'd like to tell you how
I came to be the dirty sot you see before you now.
As I told you, once I was a man, with muscle, frame and health,
And but for a blunder ought to have made considerable wealth.

"I was a painter—not one that daubs on bricks and wood,
But an artist, and for my age was rated pretty good.
I worked hard at my canvas, and was bidding fair to rise,
For gradually I saw the star of fame before my eyes.

"I made a picture perhaps you've seen, tis called 'The Chase of Fame?"
It brought me fifteen hundred pounds and added to my name.
And then I met a woman—now comes the funny part—
With eyes that petrified my brain and sunk into my heart.

"Why don't you laugh? Tis funny that the vagabond you see
Could ever love a woman and expect her love for me;
But 'twas so, and for a month or two her smiles were freely given,
And when her lovely lips touched mine it carried me to heaven.

"Did you ever see a woman for whom your soul you'd give,
With a form like the Milo Venus too beautiful to live;
With eyes that would beat the Koh-i-noor, and a wealth of chestnut hair:
If so, 'twas she, for there never was another half so fair.

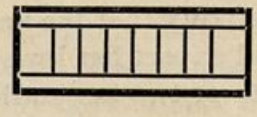
"I was working on a portrait, one afternoon in May,
Of a fair-haired boy, a friend of mine, who lived across the way;
And Madeleine admired it, and, much to my surprise,
Said that she'd like to know the man that had such dreamy eyes.

"It didn't take long to know him, and before the month had flown
My friend had stolen my darling and I was left alone;
And ere a year of misery had passed above my head
The jewel I had treasured so had tarnished, and was dead!

"That's why I took to drink boys. Why I never saw you smile!
I thought you'd be amused, and laughing all the while.
Why, what's the matter, friend? There's a tear-drop in your eye!
Come, laugh, like me; 'tis only babes and women that should cry.

"Say, boys! if you give me just another whiskey I'll be glad,
And I'll draw right here a picture of the face that drove me mad.
Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the base-ball score,
You shall see the lovely Madeleine upon the bar-room floor.

"Another drink, and with the chalk in hand the vagabond began
To sketch a face that well might buy the soul of any man;
Then as he placed another lock upon the shapely head,
With a fearful shriek he leaped and fell across the picture,—dead.



METROPOLITAN SHOW PRINT, MONTREAL

HB39198

6. Look Out!

Date: between 1930 and 1935? | Creator: Holmes, Claude E., Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Natio | BDR ID: bdr:30179

Subjects: Temperance, Quotations, maxims, etc., Alcoholism, Drinking of alcoholic beverage
Rights: Copyright Not Evaluated

Look Out!

BEVERAGE ALCOHOL, UNDER ANY ALIAS, IS STILL "PUBLIC ENEMY NO. I," AND KEEPS ITSELF IN THE CRIMINAL CLASS BY ITS UNSOCIAL ATTITUDE.

(The outline below is a revision of one prepared by Claude E. Holmes. It may be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for talks on alcohol, or it may be adapted into pageant form, or used in any other way appropriate to your program.)

BEVERAGE ALCOHOL AS

A TRAITOR Betrays you into the hands of such enemies as
- Intemperance
- Indolence
- Incompetence
- Inhumanity
- Insanity

AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN AND A CRIMINAL Gains entry to your body by a forged passport, claiming to be a food when it is really a poison. Once inside the gates, it
- "Muscles in" to the executive office (the brain)
- Binds and gags the mind
- Cuts the brain's telegraphic communications with the body
- Parks the motor nerves on the wrong side of the street
- Assassinates the white blood corpuscles
- Assaults the liver
- Beats up the heart
- Breaks the speed laws of the blood

A GANGSTER Takes your reason for a ride
- Robs you of conscience and common sense
- Throws bombs into the organized industries of your body
- Shoots you full of poison and pain
- Puts you on a spot

A RACKETEER Makes large and continued drafts, which you can not ignore, on
- Your strength
- Your health
- Your time
- Your money

A KIDNAPER Steals you away from
Your business
Your society
Your neighbors and friends
Your family
Your church

Alcohol is just what it used to be,
Just what it used to be, just what it used to be,
Alcohol is just what it used to be,
Many long years ago.

Chorus: Many long years ago, many long years ago,
Alcohol is just what it used to be,
Many long years ago.

(Tune, "The Old Grey Mare")

JAPANESE PROVERB: First the man takes a drink; then the drink takes a drink; then the drink takes the man.

CHINESE PROVERB: When the devil desired to claim humanity for his own, he told the Chinese to plant a vineyard, and to water that vineyard first with the blood of an ape, second with the blood of a peacock, third with the blood of a hog; so, when the man drinks the product of that vineyard, he jabbers like an ape, struts like a peacock, and wallows in the dirt like a hog.

"Leave the fort of total abstinence and there will be a pack of bloodthirsty savages on your trail."

"Freed from legal restraints, those who indulge in alcoholic drinks will quickly discover that nature has a thousand laws dogging them at every step. . . Human laws may be repealed or evaded, but there is no escape from the penalties of Nature's codes. She sends enforcement officers after liquor drinkers and gets them. Position, influence, political pull or other power can give no protection. Bribes, threats or promises are without avail. Nature's punishments are executed speedily, inexorably and without partiality. The inflexible law of cause and effect keeps a faithful record of your indulgences. You will pay dearly for every drop of alcohol taken into your body. . . . . Lawmakers of Nation or State are powerless to legislate the serpent's bite out of alcohol or to remove the adder's sting *(Proverbs 23:32)*."

Young People's Branch
35 cents per 100; 20 cents per 50; 2 cents each
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

M2281

B6573

7. Drunkard'S Story

Date: between 1841 and 1868 | Creator: American Tract Society (Boston, Mass.) | BDR ID: bdr:30279

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

No. 65.

THE DRUNKARD'S STORY.

In a street of a great city, leading toward the railway station,
I was walking one fine morning, in a serious meditation
On the world and its vexations, crosses, difficulties, troubles,
On the changes of existence, on ambition and its bubbles,
When I saw toward me coming, slow meandering on the sidewalk,
First to curbstone, then to doorstep, in a zigzag, crooked wide walk,
Such a wretched, ragged fellow, steeped in misery and liquor,
That I dodged behind a lamp post, that the man might pass me quicker.

But as I, around him dodging, tried on t'other side to place me,
By a sudden lurch to leeward, right about he wheeled to face me;
And, with a gravity of visage and an air of mock decorum,
Said, "You're friendly, and I know it, and I wan't another jorum.
To be drunk is to be happy; to be happy I am willing;
And I'll get entirely jolly if you'll lend your friend a shilling.

"Oh, you needn't turn your nose up, nor explode with indignation,
Nor commence a prosy lecture on my moral degradation;
I'm a little bit in liquor, I admit; but that's no matter.
I have no resource but spirits, thronging memories to scatter.
Yes, I *am* a wretched drunkard — I am sunk past sounding distance,
In a gulf of shame and horror — am a blot upon existence;
But when once I am in liquor, then a show of joy comes to me;
Then I lose the curse of memory, with its fearful pangs and gloomy.

"Ah! I once had friends and kinsfolk; I was held in estimation,
By my neighbors and my townsmen as a pillar of the nation —
Yes, a stanch and trusty pillar, one whom people always call so,
For I had my 'hundred thousand,' and a splendid mansion also,
And I had possessions greater — wife and children — never fairer;
Ellen, patient, lovely, loving — why, with whom might I compare her?
George, my boy, my darling prattler — Ellen, blue-eyed like her mother —
These made up my happy household — could the world find such another?

"Oh! you think you have all firmness; that my steps you ne'er will follow;
That your feet will never flounder in the mire wherein I wallow.
So thought I, my sneering neighbor; had some prophet as a victim
To the brandy bottle doomed me, ten to one but I had kicked him.
What! a slave to base indulgence! clothed in tatters! spurned and spat at!
Such a coat as this upon me! crowned by such a hat as *that* hat!
I'd have laughed at all such nonsense: yet you see my situation;
And as I am now *you* may be, though you drink in moderation.

"Moderation! ugh! what folly! ask the whirlwind to be quiet;
Speak of peace unto the tempest, but in *drinking* never try it!
Rouse of appetite the lion, and though friends and guards attend you,

From his lair the beast will leap out, when you least
expect, and rend you.
I was moderate in drinking, but my chain of limit
lengthened;
Feeding on its constant practice, day by day the habit
strengthened;
Fortune fled me, friends abandoned, darkened all the skies
above me;
Save poor Ellen and her children there was no one left to
love me.

"Oh, those years of maddest revel, when good fellows sat
beside me;
When with glozing words they fed me, when with flattery
they plied me,
Till I sank me deeper, deeper, in a vast abyss unholy,
Never heeding that my darlings faded certainly, though
slowly!
Do you blame me that I madly seek my Lethé draught in
liquor?
What care I that it may bring me to my doleful end the
quicker?
All my friends with wealth departed; none are left to
mourn my dying;
In the pauper's grave, unheeded, are my wife and children
lying.

"Men may talk about romances — if they want a sharp
sensation,
Let them get the real story of a drunkard's degrada-
tion;
Of the pangs that sober moments bring with agony to fill
him,
And the hearer gets a novel that will interest and thrill
him.
Had I time or had you patience, of such terrible things I'd
tell you,
That although you might despise me, yet to pity 'twould
compel you.

But I'd thank you for that shilling — while I live I would be merry;
When I die there's one more pauper for the sober folk to bury."

Longer still had been his story had I staid to listen to it;
But I gave the wretch his shilling, though 'twas doubtless wrong to do it,
Leaving him to seek the gin-shop, there to drown his troublous thinking,
While I wondered, would *I* ever, through my moderate way of drinking,
Sink so low in my debasement as the wretch from whom I'd parted,
Make *my* children suffer hunger, and *my* wife die broken-hearted;
And, although his maudlin sermon seemed in my case to be wasted,
Yet that day the glass of sherry from my dinner went untasted.

Days and months have passed since then; stocks, and woollen yarns, and cotton,
All combined to make the drunkard and his tale of woe forgotten;
But this morning's daily paper, while events domestic noting,
Told that on the river one had found a dead man's body floating;
In his age he seemed past forty — face and rags the drunkard showing —
Yet within the wretch some angel kept a spark of feeling glowing;
For upon his clammy bosom, like the token of a lover,
Lay a single golden ringlet, "Ellen" written on its cover.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
28 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

The drunkard's story
American Tract Society
HB12715

8. Lines Written And Composed By John Costin Eames, For The Benefit Of The Washington Total Abstinence Society

Date: 1840-1842 | Creator: Eames, John Costin, Moore, Benjamin F. | BDR ID: bdr:29878

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Admonitory verses, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

LINES

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY

JOHN COSTIN EAMES,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

THE DRUNKARD'S WARNING.

Drunkard! take warning of your fate,
Cease from the fatal cup ere 'tis too late.
Flee to the Lord who bids thee come,
And cease from drinking cursed rum.

Look in the glass that's sparkling bright,
It Drowns your senses, shuts your sight;
'Twill break your constitution down,
And cause the world on you to frown.

O, raise your thoughts to God on high,
And let the sparkling cup pass by.
Forsake the paths of vice and sin,
And let alone that cursed gin.

O, may the power of God be felt,
To cleanse your soul from all your guilt.
You then shall drink a full supply,
Where streams of mercy never die.

ADMONITION TO YOUTHS.

How shall the young secure their heart
From that prevailing sin,
Which makes them from their money part,
For cursed rum and gin.

What shall he do to gain applause,
And rise to manly fame?
What shall he do to gain the cause,
And triumph o'er his shame?

This is the method he must take,
Flee from his youthful race;
And let him new advances make
To shun that great disgrace.

The landlord so bestows his pain
To draw him in a snare.
He'll lay his traps, his end to gain,
His money for to share.

Let him declare himself quite free,
And shun that cursed bowl,
Which made him have that awful spree,
To ruin all his soul.

Let him forsake his sparkling cup,
And trust that promised grace.
Assur'd at last, he'll have a hope
Before his Father's face.

DANGERS OF DRUNKENNESS.

Ye sons of liberty and fame,
Again with me rejoice,
And let your minds be all on flame,
While you lift up your voice.

You're blessed with health, you're blessed
with strength,
You have a season here;
But should you lose your souls at length,
You will have cause to fear.

Remember, drink has been your foe,
It has o'er turned your brain;
And if you don't repent, you'll go
To everlasting pain.

God hath declared by firm decree,
If you take up the bowl,
That you shall not his glory see,
Then where's your precious soul?

How many would their time improve,
Whose breasts with horror swell;
But they are banished from above,
To endure the flames of hell.

And while the flames around them play,
Their mourning and their grief;
Driven from the bliss of heavenly day,
They cannot find relief.

There is the bible they've denied,
See how the leaves unfold;
Behold the Savior crucified,
Before their doom is told.

No drunkard shall obtain that ground
Which is prepared in heaven;
But with adulterers must be found
Their sins all unforgiven.

Hell with her flames will twine around
Their souls in endless night;
And while their voices still rebound,
No hope of heavenly light.

Mark Beltshazzar when in drink,
With all his noble lords;
Was giving toasts but did not think
He should be slain with swords.

But this is not of all the worst,
Others there are as vain;
Who drink till they are fairly lost,
The world's applause to gain.

See that young 'prentice boy that's bound
Within his masters house;
With villains often will be found,
Living in sad abuse.

At first he's hailed by drunken sots,
Who take him by the hand;
To train him for their hellish plots,
For hell's destructive band.

They'll teach him how to play at cards,
And drain his pocket low;
And after all for his rewards,
To his master's till he'll go.

Just view his hand in taking out
The money from the till;
While he is stealing, how he'll scout,
To accomplish all his will.

Mark what he next pursues to do,
He murders some kind friend;
And when his guilt 's exposed to view,
Meets with a fatal end.

Next he is brought before the bar,
To hear his wretched doom;
Father and mother standing there,
Their tears how fast they come.

Their hoary locks, their furrowed cheeks,
Bespeak their anguish nigh;
Their hearts are just as though they'd break,
To think their son must die.

There they must leave him in his cell,
To wait that awful day;
Hearken, ye youths, just hear that knell,
Which becons him away.

Prisoner, Catch says I'm ready now,
Prepare your mind to die;
I'm come to to strike the fatal blow,
You must hang 'twixt earth and sky.

The halter's placed around his neck,
His soul a trembling stands;
His elbows pinion'd, mind is wrecked,
And tied with both his hands.

The clock strikes eight, the signal 's given,
As he stands on the drop;
There see him hang 'twixt earth and heaven,
And not one glimpse of hope.

What was it first that brought him there,
But cards and sparkling bowl;
What was it bronght him to despair,
And ruined his poor soul.

'Twas nothing else but cursed drink,
Which brought him to that end;
Which caused him in disgrace to sink,
Without one peaceful friend.

O, may the youths a warning take,
Ere trouble they get in;
Remembering too their life 's at stake,
By drinking rum and gin.

Then if they should be called away,
They'll mount and soar to heaven;
They'll join the song of endless day,
To sing their sins forgiven.

Benjamin F. Moore, Printer, 19 Market Street, Providence.

9. Toper'S Return From The Bar

Date: between 1832 and 1836 | Creator: Deming, Leonard | BDR ID: bdr:30229

Subjects: Admonitory verses, Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

Toper's Return from the Bar,

AND

PRISONER FOR LIFE.

THE toper's return'd from the bar,
With brandy as buoyant as air,
While smoking his Spanish segar,
He thinks on the charms of his fair.
The noise of the city is over,
The bottle no more gives alarm;
A merchant no more but a toper,
I yield to the power of thy charms.
Oh! brandy sweet brandy I'm thine,
I bend to the magic of thy virtue,
The glass and decanter are mine,
For a bottle at night will not hurt you.

The brandy I'll thus warmly apply,
Nor sigh o'er its virtues in vain,
But always will drink when I'm dry,
And make myself happy again.
The bottle shall part from me never,
The decanter my hour glass shall be,
Till death calls thee from me for ever,
Still faithful I'll perish with thee,
O! brandy good brandy, &c.

But death call'd the youth from his fun,
The sickle waved over his head,
And for his good brandy and rum,
Took physic and soon he was dead.
While his friends o'er his body were leaning,
Confessed that he looked rather blue,
He died while his bottle defending,
For he stuck to its neck just like glue.
O, brandy, good brandy, &c.

Oh! death, then he sighed, I am thine,
I'd rather by half yield to brandy,
In the grave the decanter is mine,
For there I'll be sure of it handy.
Oh! brandy sweet brandy I'm thine,
I bend to the magic of thy virtue,
The glass and decanter are mine,
For a bottle at night will not hurt you.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by L. Deming, No. 62, Hanover Street, 2d door from Friend Street, Boston.

The Prisoner for Life.

FAREWELL ye green trees, ye soft meadows adieu,
Ye rocks and ye mountains I hasten from you,
No more shall my eyes with your beauty be blest,
No more will ye sooth my sad bosom to rest.

Ye birds that so nimble on each verdant spray,
Can sing all their love and their sorrows away;
Oh, what would I give in your freedom to share,
To stray where I please, and to breath the fresh air.

Ye fishes so nimble that glide through the stream,
Reviv'd by the warmth of the sun shining beam;
No more shall I witness your skill in the wave,
Debarr'd from all freedom on this side the grave.

Roll on, noble rivers, with grandeur and pride,
Waft the shores of your country with every tide;
Bring large stores of wealth from the wide spreading sea,
But freedom and hope must be strangers to me.

No more shall I taste the free breezes of morn,
Nor view the pale shadow that steals o'er the lawn;
Neither sun, moon nor stars, shall again bless my sight,
The gloom of a prison in a cold cheerless night.

Oh, horror! my misery it never can cease,
Nor my bosom again know the sweet solace of peace;
The just laws of our country, has fix'd my sad doom,
To be buried alive, a sad dungeon my tomb.

What's life without liberty, I oft times have said,
It sweetens pale poverty, a pittance for bread;
Now chains and a dungeon extort a deep sigh,
My life sinks within me, I languish to die.

Farewell my dear friends tho' unwilling to own,
That such a vile outcast, they ever had known;
The pangs that are due to my children and wife,
Oh pity and pardon a pris'ner for life.

10. Petition Of A Drunkard'S Horse

Date: between 1829 and 1831 | Creator: Deming, Leonard | BDR ID: bdr:30252

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism, Horses

Rights: No Copyright - United States

The Petition of a Drunkard's Horse.

Humbly sheweth poor old Jack,
To his cruel master:
I have borne you on my back
Through fortune and disaster.

The time has been when you and I
Have wrought with cheerful vigor,
In late or early, wet or dry,
In heat or winter's rigor.

We till'd and bright we kept our fields,
The wall and fence unbroken;
Then master never lack'd his meals,
Nor horse his barley token.

We toil'd till fiercest winter blew,
Nor longer were we able;
Then safe beside the chimney you,
And I was snug in stable.

Then, when you chose to take the road,
You treated me with mercy,
Nor press'd me with too great a load,
Nor push'd my speed too fiercely.

Then I was proud, nor winch'd with shame,
Refusing to obey you;
And you was proud your steed of fame
Would prance, and yet obey you.

But times are chang'd—behold my back
That once was sleekly coated;
And see my skin, as much too slack,
As yours too much is bloated.

The walls are broke, and torn away,
The landmarks of my master;
Too oft unwittingly I stary
Beyond my lawful pasture.

And when I feed a step too wide,
The fiercest of our neighbors
Comes with his goads, and back and sides
He piteously belabors.

And where December's keenest frost
Shuts all but me within doors,
You tie me to the bleakest post
About the tavern windows.

Twas there I caught this sad disease
That through my lungs is flying,
My neighbors here me cough and wheeze
And prophecy me dying.

At last, when you have tarried long
You burst from out the tavern—
With breath and heat and fury strong
As satan from his cavern.

Then after reeling to my side,
You grope to find the rein out,
And hardly you get up to ride,
By pulling half my mane out.

You drive, as if, the weaker you,
Your fury wax'd the stronger;
Forbear—my stiffen'd limbs, once true,
May save your neck no longer.

When first you tarried there too long,
Then I surmised, that somewhat
With horse and master must go wrong,
And little good would come o't.

How often since, returning late,
My stomach has been humbled—
You left me starving at the gate,
And to your lodging stumbled.

Or turn'd me out to chilly air,
With terrible exposure,
To graze upon the common bare,
Or in some friend's inclosure.

And when from off my back you fell,
Not then did I desert you;
But stood like faithful centinel,
Lest wheels should crush or hurt you.

And waited, still within your call.
And fed along the border,
Till you recover'd from your fall,
Or rather your disorder.

And then must I partake your shame
When chanc'd the boys to find us,
And all the ragged rabble came
And shouted on behind us.

O! could we our conditions change,
You then would know my anguish;
Nor longer would you think it strange,
For my release I languish.

Change? No! the change wo'd be my loss
A lordship for a tinker;
I'd rather be a drinker's horse,
Than be myself a drinker.

By all the horrors I have felt,
Do I conjure you, tell me,
May not your heart with mercy melt,
And to some neighbor sell me?

Not to a drunkard, for my woes
And torments all began here—
Nay, rather to the carrion crows,
Or even to a tanner.

And if some pitty may be found,
May pittying Heaven repay you;
And I, as in my duty bound,
Will ever—ever pray you.

11. Th' Ending

Date: c1910 | Creator: Willard, O. H. | BDR ID: bdr:29996

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance, Prohibition

Rights: No Copyright - United States

© CL A 255170

TH' ENDING

[Copyright 1910—O. H. WILLARD]

In a certain good-sized, prosperous town,
Which was filled with lads an' lassies, nice;
Also noted for its ''beer palaces'' for many miles around;
One day th' better element awoke an' began to talk about ways of quenching th' town's vice;
For they began to think concerning th' safety of their children amid th' danger that did abound.

Then all th' ''men'' whose wives made their living, bums, bartenders, an' ''gentlemen'' mixed with th' others,
Rallied their forces, sticking together, claiming each other as brothers,
Declaring that on other people's affairs—these people were imposing,
Claiming that no one has a right other people's business to be exposing.
They called in a speaker—''A labouring man's friend was he,''—
He came th' ''blinds from their eyes to tear that th' folly of local option they might see.''
He said that th' whole prohibition scheme was only a fake an' a sham—
An' that it was ruinaton to th' business of Uncle Sam.
He told us of being in a prohibition town just two weeks ago:
(Here he brought his footdown with a yell, ''Men vote prohibition if you want things so.'')
''I took my post on a corner an' watched until I saw a man come out of an alley an' stagger down the street
So full of liquor he couldn't control his feet.''
He scoffed at **drunkards**—his aim was high,
But he was very careful not to tell us how many of such he **could** have seen
In th' same length of time before th' town went dry.
(He considered that none of th' people's business I ween.)
But the men of **our** town are not all soft-headed—nor very nigh.
We had heard a few quack ''oritors'' explode their gas before,
An' so did not drift with th' wind—his ''logic'' we could spy—
As nice as it looked we did not welcome his doctrine at **our** door,—
Glory, Halleluiah, our old town went dry.

* * * * * * * * *

In another town not so far away
There lived a woman, busy all th' day;
Leaning over a wash-tub from morn till night is not play.
Her children were scantily clad, thin an' pale,
Few school-books they had—half fed they were weak an' frail.
Their ''father'' spent part of his time at home abusing his family—another part in jail;
Still another part spending most of th' money his wife could earn for booze
An' th' rest he spent in gambling only to loose,—
While his children were compelled to go without shoes.
He drank what he called ''th' pleasures of life'' to th' very dregs,
Until he with his ''friends'' took on a similar appearance of walking beer-kegs.
He had to endure th' delirium tremens an' nearly all of th' other drunkards plagues;
Amid his foolishness—in a drunken debauch he died.
Then th' county granted a coffin and a grave to bury him in.
Who came his bloated remains to view—th' bartended? his ''friends''?
No! it was his abused family who wept an' cried.
Then his grave was dug full six feet deep,
They piled th' dirt upon it in a heap,
Th' sun shone hot up in th' skies,
An' through it all a **little** stink did arise.
But no one was foolish or shortsighted enough to say
'What's the use to leave him buried? he stinks anyway.'
Now friends, if you do see a man stagger in a prohibition town once in a great while,
DON'T GET DISCOURAGED an' shout 'Let us dig the old, rotten mess up—
An' let **all** of th' drink buzzards have a sup.'
But be thoughtful enough to consider an' know
That it's only a **little** stink from th' buried remains trying to wiggle up thru from below;
An' this can be brought to a stop
If you will **be men** an' pile more covering on top.

12. Plea For The Children

Date: 18-- | Creator: Whitney, Louise M. | BDR ID: bdr:29998

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance, Conduct of life

Rights: No Copyright - United States

JEROME B. HOWARD
CINCINNATI, OHIO

A Plea for the Children.

It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.—Matt. xviii: 14.

Wine is a treacherous dealer, a haughty man, and that keepeth not at home: who enlargeth his desire as hell, and he is as death, and cannot be satisfied, but gathereth unto him all nations, and heapeth unto him all peoples.—Hab. ii: 5. (R. V.)

It is not the will of our Father in heaven
(Our Savior has told us so)
That one of the little ones to us given
Should ever to ruin go.

But a cruel fiend is abroad in our land,
He is wasting on every side;
Sixty thousand a year are slain by his hand,
Yet "he cannot be satisfied."

"A treacherous dealer," and "haughty" is he,
"As death"—aye the death of the soul!
A hunter of souls, "not at home keepeth he,"
"All nations" he fain would control.

Sixty thousand a year—and who are they?
Oh, drunkards vile and low,
They die in the gutter, the dive, the street fray,
For such why mourn ye so?

That sin-bloated wretch who is dying now
Was a winsome, laughing boy!
And that wreck of womanhood fallen so low,
Was a mother's light and joy!

So sixty thousand a year they must fall,
While the licensed saloon holds sway;
To fill up the ranks, hear the luring call
For the boys and girls of to-day!

For the merry boys, the romping boys,
The babies with crisping curls,
The noble, generous, mother's boys;
And—yes, the dear, sweet girls.

He wants them all, he will have some,
This fiend so cruel and grim,
Lest as years roll on, the time should come,
When there be no drunkards for him.

Let them sip the sweet cider, the wine and the beer,
In Satan's school let them train,
To fill the ranks up year by year,
Tho mother's tears fall like rain.

Our government says, "Let the fiend have his way,"
Tho the children in sin grow old;
While politicians their little games play,
Called "Tariff," and "Silver or Gold."

"Sixty thousand a year," cries this fiend in his greed:
Our Father above says, "Not one!"
O, Christian voters, which will you heed,
Your God, or the Devil's saloon?

—L. M. W.

Louise M. Whitney

13. Lines

Date: between 1840 and 1860? | Creator: Eames, John Costin | BDR ID: bdr:29756

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

LINES,

COMPOSED BY

JOHN COSTIN EAMES,

OF PROVIDENCE.

A REFORMED DRUNKARD.

THE CARDER AND SPREAD EAGLE.

There is a spread eagle ; it mounts very high;
It hangs on a sign which soars to the sky ;
'Tis sheltered with trees,which keep it quite cool,
In order to pick out the eyes of a fool.

Its eyes are so piercing 'twill stare you right thro';
They penetrate quickly their course to pursue,
But when we consider on our guard we must stand,
And lest she destroys us keep her off of the land.

Her wings they are spreading, in order to soar
With her plunder she steals from them that are poor ;
But when she has gained it she will fly right away,
And leave the poor drunkard in gloom and dismay

But there is a Carder that never cards wool :—
Its teeth are so sharp, with the flocks it is full :
'Twill do its work neatly to fill up the bags,
While it leaves the poor drunkard in filth and in rags.

Now all ye gay drunkards, come, listen to me,
And something I'll shew you: you quickly shall see
That what I am writing is based on the truth—
'Twill benefit aged, middle aged, and youth.

Beware of this Eagle, that rises so high,
Lest your flesh it picks off and leaves you to die,
And your friends they should fail you in poverty's vale,
To perish in want, no friendship to hail.

Beware,lest its wings too wide they should spread,
And leave you at last with no hat on your head:
At the last it will leave you in sorrow to mourn,
When you are distressed and your money's all gone.

Beware, lest this eagle your money should sack,
And fly at the last with the coat on your back ;
Its wings they are spreading and it quickly will fly
With your goods and your chattels right into the sky.

And beware of this carder,whose teeth are so full,
Which is qualified nobly to fleck out your wool:
'Twill dress you in order your peace to destroy,
And rob you of happiness, peace, and of joy.

Thus when you've completed and faithfully stood,
You'll surely be seated in glory with God,
And you at the last in praises shall sing,
Hosannah to Jesus, our Saviour King.

THE TEMPERANCE TRUMPET.

Hark! the temperance trumpet sounding!
Listen to it sons of mirth :
Cause of temperance is abounding—
Hear it sound through all the earth.

Ye, who love your cups and glasses,
Sing the songs of mirth and glee—
Ye, who stupid are as asses,
Paying all you have in spree—

Let your mind still well remember,
If you still take up the bowl,
You will fall like cold December :
Then, oh then, where is your soul ?

See that sign, which now is swinging
On the gallows mounted high ;
View the landlord sit with smiling,
While your children droop and die.

View yourself in ragged clothing ;
See the liquor seller laugh ;
See him pour contempt and loathing,
While you take the poison draught.

View yourself within a prison,
Looking through cold Iron bars,
While the man who gave you poison,
Not an instance for you cares.

View yourself just brought to trial,
Hear the sentence on you passed ;
Vengeance from the landlord's phial
Now descends on you at last.

He will soon appear against you,
Pour upon you all his breath,
He will ready stand to hang you,
Lay you in the arms of death.

Stand to hear of the instruction
Which I now to you impart,
Lest it proves yonr great destruction—
Give the Saviour all your heart.

Then you soon will sing in glory,
Dwell with saints and angels high,
You will soon proclaim the story
Of salvation through the sky.

14. To The Freeholders Of The Town Of Scituate

Date: 1839 | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:30317

Subjects: Temperance, Alcoholism, License system, Politics and government

Rights: No Copyright - United States

TO THE FREEHOLDERS

OF THE TOWN OF SCITUATE.

GENTLEMEN,—The General Assembly of this State, at their last session, passed an Act, authorizing "*the Freemen of any town, by a vote passed in legal town meeting, to instruct the Town Council to grant or not to grant licenses for the sale of rum, wine, or strong liquors, in quantities less than one gallon.*"

The responsibility, therefore, of determining whether intoxicating drink shall be sold by the small quantity in this town, rests with you. Others may *reason* on the subject, but you must *decide.*

It is the earnest desire of many of the inhabitants of this town, that no licenses should be given. Among those who cherish this desire, are men of all political parties, and of all the religious denominations in town. The following are some of their reasons, which they hope will be candidly weighed by every freeman.

1. *It is a monopoly.* It is saying to one man, you may have the privilege of making money in this way, and to his neighbor, you shall not have this privilege. If this business is *right*, every man should be permitted to pursue it unembarrassed. If it is wrong, why should any one be authorized to engage in it.

2. *It tends to impoverish the town.* Every dollar paid for intoxicating drink, by the inhabitants of this town, is so much deducted from its wealth, for it brings back no valuable return. If, therefore, the retailers bring in *one thousand dollars'* worth of spirit, the town is $1000 poorer; if *five thousand*, then it is $5000 poorer every year, than it would be if no spirits were sold in this town.

3. *It greatly increases the expenses of the town.* It is well ascertained, that of those, who are now supported by the town, *two thirds* were brought to their present situation by the influence of intoxicating drink. So that but for this traffic, the town instead of paying as it now does, *from seven to eight hundred dollars*, would have to pay only about *two hundred dollars* yearly for the support of the poor. A fact will illustrate this point. The father of seven or eight children, a short time since, had laid by *five dollars* to buy clothes for his children. His wife is not living; with the money in his pocket he started for the store, but unfortunately for him and his family, he stopped at the tavern, and before he left, his money was reduced to less than a dollar. Said the man, to whom he stated the fact, "will Mr. —— let *you* have drink?" "What if he wont," was the reply, "I can give my money to some one else and *he* can get it." This is not a solitary case. If he could not have been supplied with drink *by the glass*, he would not have been willing to buy a gallon, especially as he must carry it away to drink it. Thus he would have preserved his money and his children would have enjoyed the comfort of it.

4. *It destroys the peace of families.* How often is the husband and the father transformed into a tyrant by the influence of strong drink? who has not seen it? who, that has not heard the shrieks of the helpless wife and children, as they fled from the fury of him, who was most solemnly bound to protect and defend them? Who has not seen the peace and comfort, of the most happy families ruined by this cause alone?

5. *It exposes your family and friends to the fatal influences of strong drink.* It is believed that one in every* of the inhabitants of this town, have been more or less injured by intoxicating drink. Are you willing to continue the traffic, and risk the consequences to your own sons? Are they proof against all the temptations of a bar-room? Is there no danger? Is it not as *safe* for *all*, and much more so for *some*, to say—no licenses?

6. *The man who sells injures his neighbor.* He receives money, and gives him in return that which does him no good and much hurt.

7. *It lessens the amount of labor.* It causes much idleness, and waste of time. It impairs the health of those who drink.

8. *By refusing to license you do no wrong.* You do not wrong the man who drinks. You do not prohibit him from purchasing and using whatever he chooses. You do not take away any right. You simply say, to those who ask for the *privilege* of selling intoxicating liquors by the *small quantity*, 'we think it more plague than profit to the town, and therefore cannot give you *the privilege of growing rich by making others poor.*'

Gentlemen,—The time is at hand (Friday the 29th inst.), when you will be called upon to act in this matter. It is earnestly desired that every freeman may be present, and prepared to *vote.* And if there are good and sufficient reasons for granting licenses, let them be given. But if there are good and sufficient reasons why they should not be granted, then let the vote be accordingly, "NO LICENSES." The question is one of *right and wrong*, of *loss and gain*, to the town. It is no more nor less than this—*is it for the best interests for the town? Is it* RIGHT to license men to sell intoxicating drink by the small quantity? If it is, say so; if it is not say so. IT IS SAFE TO DO RIGHT.

* Let every freeman count the persons of his acquaintance and judge for himself.

Scituate, March 13th, 1839.

15. Temperance Song

Date: between 1840 and 1870? | Creator: Adams, J. | BDR ID: bdr:30308

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

TEMPERANCE SONG.

PUBLISHED BY J. ADAMS.

Our Forefathers—Heaven bless them!—
When Old England would oppress them,
Signed a pledge against taxation—
Calling it the Declaration.
Liberty was their motto;
So they signed, as who would not do?

They, when John Bull tried to cheat 'em,
Fought the red-coats, and they beat 'em;
And our warfare never closes,
Till we've conquered the red noses.
Clear the track with your humbugs,
Cider cans, and filthy rum-jugs!

Whiskey is an intermeddler,
Retail scandal, mischief pedlar;
Haunts all dark and wretched places,
Breaks men's bones, and paints their faces.
Clear him out—the old villain—
Every mischief he has skill in!

He makes strife 'twixt friends and brothers,
Laughs at broken-hearted mothers,
Steals the children's bread and butter,
Lays their fathers in the gutter!
Kill him dead with cold water;
Hang him first—don't cheat the halter!

And he comes with many dresses,
From the stills and cider presses,
White, and red, and brown and yellow;
But it's all the same old fellow.
Pull them down, cider grinders,
You can't see behind such blinders!

Into every place he's creeping,
Constant noise and uproar keeping.
And for power truly wond'rous,
More than once he's been to Congress.
Turn him out—the defaulter—
Hang him up—don't cheat the halter!

O, for shame! all you rumsellers,
You're offensive to our smellers;
Never more in open day go,
For the Vineyard girls they say so.
Quit the trade, or we'll hit you
With a drubbing that shall fit you!

Some one threatening us with trouble,
But the fellows all see double;
Armed with brandy, rum, and cider,
Off the mark men ne'er shot wider.
Let them come—fires much hotter
We can quench with clear cold water!

Then fling out the Temperance Banner,
Let the Vineyard breezes fan her,
For our strife is great and glorious,
And we yet shall be victorious!
Drinking's wrong—you all know it—
Sign the pledge, and then you'll show it.

Every Vineyard son and daughter,
Give three cheers for clear cold water!
While it gushes and rejoices,
Like the music of your voices!
Then hurrah for cold water,
Every Vineyard son and daughter!

16. "One Glass More."

Date: between 1826 and 1848 | Creator: American Tract Society | BDR ID: bdr:30122

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

"ONE GLASS MORE."

STAY, mortal, stay! nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink shall feel.

Disease and death, for ever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of—"*Give me one glass more.*"

Go, view the prisoners' gloomy cells;
Their sin and misery scan;
Gaze, gaze upon these earthly hells—
In drink their woes began.

Of yonder children, bathed in tears,
Ask, Why is mother poor?
They 'll whisper in thy startled ears,
"'T was father's *One glass more.*"

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return,
Reflect upon thy fate:
The poisonous draught for ever spurn—
Spurn, spurn it, ere too late.

Oh, fly the horrid grogshop then,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance should'st sip again
The treacherous "*One glass more.*"

Trust not to thy deceitful heart,
The Saviour's grace implore;
Through him from every sin depart,
And touch that glass no more.

No. 50. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

17. Drunkard'S Dying Prayer

Date: 1917 | Creator: Summers, J. J. | BDR ID: bdr:30010

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

©CLA456073

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DUPLICATE
EXCHANGED

A Drunkard's Dying Prayer

Copyright 1917 by J. J. Summers

Ten Cents per Copy

Oh give me back my boyhood days
Let me start my life anew
Just one more chance to change my ways
And do as men should do
I'd live a sober honest life
True love and joys I'd share
At home with babes and loving wife
Is a drunkards dying prayer

Just let me be a man again
With health and wealth in store
And I would never feel the pain
That I sadly now deplore
I'd never know the taste of booze
I would shun the devils snare
Good company I'd always choose
Is a drunkard's dying prayer

Good Lord be merciful to me
My life is at an end
I have been blind but now I see
Too late for to amend
An early grave is my reward
Oh young men do beware
Be true to thyself true to thy Lord
Is a drunkard's dying prayer

Forgive me for the wrongs I've done
The wrongs I can't undo
The shame, the sorrow, grief and pain
I caused friends tried and true
Forgiveness is my last request
Good Lord help me prepare
Oh give to me eternal rest
Is a drunkard's dying prayer

J. J. SUMMERS

18. Poor Tom

Date: 184-? | Creator: Ward, Thomas, Gardner, John D., Cataract Print | BDR ID: bdr:30000

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

POOR TOM.

BY THOMAS WARD, TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Poor Tom was a slave, on the brink of the grave,
His pockets were empty as air;
His elbows were out—his hat up the spout—
One leg had a stocking—the other without,
And his heart was the seat of despair.

His dwelling a hut, bedizen'd with soot,
Where the chimney sweeps never came near,
For his wife, had it been for her life,
Could never raise money by love or by strife,
For he spent all his earnings in beer.

That all was but little, he had not a kettle,
He'd one pan but it wore away fast,
It had not a lid, and when the wind blew,
It rushed down the chimney, and brought the soot too;
Oh what a delightful repast!

But that was not all, his heart was enthraled
To the prince of the region of air,
And oft he confessed, when the subject was pressed,
That night, ah! for months, he had lain down to rest,
Without bowing his spirit in prayer.

His children, poor creatures, with pale, sunken features,
Told a silent but sorrowful tale,
Tho' sister and brother, along with the mother,
Worked hard as they could to keep one another;
While he spent all his earnings in ale.

His Sabbaths were spent, in great discontent,
Unless to the alehouse he got,
And when he was there, laid along in his chair,
His God was forgotten, and all but the beer,
Was a blank in the mind of the sot.

Then at night home he'd reel, to his hovel he'd steal,
By the aid of a friend or a wall;
He chose the byeways to escape from the gaze
Of all sober men, for he knew that his ways
Were condemned and despised by them all.

Yet oh! the next day, how oft he would say,
This drinking of mine will not do,
I know very well it never can tell;
The clothes on our back we shall soon have to sell,
To pay rent which will soon be due.

I've a plan in my eye, moderation I'll try,
And I'll stick to't as long as I can;
I'll have but one drop, as I pass to the shop,
And when I have drank it, no longer I'll stop,
But I'll off to my work like a man.

Tom thought he could stand with the glass in his hand,
And resist the temptation for more;
But vain was his boast, though he took for a toast,
Whenever you drink let one glass be the most,
But he soon was drunk as before.

Then this must be true, moderation won't do,
For a drunkard—'tis folly to think it;
Resolve as you will to have but one gill,
You'll soon want another, and more and more still,
Though against your own conscience you drink it.

Poor Tom found it so, as homewards he'd go
With his visage all lengthened and pale;
He found to his cost, that his labor was lost,
For whenever he tasted, his vows were all tost
Down his throat with a tankard of ale.

But mark what a change! tho' it seems very strange,
'Tis a fact, and we dare you to doubt it—
For the space of a year, he has left off his beer,
For he found that it cost him too dear,
And he can work better without it.

Now he has pots, pans, and dishes, and all his wife's wishes,
A kettle, and a copper one too—
But that is not all, in the hole in the wall
Call'd a cupboard, he has victuals, and money and all
To pay rent when it comes due.

Now his heart is made glad, his wife is re-clad,
His children are decent and neat,
His house is so clean, both without and within,
That really to enter it, 'twere almost a sin,
Without wiping the dirt off your feet.

Then hurra for Te-total—hurra for Te-total,
The rumseller's stews let us mar;
For union is might, let us all then unite,
To banish old Alcohol out of our sight;
Hurra for Te-total, Hurra!

CATARACT Print, Pittsfield, Mass.

19. Alice Brown, The Drunkard'S Wife

Date: between 1850 and 1880? | Creator: Stow, S. K. | BDR ID: bdr:30020

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

ALICE BROWN, THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE,

A

TEMPERANCE TALE.

The writer has thrown into verse the following Temperance Tale, which has its foundation in truth, though the names used are fictitious. It is designed more especially for boys.

I knew a youth in days of yore,
Whose name was Johnny Brown,
No fairer boy was there than he,
In this his native town.
His thoughts flowed pure like mountain streams,
His eyes like dew drops shone;
In truth, no mother need have blushed,
To claim him for her own.

I knew him too, in manhoods' prime,
On yonder distant hill;
Near by his house, in cadence sweet,
Poured forth a murmuring rill:
His wife looked fair as morning flowers,
When first they greet the sun;
Indeed to have a wife like John's
Seemed Heaven on Earth begun.

His cup of Earthly bliss was full,
'Twas more, it did o'erflow,
And Hope threw o'er his path in life,
Her bright resplendent bow.
But ah! the Tempter came at last,
And through his wiles he fell:
Yes, from the zenith of his joys
Down to'ards the nether hell.

John took the cup, the maddening cup,
At which the inebriate sips,
And, in an evil hour, alas!
He pressed it to his lips!
Sad day was that for his dear spouse,
The saddest of her life,
For from that hour, poor Alice Brown,
Became a drunkard's wife!

The scene now changed, the bow of Hope
Soon faded from the sight,
And o'er life's landscape came a cloud
As dark as Ebon night.
Her heart, her generous heart of love,
By one foul act was riven,
And seemed to blot out for awhile,
Her every hope of Heaven.

Although I knew John well at first,
I knew him at the last,
When every earthly hope had fled,
And every joy had passed!
His body cold in death now sleeps,
Beneath the heavy sod;
His Spirit upward took its flight,
To meet the drunkard's God.

Mourn, Oh! my soul, the fate of him,
I loved so well in youth!
A soul so gentle, pure and kind,
Withal so full of truth.
And mourn the fate of that young wife,
Who sank by grief oppressed,
To where the troubled find repose,
The weary are at rest.

For Alice died, and died with grief:
We mourned her early doom,
She died when nature smiled, as now,
When flowers were in their bloom.
With heavy hearts in the cold grave,
We laid her down to rest;
And placed a rude stone o'er her head,
The green sods on her breast.

The grave of that heart-broken wife,
Was made long years ago,
'Tis now a sad, neglected place,
Where thorns and nettles grow.
The poison Ivy twines the stone,
Where sleeps almost forgot
Poor Alice Brown, the drunkard's wife,
Tears should bedew the spot.

Her sorrows o'er, there may she rest,
In undisturbed repose,
Where yon bright stream, the Poestenkill
In mournful cadence flows:
May Guardian Angels ever near,
And faithful to their trust,
Their vigils keep through death's long night
To guard her sleeping dust.

Long years have past since last I saw
John's Cot upon the hill,
Its inmates now have passed away,
Though dear to mem'ry still.
The little cot, the loving wife,
The purling, murmuring brook
That glided by the cottage door
Are sketched in mem'ry's book.

Now Children you must see I'm sure
From what I've said to-day,
That oft the sweetest buds of hope,
Pass in their bloom away.
'Twould not be strange if some of you,
Whose hearts though stout and brave,
Should, like the subject of the sketch,
Sink to a drunkard's grave.

Abjure the cup forever then,
Temptation's all around,
And should that cup be offered you,
O! dash it to the ground.
Let not the poisoned, maddening draught
At which the inebriate sips
E'er pass, I do conjure you all,
Thine unsuspecting lips.

The Temperance pledge you all should sign,
And sign without delay,
Resist the Tempter at the first
And he will flee away.
Yes, write your names upon the pledge,
With firm and steady hand,
And when you once have placed them there,
There let them ever stand.

20. Experience, No. 2

Date: between 1840 and 1860? | Creator: Carter, J. | BDR ID: bdr:29853

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Songs and music, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

EXPERIENCE, No. 2.

By J. Carter,—Tune,—"*Lucy Neale.*"

In Philadelphia, I was born,
Upon the Delaware,
'Twas there I drank my maiden-horn,
And became a Drunkard there.
I thought the taste was fine,
Of Cordial and of Wine,
And after drinking it I felt
In extacies divine.

But Wine and Cordial failed to make—
Me drink that rapture in,
And very soon began to take—
My Brandy Rum and Gin.
Oh then, I drank my social glass,
And toasted of, my lass,
And smiled to think how joyously—
My future life would pass.

From glasses one, two, three,
I daily took my ten,
And if it failed to comfort me,—
I doubled it again.
How happy I did feel—
As home to bed I'd reel,
But in the morning I was sick,
When called to Breakfast meal.

'Twould take at least a half a pint.—
To steady hold my hand,
And strengthen firm my every joint,
E'er I erect could stand.
Then I began to know,
That tippling leads to woe—
And to drive remorse from out my breast,
To the rum shop I would go.

I soon became so bad—
My watch and clothes I sold,
And neither coat or vest I had,
To shield me from the cold.
I then began to curse,
And jumped from bad to worse,
Without a shelter for my head
Or penny in my purse.

The Mauia-a-Potu came at last,—
And reason lost its sway,
At sight of snakes and fiends aghast,
I trembled night and day.
I thought the fiends of Hell.
Had o'er me work'd a spell,—
And twenty days at least went by—
Ere I in health was well.

But now I've signed the Temp'rance Pledge,
A Washingtonian I,—
And firm to it, as wood to wedge,
I'll keep it, or I'll die.
Then hurra for water pure,
'Twill all your sickness cure,
'Twill fill your purse, and give you health
And friends that will endure.

21. Face Upon The Bar Room Floor

Date: n.d. | Creator: D'Arcy, Hugh Antoine | BDR ID: bdr:29867

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism, Psychological aspects

Rights: Unknown

The Face Upon The Bar Room Floor.

By D'Arcy.

'Twas a balmy summer evening and a goodly crowd was there,
Which well nigh filled Joe's bar-room, on the corner of the square;
And as songs and witty stories came through the open door,
A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor.

"Where did it come from?" some one said. "The wind has blown it in."
"What does it want?" another cried. "Some whiskey, rum, or gin?"
"Here Toby, seek him if your stomach's equal to the work—
I wouldn't touch him with a fork, he's as filthy as a turk."

This badinage the poor wretch took with stoical good grace;
In fact, he smiled as tho' he thought he'd struck the proper place.
"Come, boys, I know there's kindly hearts among so good a crowd—
To be in such good company would make a deacon proud.

"Give me a drink—that's what I want—I'm out of funds you know,
When I had cash to treat the gang, this hand was never slow.
What! You laugh as if you thought this pocket never held a sou,
I once was fixed as well, my boys, as any one of you.

"There, thanks; that braced me nicely; God bless you one and all;
Next time I pass this good saloon, I'll make another call.
Give you a song? No, I can't do that, my singing days are past;
My voice is cracked, my throat's worn out, and my lungs are going fast.

"Say! give me another whiskey, and I tell you what I'll do—
I'll tell you a funny story, and a fact, I promise, too,
That I was ever a decent, man not one of you would think;
But I was, some four or five years back. Say, give us another drink.

"Fill her up, Joe, I want to put some life into my frame—
Such little drinks to a bum like me are miserable tame;
Five fingers—there, that's the scheme—and corking whiskey, too,
Well, here's luck, boy's, and landlord, my best regards to you.

"You've treated me pretty kindly, and I'd like to tell you how
I came to be the dirty sort you see before you now.
As I told you, once I was a man with muscle, frame and health,
And, but for a blunder, ought to have made considerable wealth.

"I was a painter—not one that daubed on bricks and wood.
But an artist, and, for my age, was rated pretty good;
I worked hard at my canvass, and was bidding fair to rise,
For gradually I saw the star of fame before my eyes.

"I made a picture, perhaps you've seen, 'tis called the 'Chase of Fame';
It brought me fifteen hundred pounds, and added to my name.
And then I met a woman—now comes the funny part—
With eyes that petrified my brain and sunk into my heart.

"Why don't you laugh? 'Tis funny that the vagabond you see
Could ever love a woman and expect her love for me;
But 'twas so, and for a month or two her smiles were freely given,
And when her loving lips touched mine, it carried me to heaven.

'Boys, did you ever see a girl for whom your soul you'd give,
With a form like the Milo Venus, too beautiful to live;
With eyes that would beat the Koh-i-noor, and a wealth of chestnut hair?
If so, 'twas she, for there never was another half so fair.

"I was working on a portrait, one afternoon in May,
Of a fair-haired boy, a friend of mine, who lived across the way;
And Madeline admired it, and much, to my surprise,
Said that she'd like to know the man that had such dreamy eyes.

"It didn't take long to know him, and before the month had flown,
My friend had stole my darling, and I was left alone;
And ere a year of misery had passed above my head,
The jewel I had treasured so had tarnished and was dead.

"That's why I took to drink, boys. Why, I never saw you smile,
I thought you'd be amused and laughing all the while.
Why! What's the matter, friend? There's a tear-drop in your eye;
Come, laugh like me, 'tis only babes and women that should cry.

"Say, boys, if you give me another whiskey, I'll be glad,
And I'll draw, right here, a picture of the face that drove me mad,
Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the baseball score—
You shall see the lovely Madeline upon the bar-room floor."

Another drink, and with chalk in hand, the vagabond began
To sketch a face that well might buy the soul of any man.
Then, as he placed another lock upon the shapely head,
With fearful shriek he leaped and fell across the picture dead.

22. Temperance Song

Date: between 1840 and 1870? | Creator: Adams, J. | BDR ID: bdr:30299

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

TEMPERANCE SONG.

PUBLISHED BY J. ADAMS.

Our Forefathers—Heaven bless them!—
When Old England would oppress them,
Signed a pledge against taxation—
Calling it the Declaration.
LIBERTY was their motto;
So they signed, as who would not do?

They, when John Bull tried to cheat 'em,
Fought the red-coats, and they beat 'em;
And our warfare never closes,
Till we've conquered the red noses.
Clear the track with your humbugs,
Cider cans, and filthy rum-jugs!

Whiskey is an intermeddler,
Retail scandal, mischief pedlar;
Haunts all dark and wretched places,
Breaks men's bones and paints their faces.
Clear him out—the old villain—
Every mischief he has skill in!

He makes strife 'twixt friends and brothers,
Laughs at broken-hearted mothers,
Steals the children's bread and butter,
Lays their fathers in the gutter!
Kill him dead with cold water;
Hang him first, don't cheat the halter!

And he comes, with many dresses,
From the stills and cider presses,
White, and red, and brown, and yellow;
But it's all the same old fellow.
Pull them down, cider grinders,
You can't see behind such blinders!

Into every place he's creeping,
Constant noise and uproar keeping,
And for power truly wond'rous,
More than once he's been to Congress.
Turn him out—the defaulter—
Hang him up—don't cheat the halter!

O, for shame! all you rumsellers,
You're offensive to our smellers;
Never more in open day go,
For the Vineyard girls they say so.
Quit the trade, or we'll hit you
With a drubbing that shall fit you!

Some one threatening us with trouble,
But the fellows all see double;
Armed with brandy, rum and cider,
Off the mark men ne'er shot wider.
Let them come—fires much hotter
We can quench with clear cold water!

Then fling out the Temperance Banner,
Let the Vineyard breezes fan her,
For our strife is great and glorious,
And we yet shall be victorious!
Drinking's wrong—you all know it—
Sign the pledge, and then you'll show it.

Every Vineyard son and daughter,
Give three cheers for clear cold water!
While it gushes and rejoices,
Like the music of your voices!
Then hurrah for cold water,
Every Vineyard son and daughter!

TEMPERANCE SONG.

PUBLISHED BY J. ADAMS.

Our Forefathers—Heaven bless them!—
When Old England would oppress them,
Signed a pledge against taxation—
Calling it the Declaration.
LIBERTY was their motto;
So they signed, as who would not do?

They, when John Bull tried to cheat 'em,
Fought the red-coats, and they beat 'em;
And our warfare never closes,
Till we've conquered the red noses.
Clear the track with your humbugs,
Cider cans, and filthy rum-jugs!

Whiskey is an intermeddler,
Retail scandal, mischief pedlar;
Haunts all dark and wretched places,
Breaks men's bones, and paints their faces.
Clear him out—the old villain—
Every mischief he has skill in!

He makes strife 'twixt friends and brothers,
Laughs at broken-hearted mothers,
Steals the children's bread and butter,
Lays their fathers in the gutter!
Kill him dead with cold water;
Hang him first—don't cheat the halter!

And he comes with many dresses,
From the stills and cider presses,
White, and red, and brown and yellow;
But it's all the same old fellow.
Pull them down, cider grinders,
You can't see behind such blinders!

Into every place he's creeping,
Constant noise and uproar keeping.
And for power truly wond'rous,
More than once he's been to Congress.
Turn him out—the defaulter—
Hang him up—don't cheat the halter!

O, for shame! all you rumsellers,
You're offensive to our smellers;
Never more in open day go,
For the Vineyard girls they say so.
Quit the trade, or we'll hit you
With a drubbing that shall fit you!

Some one threatening us with trouble,
But the fellows all see double;
Armed with brandy, rum, and cider,
Off the mark men ne'er shot wider.
Let them come—fires much hotter
We can quench with clear cold water!

Then fling out the Temperance Banner,
Let the Vineyard breezes fan her,
For our strife is great and glorious,
And we yet shall be victorious!
Drinking's wrong—you all know it—
Sign the pledge, and then you'll show it.

Every Vineyard son and daughter,
Give three cheers for clear cold water!
While it gushes and rejoices,
Like the music of your voices!
Then hurrah for cold water,
Every Vineyard son and daughter!

23. Temperance Poems

Date: 1916 | Creator: Stuart, Ella C. | BDR ID: bdr:30026

Subjects: Temperance, Songs and music, Alcoholism, Poetry

Rights: No Copyright - United States

©CLA447011

Stuart, Ella C.

Temperance Poems

By Ella C. Stuart
Hermon, Cal.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DUPLICATE
EXCHANGED

Stuart, E.C

A Plea for the Children

Go thou to every door; I pray you'll want some more,
A penny is not much, if only hearts you touch.
Price $1.00 per hundred

Copy-right 1916, by Ella C. Stuart

LOVE'S STIRRINGS

In the silence of the night
I arose and lit my light,
For love's stirrings in my heart
Made me feel I had a part
In the great and awful strife
For the right and even life.

In the silence of the night
I began to think and write
For I could not sleep at all,
Thinking of the children small
Who are fed on ale and beer
With no one to interfere.

In the silence of the night
I did weep and pray for might
That I might a little do,
For there's work for me and you
While the children of our land
Cry beneath Rum's cruel hand.

Sad indeed has been their lot
Since father became a sot;
Little dears just like our own,
Yet true love they have not known,
While our own have best of fare
And our kind and loving care.

Can we think of this and them
And our hearts not us condemn?
When if voting right we'd try,
We might change it—you and I:
Vote that old Saloon must go
For he is our deadly foe.

Banish him we must and will,
For how can we keep so still
While dear children cry for bread
And have no nice little bed.
Vote it out—that is the way—
You and I, election day.

FLING OUT YOUR BANNER

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
Raise it up high without a fear
And speak right out against the beer
That's dragging down our boys and girls,
The little ones with golden curls.

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
Election day will soon be here—
I pray you'll vote without a fear
To down the demon of strong drink
And save our youth before they sink.

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
That others of it may take note
And know just how they ought to vote
To save our state and nation too,
And little children not a few.

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
We've had enough of spirits strong,
Too long they've bound and led along
The captive with his habits strong,
Of course it all is very wrong.

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
This is the time we must not fail,
To do away with beer and ale;
They are no good we all do know,
So let us vote that they shall go.

Fling out your banner for the right,
Yes, fling it out with all your might;
By marching right down to the polls
And voting as you ought for souls;
Then no saloon will open stand,
We'll be a prohibition land.

WANTED

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys and girls on every hand—
Not a few but very many,
Till they form a mighty band.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
For the foe is very strong,
But if they have Jesus with them
They can overcome the wrong.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys with conscience very keen
Who would rather die than falter—
Those whose hearts and mouths are clean.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys whose brains are very clear
For they've never tasted liquor,
So their mothers have no fear.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys whose hearts are brave and true;
Girls as well to live for Jesus,
Who the right will ever do.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys to fight with all their might
Against every form of evil
With their armor ever bright.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys and girls who love to pray,
For the tempter cannot get them
If they learn to watch and pray.

Wanted! Wanted! Yes, they're wanted—
Boys and girls on every hand—
Not a few but very many,
For our prohibition band.

TWO PICTURES FROM LIFE

I looked into a cottage neat,
Then I went in and took a seat.
A father with his children four
Were romping on a nice clean floor;
The mother sat with quiet grace;
There was a smile upon her face.

A fire was glowing on the grate,
While happy children apples ate,
The board was spread with ample store—
Why should they wish for any more?
They were not rich, they were not poor,
Yet they were happy, I am sure.

Within this home no beer they drank;
Father was called sometimes a crank;
They worshipped God from hearts sincere,
They read His word, to them so dear.
Another picture you shall see—
In which home would you rather be?

I looked into a hovel bare,
And, O, my! What did I see there!
A bed of rags, a broken chair—
That was not all that I saw there;
A mother dear with children four,
Their hearts were sad and very sore.

For in the corner out of sight
I saw a man in sorry plight,
His nose was red and very big,
He looked to me quite like a pig.
"Father," they said. There was no trace
Of fatherhood upon that face.

For sin, the cup, had brought disgrace
And stamped it all upon his face
Till love of home and friends was gone;
He cared for none; that lovely one
That he had promised to hold dear
He never gave a word of cheer.

The demon rum this home had found
And wrapped its coils of sin around.
'Tis stalking boldly through our land
And binding men on every hand,
Not men alone but women too
And little children not a few.

What can be done? We are so weak,
To Christ for help we then must seek
To down this foe, our boys to save
And help them to be strong and brave
'Tis not enough that we do pr[illegible]
Tomorrow we must vote [illegible].

THE BALLOT BOX

Who'll vote for right and freedom
On next election day?
Who'll vote to save the children
Before they go astray?

Who'll vote to save the children—
The little ones so dear?
The ballot box will help us
If we will try this year.

Who'll vote that all strong liquor
Of every name and kind
Be banished from all people?
Of course this is your mind.

Who'll vote to drive this demon
From every town and state,
That our fair land and nation
Meet not a dreadful fate?

Who'll vote and pray and labor
That old saloon may go,
That we may have God's favor
And conquer this great foe?

Then vote and pray, my brother,
That we may win the day;
You too may vote, my sister,
On next election day.

CHORUS

The ballot box is mighty,
Oh, why not make it count
To save our land and nation
That it may higher mount?

Tune: Stand Up for Jesus

OUR GOD IS LEADING ON

(Tune, Battle Hymn of the Republic.)
Coming, coming, yes, we're coming
With our banners lifted high,
In the strength and might of Jesus,
For we've heard the children's cry—
And we pray that you'll vote with us
On our next election day
For God is leading on.

Coming, coming, yes, we're coming
With our banners lifted high,
For there is no fear among us
Since we've heard the children's cry;
We are trusting in our Jesus
And the ballot-box this year,
For God is leading on.

Coming, coming, yes, we're coming
With our banners lifted high,
On them you can read our mission
If you have but half an eye,
For it's just straight "Prohibition,"
And that means a nation dry,
For God is leading on.

Coming, coming, yes, we're coming
With our banners lifted high,
Ballot-box will help us ever
And bring sweeping victory nigh;
God will bless our good endeavor,
And give us a nation dry,
For God is leading on.

CHORUS:
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Our God is marching on
leading

SAVING THE CHILDREN

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
The little tots—for them we fear;
'Tis sad indeed to see them go
Down into sin so very low.
What can be done? Oh, let us try
If we can help them—you and I—
By voting as we sometimes pray,
Right now on our election day.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
We hope the time is very near
When not one drop of spirits strong
Will tempt our boys and girls along
The downward path to sin and woe.
Oh, who will help us down this foe
And save the children of our land
From this most cruel, wicked hand?

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
Yes, vote right now—this very year—
To drive this demon from our land,
To crush him quick with mighty hand.
Who'll cry to God for might and strength
To lay him out just his full length,
Then he can't eat the children's bread,
Nor wear their pretty clothes instead.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
Sometimes they cry in awful fear
As father staggers home at night
In a most dreadful, dreadful plight;
And mothers too quite often cry
And wish that they might even die,
So hard and dreadful is their lot
Since father is a drunken sot.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
Of course the time is nearly here
When no saloon will open stand
To tempt the boys on every hand;
We'll wipe them out, for vote we will
To save the children from the still—
The precious children of our land
We'll form into a temperance band.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
From father's blows and bitter tear,
From pain and anguish all their own,
While mothers starve and weep alone?
Yet not alone for God on high
Is bending low to hear their cry,
For He who notes the sparrow's fall
Will not forget their cry and call.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
I'm sure you will if God you fear.
How can you on election day
Forget the children as you pray,
"Give us this day our daily bread,"
Unless you meant the beer instead;
Just change about and live on beer
And give the bread to children dear.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
Of course you would if you had beer
And only beer instead of bread,
And no nice little trundle-bed;
Just put yourself right in their place
And see how you'd win in the race,
If you had beer and they had bread,
And you had not a single bed.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
Of course you would, no one need fear,
If you were clad in their old rags
Instead of putting gold in bags
That you have taken from these dears,
While they have shed the bitter tears.
God's word doth say that you shall reap
What you have sown to make them weep.

Who'll vote to save the children dear?
And a great big monument rear
Upon every kind of spirits strong,
Then it will not be very long
Till peace and plenty shall abound
Where now discord and want are found?
Then happy children will bless you
From laughing eyes of brightest blue.

24. Papa'S Coming!

Date: n.d. | Creator: Sayrs, William Christopher | BDR ID: bdr:30022

Subjects: Father and child, Poetry, Alcoholism, Temperance

Rights: Unknown

"PAPA'S COMING!"

He swung on the gate and looked
down the street,
Awaiting the sound of familiar feet.
Then suddenly came to the sweet
child's eyes
The marvelous glory of morning skies,
For a manly form with a steady stride
Drew near to the gate that opened
wide
As the boy sprang forward and joy-
ously cried,
Papa's coming!"

The wasted face of a little child
Looked out at the window with eyes
made wild
By the ghostly shades in the failing
light
And the glimpse of a drunk man in the
night
Cursing and reeling from side to side.
The poor boy, trembling and trying to
hide,
Clung to his mother's skirts and
sighed,
Papa's coming!"
—William .Christopher Sayrs.

25. Rum-Seller'S And Rum-Drinker'S Lamentation

Date: 1839 | Creator: Jewett, Charles, Damrell, W. S., Temperance Convention (1839 | BDR ID: bdr:29898

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

THE

RUM-SELLER'S AND RUM-DRINKER'S

LAMENTATION.

As Rehearsed by Dr. Jewett, at the Temperance Convention in Boston, Jan., 1839.

The labors of the day were past,
And, wearied with its toil and care,
I'd reached my own hearth-side at last,
And threw me in my easy chair.

There, as I sat and mused upon
The changing state of man's affairs,
My mind was saddened with the gloom
Which every earthly prospect wears.

Sleep stole my senses one by one,
When in his chariot of air,
Imagination bore me on,
And dropped me in your *Still-House Square.*

The place was gloomy as the grave,
And from a dark and dismal den,
Not distant far, there came forth sounds,
As from a group of drunken men;

And with them curses mingled oft,
And nearer drew the sounds, and soon
There seemed a man approaching slow,
Seen dimly by the midnight moon.

And while the group more distant sang,
And shouted forth their *haw—haw—haw*,
This man drew near and thus exclaimed,
"My curse upon the *license law.*"

With that he stamped upon the stones,
With which were paved the public way,
And still spoke on—I caught the tones,
And thus he said, or seemed to say:—

Alas! for the days of our glory are past,
And the long-dreaded evil has reached us at last.
We must now our respectable traffic give o'er,
For our license is out, and we cannot get more.
No more shall the poor, oppressed laborers, come
To our shops, to replenish their bottles with rum:
Oppressed by tyrannical laws, they may sigh
And mourn over joys that are past, and *go dry;*
But they must not blame us, for we've often declared,
That we would still fill up their jugs, if we dared.
No; they must not blame us: and if they find their doom
Is to spend all their long tedious evenings at home,
With a rabble of children and a sad, peevish wife,
Without even one gill of the comfort of life:
Then from each toper's throat the hot curses shall pour,
Before which these temperance fanatics shall cower;
Repent their rash acts, and with hearty good will,
Give us what we contend for—*a license to kill.*

He passed—and next the drunkard came,
With blood-shot eye and face of flame,
With drivelling mouth, with pimpled nose,
With crownless hat and tattered clothes,
With trembling hand, with unshod feet,
That sought by turns both sides the street,
With zigzag step he strode along,
Unmindful of the tittering throng
Of thoughtless fools of various sort,
That followed, just to enjoy the sport.
Sudden he stopped, as he were lost,
And leaning 'gainst a friendly post,
While round him closed the gathering crowd
Thus belched his troubles forth aloud:

"Nabers and frinds, and can this be,
And shall we be no longer free?
Say, has the time, long dreaded, come,
When we can't have one drap of rum?
If that's the case, it beats creation,
And I'll up stakes and quit the nation.
Why, sir, if we submit in quiet,
The next they'll rigilate our diet;
And say by law we shan't eat carrin,
Or flesh of beasts that died of murrin.
'Tis very strange that men should think
To rigilate by law our drink.
In laws like this there is no merit,
They rouse up our New England sperit.
We'd have folks know that we're born free,
Our fathers fought for liberty;
And 'fore our nateral rights we'll yield,
We'll shoulder arms and march the field,
Assert our rights, as freemen should,
And battle for the public good.
But not alone shall we go forth;
Our frinds will come from South, from North,
From East, from West, good sturdy fellers,
Led on by BOSTON LIQUOR SELLERS"

W. S. DAMRELL, PRINTER, 9 AND 11 CORNHILL.

26. Drunkard'S Song

Date: between 1863 and 1885? | Creator: Collins, John | BDR ID: bdr:29744

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

From S. R. Wells' Phrenological Journal, New York.

THE DRUNKARD'S SONG.

BY JOHN COLLINS.

I.

With eyelids tearful and red,
In rags scarcely hiding his shame,
On the cold pavement stone sat a driveling wretch
Resting his tottering frame.
Want and sorrow and crime
His bosom with anguish had wrung,
And in trembling tones that once had been clear,
The "Song of the Drunkard" he sung.

II.

"Drink! drink! drink!
In poverty, thirst, and in pain!
It may drive me to madness and woe,
But yet I will seek it again.
Brandy and gin and rum,
Rum and brandy and gin,
The fiery cup, I must drink it up
To feed the fire within!

III.

"Drink! drink! drink!
To drown the thought of the past;
My brain is scorched with the liquid fire,
And my life is ebbing fast.
Drink! drink! drink!
'Tis the only solace I crave,
For my friends are gone, and my loved ones all
Forget their woes in the grave.

IV.

"But in the silence of midnight gloom
A mild blue eye I see,
And she whom I loved long, long ago,
Breathes softly a prayer for me.
And close at her side, my darling child
Smiles fondly on me then,
While I half decide, between shame and pride,
To shun the tempter's den.

V.

"Drink! drink! drink!
Alas! for the rum-bound slave;
In vain may he seek his chain to break,
Or call on a brother to save.
Oh, men! if such ye be,
Oh, men! with mothers and wives,
It is not liquor ye traffic in,
But human creatures' lives.



VI.

"Rum and brandy and gin,
Brandy and gin and rum,
With glittering baits ye spread the snare,
And call your victims to come.
Music and dance and the joyous laugh
Ring loud in the dazzling room;
But little they think that every drink
Hurries them on to the tomb.



VII.

"Oh, but for one short hour!
To stand as a *man* among men,
And the welcome smile of each friendly face
To greet with a welcome again.
For only one short hour
To feel as I used to feel;
To know the joys of my own fireside,
And the well-earned evening meal.

VIII.

"But why for the early dead
Do I heave the drunkard's sigh?
'Twere better far than a life with me
In the peaceful grave to lie.
In poverty, sorrow, and pain
My little ones languished for bread,
And the wife of my youth, the gentle and good,
Pined away in a comfortless shed.

IX.

"Drink! drink! drink!
In the early morning light,
And drink! drink! drink!
When the stars are shining bright,
Till the brain begins to swim,
Till the fount of tears is dry,
And the fire of the cup that I press to my lips
Glares out from my spectral eye.

X.

"Gin and brandy and rum!
Rum and brandy and gin!
I can not stop, though every drop
Be changed to flame within.
But deeper woe is theirs who for gain
Fill up the poisoned bowl,
Whose hearts are scarred, and whose hands are stained
With the blood of a human soul!"

XI.

With eyelids heavy and red,
In rags hardly hiding his shame,
On the cold pavement stone sat a driveling wretch
Resting his tottering frame.
Want and sorrow and crime
Had palsied his trembling tongue,
But still, in a voice that once had been clear,
(O that its tones could reach every ear!)
This "Song of the Drunkard" he sung.

[Supplied to Societies at the cost of Paper and Printing.]

27. Song Of The Decanter

Date: 18-- | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:30096

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance, Concrete poetry

Rights: No Copyright - United States

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide ; the rosy wine had ebbed away and left its crystal side : and the wind went humming— humming, up and down the sides it flew, and through the reed-like hollow neck the wildest notes it blew. I placed it in the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They tell me—puny conquerors ! the Plague has slain his ten, and War his hundred thousand of the very best of men ; but I"—twas thus the Bottle spake—"but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain and burns the spirits up ; that puts to shame your conquerors that slay their scores below ; for this has deluged millions with the lava tide of woe. Tho' in the path of battle darkest waves of blood may roll ; yet while I killed the body, I have damn'd the very soul. The cholera, the plague, the sword, such ruin never wro't as I, in mirth or malice, on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath ; and year by year my thousands tread the dismal road of Death."

28. Drunken Maniac

Date: 18 | Creator: Rice, Roswell | BDR ID: bdr:29943

Subjects: Alcoholism, Poetry, Temperance, Death in poetry

Rights: No Copyright - United States

THE DRUNKEN MANIAC.

BY R. RICE.

O father! mother! I must die!
Delirium tremens fires my brain!
Inspired with rage! I cannot fly
And break the grisly tyrant's chain!
The voice of Mercy said "beware,
The Drunkard's path will lead to Hell!"
That voice I spurned, and soon must share
Deep wails and groans where demons dwell.

Lost! lost! I am forever lost!
No ray of light can come to me!
My doom is sealed! my barque is tost
On alcohol's tempest'ous sea!
Give! give me rum! I must have rum!
Or faint amid my frantic cries!
O let the whiskey bearer come
Ere my affrighted spirit dies.

Father and mother, see! O see
That coiling serpent fraught with death!
He darts his flaming eyes on me,
Both raging with pernicious breath!
See! now he makes his fatal leap!
His venom spreads through ev'ry vein!
His baneful fangs in me strike deep,
And prove the triumph of his reign.

Help! help! O help! my bed's on fire!
And take me from this burning flame!
Bring water! save me from this ire
That bears the curses of my name!
Behold that gulf! whose jaws expand,
Where coiling serpents wend their way;
And demons, with their frantic band,
Exclude my spirits faintest ray.

Though death and Hell appear in view,
And devils in their frightful form!
Though serpents coil in fearful hue,
And waves of death rage in the storm!
Yet I will run my frightful course,
To plunge the Drunkard's yawning tomb!
I will have rum! although its source
Bind me in Hell's eternal doom.

Mother! behold that flaming sea,
Where forked lightnings rend the air!
There your lost son must shortly be,
With devils' gnawing fangs to share!
Behold! behold! those ghastly fiends,
In haste to bear my soul away
On sable pinions,—scalding winds,
Where saints of Jesus never pray.

He's gone! O fellow youth, he's gone!
At last he gave his final sighs!
'Mid friend and foes, and hope forlorn
Shed scalding tears with bitter cries!
Beware! ye blood-bought youth beware!
And shun this most besetting sin!
Strive hard in brighter world's to share
A crown that Drunkards never win.

29. Prohibition At Its Worst

Date: Unknown | Creator: Fisher, Irving | BDR ID: bdr:35108

Subjects: Prohibition, Alcoholism

Rights: Unknown

Second edition needed within a week after the first edition was published

"Prohibition at its Worst"

—how bad is it anyway?

Was the country ready for it?

Now that Prohibition is here—what about it?

Will it endure?

Is it a blessing or a curse?

Has drunkenness decreased?

Has it brought economic disaster?

These questions are answered in

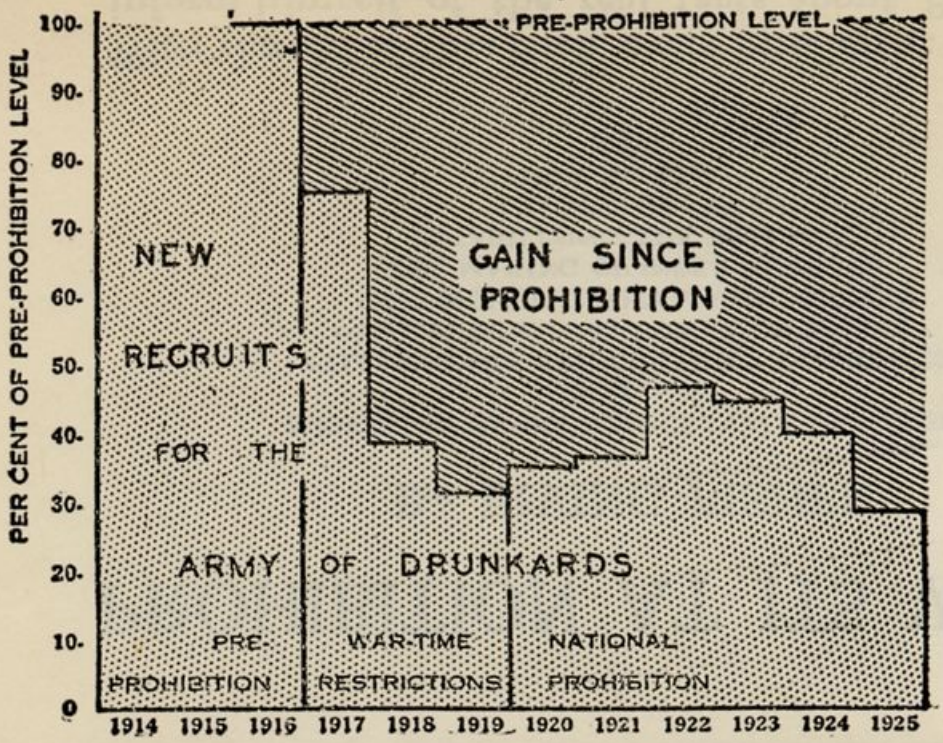
PROHIBITION AT ITS WORST

By IRVING FISHER

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, YALE UNIVERSITY
Author of
"ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS"
"THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY"
"NATURE OF CAPITAL AND INCOME"
"THE MAKING OF INDEX NUMBERS"
"STABILIZING THE DOLLAR"
"LEAGUE OR WAR"
"HOW TO LIVE"
ETC.

With the aid of this book, every intelligent citizen can inform himself of the real facts about Prohibition.

1. DRUNKENESS DIES DOWN AMONG FIRST OFFENDERS
in New York City



255 pages
38 graphs
2 Exhibits

Published by The MacMillan Co. New York

Price $1.75, net (plus postage)

ORDER BLANK

IRVING FISHER

150 Fifth Ave., New York City

Please send me.....copies, at $1.75, of "Prohibition at its Worst" by Irving Fisher. Check enclosed, $.....

Name.....

Street.....

City.....**State**.....

The author foregoes all profits.

TEAR OFF

30. What Public Health Officials Can Do Toward The Prevention Of Drunkenness

Date: 1915? | Creator: Stoddard, Cora F. (Cora Frances), Massachusetts. State Commi | BDR ID: bdr:35157

Subjects: Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

What Public Health Officials Can Do Toward the Prevention of Drunkenness

By CORA FRANCES STODDARD

Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation

Suggestions made at a hearing before the Massachusetts State Commission on Drunkenness in 1913.

ANY investigation of drunkenness or recommendations concerning it must include the question of prevention. Since upon the state falls the heaviest burden of the results of drink, it is right and necessary that any adequate plan for dealing with drunkenness should concern itself not only with methods of dealing with the victim of drink after he has fallen into his unhappy condition, but also with preventing the continuance of this melancholy procession in and out of our police stations, courts, jails and hospitals.

Alcohol a Public Health Question

We must recognize that alcohol is a public health question. The deaths ascribed directly to alcoholism, imperfectly recorded as they are, are nearly 30 times as many as the deaths from small-pox. Dr. W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is reported to have said in an address at Yale University in 1908: "One can hardly avoid realizing that it (alcoholic indulgence) stands almost if not quite altogether in the front rank of enemies to be combated in the battle for public health. . . . If in this great forward movement for public health, we ignore the alcohol problem, it will leave a great gap in our line of battle."

What Public Health Officials Are Doing

There is precedent for public action. The Imperial Board of Health of Germany several years ago issued a series of leaflets on the perils of alcoholism which were distributed not only through interested agencies like the active temperance organizations, but through public officials. Every person, for instance, when vaccinated, was given a copy of a leaflet with his certificate. School physicians distributed to pupils and teachers. Insurance companies placed the leaflets in the hands of policy-holders and of visitors to the health museums in which the effects of alcohol are shown with other health exhibits.

The Minister of Education has issued leaflets of warning that drink is dangerous to children, and information to mothers and fathers as to the relation of drink to the physical and economic welfare of the family. Another pamphlet was given (at least before the war) to every young man as he entered the army or navy.

(Since these suggestions were made, New York and a few other city health departments have undertaken educational work concerning alcohol.)

The North Carolina State Board of Health published in 1912 for free distribution in that state 41,000 copies of a bulletin on the relation of alcohol. It has used the exhibit on alcohol of the Scientific Temperance Federation at two

great state agricultural fairs. A reproduction of a portion of the same exhibit is being used by the Louisiana State Board of Health in its railroad health car.

What the Board of Health Could Do

The Boards of Health could issue carefully prepared leaflets and pamphlets on the effects of alcohol, for distribution through all existing agencies of education—schools, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, physicians, public health officials. They could use the press. Information sent out from this source would command attention which no individual or private organization could possibly secure.

Posters could be furnished by the State Board of Health to local health boards for posting in public places. Work similar to this has already been done by the Paris (France) Board of Public Charity and by many local health authorities in Great Britain.

Health boards could place before employers and workmen the danger to industrial health and efficiency, and the increased liability to accidents entailed by the use of alcoholic drinks. The relation of drink to accidents should be studied by the help of the state boards or Commissions on Compensation for Industrial Accidents. German studies of their industrial accident statistics have shown clearly the fact that men classed as "drinkers"—those who showed some effect of their habit—were injured more frequently, lost more time in recovery and showed a higher accident death rate. So far as the writer is aware, no investigations of this kind have been made in the United States, essential as they are to a proper understanding of accident risk and liability.

Employers, especially in trades involving great heat or dust, should be acquainted by boards of health with the advantages of providing an abundance of non-alcoholic beverages. Here again, European employers have shown the way, and American employers following their lead have found, as did the Europeans, that as a rule it is better to sell the drinks at a price low, but sufficient to cover the expense of handling, as the self-respecting man prefers to pay for his tea, coffee, or mineral waters. The result has usually been a falling off in the consumption of alcoholic drinks with, often, a decrease in accidents.

Boards of health could carry out the plan adopted by the German Imperial Insurance office which in 1905 sent a circular letter to every industrialist in the empire through the various trade associations urging the instruction of youth and women workers as to the dangers of alcohol, and co-operation in diminishing its use. The North German Iron and Steel Association, the Printers' Trade Association, the trade association of Chemical Industries, Building Trades and others, under this governmental impetus took decisive action to reduce the consumption of alcohol, "not only on account of the risk in accidents while under the influence of liquor, but also because of the menace to their general health." (Beer decreased in Germany from an average of about 30 gallons per capita 1897-1901 to 27 gallons 1902-1906, and to 26 gallons 1906-1911.)

Other Public Agencies

The boards or departments of charity, prisons and insanity all have or could obtain information on the relation of drink to the special problems with which they are severally dealing. This information could be disseminated annually through a joint leaflet or pamphlet. Especially should it go to every taxpayer.

The Board of Education

All nations have come to recognize that in the education of children as to the dangers of alcoholic drinks and in proper hygienic living lies the most hopeful outlook for preventing drunkenness.

In the United States, this instruction has long been legally required; very few children leave the public schools today without receiving some general instruction on the subject. But it is a fair question whether state and local authorities have made the most of their opportunity, or, in many cases, have crowded the subject into a corner of the curriculum, while a disproportionate amount of time and attention is given to other important but less vital subjects. Normal schools should fully prepare teachers and special teachers to make the

teaching of health and sobriety the living, fresh and inspiring branch of instruction that it might be.

Sweden has far outstripped us in organized temperance education to buttress the regular school instruction. While thus far conducted by the temperance societies, the plan has a government financial grant and the hearty co-operation of university professors in the organization of general and professional courses on all aspects of the alcohol question. In some cases teachers are required to attend these courses, for which the state gives them their time while special credit is given those who take the professional courses. (A government commission reported in 1915 elaborate plans for regular public instruction about alcohol.)

Let us encourage, if necessary the training and employment of special teachers for this subject, as we now have them for music and drawing. The latter are useful arts, but at no point are they so absolutely essential to the welfare of the child and the state as a thorough knowledge of the laws of healthful living and the dangers in alcoholic drinks and in habit-forming drugs.

There are logic, fact, and precedent in this and other countries for public action in prevention of drunkenness. Voluntary agencies will gladly co-operate. But it is primarily the duty of the state. The state has at stake the health, efficiency, prosperity and soundness of its people in this and succeeding generations.

WHAT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMISSION ON DRUNKENNESS RECOMMENDED

The report of the Massachusetts State Commission on Drunkenness before which the foregoing suggestions were made contained among other recommendations the following for preventive educational work concerning alcoholic beverages.

It is of greatest importance that the public should be continuously informed of the evil effects caused by the abuse of alcohol and the cost of drunkenness to the state. This may be accomplished (1) by perfecting the education of school children in the effects of alcohol, as a part of the courses in physiology and hygiene; (2) by giving publicly through posters, leaflets, etc., (a) to the finding of eminent scientists concerning the action of alcohol upon the body and mind of the user; and (b) to the annual and special statements of government departments concerning the public and private cost of drunkenness.

It is of utmost importance that the teachers of children be kept in touch with the current experiments of a scientific character on the effects of the use of alcohol, and that all teachers be specially instructed as to the best methods of imparting that knowledge clearly and impartially.

The teachers of children should receive special instruction on the alcohol problem at the state normal schools. This training is to some extent provided already. It would, however, be possible to render it more effective by enlarging the co-operation between the normal schools and the officials of the state who deal with the liquor problem. Qualified representatives of the State Boards of Charity, Insanity and Health, and the prison commission, should annually address the normal schools and conventions of teachers. Special bulletins and charts from these same agencies, and from medical schools, colleges and other expert sources, might advantageously be published and circulated among the teachers of the state.

Training of school children upon the subject of temperance must consist of more than an outline of the physiological and social effects of the use of alcohol. Positive instruction in hygiene and continuous physical training, which will show the value and necessity of clean, wholesome living, is quite as necessary as warnings concerning the dangers of alcohol. Instruction in self-control is still more vital for knowledge is not virtue, and the child who is warned of the evils of alcoholism is not yet fortified against it. Alcoholic intemperance may be due not only to lack of information, but also to an untrained will. A manual of instruction for teachers should indicate the best methods of teaching self-control by precept and by example to the children of all schools.

Instruction of children in the alcohol problem and in self-control is neces-

sary to prevent drunkenness in the coming generation. It is possible, however, to reduce the drunkenness of this generation, and to create a live public opinion for the reduction of the evils associated with the liquor traffic by devising means of keeping adults systematically informed of current experiments and statistics relative to this subject. The public today give more heed to official statements of experts, and if these statements were widely advertised there is no doubt a more general public opinion in favor of temperance would be created. It is possible to keep adults informed of these matters by the publication of special reports and leaflets, as has been done by the State Board of Health of North Carolina. By means of posters, which have been carefully edited by competent authorities, the latest discoveries of scientists, and the latest reports of the State Boards of Insanity, Charity and Prisons, concerning the part played by drunkenness in causing insanity, poverty and crime, can be kept constantly before the people. Citizens will thus be stimulated to grapple with this problem and to devise and apply means to reduce or to eliminate drunkenness from the commonwealth.

We urge a more careful and systematic policy for the instruction of school teachers at the state normal schools and at teachers' conventions on the best means of outlining the alcohol problem to school children. We urge a liberal public use by municipal governments of posters prepared by experts, giving publicity to scientific information concerning the effects of alcohol upon the body and mind, and bringing to public attention the statistics of the annual cost of alcoholism in poverty, crime and insanity.

We recommend:—That the Board of Education be empowered to co-operate with the State Boards of Health, Charity and Insanity, Prison Commissioners, or any public employees or private citizens of the state professionally dealing with the treatment of inebriates, or in scientific research on any phase of the alcohol problem which they may deem important, to arrange for lectures to be delivered annually, at all normal schools of the state, and at any teachers' meeting, and to prepare a special manual for teachers indicating the best ways in which to give instruction in all phases of the alcohol problem and in self-control.

That the State Board of Health be empowered and directed, with such aid as it may require from the Board of Education, the State Board of Charity and Insanity, the Prison Commissioners, and other public employees or private citizens, to prepare and to issue from time to time posters, showing by charts or otherwise the results of scientific experiments on the effects of the use of alcohol upon the structure and functions of the human body, and the injurious effects upon the health, industries or general welfare of the people which may be caused by the use of alcohol; such posters to be furnished without cost to the Mayors of all cities and the selectmen of all towns of the commonwealth, to superintendents of schools and to other persons upon request.—From the Report of the Massachusetts Commission on Drunkenness, 1914.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING CO.,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

31. Treatment Of Alcoholism

Date: 1939 | Creator: Moore, Merrill | BDR ID: bdr:38013

Subjects: Alcoholism, Treatment

Rights: Copyright Not Evaluated

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

By

MERRILL MOORE, M.D.,

By
[illegible] McCABE, M.D.

Reprinted (with additions) from the *New England Journal of Medicine*,
Volume 221, Number 13, pp. 489-493, September 28, 1939.*

Copyright by the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1939.

*From the Neurological Unit of the Boston City Hospital and the Department of Diseases of the Nervous System, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

By

MERRILL MOORE, M.D.,

Assistant Visiting Psychiatrist,
Boston City Hospital,

and

Associate in Psychiatry,
Harvard Medical School,

Boston, Massachusetts,

1939

Acknowledgment

For assistance in the preparation of this paper I wish to express my appreciation to Drs. Tracy J. Putnam and Maurice B. Strauss, Leo Alexander, M. G. Gray and Mr. John C. G. Loring.

M. M.

RECENT investigations of the physiology, psychology[1] and pathology[2] of alcoholism have rekindled medical interest in a subject which a few decades ago seemed to interest only the moralist and the reformer. The expense involved in caring for the increasing number of patients admitted to general hospitals because of alcoholism[3] has also awakened public concern[4] in the matter.

Formerly heavy drinking was considered as a mode of behavior entirely apart from the general background and mental attitudes of the patient. Medical treatment was symptomatic. The cure of the "drink habit" was considered almost out of the sphere of medicine. Today it is recognized that alcoholism is a symptom[5] of underlying psychologic or social maladjustments. Psychotherapy, in properly selected cases, is in many cases curative.

We are passing from the era in which a moralistic attitude conditioned our methods of handling the alcoholic patient. Today, the disease of alcoholism is recognized as a syndrome which requires medical treatment although the techniques of medicine and subordinate fields are not yet specific nor universally effective. The efforts of the sociologist, the psychiatrist and the penologist must be united before alcoholism can be considered "under control." The formation in 1939 of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol is serving to bring together and co-ordinate all fields of impartial endeavor. The *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* edited by Dr. Howard W. Haggard, which has recently completed its first half year, is the official organ of the Research Council and a goodly portion of its pages have dealt with the practical

aspects of the treatment and management of the alcoholic.

ACUTE ALCOHOLISM

Acute alcoholism is frequently encountered in chronic drinkers[6] but quite often occurs as an isolated phenomenon in an individual who has overestimated his capacity for alcoholic beverages. The flushed face, dilated pupils, injected conjunctivae, thick speech, staggering gait and ataxia of the acute inebriate are familiar to all. Many factors, however, are involved in determining the effect of a given quantity of alcohol in any individual.

Since alcohol is uniformly distributed throughout the body, modified only by the solubility of alcohol in various kinds of tissue, the greater the weight of the subject the less the effect of a given dose will be. Thus, a 50-cc. portion of absolute alcohol or its equivalent taken as whiskey, beer or wine will reach a higher concentration in the blood and nervous system of a 125-pound subject than in one whose weight is 200 pounds. The alcoholic content of whiskey being approximately six times that of beer, it is obvious that six times as much of the latter must be ingested in order to obtain an equivalent amount of alcohol. However, other factors than mere dilution are involved in the differences observed in the intoxicating qualities of different alcoholic beverages. It has been noted[7] that even if gin or whiskey is diluted with water so that the alcoholic content of the mixture is the same as beer, the effect of the gin or whiskey in rapidly elevating the blood alcohol level when ingested on an empty stomach is greater than an equivalent amount of alcohol in beer. This is

32. Attitude Of The Catholic Church On The Liquor Question

Date: 19--? | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:37245

Subjects: Liquor industry, Alcoholism, Religious aspects, Catholic Church

Rights: No Copyright - United States

A11

Attitude of the Catholic Church On the Liquor Question

LETTER OF HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, EXPRESSING THE APPROBATION OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

On the Occasion of the Audience Granted by His Holiness to the Delegates of the International Federation of the Catholic Anti-Alcohol League.

The Popes in these latter times have not failed to call attention to the deadly evil you are combating and have proclaimed the necessity of prompt and efficacious remedies. Provincial Councils, Bishops in all parts of the world have raised the cry of alarm and have roused men's consciences. Following them, men of faith, of science, of action, have by their words and their examples produced a most salutary movement in Catholic temperance organizations. And how useful it is to show what a scourge alcoholism is in its economical, moral and physiological effects by showing its connection with the deterioration of the individual whose health, intelligence, conscience and liberty are diminished and ruined by it; its connection with the deterioration of the family, in which it engenders confusion and disorder; with the deterioration of society whose most important interests are menaced by it. Hence among social works there are none more pressing than this. —R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

April 23, 1914.

POPE PIUS X.

Pope Pius X has granted abundant favors to members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The following forms part of Brief of July 16, 1906:

"It is our hope that by conferring such abundant favors, not only Bishops, priests and men of religious orders, but also the rest of the faithful, may resolve to bear witness to their regard for the Union and become members of it; and that the evidence of our approval may move them to do this we most cordially in the Lord, as a presage of heavenly rewards and as a pledge of our good will, bestow on you and all who have joined or will join the Union, our apostolic blessing.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the tenth day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and six, the third year of our Pontificate."—Pius PP. X.

BRIEF OF LEO XIII. A. D., 1887.

To Our Venerable Brother, John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota. Venerable Brother: Health and Apostolic Benediction.

For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable is the injury, both to faith and to morals, that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baltimore, with weightiest words, condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a **perpetual incentive to sin and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging numberless souls down to everlasting perdition;** declaring, moreover, that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a **scandal to non-Catholics and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true religion.**

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, this 27th day of March in the year 1887, the tenth year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII, Pope.

Extracts from the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the official council composed of the hierarchy of the United States:

"Finally, we warn Catholics engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks to consider seriously by how many and how great dangers, by how many and how

great occasions of sin their business—though in itself not unlawful—is surrounded. Let them, if they can, choose a more becoming way of making a living. Saloonkeepers should know that, if through their culpable neglect or co-operation, religion is brought into contempt, or men brought to ruin, there is an Avenger in Heaven who will surely exact from them the severest penalties." No. 263.

LETTER OF LEO XIII, 1879.

Beloved Sons, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

Especially pleasing to us is that noble determination of yours to oppose and uproot the baneful vice of drunkenness, and to keep far from yourselves and those united with you all incentive to it, for, in the words of the wise man, **"It goeth in pleasantly, but in the end it will bite like a snake, and will spread abroad poison like a basilisk."** Wherefore, with all our heart we desire that **your example and zeal may benefit others,** in order to the destroying, or at least the lessening, of the evils which we understand you so properly lament and **dread.**

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, this tenth day of May, 1879, in the second year of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

From the Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, assembled in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, 1884:

"And we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse, but we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquor to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

FROM ADDRESS DELIVERED AT SCRANTON CONVENTION BY APOSTOLIC DELEGATE 1911.

Gentlemen of the Total Abstinence Union, we admire your spirit of self-abnegation in professing the great virtue of total abstinence, and we appreciate your efforts in encouraging it both by words and example. Your associations are of paramount importance for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our people, and are, consequently, of great service to religion and to society. Let my presence here today be a source of encouragement and evident proof that your societies have my approval, and that of the Vicar of Christ, our holy father, Pope Pius X, whom I have the honor of representing in the United States.. Your great cause deserves every encouragement, and it has, it will always have the blessing of the pope and my sincerest best wishes. ... ...

CARDINAL MANNING'S INDICMENT OF LIOUOR TRAFFIC.

"I impeach the liquor traffic of high crimes and misdemeanors against the commonwealth. It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the Legislature facilitates and multiplies inducements to intemperance on every hand."

EXTRACT FROM PASTORAL LETTER OF THE FATHERS OF THE FIRST PLENARY COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

"Alcohol is a poison whose awful property it is to attack at the same time both soul and body, of which it paralyzes every energy and dries up every life spring. The gross, insatiable and abnormal appetite that it develops in the senses is one of the most degrading and the most hopeless passions known to men.

"Almost everywhere the civil authorities have given their weighty co-operation and have devoted themselves in a truly Christian spirit to the checking of this plague. It has, above all, been realized that the evil should be attacked at its source, namely, that the traffic in intoxicating liquor should be suppressed."

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI, MONTREAL. PUBLISHED IN CATHOLIC ABSTAINER, MAY, 1911.

It is easier to refrain from signing a petition for renewal than to petition to have a license revoked. Before signing think of your own homes, of your own boys and girls. Would you want them to meet the same fate that has befallen others? Before signing weigh well the responsibility of your act. Don't close your eyes to the evils of the saloon and sign out of the weakness of human respect. Do you want, in a certain measure, to become a partaker in the awful evils that surround certain barrooms? Be conscientious; be firm. No weak-kneed concessions. Think of your welfare and the welfare of your little ones, and you will not sign any petition that might bring to your home or the home of your neighbor the blight of innocence, and which would open the road to shame and remorse.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND.

"The saloon is the deadly enemy of the health, of the home, of the family, of the country, and of God. And America demands, and it will demand in stronger tones yet, that this American saloon shall disappear from the face of our fair land.

We must work and bend every effort so that Catholics in political matters will always be arrayed against the liquor interest."—Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, in Temperance Truth, Vol. 1.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KEANE.

"Unfortunately for the liquor saloons and for the saloon people, it is not in our power as Americans to consider their business as one promotive of public morality and religion, but the very contrary; not as a business tending to the greatest good of the greatest number, but the very contrary; not as a business that should be fostered and favored by legislation, but the very contrary; not as one that should be granted special privileges on Sunday, but the very contrary; not as a public work of necessity or charity, but as a public curse and scourge and menace."

ARCHBISHOP JAS. J. KEANE, OF DUBUQUE.

At C. T. A. U. Convention, Notre Dame, Ind., August, 1912. (September, 1912 Advocate.)

"Public sentiment has influenced legislatures to pass laws to restrict the liquor traffic, so that it has lost a large measure of the power to ruin that it had a short time ago. Restrictions are being enforced in every state in the union, and if agitation continues I think it safe to say that within twenty-five years the greatest curse of the race will have lost much of its ruinous power."

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. GLENNON, ST. LOUIS, MO.

"We measure the prosperity of a community by the comparison between its import and export trade. St. Louis has 2,000 saloons. What are they contributing to the prosperity of the city? Are they sending out anything that brings returns, or are they building up men's bodies, minds or characters in a way that makes them a factor in our prosperity? No; from an economic standpoint, the saloon is nil. Rather, it is like the cancer on the body, eating into the tissues and destroying it."

BISHOP J. F. REGIS CANEVIN, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

"Close up the saloon on Sunday and every other day of the week."

"You should urge your legislators to pass Prohibition legislation, that the blessing of temperance may go down with you, and be assured your posterity forever."

BISHOP SPAULDING.

"Suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is the only adequate remedy. Temperance societies attract comparatively few, and are efficient only as long as their members are stimulated to a sort of moral intoxication. High license diminishes the number of saloons, but not the quantity of the

liquor drunk, nor the amount of drunkenness. And then, too, license is, in a way, to approve; and a wise and good man cannot approve the liquor traffic. Whatever restrictions may be thrown around its management, the American saloon is, and must continue to be, so long as it shall be tolerated, a nuisance. Its influence upon individual, domestic and national life is wholly evil. As to the right of the state to prohibit, there can be no question, since the right to suppress crime involves the right to suppress its chief cause."—Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill.

BISHOP P. J. CARRIGAN, SIOUX CITY, TO ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Published in Catholic Abstainer of Philadelphia, Pa., July, 1909.

"It is quite evident that the saloon is a great menace to society, and does not intend to be governod by state laws, city ordinances or police control. It boldly defies law and constitutional authority, and, regardless of God and man, leads on its procession of unfortunate victims to temporal and eternal destruction. It is cause for congratulation that we have among us an organization of private citizens which demands obedience to our civil laws from the saloons, and compels respect for life and morals by exposing its criminal methods before the bar of justice and punishing by fine and imprisonment the guilty lawbreakers."

"I am not a fanatic on this question, but I am a minister of religion, and my mission is to teach men right morals and to lead them to the knowledge of God, and thus save them. I must confess that in my thirty-seven years of experience in that mission the greatest obstacle to my success has been the saloon."

BISHOP WATTERSON, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

"No layman who is not physically and mentally blind can help seeing what every priest must see, not only the utility but the pressing need of earnest efforts on the part of both laity and clergy to charitably but zealously oppose the fearful and wide-spread evils of intemperance."

BISHOP J. J. NILAN, HARTFORD, CONN.

At C. T. A. M., of Connecticut Convention, 1910.

"Bullets have slain thousands, but the saloon has slain tens of thousands. The saloon is the monster who kicks away the safeguard of morality, the monster who paralyzes ambition and stifles pity; if that monster could be made to cease to exist there would be less coffins manufactured and more money going into the home.....The best preventive of intemperance is the extirpation of the liquor traffic. Where this is not possible, restrictive methods should be adopted."

BISHOP CONATY.

"Where saloons are licensed, how many live up to the law? Not one. Vested rights! Has the community no rights? There is no reason for the existence of saloons. Blot them all out, and what harm?"—Bishop Conaty.

BISHOP MONAGHAN.

"I am in hearty sympathy with the present movement for no-license, because I believe it is calculated to lessen the evils of intemperance among our people."—Bishop Monaghan, of Wilmington.

BISHOP LATTY.

"In the last few years alcoholism has startled and scared all Europe. And I deem it urgent for a bishop to raise a cry of alarm. All kinds of measures, offensive and defensive, best adapted to combat alcoholism, must be combined in a supreme effort to extirpate the evil which is poisoning and killing France. .....Barbaric alcohol depopulates our dear France and brings shame and death.....Cursed be the poison which generates so many evils."—Pastoral Letter for Lent of 1900, by Bishop Latty, of Chalons, France.

VERY REV. PETER J. O'CALLAGHAN, C. S. P.

President Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

"The saloon must go, because the conscience of the race is awakening to the havoc wrought by it. Whether men can state to themselves the reasons for

their position or not, they believe that the modification of the furniture of the saloon will not accomplish any radical cure of the evils of the place. They are recognizing that the shortening of the hours when liquor may be sold is an acknowledgment of the principle of Prohibition and they are asking if Prohibition for some hours is good why not for days and weeks and years?

VERY REV. A. P. DOYLE, C. S. P.

"The liquor traffic, too, will have its day of doom. Public sentiment is slowly but surely forming against it. The better spirits already know that the only roads leading from the saloon are to the poorhouse, the jail and the insane asylum, and that these roads are strewn with the wrecks of blighted homes, broken hearts and blasted lives.. Everyone is beginning to recognize that drunkenness is a festering vice and its hotbed is the saloon. Public sentiment is gathering strength, and when it strikes it will be with the blow of a Titan."

VERY REV. WILLIAM P. HOGARTY, OF NEW HAVEN, KY.

In St. Catherne's Church, New Haven, Ky., December 12, 1909.

"I don't think any man with a spark of Christianity in him is prepared to stand sponsor for the saloon. Yet if he votes for it, he must shoulder all the responsibilities of his act.....Remember the saloon is against the church—that means, against Christ. They who vote for the saloon are against Christ, whether they acknowledge it or not. They are scattering the sheep of His fold, the sheep for whom He laid down His life, scattering them to the winds and the wolves. Amen, I say to you. He will require the blood of those sheep at the hands of those that scattered them."

VERY REV. JAMES E. CASSIDY, FALL RIVER, MASS.

"Here at the foot of the crucified Christ, such is my dread of the saloon and the concern for my flock, that I say with due consideration and forethought, I would consider the laying down of my life but a poor return to the Lord for the putting away of the saloon, even were it but for a year."

VERY REV. M. A. LAMBING, SCOTTDALE, PA.

"The best reason for advocating Prohibition is the sin and suffering which drink produces, and the many financial burdens it imposes upon the taxpayers, and it (Prohibtion) will win out in the end."

RT. REV. MGR. J. M. LUCY, V. G., PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Published in Catholic Abstainer, August, 1912.

"Personally, I am in favor of local option, high license, state-wide Prohibition or anything else that is calculated to bring to an end the frightful evils which liquor has introduced into Christian homes and social circles. As an individual. I will vote for state-wide Prohibition, using my right as a citizen of the land."

FATHER WALTER J. SHANLEY, DANBURY, CONN.

"If we have the courage of our convictions, if we are not cowards, we will boldly face the power of the liquor element; we will exert our best energies to defeat its manipulations; we will contend unflinchingly for prohibitive and restrictive excise laws and demand their enforcement."

FATHER JAMES REARDON, ST. PAUL, MINN.

"She (the Catholic church) looks upon the saloon—the fostering parent of drunkenness, the nursery of intemperance—as one of her greatest foes, a barrier to the operation of the Divine grace in human souls, an arch-enemy with which there can be no semblance of a compromise."

REV. J. M. CLEARY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"To assert that a man cannot be a consistent Catholic and be in favor of Prohibition is to misrepresent the claims of the Catholic faith on the loyalty of its adherents. The saloon does not exist as a public necessity; its prosperity is an evidence of the people's poverty and sin. It is the duty of good citizen-

ship to remove temptation, as far as we are able, for the weak and erring. We are not true to our duties as good Catholics if we, by our action or negligence, place pitfalls of sin in our fellowman's pathway."

FATHER M. J. WARD, BELOIT, WIS.

Published in Catholic Abstainer, October, 1913.

The boy of today is surrounded by temptations on all sides. This infamous drink business is a stumbling block to him. It is made attractive to him, and many, many a boy is destroyed by the liquor traffic. It is high time Catholics realized this awful fact and begin with all other decent people to labor with might and main for the utter extinction of the infamous liquor business.

REV. JAMES THOS. COFFEY, PASTOR ST. LEO'S CHURCH, ST. LOUIS, MO., FORMER PRESIDENT CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

"By its fruits you shall know it. Everywhere it has left its trail of iniquity. Why has it not been stamped out? Science and sane legislation have obliterated yellow fever and smallpox, and are now uniting to blot out the great white plague; but the saloon remains doing a more deadly work than all diseases combined. Its money, its political power, and, above all, the desire of the moderate drinker to continue his course undisturbed, have perpetuated the saloon in all its iniquities. Kill its political pull, educate the moderate drinker to look beyond his glass, and the saloon will vanish in a hurry."

FATHER THOS. E. COX, D. D.,

Pastor of St. Basil's Church, at C. T. A. U., of Illinois, Convention at Chicago, June 22, 1913.

It is the part of Catholic men to co-operate with their non-Catholic fellow-citizens in wiping out an evil whenever an evil exists, whenever it becomes so gross, so dangerous that it threatens the well-being of society; it is the duty of society, with all its factors, to eliminate that evil by whatever means that seems to be decent and proper and expedient for the results. Therefore, it is the right and duty of civil society to guard itself from the evil of drink.

REV. MORGAN M. SHEEDY, D. D.,

In St. John's Church, Altoona, Pa., Sunday, March 7, 1909, as Reported in Catholic Standard and Times, March 13, 1909.

"The saloon as it exists today trades in and fattens upon intemperance, and at its door must be laid all the evils which accompany or follow from intemperance.....Let us waste no words on the possible or ideal saloon that the liquor traffic is now beginning to talk about. It will be time enough to discuss the ideal saloon when it will be discovered. Our duty is here and now..... But from the doings of those who will not hear her no reproach should come henceforth to the church. She stands openly on record as the determined foe of the liquor traffic as at present carried on in the United States."

REVEREND MICHAEL J. DOODY,

Pastor of Church of the Annunciation, Cambridge, Mass.

"Broken hearts, unhappy homes, separation of families, poverty, misery, shame, crime, sin, the hospital, the asylum, the jail, the gallows, the grave, material beggary and moral degradation; idiocy of the brain and paralysis of the hand, foulness in the heart and hatred in the home, dishonor in the woman and brutishness in the man; in a word, manifold evils, material and spiritual to the individual, the family, the nation and the church—are not those enough to arouse us to do our utmost against them and against the saloon?"

FATHER JOHN E. McGURK,

Pastor Holy Redeemer Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. Published in Catholic Abstainer, August, 1910.

"I firmly believe that with the removal of saloons from our community the people of all classes, irrespective or religion, politics and business, have been

greatly benefited morally as well as financially. As a result of thirty-one years of ministry, I denounce the saloon evil as the most costly and the greatest foe of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the home, church and state."

FATHER C. P. BARON, YORKVILLE, Ind.

"With the passing of the demoralizing drink slavery will go a number of associated evils. The so-called 'legalized vice' will not be endured and will not be able to subsist without the invariable and necessary companion, the beverage liquor traffic." (See "Educating to Purity," by Jesuit Fathers.)

REV. M. F. FOLEY.

"Is it right to be ever ready to denounce the low saloon and to be ever silent about the 'respectable' saloon? After all, is there such a marked difference in a moral point of view, between the two classes of saloons? Does not the 'low' saloon simply finish off the work begun in the more pretentious one? Have not the glare and glitter of the 'palace' saloon and its 'respectability' attracted many a man and begun his ruin, at the time when the mean rum shop's dirt and dinginess would have disgusted and repelled him? Is it any comfort to the neglected wife and children to know that the husband and father is squandering his earning and their support in a 'good' saloon? Is it any comfort to broken-hearted parents to know that their darling boy's ruin begun where the gilt and silver shone, and cut glass glittered and plate mirrors gave back the dear one's flushed image?"—Rev. M. F. Foley.

REV. DANIEL HUGHES.

"Statistics claim that as things have been recently every fourth boy grown to manhood today is doomed, while 100,000 are each year marching steadily to a drunkard's grave. A business so prolific of evil, carried on as a rule by the worst element of society, conducted frequently in opposition to human and divine law, backed by wealth and ungodly politicians, has driven the God-fearing citizens of our country to unite, that by combined efforts they might withstand this avalanche of iniquity that threatens modern civilization."—Rev. Daniel Hughes.

FATHER McGUIRE.

"The modern American saloon, with its gambling den, wine room, and back parlors, is nothing more or less than a living part of hell. It is the 'hang-out' for all loafers, toughs, sapheads, and would-be sports in town. The policeman in every town will tell you that murders, suicides, robberies, thefts, and all crimes, originate at the saloon bar, and any lawyer can tell you that the bought perjurers who crowd courts and make justice impossible, can be secured from any nearby saloon. The up-to-date barroom, whether we like to admit it or not, saps the vitality of our manhood, steals the blood money from the laboring man, starves the innocent, drives women to despair, makes beasts out of men, and sends countless souls to eternal perdition."—Father McGuire, Joliet, Ill.

REV. FATHER P. A. McKENNA.

"No-license is a public gain, since it tends to directly diminish the poverty, misery, vice and drunken crimes of the community. For the sake of our common manhood, for the home and all that it means to the young, the aged, the wives, mothers, sons, daughters and fathers, let us rise in strength and in our glorious manhood, and strangle this mighty serpent."—Rev. Father P. A. McKenna.

REV. C. F. BURNS.

"The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the church to oppose the influence of the saloon."—Rev. Father C. F. Burns, Providence, R. I.

REV. FERDINAND KITTEL, PASTOR ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

"In the irreconcilable conflict between the church and the liquor traffic, no Catholic can be neutral. The church has declared herself the enemy of the liquor business, root and branch; and those Catholics who favor, maintain and encourage this business are undutiful children and enemies of the church."

REV. J. J. BURKE.

"Every man who loves God and his fellowman cannot but be in favor of restricting the contaminating influence of the saloon. Hence I do not think a saloon should be forced on people who do not want it. In other words, if a majority of the people of a city or town or portion of a city or town vote that they do not want a saloon in their midst, their rights should be respected."—Rev. J. J. Burke.

REV. JOSEPH McNAMEE.

"We are fully aware of the influence for evil which the saloon has been to men of all creeds and classes. We think without it the community would be more prosperous, more respectable, more refined and more religious. We want to get rid of it, and we believe that those who are working to accomplish this purpose are performing a great task for God and country. Saloonkeepers should not consider us their enemies. We hate their business, as we are Christian people, but we are bound to love themselves, their children and their future prosperity. They, before all others, should vote against it, because to them in the end it does the most harm."—Rev. Joseph McNamee, Petone, Ill.

FATHER MAHONEY.

"St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, made for the monks of his monasteries an ironclad provision for teetotalism and Prohibiton that held good for 200 years after his death. The greatest men of the Jesuit order, Saints Francis Xavier and John Francis Regis, were out and out abstainers. So was St. Bernard, so were Saints Jerome, Gregory, Nazianzen, Basil, not to mention Saints Anthony and Paul the Hermit and the whole orders and generations of servants of God, such as the monks of Letine and those of the golden age of Catholicty in Ireland and North Britain. So were the Apostles themselves, according to good authority, Baronius. So have been the noble men, who, whether among the Indians or the whites, have preached and formed the congregations that now enable clergymen to pay for something dearer than water, and to make a nice thing giving missions, with sometimes, blunderous flings at teetotalism and Prohibition. In the peculiar Irish sense of the word, there is 'a nature' for teetotalism in zealous missionaries, and for drink, in dunderheads, and devil-may-cares."—Father Martin Mahoney.

REV. THOS. SKULLY.

"The sick call register of my parish tells the important fact that the sick list has decreased more than one-half since the introduction of the 'No-License' system. In this connection it is very noticeable that now the sick have far better chances of recovery than before, by reason of the absence from the sick room of a discordant crowd of boozy, stupid women of the 'can racket' class, wonderfully devoted to sipping, sitting and sleeping. 'Can racket' nights were especially uncomfortable for the priests. The night sick calls were frequent and generally in tune with the disorder, improvidence, intemperance and domestic slovenliness. There is nothing like that now. RUM HAS GONE AND THOSE MISERIES WITH IT. Seldom are we now called out of our beds, and when we are, it is always proper and necessary, making hard duty a real pleasure."—The late Rev. Thos. Skully, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Cambridgeport, Mass.

REV. JOHN O'BRIEN.

"I would say that no-license has been a great success in Cambridge. It removes temptation from the path of the young; saves innocent children from the demoralizing and often shameful scenes of the open barroom. Profoundly conscious of my responsibility to God for the advice I offer in this matter, with a firm conviction that the interests of religion, morality and good citizenship are involved, I say to all who hear my voice, 'Vote No-License.'"—Rev. John O'Brien, East Cambridge, Mass.

FATHER MATHEW, THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

"The question of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, and the many other intoxicating drinks which are to be found in our unhappy country, is not new to me. The principle of Prohibition seems to me the only safe and certan remedy for the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened by the hard labor of more than twenty years in the temperance cause."

33. South Carolina Liquor Dispensary

Date: 1919? | Creator: Johnson, William E. (William Eugene) | BDR ID: bdr:37628

Subjects: Alcoholism, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

The SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR DISPENSARY

By WILLIAM E. JOHNSON

AUTHOR OF

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

"THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN RUSSIA," Etc.





THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, U.S.A.

LONDON:

No. 69 FLEET STREET

FOREWORD

THE temperance reform owes a large debt of gratitude to the late Senator from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman. He instituted the state monopoly as a measure to defeat Prohibition, sincerely believing that Prohibition would not "work." For ten years, he was the dominating influence in its management. He fought for it fiercely, in season and out of season. No system of liquor selling was ever tried out under more favorable circumstances and with more powerful support. The plan had every advantage conceivable for its success. Yet Senator Tillman, having tested his own project in the furnace of experience covering nearly two decades, was so convinced of its unworkable character that he turned upon it and helped put an end to the project which he had himself established. Thanks to Senator Tillman, no man can now say that the state monopoly plan has never been tried out under favorable circumstances.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR DISPENSARY

By WILLIAM E. JOHNSON

The attitude of the state toward the traffic in human vices is probably the greatest problem with which civilization has to deal. The course that the Christian world should take toward debauchery itself is well outlined, but the attitude which the governing powers should take toward the same is another matter. It is largely an unsolved question. The former has to do with the course which the individual should pursue; the latter is the concern of the governing power only. But when the governing power rests in the people themselves, they become directly involved with the responsibility. The course of thought in respect to the conduct of the state in dealing with the problem lies along four lines; that policy of *laissez faire* in which the state simply keeps hands off, permitting the traffickers in vice to do their worst regardless of the common weal. Second is the policy of some form of public control in one form or another, under the guise of police control, concerns of public health or of public finance. Third is that the state should itself own and operate establishments of vice on the theory that the state is impeccable and that evils of lesser magnitude may result than if the same traffic in vice were carried on by private hands. The fourth course of thought is that the state should put itself in the attitude of open warfare against any traffic, the principle results of which are the undermining of every sound social interest and the undoing of the citizen.

The policy of *laissez faire*, of "letting it alone," is fast disappearing from human consideration and it is disappearing in the exact ratio as the idea that the injury to one is the concern of all comes into the ascendency. This idea is happily becoming dominant throughout the civilized world and reached its supreme test in the great world war. *Laissez faire* is swiftly becoming obsolete, thanks to the operations of the human conscience.

Since the days of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, who ruled 4,000 years ago, the schemes of public control have been tried out in every conceivable form, among every people, every race and color, and by every ingenious system that the mind of man could devise. After forty centuries of admitted failure, books are still being written on additional systems of control, schemes which have been tested out for the most part again and again in the furnace of experience in ages that have passed, and which revised projects, while they often serve as temporary measures of partial relief, always provide for the continuance of the evil which again becomes unrestrained as the restrictions become irksome and merely irritating.

State control is generally based on the assumption that the vice at issue always has existed, that it always will exist, and that it cannot be eliminated even if it were desirable. It is assumed to a greater or less degree that vice is desirable as a temptation necessary to develop moral character. It is urged that resistance to a temptation can alone develop the power to resist and that this power cannot be developed unless the temptation exists. "The Spartan mothers," it is said, "were wont to expose their babes on the bleak heights of Tygaetus; the toughest alone survived." And as these ancient dames produced a strong people by the destruction of the weaker ones, so it is proposed to produce a race strong in ethical powers by destroying those unable to resist temptation. The system of public control grants the right to conduct this exploitation of vice to private parties under such restrictions as the governing power sees fit to impose. The traffic in vice must only be carried on at certain hours, on certain days, in certain places, and a portion of the profits must be turned over to the state. Sales are limited to certain persons, the liquor served must be of certain quality. In some cases it must be served at tables with food; in other cases tables and chairs are prohibited. In some cases there must be additional attractions, music, pictures and clean surroundings. In other systems all these items are forbidden. In some places the drinking pen is in an alley or on a side street. In other systems it must be on a main street, without obstructions to the view from the street and with no side entrance. In some systems women are prohibited from earning a living as barmaids. In other systems, the presence of women as barmaids are encouraged because of their supposed refining influence. In some places, the dramshops are scattered throughout the city among the homes for the convenience of the people. In others, they are segregated in a district damned for that purpose, where they may be watched more carefully by the police. Under some systems of regulation, the presence of children in drink shops and sales of liquor to children are forbidden. In other controlled places, children are taught to drink under the care of a pious woman who teaches the child to drink alcohol with due regard to the proprieties of social intercourse. Under some systems, the police are forbidden to enter the dramshops except in cases of

emergency. In others, they are required to visit such places periodically to keep order and to see that the restrictions are obeyed.

The past four thousand years have been as a kaleidoscope in these changes of control systems, all of which sought to curb the greed of designing men, to restrain the abnormal, cultivated appetities of their victims, to harness the powers of vice for purposes of public revenue and to provide for the continuance of the evil itself. The net result of this general policy is that the consumption of alcoholic liquors is greater than at any time in the world's history, and that it has been steadily rising for generations. And along with this swells the rising tide of human misery, impoverishment, disease, drunkenness and crime. The unfit are being eliminated, it is true, but the same forces that operate to eliminate them also work to deteriorate the strong, rendering them also unfit and thus replenishing the supply of subjects for elimination by the same influences that created them.

The progressive conscience of the world is coming into revolt against these or any policies of administration which deliberately contemplate the continuance of the evil considered. The system of regulated and controlled human slavery, which prevailed for thousands of years, has well nigh disappeared from the policies of the world. This, like the traffic in intoxicants, had its tap roots in organized greed, but without the complication of an acquired, abnormal appetite. Authorized public gambling and commercialized lust, conducted under any form of legal or administrative approval are fast disappearing from the affairs of men. There remains only the traffic in drunkenness that continues under the imprimitur of law and in the profits of which the public treasury has its bloody share.

The fourth line of activities in respect to the liquor traffic is the general attitude of open warfare against the traffic, which regards the protection of the weak as a sacred public trust, which considers the welfare of the mother and the child as against influences held together by the cohesive power of public plunder and which prefers to develop a virile, efficient, clean citizenship rather than to scuttle national ambitions through the profitable but corroding influence of toxic beverages.

But it is with the third line of activities, that of the public ownership and conduct of the traffic in intoxicating liquors that this pamphlet has to deal. In numbers of instances, a government has taken over a fraction of the traffic, for some special purpose. Dispensaries have been established in the United States at times for limited purposes, generally for the supply of liquors for other than beverage purpose, but they have always proven unsatisfactory and were short-lived. In a few cases of local character, most notably at Athens, Ga., a local dispensary was continued for some years to supply liquor for beverage purposes under municipal ownership and management. In South Dakota,

limited enterprises of this sort were attempted at one time. In Saskatchewan, the province took over the traffic but it proved so unsatisfactory that it was abandoned in a short time and the policy of Prohibition adopted in its stead. This change was somewhat hastened by the outbreak of the world war. The famous vodka monopoly of Russia was only a monopoly of the wholesale traffic and did not include the sale of alcoholic beverages by the dram, which branch of the traffic remained in private hands. It was only in South Carolina that the state took over the whole traffic, wholesale and retail, and for every purpose, and which continued for a period sufficiently long for an intelligent and scientific analysis of the results of such a policy. The liquors under the system, continued to be purchased from private manufacturers, mostly from without the state, but the state itself maintained bottling and other establishments necessary to prepare the liquors for the market. Because the manufacturers did not come in direct contact with the purchaser and have no control over or influence upon the retail sale, this missing factor need not be considered in studying the results of the state operation of the traffic. For these reasons, this pamphlet has only to do with the experiences of South Carolina in the taking over of the whole liquor traffic within its borders and in operating the same over a considerable period of years.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM

Before July 1, 1893, when the state monopoly came into force, all territory outside of municipalities in South Carolina was under statutory Prohibition while local option prevailed in all towns, villages and cities having charters. The rural Prohibition was brought about in part because of the fact that more than one-half of the population of the state was made up of negroes among which the liquor traffic had created much demoralization, thus endangering the safety of the white population, particulary women and children. During the fourteen years prior to the adoption of the state liquor monopoly there had been conducted an aggressive campaign for state-wide Prohibition. In this period, also, the olden aristocratic element which, under the leadership of General Wade Hampton, had politically dominated the state, was overthrown and the younger .and somewhat coarser element of populistic tendencies had come into power. This element was under the leadership of Benjamin R. Tillman, then Governor of the state and, later, until his death, United States Senator from South Carolina. Late in 1892, the Prohibitionists of the state, under the leadership of Lysander D. Childs, a young planter, had secured the adoption, by the lower house of the Legislature, of a state-wide Prohibition act and its adoption by the Senate was practically assured. A hurried conference was held at this juncture by the liquor interests and by the followers of Governor Tillman, by whom the dispensary project was conceived as the only possible method to defeat the Prohibition measure. The dispensary measure was hastily

drafted and rushed through the Legislature by the efforts of Governor Tillman assisted by the advocates of the retention of the liquor traffic in some form or another. The proposal had its inception, therefore, not in a serious attempt to solve the liquor problem, but as a successful measure to defeat the project for state-wide Prohibition.

FEATURES OF THE STATE MONOPOLY

The dispensary monopoly act of 1892, which came into effect on July 1, 1893, and which was revised and amended in 1895, 1896 and 1897 made the sale of all beverages containing alcohol at either wholesale or retail a state monopoly. The act provided for the abolition of all dramshops and the substitution therefor of dispensaries where liquor could be purchased in bottles for consumption off the premises. All liquors were to be put up in packages of not less than one pint and not more than five gallons and to be sold only in the original packages and such packages were not to be opened on the premises. Similar conditions were provided for the sale of beer.

The act also provided for the establishment of a state board of control of five members elected by the Legislature, and of state and county dispensers. A state commissioner was also provided for to be appointed by the board of control and from whom all liquors sold in the state must be purchased. The profits of the business went for some years to the maintenance of the public schools. In case the local authorities failed to enforce the law, the state board of control was empowered to withhold from such county their share of the profits and use the money to employ agents to enforce the law.

The numerous restrictions of the act provided that before selling or delivering of intoxicating liquors to any person, a request must be delivered to the dispenser, written in ink, stating that the applicant is of lawful age, giving the residence of the signer and stating for whose use the liquor is to be used and the kind and quantity desired. This request is to be attested by the county dispenser or his clerk and filed. If the applicant was a person of intemperate habits, the request was to be denied. Sales were to be made only in the daytime and not to be drunk on the premises.

In theory, the objects of the system were twofold, (1) to reduce the evils of the liquor traffic by taking it out of private hands and (2) to retain the entire profits for state and municipal purposes. It was estimated that the net profits would amount to as much as half a million dollars (£100,000) and in 1901, the estimate of profits was exceeded.

In 1894 and again in 1897, adverse court decisions declaring unconstitutional certain features of the law interfered with the workings of the measure temporarily, but by a Supreme Court decision rendered in May, 1898, the legal status of the system was established, the court declaring that "the dispensary acts, in their essential features, are valid, that it furnishes a proper

and constitutional method of regulating the liquor traffic through the domestic police power, and that the state may take sole charge of the business."

THE MOTIVES OF SENATOR TILLMAN

The dispensary system was fortunate from the beginning in having as its chief champion, Governor Benjamin R. Tillman. It was he who caused the system to be inaugurated and he was the dominating factor in its control for several years. He continued to defend it after many of its former advocates abandoned the idea as hopeless. He used his utmost endeavor to make it a success and its failure cannot be attributed to any lack of powerful and sympathetic support. The writer has never shared in the criticisms of Senator Tillman impugning his motives in instituting this system, thoroughly believing in the honesty of his purpose. In conversations with the Senator at his home in Edgefield, South Carolina, he always declared that the liquor traffic and liquor drinking was indefensible and he refused to defend either. He also held that Prohibition was impossible and would not work. Yet after his own dispensary system had been tried out in a long period of years and resulted in endless scandals, debauchery and demoralization, he became one of its most bitter opponents and was foremost in its overthrow and in the establishment of state-wide Prohibition. He lived to see his own favorite measure overthrown and to see instituted and in successful operation the Prohibition system which he had so vigorously opposed and to defeat which was the compelling reason for the institution of the system of state management of the drink traffic.

For the purposes of this pamphlet, attention is chiefly devoted to the first ten years of the system when it was under the control and management of its friends and supporters and before it became of such general ill-repute as to make a national scandal such as has not been equalled in American history since the days of the Tweed regime in New York city.* During the decade under observation, the state was dominated by Mr. Tillman and his friends who earnestly used their power to secure good results from the state engaging in the traffic in intoxicating liquors. No system of dealing with the drink evil started out under more favorable auspices or under conditions more favorable to getting the best possible good out of a system. Even the Prohibitionists co-operated in the effort to get some benefit for the state out of the system and to give the measure every possible chance to justify its existence. The liquor dealers also co-operated in the main. The wholesale dealers were gratified at having only one responsible customer to deal with in place of a horde of more or less irresponsibles. The better class of bar-

*It is worth while to note in this connection that Elihu Root, the chief defender of the notorious "Boss" Tweed, is now (1919) the chief attorney for the United States Brewers' Association in its efforts to prevent the people from enforcing war-time Prohibition and national Prohibition.

34. Taproot Of Chicago'S Gangland

Date: 1930? | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:37966

Subjects: Alcoholism

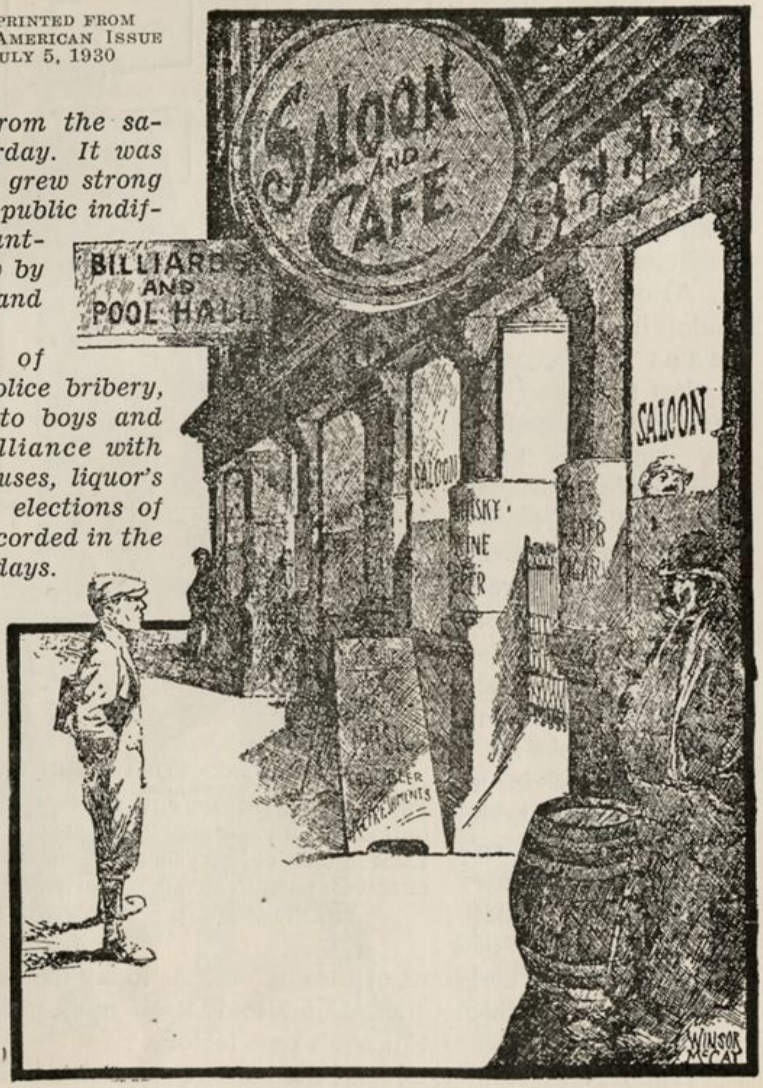
Rights: Unknown

TAPROOT OF CHICAGO'S GANGLAND

REPRINTED FROM
THE AMERICAN ISSUE
JULY 5, 1930

It springs from the saloons of yesterday. It was nourished and grew strong on a policy of public indifference to flaunting of the law by the brewers and saloonkeepers.

Toleration of speakeasies, police bribery, liquor sales to boys and girls, saloon alliance with disorderly houses, liquor's corruption of elections of license days recorded in the press of those days.



THIS OLD CARTOON BY WINSOR M'CAY GIVES A FAITHFUL PICTURE OF THE CHICAGO SALOON. IT WAS OFTEN THE MOST BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED PLACE ON THE STREET; ITS SWINGING DOORS WERE OPEN TO ALL COMERS WHO HAD THE PRICE OF A DRINK. THERE WERE 7,152 OF THESE PLACES WHEN PROHIBITION BECAME OPERATIVE

TAPROOT OF CHICAGO'S GANGLAND

Reprinted from the American Issue, July 5, 1930

THE assassination, by Chicago gangsters, of Alfred Lingle, a *Chicago Tribune* reporter, has precipitated a shake-up from top to bottom of the Chicago police department. Chief of Police Russell has been retired from the service and Assistant Chief John H. Alcock has been made chief. A sergeant has become head of the detective bureau and numerous demotions and promotions have changed the personnel of the entire force. This in response to insistent demands by Chicagoans that the gangsters' grip on the city be broken.



A PRE-PROHIBITION CARTOON

AN EDITORIAL IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE FEBRUARY 26, 1914, QUOTED A CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE CLUB AS SAYING THAT THE BACK ROOMS OF 445 SALOONS ON ONLY THREE BLOCKS OF CHICAGO STREETS CONTRIBUTE TO THE DELINQUENCY OF MORE THAN 14,000 GIRLS EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Chicago is in a terrible plight. There is no denying that fact, and it is no new experience for that city. The effort of some newspapers and some of the city officials to lay the responsibility for the condition in which Chicago now finds itself upon prohibition reveals woeful forgetfulness of Chicago's past history.

Liquor, not prohibition, is at the bottom of much of Chicago's trouble just as it was when the more than seven thousand saloons flourished in the city. Now, as then, it is the makers and purveyors of liquor who hold in

contempt all laws that interfere with their business, who are in large measure responsible for murder, extortion and bribery.

The news columns and editorial pages of Chicago newspapers of those days when the liquor traffic was licensed will convince any fair-minded person that licensing the manufacture and sale of liquor did not prevent crime directly traceable to liquor; did not prevent boys, girls and women from drinking; did not stamp out the illicit traffic in liquor. Police and public officials connived with lawbreakers, saloonkeepers and brewers to defeat law just as they now connive with bootleggers and hi-jackers.

The record of these old days is positive proof that the solution of Chicago's problem is not less prohibition but more prohibition—prohibition that is made to prohibit.

The following are excerpts from news stories and editorials from Chicago newspapers of a few years ago when brewers and saloonkeepers had everything pretty much their own way in the city. The newspapers from which these items are taken are on file in the Chicago Public Library. Most of the items are from the papers of 1907 and 1911. A cursory reading of papers of other pre-prohibition years revealed just as many news items and editorials depicting liquor lawlessness as were found in the papers of 1907 and 1911. These law violations, of which the following are samples, were an old, old story a few decades ago.

CAN'T CLOSE THEM

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, October 26, 1907

Systematic evasion of the city ordinances governing saloon licenses has been brought to light through the effort that is made to continue the notorious Needmore Club at 809 W. Lake st.



A PRE-PROHIBITION CARTOON

THE "TREATING CUSTOM" WAS A GOLD MINE FOR THE SALOONKEEPER

Persistent efforts on the part of friends of "Bob" Thomas, the negro proprietor of the resort, whose license was revoked several days ago, to obtain a new license for the place in the name of one John Beetle have thrown the searchlight upon the system through which the city ordinances thus are defied.

The Harkin ordinance, adopted more than a year ago by the city council, prescribes that no new saloon licenses shall be issued until the city's population has increased sufficiently to exceed the ratio fixed by the ordinance between the number of saloons and the number of inhabitants. The $1,000 saloon license measure, which preceded the Harkin ordinance, provides that a saloon license, once revoked for cause, shall not be renewed.

In spite of these measures it is a comparatively easy matter, as shown by revelations in the Thomas case, for a saloonkeeper to continue business at the same stand after his license has been revoked by the mayor.

The system by which this is accomplished requires only a subterfuge in which the actual proprietor of the saloon shall modestly conceal his identity, while the licensee or "dummy proprietor" theoretically assumes control of the place to which he has had another license transferred. . . .

BLIND PIGS IN CHICAGO

News item in *Chicago Record-Herald,* August 27, 1911

"There are at present issued in Chicago 1,001 more government licenses than there are city licenses, thus proving that there are that number of persons selling liquor without a city license. We have in many cases made arrests, and in seventeen cases we have obtained convictions. Ten out of eleven cases that have been carried to the supreme court have been decided in favor of the anti-liquor interests."—*Arthur Burrage Farwell, of the Chicago Law and Order League.*

FOUR HUNDRED YOUNG MEN AND GIRLS IN THIS SALOON

News item from *Chicago Tribune,* January 2, 1911

"One of the first places visited after 1:00 o'clock was George Silver's place at 126 Randolph street.

"There were 400 young men and girls in the place, and nearly every one was drunk. Fights were sporadic in the crowded room, and Silver's fat form was kept in a high state of oscillation in trying to preserve the peace. Liquors were sold steadily."—*Report of Arthur Burrage Farwell, head of the Chicago Law and Order League.*

NEST OF CRIME AND VICE

From *Chicago Record-Herald,* September 25, 1907

[EDITORIAL]

Mayor Busse is in the possession of what is equivalent to official and authoritative notice that certain saloonkeepers in this city have violated the criminal laws.

Twelve saloonkeepers have pleaded guilty in the criminal court and have been sentenced to pay fines ranging from $25 to $200.

Some of them admitted that they harbored disorderly women in their places.

Others admitted that they made handbooks, or permitted handbooks to be made.

What is more, some of these saloonkeepers pleaded guilty not to one but to two offenses, and the evidence showed that even after they were indicted they kept right on violating the laws.

OVER 7,000 SALOONS

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, October 30, 1907

Clerks in the offices of City Clerk McCabe and City Collector Magerstadt worked until midnight yesterday and issued 883 saloon licenses, collecting $441,500. At midnight 5,023 of the 7,226 licenses that were issued last year had been renewed for the six-months period. Tomorrow is the last day for renewals and an overwhelming rush of applicants is expected before the office closes at midnight.

OFFICERS IN GUN BATTLE WITH BLIND PIGGER

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, August 10, 1911

Four deputies from the sheriff's office, under the leadership of Walter Fishbach, engaged in a revolver battle with Frank Tampier, a blind pig keeper, Tuesday night. A raid was ordered yesterday on four blind pigs on Archer road between Argo and Willow Springs. When the deputies entered Tampier's place he drew a revolver and opened fire. One of the deputies seized the gun, and after a struggle Tampier was arrested.

HARBORING CRIMINALS

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, October 19, 1907

At a conference between Mayor Busse, Chief Shippy and Captain O'Brien yesterday it was decided to warn saloon keepers not to harbor criminals if they desired to remain in the saloon business. The saloonkeepers, after the first arrest of criminals in their places, also will be arrested. If caught a third time harboring criminals they will lose their licenses and will be prosecuted on the charge of conducting disorderly houses. Captain O'Brien last evening sent fifteen men to saloons frequented by criminals. They arrested more than fifteen habitues and warned the saloonkeepers.

At John Fehn's saloon, Ohio and North Clark streets, four members of an international gang of pickpockets, said to be the cleverest in the country, were arrested.

BREWERS PROTECT CHICAGO BLIND PIGS; BOY MAKES BUY

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, September 8, 1911

With Rogers park and the Northwest Side honey-combed with "blind pigs" which sell bottled beer and whisky openly without the slightest molestation by the police, Robert J. Northold, retained by a North Side saloonkeeper's association as attorney to prosecute the owners of the

places, yesterday declared that some of the big breweries of Chicago are backing the blind pig men in violating the law.

Accompanied by two investigators, Mr. Northold made a tour of Rogers park yesterday and last night. His investigators purchased beer in a number of places without any trouble, and a *boy who was sent with fifteen cents to buy whisky returned with a half-pint bottle.* . . .

Mr. Northold declares that when he recently had warrants sworn out for Adolph Livitz, lawyers for the United States Brewery defended him.

Yesterday investigators sent out by the attorney found Livitz's place in full blast. Men were seated about tables in the basement of his place of business, drinking, and although he was wary when approached by strangers, a neighbor sent in purchased beer. . . .

POLICE REFUSE TO ACT

According to a number of saloonkeepers in the vicinity of Devon avenue and Clark street who are members of the association which is trying to close up the blind pigs, the police refuse to make arrests even when the blind-piggers are caught red-handed.

"Conditions in Rogers park especially," said Mr. Northold, "are disgraceful. There are blind pigs everywhere, and, while it is hard for strangers to break in all of the places, people in the vicinity have no trouble in buying all the beer and whisky they want from these unlicensed places. The breweries are behind the blind pig men and fight tooth and nail to have them discharged by the court when we have them arrested."

NOTE: A state law prohibited saloons within four miles of Northwestern University. This law projected dry territory into Chicago. Devon avenue was the deadline.

BLIND PIGS IN HYDE PARK

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald,* September 11, 1911

"I have in my possession four photographs which reveal the true situation at the Del Prado and many other South Side hotels," said Rev. M. P. Boynton. "They show young men standing behind the bars mixing drinks for crowds of patrons.

"There is no doubt there is open violations of law at these hotels, and they are disgustingly respectable. They are high class hotels where persons of high social standing make their homes. Yet the management of these places does not hesitate to openly break the law.

"This sort of anarchy is the most dangerous our country has to face today. The republic is assailed in a high place, hotels of social and financial standing are given immunity from the police and other authorities. The crime is not so much in the sale of liquor, bad as that is, but it is the open and repeated violation of the laws.

"The infliction of a fine, even though that fine amounts to a few hundred dollars, does no good. It is cheaper for owners of blind pigs to pay fines than to pay licenses.

"There can be no doubt that persons who conduct such places have it 'fixed' with someone. It is the duty of the tax-paying public and decent

citizens to find out who, and bring to justice the man that breaks the law and the officer who winks at the violations."—*Quoting Rev. M. P. Boynton in an address, "The Respectable Blind Pig."*

DESTROYED THIS HOME

From *Chicago Record-Herald,* September 8, 1907
[EDITORIAL]

The other day a suit for $30,000 damages was brought in this city against a saloonkeeper in behalf of three children. The mother of those children had haunted that saloonkeeper's resort, drinking herself drunk every evening and sleeping often on the floor. The father of the children had deserted his family because of the mother's habits, which was not to his credit, and made things so much worse for the children. The mother is now in the reformatory and the children are in the care of the juvenile court. Saloonkeepers have been held responsible for the ruin of families under similar circumstances before, and it may be that a case can be made against this one. Certainly the liquor seller knew what was to be the fate of the children when he took all the money the mother could gather every day for her drink, and it would be only justice if their future support could be charged up against him.

CONVICTED, BUT CONTINUE TO VIOLATE LAW

From *Chicago Record-Herald,* October 11, 1907
[EDITORIAL]

A couple of weeks ago a hundred saloonkeepers were convicted of operating handbooks, admitting disorderly women to their places and otherwise violating the laws. . . .

Most of the convicted saloonkeepers confessed their guilt. Many of them have been convicted a second or third time. Almost all of them went right on with their lawbreaking, even after their indictments. . . .

SALOON'S HAND SEEN IN BRIBERY

From *Chicago Tribune,* January 5, 1911
[EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL]

Holstlaw last May confessed:

"I voted for William Lorimer for United States senator and received $2,500. Senator John Broderick offered me the money the day before Lorimer was elected. I had voted previously for Stringer. Then I voted for Lorimer and a few days later Broderick in his saloon in Chicago paid the money in $100 bills." . . .

But the bold and hardy Broderick, unabashed, arose with uplifted right hand and took the oath of office before Chief Justice Vickers: "nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or any valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation or for any other official act."

Broderick was sworn and took his seat. Holstlaw's seat is vacant. . . .

Broderick, who made it unfit that Senator Holstlaw's name be called as a member of the Illinois State senate, if it be unfit, was sworn and took his seat.

It is well that the senate has appointed an investigating committee. Some reconciliation of these conflicting facts is badly needed.

HANG-OUT FOR GANGS OF TOUGHS

News item from *Chicago Tribune*, September 1, 1914

The saloon licenses of Harry Bell, 24 West 29th street, and Julius Tompewsky, 11 North Western avenue, were revoked yesterday by Mayor Harrison. Chief Gleason reported that Bell's place was a hang-out of "large gangs of tough and dangerous characters." Habitues of the saloon recently assaulted Sergt. Thomas Kehoe, who has been investigating cocoaine sale. Tompewsky had been fined $50 for harboring immoral women.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF ONE WILD NIGHT

News item from *Chicago Record-Herald*, August 19, 1907

The "primrose path" still is lighted by the "all-night" saloon.

The travel-stained and foot-sore wayfarer in Chicago does not have to grope his way blindly. Lights, music and gayety make his downward journey an easy one, *despite the strict orders of Chief Shippy*. . . .

POLICE DRINK IN SALOONS AFTER CLOSING HOURS

North, west and south the revelry was unchecked. Apparently subordinate commanders in Chief Shippy's ranks took a lightsome view of his order to close the saloons at 1:00 o'clock. Few had the saloons in their districts closed, and *if a policeman was thirsty at 1:45 a. m., he slaked his thirst in the saloon on the corner*. . . .

Men and women, the most of them worse for liquor, began filling the "owl" cars before the first streaks of dawn began to crimson the lake, and until long after daylight the saloons poured forth the revelers.

Twenty-second street, West Madison street and North Clark street were the main arteries of traffic Saturday night after 1:00 a. m. On some of these thoroughfares policemen were found in saloons draining tall glasses with foam on the top and sipping contentedly the seductive high-ball and gin fizz.

In the "red-light" district joy was unconfined. If it had ever been fettered it gave no indication of the fact. Gentlemanly although intoxicated persons hiccoughed their way along unmolested.

Ladies with department store manners and false hair paraded the streets and drank whenever invited. The bartenders were polite but insistent. Any person with the price was welcome. When the price gave out his room was preferred to his company." . . .

A TYPICAL BEER HALL

As a matter of fact it is hard to distinguish what sort of place Weiss runs. He says it isn't a saloon and *boldly proclaims it a "disorderly house."*

35. Alcohol As A Cause Of Insanity

Date: between 1911 and 1920 | Creator: Transeau, Emma L. Benedict | BDR ID: bdr:37184

Subjects: Alcoholism, Psychological aspects, Insanity

Rights: No Copyright - United States

Alcohol as a Cause of Insanity

By E. L. TRANSEAU

Recording Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation

WHEN the census enumerators began their rounds in 1910, they found in the insane hospitals of the United States 187,791 persons, more than the number of the entire population of Columbus, Ohio. Over 60,000, almost as many as the entire population of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or Fort Wayne, Indiana, passed into insane asylums during 1910, some to remain only a few weeks, some for years, and some for life.

The cost of establishing asylums and maintaining all these people has reached millions of dollars, $32,000,000 in the United States in 1910; the state of Massachusetts spends about one-seventh of its total expenditures on its insane. Millions more have been lost to the country through the inability of the insane to take part in productive activities and industries; in Massachusetts this loss is estimated at $18,000,000 or $19,000,000 a year. Over 99 per cent of the insane in 1910 were above 15 years of age; practically three-fourths of them were in the prime of life.

These numbers place insanity high on the list of diseases that constitute the problems of public health.

Specialists in disorders of the mind name three leading direct causes of insanity; syphilis, tuberculosis, and alcoholism. Other causes less frequently found are bad mental habits, the effects of infectious diseases, of heart, kidney and arterial diseases.

According to statistics of the United States Census Bureau, 10.1 per cent, or one in every ten of the 60,796 persons admitted to insane hospitals in 1910 had insanity due **directly** to alcohol. This did not include the cases in which alcohol was only one cause or in which there was intemperance as a habit in patients suffering from other insanities which the use of alcohol may have intensified. They were the type of cases of which Dr. A. J. Rosenau has said, "to diagnose the disease is to know the cause" (alcohol.) Of the males admitted to insane hospitals in 1910, about one in every six (15.3 per cent) was insane as a direct result of alcohol. Alcoholic insanity was almost six times as frequent among men as among women insane.

Alcohol Produces Insanity in Miniature

Dr. F. R. Mott, the noted English mental specialist, says that acute alcoholic intoxication is insanity in miniature.

The different states of mind observed during the successive stages of drunkenness closely resemble the different kinds of mental disorder recognized by specialists in insanity.

Delusions and Hallucinations

Thus among the mental symptoms of drunkenness are **delusions.** Here the mind does not recognize accurately the impressions made on the senses. Similar states of delusion form one kind of insanity. It is a common remark of a person so affected that he seems rational on all subjects but one; on that he misinterprets the facts.

In **delusions** the mind misinterprets impressions made upon the senses; the drinker with alcoholic delusions, for example, may become jealous of his wife and misinterprets both her actions and her motives. **Hallucinations**

originate wholly in the imagination without incentive from sense impression. The extreme of this state in alcoholic brain poisoning is **delirum tremens** in which the victim imagines hideous and terrifying objects where there is absolutely nothing but space or ordinary walls, floors, or beds.

Mania and Depression

A person under the influence of alcohol usually shows for a short time more or less intense excitement for which there is no adequate or logical occasion. This state is soon followed by depression, equally without logical connection with anything that has happened to him except the drug effect of the alcohol on his brain.

Both states have their parallel in a form of mental disorders called the **manic-depressive** class. The person suffering this form of insanity is dangerous, as in his rage he is liable to injure others, and in his fits of depression to injure or destroy himself. The same dangers attend the similar states in alcoholic intoxication, as the records of crimes and suicides testify.

The final stage of a heavy acute alcoholic intoxication is stupor or unconsciousness, a parallel to the entire loss of mental power in the extreme **dementia** of insanity.

When these states are induced repeatedly, the tendency to become permanent is a simple matter of cause and effect, and in alcoholic insanity we have the effects made permanent, or, at least, chronic until withdrawal of the alcohol gives opportunity for recovery.

Some alienists hold that alcohol does not cause insanity in a perfectly healthy brain; but the evidence of structural changes in the brain produced by alcohol offers evidence to the contrary. Dr. Berkeley of Johns Hopkins produced such changes in animals by giving them alcohol. Dr. Andriezen found them in the brains of drunkards. They would seem to foreshadow some corresponding change in brain activity.

There is also a special form of alcoholic psychosis, **polyneuritis,** or the inflammation of many nerves, which would seem to have its origin in some structural injury.

Direct Alcoholic Insanity

When these various forms of insanity develop in persons whose history gives no clue to any other cause than addiction to alcohol, they are entered upon the records as alcoholic insanity. These are the cases that constituted 10.1 per cent of all admissions to insane asylums in 1910, and 15.3 per cent of all males admitted.

To understand why every hard drinker does not become insane we have only to remember that an injurious substance like alcohol circulating in the blood tries out the weak places and shows its effects first upon the least resistant. Hence, one user will have kidney, heart, or liver disease while another becomes mentally unbalanced. The one rendered most quickly insane will be the one whose brain has the least resisting power, or else one who in addition to the alcohol was subjected to some form of mental strain that weakened his resistance. When an insanity develops in alcohol users who have traceable hereditary weakness, or have suffered from other disease or injury, or unusual strain that would tend to affect the mind, their insanity is not classed as alcoholic. They might have become insane from other causes without the alcohol, but **they also might have escaped** without the additional alcoholic injury. Dr. A. J. Rosanoff says:

"Many persons who have an inborn predisposition to mental disease, but who, had they abstained from alcohol, might have avoided an actual breakdown, have been brought to hospitals for the insane by habits of intemperance.

"Much larger numbers have been brought to hospitals by the same cause who, we know for certain, would never have developed their insanity were it not for their intemperance."

Hereditary Influence

The cause of some insanity must be looked for in the parents or other ancestors, whence comes a weak nervous resistance that opens the way to mental breakdown. Emotional stress, business reverses, the delirium of fevers with or without the personal use of alcohol, may start mental disorders in those having such inborn weakness.

The insanity of such persons would be entered upon the records of hospitals and private practice as due primarily to bad heredity, and only special investigations would reveal how much of the hereditary weakness had been started by alcohol.

"Any cause that weakens the stock," says Professor Dercum, professor of nervous and mental diseases, Jefferson Medical College, "such as tuberculosis and alcoholism in the ancestry may predispose to the feeble resistance."

Defective heredity is given by Professor Kraepelin as the underlying cause of over one-half of the cases of melancholia and from 70 to 80 per cent of the manic-depressive forms of mental disorder. The latter, especially, is more common in women.

In Professor Bunge's investigation of the condition of women who were unable to nurse their children, the percentage of nervous disorders in the daughters of drunkards varied with the degree of alcoholism in the latter. In Dr. Stockard's animal experiments, the daughters of the alcoholic animal fathers showed in their progeny more serious hereditary damage than did the sons, i. e. the brothers of these females. There appears to be a cross of hereditary influences proceeding more directly from father to daughter and from mother to son than from father to son and mother to daughter. It suggests that a careful investigation of paternal habits in the cases of nervously unstable women might often shed light on causes of their condition.

Hereditary influence is believed to be at the bottom of **dipsomania**, the periodic imperative craving for alcohol that leads to days of debauch intervening between long periods of abstinence. In some respects it resembles epilepsy as it is usually preceded by a similar period of unrest or dreamy state. Both are mental disorders that may or may not end in insanity.

Hysterical Insanities

Insanities marked by extreme emotional states, by defective will-power and heightened self-consciousness are classed as hysterical. Two-thirds of these Professor Kraepelin finds are women, 70 to 80 per cent of whom have defective heredity.

Such an heredity, "in which alcoholic intemperance plays a considerable role," is also given as the underlying basis of a class of mental depressions preceded by some shock or injury which without the defective constitution would not have resulted seriously.

Neurasthenic and Neuropathic Disorders

A series of mental disorders may grow out of inherited constitutional weakness, manifested as easy fatigueability, distractability, depressed emotions and indecision—the state called neurasthenia. This state may be acquired by mental exhaustion; in this case it is benefited by rest. If congenital, the condition is one of semi-invalidism through life, and precautions have to be taken to guard such cases against the development of insanity.

Two classes of insanities, **compulsive,** such as the persistance of un-

reasonable ideas, fears, etc., and **impulsive**, morbid tendencies to steal, to set fires, and even to kill, grow out of the constitutional neuropathic state, that is, departure from normal mentality. "It is of the greatest importance," says Professor Kraepelin concerning the treatment of these patients, "that they do not become addicted to alcohol." Sexual perversions are one form of manifestations in this class.

Alcohol as a Contributing Hereditary Factor

Tuberculosis is given a prominent place among the causes of insanity. This disease is one in which resistance plays a very important part, hence the tuberculous parent may have owed his tuberculosis to hereditary weakness traceable to a drinking father. The hereditary weakness produced in animal experiments with alcoholized parents affords a warrant for following such a trail in search of a startling point in insanity.

Mental Hygiene

While inherited nervous instability weakens resistance to the stresses and strains and injuries that tend to mental disorders, it by no means makes escape impossible. Mental hygiene is becoming as definite a system for strengthening the nervously weak, as is well-ordered physical exercise for strengthening the body. Everyone who is conscious of some lack in his mental balance or strength should take special pains to become acquainted with the essentials of right mental living.

A rightly ordered mental life will put one above resorting to the drug effects of alcohol for any cause whatever, whether for brilliancy in social intercourse, for conviviality, or for a sedative when rest is desired.

Right control of mind can also be acquired by intelligent observance of mental hygiene and this will assist in avoiding the large addition to insanity that comes by way of venereal infection. The best mental control, however, can be quickly lost under the effects of alcohol. Social drinking that stops short of intoxication leads to recklessness that may result in venereal exposure.

Thus in the long list of more or less distinct forms of mental disorder we find alcohol contributing to insanity,

(1) as a **direct cause,**
(2) as a **contributing cause,**
(3) as the **origin** of inherited weakness or predisposition in the insanities growing out of normal emotional states or out of subnormal resistance to poisons (delirium) and to the strain and stress of ordinary life.

In view of all these avenues by which alcohol leads directly and indirectly to the door of the insane asylum, it cannot rationally be denied a place as a leading cause in this tragic human waste—intellectual death.

As such, there is no disease germ that more demands definite attention and investigation by boards of health than alcohol; and there is no unhygienic practice or unsanitary condition against which they should more steadily warn the public than the dangerous and wholly unnecessary use of alcohol as a beverage.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING CO.,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

36. Effect Of Alcohol Upon Longevity

Date: 1922 | Creator: Rogers, Oscar H. | BDR ID: bdr:36657

Subjects: Alcohol, Physiological effect, Alcoholism, Insurance, Life

Rights: No Copyright - United States

No. 3 NYLIC MEDICAL NOTES

THE EFFECT of ALCOHOL UPON LONGEVITY

A STUDY
IN LIFE INSURANCE
STATISTICS

BY
OSCAR H. ROGERS, M. D.

REPRINTED BY
THE WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM
WESTERVILLE, OHIO
BY COURTESY OF THE
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
1922

New York Life Insurance Company

346 and 348 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President

Medical Department

OSCAR H. ROGERS, M.D.
Chief Medical Director

MORRIS L. KING, M.D.
THOMAS W. BICKERTON, M.D.
ERNEST H. LINES, M.D.
Medical Directors

ANGIER B. HOBBS, M.D.
HARRY P. WOLEY, M.D.
CALVIN L. HARRISON, M.D.
PAUL E. TIEMANN, M.D.
JAMES H. NORTH, M.D.
ROBERT A. FRASER, M.D.
Assistant Medical Directors

The Effect of Alcohol Upon Longevity

THE NEED OF EMPLOYING LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

It is generally believed that beer or whisky or cocktails or any other alcoholic drinks, if taken in moderation or in only occasional excess, do no harm and that it is only when their free use is persisted in day after day, that they are injurious. We see about us so many people who have used them in moderation for many years without showing bad results and we know of so many who, having used them rather freely, have reached an old age, that we are apt to think that the talk about their bad effects is nothing more than the special pleading of temperance advocates. Physicians know very well the delirium tremens, the chronic Bright's disease, the neuritis and the hobnail liver of hard drinkers, but they are in no position to give testimony regarding the effects upon longevity of alcohol used occasionally or even daily in comparatively small quantities over a long period of time. It is to the records of life companies that we must go for testimony of this sort, because it is there that lives are kept under observation year after year.

A CAUTION REGARDING THEIR USE

In studying life insurance statistics, it must be remembered that all life companies have selected their risks with a great deal of care with respect to habits in the use of alcoholic drinks. If an applicant for insurance has been found to use them rather freely or to some excess, his application has been declined, unless indeed, he has appeared to be an exceptionally good risk in other respects. These statistics are, therefore, based upon the lives of only those persons who, so far as the companies could find out, have been quite moderate users of alcoholic drinks or if they ever have used them to excess, those excesses were neither frequent nor prolonged.

HOW THESE STATISTICS SHOULD BE STUDIED

When a life company wishes to determine its experience in any class or group of risks, it brings together its records of all persons of that class to be found in its membership and compares the death rate among them with that in a similar group of standard lives. Often, if it is large enough to do so, it uses its own general mortality rate as a standard. Thus, if it finds in any group which it has studied that 85 deaths have occurred and 100 would have occurred in a group of the same size and age distribution in its general membership, it speaks of the mortality in that group as 85%, a favorable experience. If 120 deaths have occurred in any group and 100 deaths would have occurred in a similar group from its general membership, it describes the mortality in the group as 120% and looks upon it as somewhat unfavorable. While this explanation is quite unnecessary to persons accustomed to life insurance statistics, it will probably be helpful to those who have had little experience in that kind of work.

THE SOURCES DRAWN UPON

Life insurance statistics which relate to the question of habits in the use of alcoholic drinks are already rather voluminous. For many years the practice has been followed in a number of British life offices of insuring total abstainers in a class by themselves, so that these companies are made up of two sections, an abstainer and a general or non-abstainer section. The experiences of some of these companies have been published and are available for study.* Besides this valuable information, we have another group of facts brought out in the so-called Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation,*[11] 1909-1914, which was participated in by the principal life companies of the United States and Canada. These companies, 43 in number, carried on their books during the period under investigation, 1885-1908 inclusive, more than 90% of the total old-line insurance in force in these countries. There were not far from six millions of lives subjected to analysis in this investigation and the results obtained probably give a quite accurate picture of the facts as they apply to various categories of insured lives. In addition to these sources of information, several important contributions on the subject have appeared, notably those of Dr. McMahon*[1] of the Manufacturers' Life and Dr. Dwight*[6] of the New England Mutual in 1911, of Dr. Loundsberry*[7] of the Security Mutual in 1913, of Dr. Porter*[8] of the Mutual Life in 1915, of Dr. Fisher*[9] of the Northwestern Mutual in 1919 and finally, of Dr. Weisse*[10] of the Mutual Life in 1921. To all of these we shall have occasion to refer.

ABSTAINERS *vs.* NON-ABSTAINERS

The first question to be answered is, "What is the difference in mortality rate between total abstainers and persons who drink alcoholic beverages always in moderation?" From the various sources of information referred to, we derive the facts obtained in the following table:

	Mortality rate among abstainers	Mortality rate among non-abstainers
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution *[2]	70%	93%
The Sceptre Life*[3]	53%	80%
The Australasian Temperance and General*[3]	47%	76%
The Manufacturers' Life *[5]	37%	66%
The Scottish Temperance *[4]	46%	64%
The New England Mutual *[5]	59%	80%
The Security Mutual *[7]	39%	58%
The Mutual Life *[8]	53%	65%
The Northwestern Mutual *[9]	62%	79%

While these mortality ratios show clearly that there is everywhere a higher mortality among non-abstainers, the difficulty of interpreting them correctly lies in the circumstances that, in studying their experiences, the companies have used different standards. A mortality of, let us say, 40% as determined by one standard, might very well be found to be 70% if measured by a less liberal standard, so that the ratios which appear in the table are hardly comparable with one another in the form in which they were published. This difficulty is easily overcome and the facts made clearer if we make use of each company's general experience as a standard by which to measure the mortality results

*See Appendix

in its own two classes. Employing this method in the case of those companies whose data have been published in sufficient detail, we get the following:

	General Experience	Abstainers	Non-abstainers
The United Kinghom Temperance and General Provident Institution	100%	84%	112%
The Sceptre Life	100%	77%	116%
The Australasian Temperance and General	100%	82%	133%
Scottish Temperance	100%	90%	125%
Security Mutual	100%	71%	105%
Mutual Life	100%	87%	107%
Northwestern Mutual	100%	90%	114%
All combined	100%	86%	114%

Dependent as they are on so many conditions, we may not accept these ratios as more than an expression, in very general terms, of the difference in the mortailty of abstainers and of non-abstainers. At the same time it is probable that the average ratios of all combined, abstainers 86%, non-abstainers 114%, represent the truth with a considerable degree of accuracy.

The same facts with respect to each company, expressed in terms of the mortality rate of its abstainers, show still more clearly the greater mortality which occurs among non-abstainers.

	Abstainers	Non-abstainers
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution	100%	133%
The Sceptre Life	100%	151%
The Australasian Temperance and General	100%	162%
Scottish Temperance	100%	139%
Security Mutual	100%	149%
Mutual Life	100%	123%
Northwestern Mutual	100%	127%
All combined	100%	132%

OTHER POSSIBLE CAUSES OF THE LOW MORTALITY AMONG ABSTAINERS

It may be questioned whether this considerable difference in mortailty is due entirely to the use of alcohol. Indeed, it has been suggested that it is at least in part due to differences in occupation, but an examination of Dr. Porter's*[8] and Dr. Lounsberry's*[7] studies shows that abstainers, at least in these two companies, represent a fair cross section of a life insurance population so far as occupation is concerned. It may very well be claimed too, that the low mortality among abstainers is in some part due to the moderation practiced by these people in other respects than in the use of alcohol. They may have been moderate in food and conservative in every respect in their manner of living. However freely we allow for these considerations, there must still remain a substantial margin of difference due to alcohol alone.

DEGREES OF INDULGENCE AMONG NON-ABSTAINERS

As to the non-abstainers, these must have included all degrees of indulgence in alcohol, from persons who rarely drank a single glass of

*See Appendix

beer or of wine, to those who were daily, rather free users, or who from time to time used alcoholic liquors to excess. Dr. Porter's statistics*[8] throw some light on the subject, in that he sub-divided his non-abstainers into two classes, temperate, occasional, not daily users and moderate, steady, free, though not excessive users. His results are as follows:

	In terms of the General Mortality of the entire class	In terms of the mortality among total abstainers
Total abstainers	88%	100%
Temperate, not daily users	105%	120%
Moderate, daily users	119%	136%

The statistics of the Northwestern*[9] are given in greater detail and give us a still clearer view of what happens among non-abstainers. From them we see that about 85% of the group were less than daily users and never used more than two glasses of spirituous liquor or three glasses of beer in a single day. About 15% were daily users, sometimes up to or even beyond Anstie's limit of 1½ ounces of alcohol, or had in times past been intemperate. That company's statistics analyzed in the same way show approximately the following:

	In terms of the Company's general experience	In terms of the mortality among total abstainers
Total abstainers	90%	100%
Moderate, i. e., occasional users	107%	119%
Daily users of beer	120%	133%
Daily users of spirits	149%	166%

Less precisely defined, though showing the same trend, is the experience of the New England Mutual,*[6] which may be stated as follows:

	In terms of the Company's general experience	In terms of the mortality among total abstainers
Totals abstainers	75%	100%
Those who rarely use	93%	124%
Temperate users	107%	143%
Moderate users	160%	213%

Of the same sort is Dr. Weisse's*[10] testimony on daily drinkers, but not to excess. These showed a mortality compared with the company's general experience of 119%, though we are not able to determine what this would be in terms of total abstainers.

Turning from this testimony to that contained in the Medico-Actuarial Investigation,*[11] we find in class 18, that two groups, which correspond more or less closely with the beer and the spirits users of the Northwestern, showed the following:

	In terms of the standard used
A. Conservative daily users	118%
B. Liberal, free users	186%

Excepting that the Northwestern was more careful in its selection of liberal free users, its experience and this of the Medico-Acturial are in complete accord.

*See Appendix

WHAT IT COSTS TO INSURE FREE DRINKERS

With regard to the group of free, daily users in the Medico-Actuarial,*[11] it will be noticed that the members of the class, 11,323 in number, showed in the period under observation 698 deaths, where 374 deaths were expected, an excess of 324 deaths and a probable loss to the life companies of about $650,000. These risks were no doubt presented to the companies in such favorable terms as to overcome in the minds of the selectors the well-founded prejudice against risks of this sort. As to the conservatice, or quite moderate daily users, there were about 30,700 of these, with 1,460 expected deaths and 1,725 actual deaths, an excess of 265 deaths and a probable financial loss of about $530,000.

THE COST OF INSURING EXCESSIVE USERS

We have still to determine from our statistics whether the occasional excessive use of alcohol has any effect on longevity. Classes 17, 19 and 20 of the Mortality Investigation*[11] are of the utmost value here. A glance at the tables is sufficient. Here are 13,500 lives of persons who used alcohol to excess occasionally. The excesses were neither frequent nor prolonged. In some cases a number of years had elapsed since the last excess and yet, as a rule, the mortality was as high in one group as in another, among those who had been reformed for a number of years as among those who had only recently discontinued the use of alcohol. It is as if *the drug* had permanently damaged these lives. It is noteworthy that the attempt of the companies to insure these 13,500 lives was financially not very successful. There were 535 expected deaths and 745 actual deaths, an excess of 210 deaths, a loss of about $420,000. The discussion of the effects of alcohol upon longevity would hardly be complete without some reference to the mortality experience among persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages. The Medico-Acturial Mortality Investigation in its study on occupations*[12] included some of those engaged in the trade in alcoholics. There were rather more than 60,000 of these lives investigated with expected deaths 3,179, actual 4,495, an excess of 1,316 deaths, a mortality of 141% The probable financial loss from insuring these 60,000 lives must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. This loss occurred in spite of every effort on the part of the companies to prevent it. It was well known when these persons were insured that the occupations were unhealthful and accordingly, the risks must have been selected with the utmost care. Fortunately, all of the losses referred to above were borne by many companies and spread over a good many years. If this were not so, the financial results would have been a very serious matter. As it is, they are only mentioned to give a clearer idea of the extent to which attempts to insure these risks have proven a financial burden to the business of life insurance.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is a very common experience to observe that alcohol affects some individuals much more than it does others and that the amount of *the drug* which some users may consume without apparent ill effects, may cause serious damage to other apparently equally healthy persons. Then too, we must remember that among these drinkers whose life experience we have been studying, there were all degrees of indulgence,

*See Appendix

from those at one extreme who drank an occasional glass of light wine or beer, to those at the other who were free, steady, daily users, though not to excess. There were, to be sure, some who occasionally became exhilarated or who were now and then frankly intoxicated, but those were not from among the daily free users, but rather in the intervals between these excesses, were extremly moderate, if not total abstainers. There were no really hard drinkers among them and no drunkards. All of such extreme cases were excluded from membership in the companies.

CONCLUSIONS

The evidence before us is conclusive that the so-called Anstie's limit of 1½ ounces or three tablespoonfuls of alcohol a day is far too liberal. Indeed, there appears to be no limit within which alcohol may be entirely harmless. It is as if there were a direct relation between the amount of alcohol used and the amount of damage done to the body. The evidence is strong also, that the damage done persists a long time after it has been discontinued. Anyone who uses alcohol now or has used it in the past, is a less desirable risk, all other things being equal, than a total abstainer and his undesirability is in proportion to the freedom with which he has used *the drug*.

37. Youth And The Pressing Problem Of Liquor

Date: 1939 | Creator: Patterson, D. Stewart | BDR ID: bdr:35439

Subjects: Alcoholism, Youth, Alcohol use

Rights: Copyright Not Evaluated

Youth
and the
Pressing
Problem
of
Liquor

A Guide for Discussion

THE BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Youth
and the
Pressing Problem
of Liquor

By D. STEWART PATTERSON

A Guide for Discussion

(SIX SESSIONS)

For Use With Youth Groups In—
INSTITUTES, ASSEMBLIES,
LOCAL CHURCH GROUPS, Etc.

THE BOARD OF TEMPERANCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
100 MARYLAND AVE. N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1939, BY
THE BOARD OF TEMPERANCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
100 MARYLAND AVE. N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price: $.25 per copy

YOUTH AND THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF LIQUOR

D. STEWART PATTERSON

THIS OUTLINE makes no attempt to present an exhaustive study of the whole, or any one phase of the liquor problem. Primarily, it is intended to help the group face the problem as a whole, to see it from various angles, and to see it as a problem large enough and important enough to challenge and enlist their keenest thinking and most intelligent action. An attempt is made to emphasize some few of the points most applicable to the average group, and discuss some of the problems most young people are facing today.

An important part of the study is to suggest methods, and point out material and resources whereby investigation, study and research may be carried further.

The outline is intended to be flexible and should be rearranged to suit the needs of any individual group.

THE COURSE IN OUTLINE

I. THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF LIQUOR.

1. What We Face Today.
2. There Is No Escape.
3. Claims and Counter-Claims.
4. Why Liquor Anyway?
5. What Answers Do We Need?
6. Evasion or Attack?

II. EVALUATING LIQUOR IN LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE AND MODERN LIVING.

(Optional)

1. Forming a Basis of Judgment.
2. Experience of the Race.
3. Cumulative Social Evidence.

4. The Evidence of Science.
5. Our Mechanized Life Today.
6. Fit or Misfit?

III. FALLACIES EXPLODED BY FACTS.

1. Alcohol: What It Is.
2. Stimulation.
3. Moderation.
4. Food.
5. Aid to Digestion.
6. Intoxication vs. "Under the Influence."
7. Stepping Up or Stepping Down. (Psychological Findings on Mentality, Inhibitions, etc.)
8. Medicine.

IV. MUST WE DRINK?

1. Why Do People Drink?
2. Some Situations on the Social Side, and How to Meet Them.
   a. Group Pressure.
   b. "Being Sociable."
   c. "Escape."
3. Abstinence As a Positive Character Trait.
4. Old Ideas Answered by New Scientific Facts.

V. THE SOCIAL SIDE OF DRINKING.

1. Private Habits Make Public Problems.
2. Personal Control Not Enough.
3. The Community's Concern.
4. A Look at "the traffic."
5. Some Wider Aspects.

VI. WHAT MAY WE DO ABOUT IT?

1. Finding Specific Issues to Meet.
2. Some Problems That May Be Met.
3. How Other Groups Are Working.
4. Resources Available.
5. Dedication to Task.

A FOREWORD TO THE LEADER

The presentation of a discussion of the liquor problem is one that, in most instances, calls for all the skill any leader may have or acquire.

Here is a subject freely discussed, but too infrequently answered without knowledge. It is a subject concerning

which almost any attitude may be found in a group of young people. It is a subject not to be argued, but one for thoughtful consideration.

This suggested outline of discussion is offered with the aim of helping young people come to a realization of the necessity for clear, definite thinking, and decision, concerning the liquor problem. Many need to be helped to see that here is a problem they must face, whether interested or not; and face it not only as individuals, but as members of the group; that it is a problem touching all phases of living—physical, mental, moral, social, economic.

Interest in the problem should not be motivated by a selfish desire for personal safety and well-being alone, but also by an active concern for, and an intelligent participation in the building of a Christian social order.

The discussion seeks to help young people see beyond the popular, superficial and often well-entrenched ideas concerning drinking, to authentic, scientific, social and human facts.

A major objective of the discussion course may well be to challenge the group to make a decision not to use alcoholic beverages, and to create in them a desire to rid society from a thing which, through the centuries, has caused untold misery and suffering.

Attitude and Preparation

Much of the success or failure of the discussion will depend upon the leader's attitude and preparation. The following suggestions are offered the leader:

1. **For Preparation:**

It may be helpful to—

1. Read through the entire discussion outline and become familiar with each step of the development.

2. Try to sense some of the attitudes and situation of the group that may be in the discussion, so as to more easily fit the discussion to the needs.

3. Add to or rearrange the outline as will best suit the local situation.

4. Secure all resource and reference books well in advance so as to become familiar with contents. This will be of particular value in making assignments for project and research work, and to facilitate your own ability in bringing before the group required information.

5. If schedule and type of group permits, be prepared

to give group assignments such as checking advertising, securing social data, interviews, etc. Whenever groups or committees are assigned to work, be able to give them definite suggestions.

6. At all times keep your presentation a matter of teaching and guiding, not one of preaching.

2. **In Attitude:**

Experience in practical leadership is the basis of the following suggestions:

a. Be tolerant and patient.

b. Know what you do know; do not apologize for what you do not know; be willing to learn what you should know.

c. Be skillful; not dogmatic.

d. Have your information in useable form; know where to find it.

e. Do not deal with isolated, individual cases as group problems; in doing so, group interest may be lost. Deal with special problems at special times.

f. Win the respect of the group. Be searchers with them, willing to learn, and to correct your own opinions when wrong.

g. Capitalize your mistakes; turn them to advantages.

h. Do not emotionally exhaust your group by a tense attitude in the presentation. Learn to relax.

i. Control your group by your voice, poise, attitude, sympathy.

j. Teach positively, and with assurance, but be tolerant of the individual's viewpoint.

k. Create interest by being interested yourself.

l. Know the tools of your trade, and use them.

3. In Presentation:

a. Do not feel that your outline is so set that it cannot be changed. Let your presentation be flexible enough to meet the needs that may be discovered as the discussion progresses.

b. Help the group feel, at all times, they are working in the solution of a major social problem—one that must be solved if a Christian society is to be established.

38. Light Wines And Beer

Date: c1917 | Creator: Wilson, Samuel | BDR ID: bdr:36125

Subjects: Alcoholism, Temperance, Beer, Wine and wine making

Rights: No Copyright - United States

LIGHT WINES and BEER

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CLAIMS OF BREWERS AND LIQUOR PUBLICITY AGENTS THAT THESE BEVERAGES ARE PROMOTIVE OF "TRUE TEMPERANCE"

By SAMUEL WILSON

Copyright, 1917, by The American Issue Publishing Co.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WESTERVILLE, O.

LIGHT WINES and BEER

BY SAMUEL WILSON

INTRODUCTION

Driven into their last ditch by the persistent bombardment and assaults of the Prohibition forces in America, brewery publicity writers and the Hearst papers have forsaken the defense of distilled liquors and are making their last stand to save "light wines and beer."

In a recent nation-wide proclamation, the United States Brewers' Association confess that beer has been in bad company, and with assumed sincerity they repudiate whisky and gin, brandy and rum, in these words:

> "The true relationship of beer is with light wines and soft drinks, not with hard liquors. . . . Thus our product has been unjustly and improperly linked with those things over which we have no control, that have actually promoted intemperance."

Thus, like a stray puppy looking for a friend, kinship of interest is claimed with light wines and soft drinks, and beer and light wines and soft drinks and beer and light wines are lauded as beverages that promote "true temperance."

Like argument is used by statesmen apologizing for permitting 70,000,000 bushels of grain and other good food materials to be wasted in the making of beer and wines, the fear being expressed that if brewing and wine-making were to cease the country would be placed on a whisky drinking basis alone. The groundlessness of this fear is proved by the fact that all manufacture of distilled liquors has been stopped as a war measure, and the President has been given authority to commandeer all stocks of spirits for use in the manufacture of munitions; not to mention the high prices charged for such liquors making them prohibitory to the average drinker.

For the sake of argument, let us suppose that distilled spirits are no longer an article of commerce. Would "true temperance" prevail, as the brewers claim, with "beer and light wines" as the only intoxicating beverages?

The brewers and Hearst papers would have the people believe that the drunkenness, debauchery, licentiousness, poverty and woe resulting from strong drink are all caused by whisky, rum, brandy

or gin, and that "beer and light wines" are as innocent as ginger pop or buttermilk. All classes of alcoholic beverages in this country have always been grouped together legally, socially and commercially, and the brewers who now pretend to look askance at distilled spirits are the greatest retail whisky dealers in America; so it is difficult to imagine so hypothetical a situation as the one that they suggest—whiskyless saloons.

CHAPTER I.

5,000 Years Without Distilled Spirits

If the brewers are sincere they will remove all distilled liquors from the thousands of saloons that they control, and will refuse to sell any beer to saloons that sell "hard" liquors.

Let us stretch our imaginations to the extent that we have a society in which even the knowledge of distillation is lost, but brewing and wine-making have full liberty. What then?

We are not left to guess at the answer, for the art of distillation of liquors is comparatively modern, the first **aqua vitae** being the discovery of an Arabian physician in the tenth century, Albukessen by name, whereas beer and wine date back to remote antiquity. If the discontinuance of distillation is to introduce an era of "true temperance," we must necessarily assume that such a condition prevailed before the still began to do its deadly work, for like causes produce like effects, and the world of antiquity was whiskyless, ginless, rumless and brandyless for five thousand years.

"Beer and light wines" have been used to unsteady the legs and fuddle the brains of the human race from the most remote antiquity—Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Persians, Greeks and Romans were wine drinkers; and Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Gauls made and drank beer, and the Romans were responsible for its introduction into Britain. Holy Writ, Xenophon, Herodotus, Tacitus, Pliny, Aristotle, Cato, Virgil and other ancient writers bear testimony on the subject.

The contention of the Hearst papers and of the brewers and wine-growers is that prohibition is all right provided it stops with beverages that contain over 14 per cent alcohol. It is not generally known that 14 per cent alcohol is the limit of fermentation. The yeast germ which transforms the sugar in grapes or malt into alcohol is itself killed by a higher percentage than 14, and fermentation ceases. Therefore, from all antiquity until the tenth century there was no stronger beverage than the "beers and light wines" that are now posing as temperance beverages. What were their effects? Let History and Holy Writ speak.

CHAPTER II.

Drunkenness in Holy Writ

It was not whisky that led to Noah's shame before his sons. It was "light wines" made by his own hands from the fruits of his own vineyard.

It was not gin that led Lot to commit incest. It was that marvelous temperance beverage—"light wine."

> "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babblings? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?"

They that tarry long at their rum; they that go to seek cocktails.

Such would be the answer of Arthur Brisbane or Hugh Fox; but Solomon was wiser than they; he said, "They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine." This wine that produces woe, and strife, and insanity, and bruises, and bleary eyes, doubtless had less than 14 per cent alcohol, and was the same kind that Solomon gave warning not even to look upon, because it would "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder," and would cause the drinker to "behold strange women, and his heart to utter perverse things." It does the same today.

It was not brandy, but "light wine" that was used by the "drunkards of Ephraim;" and its effect was like that at a New Year's Eve revel in a New York lobster palace, with "the tables full of vomit and filthiness, so that there was no place clean."

It was "light wine" that the priests were forbidden to drink.

It was "light wine" that the sons of Jonadab avoided, and for which they were blessed.

It was "light wine" that no Nazarite was permitted to drink; and that caused the priests and prophets to "err in vision and stumble in judgment."

CHAPTER III.

Drunkenness Among the Ancients

Favorite advertisements of brewers have been references to ancient history, giving the names of men whom they claim to have been drinkers, and who also achieved greatness. An advertisement of this character, signed by the president of the United States Brewers' Association, was inserted in the Newark, New Jersey, Evening News, and read as follows:

> **"Alexander the Great drank beer and conquered the world before he was thirty-two. Perhaps he could have**

done it sooner if he had not drunk beer, but you'd better take no chances. Christian Feigenspan, Inc."

The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, seeing a good opportusity for publicity, immediately inserted another advertisement in which the foregoing was quoted in small type, closing with the following statement in large type:

"Alexander the Great died in a drunken debauch at the age of thirty-three. You had better take no chances.
"Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey."

This come-back advertisement was subsequently quoted as an example of business repartee in such papers as the Outlook, the Literary Digest, the Christian Advocate, and a large number of other papers.

It certainly ought to be unsafe for the brewers to refer to ancient history for examples or illustrations of sobriety. The story of Alexander's downfall is told by Plutarch, and is as follows: "In a carousal he drank all night and the next day and until at length he found a fever coming on. In the rage of his fever and the violence of his thirst, he took a drink of wine which threw him into a frenzy in which he died." It was not distilled spirits that killed Alexander, but ordinary fermented wine.

Another story is told by Plutarch of drunken revelry, in which wine was the instrument of drunkenness. "Alexander invited his friends and officers to supper, and to give life to the carousal, promised that the man who drank the most should be crowned for the victory. Promachus drank four measures of wine (about four quarts) and carried off the crown, but survived it only three days. The rest of the guests drank to such a degree that forty-one of them lost their lives, the weather coming upon them extremely cold during their intoxication."

Plutarch also tells the following story of drunkenness in the Court of Dionysius: "This young prince, it is said, would continue the scenes of intoxication for ninety days without intermission, during which time no sober person was admitted to his court, where all was drunkenness and buffoonery, revelry and riot."

Gibbon tells of the evil effects of wine drinking on young Athalric, the Gothic King of Italy, who at the age of sixteen was consumed by premature intemperance.

The ancients were very well aware of the evil effects of wine drinking and legislated strongly against it. Romulus, the founder of Rome, made the drinking of wine, as well as adultery, a capital crime in women, for he said, "Adultery opens the door to all sorts of crimes, and wine opens the door to adultery."

Homer, the great poet of Greece, said, "Far from me be the gift of Bacchus—pernicious, inflaming wine, that weakens both body and soul."

Socrates is on record as follows: "While the intemperate man inflicts evils upon his friends, he brings far more evil upon himself. Not only to ruin his family, but to bring ruin on his own body and soul is the greatest wrong that any man may commit." Wine, not distilled spirits, was the agent of intemperance that Socrates condemned.

Plutarch records how Cato of Rome, the Censor, was one day pointing to a man who had wasted in drink a paternal estate near the seaside. He pretended to admire him as one who was stronger than the sea itself. "For," he said, "what the sea could not have swallowed without difficulty, this man has taken down with all the ease imaginable."

Pliny was speaking of wine, not of whisky, when he said, "Wine takes away reason, engenders insanity, leads to thousands of crimes and imposes an enormous expense on nations."

There was no whisky, rum or brandy in the days of St. Augustine, yet he wrote of wine, which is now being urged as a "temperance beverage," as follows: "Wine drinking is the mother of all mischief, the root of crimes, the spring of vices, the whirlwind of the brain, the overthrow of the sense, the tempest of the tongue, the ruin of the body, the shame of life, the stain of honesty, and the plague and corruption of the soul."

In Greece, the law of Zaleucus forbidding to the Epizephyrian Locrians the use of wine under the pain of death, except in case if sickness, was certainly a more drastic prohibition law than any of modern times. The inhabitants of Marseilles and Melitus contented themselves with prohibiting it to women. At Rome, in the early ages, young people of liberal contention were not permitted to drink wine until the age of thirty, according to Rollin, but as for women, the use of it was absolutely forbidden to them, and the reason of that prohibition was because intemperance of that kind might induce them to commit the most excessive crimes. Seneca complained bitterly that this custom was almost universally violated, and told of Bacchanalian revelries of both men and women. The Emperor Domitian passed an edict in relation to wine, in which he decreed that no more vines should be planted in Italy, and that in the provinces at least one-half the vines should be rooted up to make more room for grain.

Gibbon speaks of the ancient Germans, that they had devised a method of making strong beer which they extracted "with very

little art from wheat and barley, and corrupted (as it is strongly expressed by Tacitus) into a certain semblance of wine, which was sufficient for the gross purposes of German debauchery." In chapter 95, page 271, of Gibbon's Rome, he stated that "among the ancient Germans many imagined a gross paradise of immortal drunkenness." Of course, this drunkenness would be the result of beer drinking, as the ancient Germans knew nothing of distilled spirits and had no wine.

The Spartans inculcated habits of frugality and temperance, for which they were distinguished from other nations. Plato observes "That salutary custom had banished from Sparta and all the territory dependent upon it, drunkenness, debauchery and all the disorders that ensue from them, insomuch that it was a crime punishable by law to drink wine to excess even in the Bacchanalia, which everywhere else were days of license, and on which whole cities gave themselves up to the last excesses."

These illustrations might be multiplied, but are surely sufficient to demonstrate that the claims made by the brewers and the Hearst papers, that wine and beer are temperance beverages, have no basis in human experience or human history.

Will history repeat itself, or is modern human fiber so alcoholized that it cannot be affected by booze less potent than 14 per cent alcohol? For reply, go to the marts of white slavery where victims were betrayed from paths of purity by beer and light wines; or ask a myriad victims of alcohol in lazar houses; inquire of our army of tramps, what started them on the downward way, and the answer will come:

"It was beer, beer, beer!
It was lager brought us here.

"A glass of beer won't hurt you, drink it down,
It will nourish, and will warm you, drink it down.
Thus the downward path was started,
From success and honor parted.

"Now appetite has bound us with his chains;
Now nought of good or purity remains;
Now all of cherished life—
Home, companions, children, wife,
Are swallowed in a flood of lager beer."

39. To Manufacturers And Other Employers Of Labor

Date: 1914? | Creator: Unknown | BDR ID: bdr:35881

Subjects: Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

To Manufacturers and Other Employers of Labor

What Corporations and Firms are Doing to Increase the Efficiency of their Employes and Decrease the Number of Accidents and Loss of Time.

"The liquor question has ceased to be a mere moral question. It is a business question and one for business men to solve."---*Wm. H. Ridgeway, Manufacturer of Coatesville, Pa.*

What Manufacturers Are Doing

On the 27th of March, 1914, a sweeping order was issued by the United States Steel Mills, covering the entire Mahoning Valley, to the effect that hereafter all promotions of whatever character will be made only from the ranks of those who do not indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks. This order was signed by Thomas McDonald, Superintendent of the Youngstown district, and approved by A. C. Dinkey, President.

Necessity for Sober Men.

This spring a local option election was held in Three Rivers, Michigan, which for some time has been without saloons. The big industry of the city is the Sheffield Car Works which employs an army of men. The management of these works issued a circular letter to the workmen advising them that if they sign wet petitions they would by that act be placing themselves in opposition to the interests of the company. The letter contained this paragraph:

> It has become doubly necessary that this company employ only sober, clear-headed men who have at all times the full possession of their faculties. There is no question that the open saloon greatly increases the use of intoxicating liquors and is, therefore, opposed to the interest of this company.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean published an editorial on the action of the Three Rivers Car Works commending its position and further declaring:

> This is the day of the sober man. Time was, and not very long ago, when the brilliant alcoholic could hold a job in almost any trade or profession. That time is past. Industry has come to realize that dependability is better than brilliancy and that brilliancy itself is more common with men of clear heads than with those whose brains are muddled with alcohol.

The Drink Or The Job.

In a lengthy editorial under the caption, "The Drink or the Job," the Atlanta Constitution says:

> You young men or middle-aged men or old men had best take note of the signs of the times and make up your minds to the fact that in this day and generation it is your drink or your job. You may compromise with your conscience or laugh at the temperance orator, but you cannot fool the man with your job in his hand. Nor can you sign a truce with the growing ostracism that separates success from the man who habitually crooks an elbow.

Prohibition Zone About Industrial Plants.

Thomas D. West, manager of a Cleveland Steel Foundry, declares that a prohibition zone around industrial plants is at least part of the "Safety First" campaign as the close proximity of the saloons to establishments having machinery or tools is one of the chief contributing factors in accidents. This means an expense to the employer and a loss of time and money to the employes. On this point Mr. West says:

> The laws of today say to our industry, if a man in your employ loses a finger, an eye or a limb, you and your insurance agents are liable for the payment of a heavy indemnity. Still, saloons are licensed to be located next door to factories to sell employes drink that will weaken their nerves, befuddle their intelligence and thus render them liable to accidents that all the best safety appliances and watchfulness of managers, superintendents or foremen cannot prevent. When saloons are in such close proximity to industries that men can get to them and back again within five to fifteen minutes they can slip out occasionally without being missed. Under such circumstances a "boss" may not have reason to suspect there has been any drinking until he hears loud talk, a quarrel begins or someone is injured or killed.

Accidents With And Without Saloons.

After the town of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, had been dry for a half year Mr. Charles L. Huston, vice president of a big Steel and Iron Plant located at that point, in speaking of the change in the mills since saloons were gone, said:

The decrease in accidents in our steel mills for the past six months with Coatesville dry, compared with the same period of last year with Coatesville wet, is 54 per cent. The decrease in applications for aid during the same period is 75 per cent. While it was predicted we would experience difficulty in securing labor in a dry town, we have had an abundance of labor at all times. Many have sought work in the mills here because they wanted to work in a dry town where they could save some of their money.

Great Northern Demands Dry Town.

During the month of March the daily papers carried dispatches to the effect that the Great Northern Railroad has notified the town of Garretson, South Dakota, that unless it votes out its saloons and keeps them out the road will move its division headquarters and shops to an adjoining dry town. The company has had considerable trouble with some of its men because of the Garretson saloons and has given the ultimatum that either the shops or the saloons will go.

Bread And Liquor.

There are 1,467 industries in Ohio engaged in producing bread and other bakery products. These industries have a combined capital of $11,780,708 and employ 8,758 persons. There are 151 industries in the state producing distilled, malt and vinous liquors having a combined capital of $64,455,624 and employing 4,879 persons. The baking industry employs one person for each $1,345 of capital invested, while the liquor industry employs one person for each $13,211 of capital invested. Were the capital invested in Ohio in the manufacture of liquor invested in the baking business it would employ 47,922 wage earners instead of 4,879 as now.

Steel Works Cut Out Liquor.

At Homestead, Pennsylvania, is located a great steel works employing 12,000 men. At the same place are other manufacturies in which are employed from 5,000 to 6,000 men. At a meeting of Superintendents and foremen held this spring the announcement was made that no employes would be permitted to drink while on duty and that any dinner or banquet of an official nature would be served without intoxicants of any kind. It was also hinted that the employe of the mill who drinks while off duty will find it difficult to hold his position, irrespective of the importance of his official prominence.

From The Iron-Trade Review.

The Iron-Trade Review, the organ of the iron industry of the country and a most conservative trade paper closed a recent editorial with this paragraph:

The fact is that there is a tremendous and increasing sentiment in this country against the liquor traffic and manufacturers are falling into line and doing their share in the battle for better conditions.

"Which Do You Buy?"

Employes of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Shops at Sharon, Pennsylvania, found in their pay envelopes recently a slip bearing pictures of a keg of beer and a sack of flour with the query "which do you buy?" The company at the same time warned all its employes that those who continue drinking will be dismissed.

Manufacturers Against Return of Saloon.

Kokomo, Indiana is a city without saloons. Mr. J. E. Frederick of the Kokomo Steel and Iron Company and who is also Secretary of the manu-

facturers association of that city in writing of conditions since saloons are gone says in part:

So far as our industry and factory life is concerned, it is greatly improved by the absence of the saloon. We doubt if there is a single manufacturer in the city of Kokomo who would vote today for the return of the saloon. Blue Monday in the industries of Kokomo is a thing of the past. On Monday morning our factories resume business and are able to secure the same output on this day as any other day in the week. This was not the case when saloons were running. The laboring men of Kokomo have more money, they pay their rents better, as a whole, than formerly when the saloons were running.

Liquor Responsible For Accidents.

Mr. Ridgeway, of the manufacturing firm of Craig-Ridgeway and Company, in speaking before the members of the Philadelphia Foundryman's Association at its meeting in March, declared that liquor is responsible for the majority of accidents in mills and factories. He further declared that "The liquor question has ceased to be a mere moral question. It is now a business question and it is a question for the business men to solve.

Why This Manufacturer Protested.

In a letter addressed to the liquor license judges of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, protesting against the licensing of certain saloons near its plants, Mr. Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburg Steel Company, says:

This company employs 5,250 men in its mills in this county, with a pay-roll of $300,000 per month. We have experienced a growing inefficiency in the services of these men and increased carelessness in the mills, resulting in accidents and deaths, largely attributable to the heavy use of beer, whiskey and other alcoholic drinks. One of the largest steel companies in this district, after an exhaustive examination of the cause of accidents in the mills, makes the broad statement that 85 per cent of such accidents are attributable directly or indirectly to liquor.

The letter goes on to say that the company has secured from town officials a record of the prosecutions and trials in the town where the plants are located, that this record covers a period of 47 days and shows a total number of 106 cases out of which 89 might be attributed to the use of alcohol and 83 were the direct result of drink. Mr. Rowe further says, "We feel safe in saying that the workmen spend at least 20 per cent of the wages we pay them for liquor and their families are deprived of the benefit of this much of their earnings."

"Back With The Saloon."

At the national convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, held in Chicago last fall, it was determined to start a national movement for legislation in the several states forbidding saloons within certain distances of industrial plants. One man was appointed as a committee from each state and headquarters are to be established in the city of Cleveland. "Back with the saloon" was a slogan suggested in connection with the Chicago meeting. One of the delegates to the convention declared that "It seems to me this question of the saloon ought to be made a larger issue and that the saloon ought to be driven away from the door of the manufacturer.

Promotions Go To Abstainers.

The Dalzell Brothers Company, Youngstown, distributors of roofing supplies, have posted rules in their shops and warehouses prohibiting the use of intoxicants by their employes and saying that promotions will go to total abstainers. In a statement regarding its action the company says among other things: "Drink is often the cause of accidents and as the state insurance rate is effected by the number of accidents we are determined not to place ourselves liable to an increased rate."

40. World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation

Date: 1923 | Creator: Cherrington, Ernest Hurst | BDR ID: bdr:35497

Subjects: Prohibition, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

WORLD-WIDE PROGRESS TOWARD PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

BY

ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON, LL.D., LITT.D.

General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism



Publication No. 1713
Reprinted from PROHIBITION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT
Vol. CIX of THE ANNALS of the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Philadelphia, September, 1923

World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation

By Ernest H. Cherrington, LL.D., Litt.D.
General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism

THE economic aspects of prohibition, as applied to the beverage liquor traffic, are likely to prove the determining factor in the question as to whether prohibition as a governmental policy will prevail around the world. This is a commercial age. The law of economic necessity is bound to play an important part in dictating the future policy of leading commercial nations, and consequently the general policy of the world. Prohibition in the United States of America presents the greatest experiment of its kind ever attempted by any great world power. If prohibition in the United States, therefore, proves to be permanent and successful from a general economic point of view, prohibition in other countries of the world will probably follow in response to the imperative demand of economic law. If, on the other hand, prohibition in the United States should be only temporary and should prove to be an economic failure, those facts would affect the commercial world in such a way and to such an extent that progress toward prohibition legislation in other countries would be retarded or suspended and prohibition even in the United States of America would eventually be repealed. Hence the progress toward prohibition legislation in the several countries of the world will be largely influenced and probably finally determined by the results of the experiment in the United States of America, which already has become the world's prohibition laboratory.

Two important factors, in addition to those which characterized the movement for prohibition in the United States of America, will of necessity affect the progress of prohibition legislation in other countries. The first of these factors is that which is presented in the form of a strongly organized international liquor traffic, having behind it vast wealth and political influence such as the combined national liquor organizations in the United States of America never had.

The second important factor is that presented by the agricultural, commercial and trade phases of the wine industry of the world. The extent to which the vineyard and wine industry of France enters into the agricultural and international trade problems of that country is nothing short of appalling. In 1920 France had under vines 3,726,620 acres, with an annual production of wine amounting to 1,300,-200,000 gallons. The little country of Portugal produces each year more than 110,000,000 gallons of wine, much of which must find a market outside that country. Spain in 1920 had a total area under vines of 3,289,714 acres and produced in that year 706,756,116 gallons of wine, which is more than one sixth of the entire world's production. This was an increase over Spain's production for the year 1919 of more than 150,000,000 gallons.

Such significant facts, together with the further fact that the wine industry is an important factor in most of the countries of Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and that it is rapidly developing in South Africa, Australia, and certain portions of Latin America, must be taken into account in connec-

tion with any fair study of progress toward prohibition legislation.

Evolution of Prohibition in the United States

During a period of slightly more than a quarter of a century, efforts to secure effective prohibition legislation in the United States have passed through six successive stages. In the first stage, prohibition was applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, drunkards, and on holidays, Sundays, and specified hours in the day. The second stage witnessed the application of prohibition through the local veto method, to precincts, townships, towns and villages. During the third stage the local option method was used in expanded form so that prohibition might be applied to the district, county or parish as a unit. The application of prohibition to the state as a unit characterized the fourth stage. Prohibition by Congress of the use of interstate commerce for intoxicating liquors intended to be used in the violation of the laws of any state, thus giving the largest possible degree of state sovereignty on the question of prohibiting or regulating the liquor traffic, characterized the fifth stage of the movement. An iron-clad prohibitory amendment to the federal Constitution, the enactment of stringent prohibition enforcement laws by the federal Congress and the several state legislatures, were the outstanding features of the sixth stage.

The United States of America is at the present time in what might well be termed the seventh stage of the progress of prohibition legislation, in that at present those interested in the success of prohibition are directing their efforts in both national and state legislative bodies to insuring reasonable enforcement of the law, to making the evasion of prohibition as difficult as possible and to preventing nullification of the law in those local sections where public sentiment is not yet favorable to prohibition.

As a result of this general method of gradual approach to national prohibition, the sentiment favorable to the maintenance of prohibition, through every stage of the movement in America, has been sufficiently strong to prevent serious reaction and to encourage progress. Consequently, before national constitutional prohibition went into effect in the United States of America at midnight on January 16, 1920, more than 90 per cent of the townships and rural precincts, 85 per cent of the counties and more than 75 per cent of the villages of the United States were already under prohibition by state legislation. Two thirds of the members of the Senate of the United States and more than 70 per cent of the members of the Lower House of Congress represented states or districts that were under prohibition by state enactments. In fact, as a result of the operation of local option and state prohibitory measures, 70 per cent of the population of the United States and more than 95 per cent of the land area were already under prohibition legislation. National prohibition, therefore, did not materially change conditions in the greater part of the country and with a large majority of the people. It did directly and radically affect 30 per cent of the population of the United States, and less than 5 per cent of the land area.

Progress Toward Prohibition in Other Countries

When it is borne in mind that the United States of America was the first great nation to adopt prohibition as a national legislative policy, and when it is remembered also that prior to that time very few countries of the

world had even seriously considered the possibility of prohibition as a method of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic, and when it is further recalled that even the religious forces, which were an important factor in the American prohibition movement, had not taken a stand on prohibition in most other countries of the world, the comparatively meager progress that has been made toward prohibition legislation in other parts of the world during the past few years, is in reality nothing short of remarkable.

The following brief statements regarding the several countries where advance legislation has been recently enacted or attempted, suggest something of progress.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Eight of the eleven provinces of the Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland, are under provincial prohibition. The questions of manufacture, inter-province transportation, and exportation of intoxicating liquors, are phases of the liquor question which in the main belong to the Dominion Government, while most other phases of the liquor problem are controlled by the provincial governments.

Prince Edward Island went under prohibition in 1907 and for many years was the only prohibition province in Canada. Saskatchewan followed, with a province-wide prohibitory law in 1915. The prohibitory laws of Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia became effective in 1916, while those of New Brunswick and Newfoundland followed in 1917. A vote taken in Yukon Territory on February 25, 1920 resulted in the adoption of prohibition in that territory.

British Columbia and Manitoba both adopted prohibition by popular vote in 1916. British Columbia, however, substituted state control in 1921 and Manitoba adopted a similar policy by a vote of the people in the summer of 1923.

On February 7, 1918, the provincial legislature of Quebec enacted a prohibitory law to become effective on May 1, 1919. This law was referred to a vote of the people, taken on April 7, 1919, with the result that provincial prohibition was defeated. Later the province of Quebec adopted a policy of government control which remains in effect.

A referendum taken in the province of Ontario on October 20, 1919, after three years of prohibition, resulted in a majority of 433,508 against the repeal of prohibition and a majority of 243,154 against a proposal for state control.

LATIN AMERICA

One of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Mexico binds all local governments to enact laws for the restriction of the liquor traffic. The federal government of Mexico, by provisions enacted in 1919, greatly strengthened the regulatory laws and curtailed the traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors. The raising of the tax on the manufacture of alcohol, by action of the federal government, has resulted in a decided decrease in the number of distilleries operating in the Republic. President Obregon in 1922 announced his interest in the plan to put an end to the manufacture of pulque and mescal, and created a commission to consider the question of destroying the maguey plant, from which pulque is produced.

Several states of Mexico have followed the lead of the Educational Department of the federal government at Mexico City, by adopting a strong program providing for temperance instruction in the public schools. The

states of Sonora, Monterey, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca are making especially rapid progress in connection with this program.

The state of Sonora has been under prohibition for several years. Early in 1922 the state of Oaxaca increased the tax on alcoholic liquors from 50 per cent to 200 per cent, raised the cost of licenses from 30 to 1,000 pesos, and placed a 2 per cent treasury tax on all sales of alcoholic liquors. The Oaxaca law also provides for the separation of liquor selling places from all other lines of business.

Something of the tendency toward prohibition in Central America is indicated by the statement of the President of Costa Rica, Señor Julia Acosta, after his inaugural in 1920. He sent from the executive capital to the heads of public offices the following declaration:

> On special recommendation of the President of the Republic, we urge you to observe strict vigilance over the office personnel with regard to inebriety, abiding immediately by the following inflexible rules: First, in the future, no person subject to alcoholic vice must be proposed for an appointment as a civil or military employee; second, the personnel dependent on the executive power is notified that intoxication even in occasional forms cannot be tolerated; third, in consequence, an employee of this dependence who publicly incurs in this great fault will be deprived of his office, regardless of his personal antecedents, family circumstances, or skill and ability in the performance of his duty.

The new regulatory law of Panama adopted on March 1, 1919, raised the license fee for the sale of intoxicating liquors to $1,800 a year. The effect of this law has been to reduce the number of licenses in Panama from 680 to 100.

President Alessandri of Chile is one of the foremost prohibition advocates in South America. In the recent Pan-American Congress at Santiago, the President of the Chilean Republic strongly advocated that efforts be made toward the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. The legal restrictions adopted by the Government of Chile in 1919 and 1920 have greatly decreased the sale of intoxicating liquors in that country.

The President of Paraguay, under authority of the law, recently has established a number of prohibition zones in different parts of that Republic. It is understood that the attitude of the Government is that the establishing of these prohibition zones is the first step in a national movement toward prohibition.

The Congress of the Republic of Uruguay, in May, 1920, passed a law providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and providing also for the admission into the country, duty free, of all non-intoxicating drinks. This same law also prohibits the manufacture and sale of absinthe, and makes unlawful the sale of distilled liquors in the vicinity of Uruguayan courts, in the market and theater, and to women, children, soldiers and civil guards.

During the year 1921 the anti-liquor laws of Peru were greatly strengthened by the adoption of provisions for the punishment of officials who fail to enforce the laws, and providing for the separation of places where liquors are sold from the sale of other articles. The laws of Peru provide for scientific temperance instruction in the primary and secondary schools, and the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages in all establishments and places open to the public, on Saturdays and Sundays.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, went under a new license law, in December, 1920, which law provides for the closing of drink shops at 7 o'clock in the evening. As a result of the operation of this law,

the police records show a decided falling off in crime.

In a recent law passed by Colombia, control of the production, sale and consumption of distilled and fermented liquors is placed with the departmental assemblies. The alcohol monopoly is administered by the government departments. The importation of wines which contain ethers or artificial extracts, or alcohol other than that produced by grape sugar fermentation, is prohibited, as is also the importation of artificial cognac, beers containing more than 4 per cent in volume of alcohol, absinthe, and similar intoxicating liquors.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Intoxicating Liquor Bill, introduced by Lady Astor and considered by the British Parliament in June, 1923, appears likely to pass, the indications being that the Government is agreeable to its adoption by Parliament and that it will not probably experience serious difficulty in the House of Lords. This bill provides against the sale of intoxicating liquors to any person under the age of 18 years and against the purchase of intoxicating liquors by any such person, the exception being the sale, purchase or supply of beer, porter, cider or perry to or by a person over the age of 16 years, where such liquor is sold, supplied or purchased, only for consumption at a meal to be consumed at the same time in such portion of the premises as is usually set apart for the service of meals, not being known as a bar. This provision, if adopted, will apply to England, Wales and Scotland.

Under the Scottish local option law, passed by the British Parliament in 1913, the first series of elections were held in 1920. Under the Scottish law, 55 per cent of the votes recorded, and 35 per cent of the voters on the register, are required to adopt a no-license policy. A majority of the votes recorded, and 35 per cent of the voters on the register, are sufficient to provide for limiting and restricting the traffic.

Under the terms of the Scottish local option law an election can be called by the petition of one tenth of the electors in any district. Elections, however, cannot be held more frequently than every three years.

As a result of the first elections under the Scottish Temperance Act, held in 1920, 27 burghs and 8 counties, making 35 places in all, voted limitation of the liquor traffic, while 27 burghs and 14 counties, making 41 places in all, voted for prohibition. The total vote in all the elections held, for no change, was 708,672. The total vote for limitation was 19,407, and the total vote for prohibition was 453,317. Under the local option act, there are in Scotland 1,215 voting areas. Of this number, however, 308 were already under prohibition, before the taking of this poll. All but two of these 308 are in county areas. As a net result of the adoption of prohibition in the 41 burghs and counties, in the 1920 poll, 315 licenses were cancelled. In addition, the burghs and parishes voting for limitation gave instructions for the further reduction of licenses to the number of 131.

The Intoxicating Liquor Bill for Northern Ireland, which comprises Belfast and the six northern counties of Ireland, was passed in June, 1923, and went into effect on Sunday, June 15, 1923. This law provides for Sunday closing of liquor shops, the abolition of spirits groceries with compensation to be paid on a five-year basis, restrictions on the sale of methylated spirits, the strengthening of the prohibition of illicit distillation, the raising of the age limit, the abolition of the "bona-fide traveller" privilege, and the curtailing of liquor hawking. The organized temperance forces of North-

ern Ireland are pressing for a local option law.

The Legislature of the Isle of Man has passed a law providing for the complete closing of licensed rooms on Sunday, except to residents in hotels. The law also prohibits the serving of alcoholic liquors to persons under 18 years of age, and reduces the week day hours for opening in the winter to nine hours a day, and in the summer to thirteen hours a day.

NORTHERN EUROPE

The government of Norway for the last several years has prohibited by law the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquors containing as much, or more than, 14 per cent of absolute alcohol. This law was adopted in response to the demand of the people, as the result of a referendum held in October, 1919, upon the question of making permanent the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic that had been effective during the war period, the result of that referendum being a majority of 184,344 in favor of continuing prohibition in Norway. The vote stood 489,017 for prohibition, and 304,673 against prohibition.

Economic pressure brought to bear by France, Spain and Portugal affecting the trade treaties between those countries and Norway finally compelled the Norwegian Government to agree to purchase a certain quantity of spirits and strong wines each year. France, Spain and Portugal all terminated their trade treaties with Norway, then under threat of closing the markets of these three countries to Norwegian fish products, compelled the Norwegian Government to become responsible for buying a large quantity of intoxicating liquors from these three countries. The Norwegian Government in 1922 yielded in part to this demand, and when the question came up for decision in the Norwegian Parliament in March, 1923, and that body faced the necessity of buying outright from these three wine-producing countries a yearly quantity of strong drinks amounting to 1,850,000 liters, the economic difficulty was so great that, by a narrow margin in both Houses of the Parliament, the prohibition of wines containing up to 21 per cent of alcohol was lifted. Thus there is presented a glaring illustration on the part of the governments of France, Spain and Portugal, of the violation of the principle of self-determination for small countries.

Twice prior to the World War, Finland adopted prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, but in each case the act was vetoed by the Czar of Russia, who acted in each case under the threat of French interests to withdraw vast loans from Russia if Finnish prohibition were permitted. When, however, Finland became an independent country in 1917, prohibition was again enacted and became operative on June 12, 1919. A strong enforcement code was adopted by the Parliament of Finland and became effective on August 15, 1919. In spite of great difficulties to enforce the law against liquor smugglers and in spite of terrific economic pressure brought to bear by France and other wine-producing countries, Finland has been able to make real progress in the enforcement of the law.

In the recent session of the Finnish Parliament a proposal was introduced calling for a plebiscite on the question of continuing prohibition. The bill was referred to a committee which, after consideration, reported by a majority of 16 to 1 that in view of the fact that all elections held in recent years had shown a tremendous majority in favor of prohibition, no such

41. King Of The Wonderful City--His Enemies And His Friends

Date: 1935 | Creator: Pickett, Deets, Methodist Episcopal Church. Board of Tempera | BDR ID: bdr:36183

Subjects: Alcoholism, Study and teaching

Rights: Copyright Not Evaluated

The King of the Wonderful City---

His Enemies and His Friends

By Deets Pickett

(Temperance Teaching Suggestions for Juniors)

BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION AND PUBLIC MORALS
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Copyright 1935, by
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, M. E. Church
Washington, D. C.

Price—10c per Copy, 3 for 25c

FOREWORD

This pamphlet is intended for the use of teachers in the church schools who are instructing children ranging in age from six to ten years. It consists of outlined suggestions, references to helpful material, and a series of notes in regard to the underlying facts with suggestions as to simple demonstrations and illustrations. Children of this age can hardly be expected to sustain an interest for more than four lessons.

OBJECTIVE:

To help our children realize happiness and usefulness through health and a good conscience. To make our country strong. To teach obedience to nature's laws as God's laws.

TEACHING METHODS:

Positive. Show the children that alcohol, a useful commodity for many purposes, is not intended for consumption as a beverage. Alcohol and other narcotics should be shunned because they do not help us to build a good life. The ravages of alcohol, physical, mental and social, should be mentioned briefly and great care should be taken not to arouse curiosity as to the effects of this or any other drug, while "sob stories" are passe. Nevertheless the consumption of alcohol is terrible in its effects upon human life and happiness, and the use of such a story as "The Little White Shoes" is not inadvisable, especially to the younger children, but care should be taken to show that such slavery to alcohol is not universal among drinkers. Stress the fact that childhood is "building time" and that even weak and unhealthy children can usually build themselves into strong men and women by obeying nature's laws as to food and drink, exercise and fresh air, and by avoiding poisons and practices which prepare the way for illness. Seek opportunities to relate the alcohol question to the entire hygiene of food and drink. Teach the danger of any form of excess and the necessity for self-control, pointing out that any use of alcohol is excess because it is not intended to be used in the body.

RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED:

The objectives outlined will have been reached if at the conclusion of the series the child begins to realize that:

1. Alcohol is not a food.
2. Alcohol is the direct opposite of water in all of its effects.
3. Alcohol was evidently intended by our Heavenly Father for use outside, not inside, the body.
4. Inside the body, alcohol is injurious to its functioning.
5. Alcohol is habit-forming. If its use is continued sufficiently long, it will injure any one in some degree and many very fine people to a terrible degree.
6. The reason so many people drink is because many other people can make money by selling them liquor and these people, by advertising and otherwise, persuade them to buy.

NOTE: The story form of these lessons can be modified for the older children if found advisable.

LESSON OUTLINES

I—The City of the King

1. The body is a city in which we live and work.

2. The soul is the king of our city. The king administers the government through the mind.

The value of self-control. We should always be in command of the city.

A little girl who had fallen on the hard pavement was raised, had her clothing brushed and then was asked: "Why didn't you cry?" "Oh," she said, "whenever I feel like crying, I say to myself, 'Stop that', and I make myself mind me."

3. The king's city is organized.

The mind issues the orders, the nervous system carries the messages, the stomach orders the supplies and the blood distributes the supplies to the places where they are needed.

4. Alcohol interferes with the business of the city.

II—The King's Friends

1. Good food is needed if the king is to be strong and happy and govern the city well.

If our bodies are weak or ill, we are not happy, we cannot serve our country well, and God is not pleased.

It is estimated that 15,000 pounds of food are required to make a baby into a strong man or woman.

2. Good food is of three kinds:

(a) Body-building foods such as milk, cheese and eggs; meat and fish; peas and beans. These foods are essential for the building up of the tissues of the body.

(b) Energy and warmth-producing foods such as butter, cream, potatoes, rice and oatmeal.

(c) Bulky and vitamin foods such as vegetables and fruits.

3. We should thank God for all of these foods and use them reasonably in order that we may be healthful for play and work, may grow into strong men and women, and serve the Father who gave them to us. Temperance means using good things in moderation.

4. Alcohol is not a food and it hinders the use of good foods by the body.

III—Another Friend

1. Water is another friend of the king and the king's city.

Enormous quantities of water are needed to supply any great city. The earth itself is mostly water and so is our food. Thousands of tons of rain must fall upon the fields which grow the grain we consume each year. Milk, the best of all foods, is principally water.

2. Some children do not realize that in addition to the water they get in foods, they should drink at least six glasses of pure water each day. When we fail to do so, we injure our bodies and this is not pleasing to God.

The importance of drinking water is shown by the fact that the body must make foods liquid before they can be taken up by the blood and to do this, a great deal of water is required.

In a great many countries, the water is not pure and this is made an excuse for drinking other things which are not healthful to the body, but in the United States, there is plenty of good water for everyone.

Thousands of people have died for want of water, but not one man ever died because he did not have whiskey or beer or wine.

3. Fresh air and exercise are also the king's friends. We should see that the air in our bedrooms is always fresh.

Alcohol hinders purification of the body by the air we breathe.

IV—The King's Enemies

1. The great enemies of the king are disease and poisons.

A poison is anything that, when absorbed into the blood, injures the body or hinders the work of its organs.

2. How children can avoid disease.

3. The king fights disease by keeping his city clean, both out and in, and by policing his city well.

4. The white blood corpuscles and how they police the body against disease germs.

Alcohol is the greatest of all the poisons because it is most generally used. It helps diseases get a foothold in the body and strengthens them in the war on the body's police.

Alcohol is not a food.

It is in every way different from water. The Indians call it "firewater."

It hinders digestion.

It hinders liquefaction of foods so that they can be assimilated by the body.

It hinders all of the work of the city. We cannot see so well, hear so well, or act so well if we have taken liquor.

Alcohol is found in whiskey, beer, wine and similar drinks and we should let them alone.

———o———

NOTES ON LESSON OUTLINES

I—Food

Describe the qualities of foods and show the need for proteins, such as cheese, eggs and meats, peas and beans; of carbo-hydrates and fats, such as cream, butter, potatoes, rice, oatmeal; and of purifying foods, such as vegetables and fruits, valuable for salts, acids and vitamins.

All of the food that we eat should serve the body in one of the following ways:

(a) For growth. In order for children to grow, food must be converted into bone and muscle.

(b) For repairs. The body is continually wearing away. Every motion causes wear and food is necessary in order that the tissues may be repaired. Hunger is an indication of this need.

(c) For strength. By the body-processes, food is changed into energy.

(d) For warmth. The body is warmer than the air but is constantly cooling. When food is taken into the body and digested, it is carried by the blood to the tissues where it is stored. The material thus carried to the tissues, combines with the oxygen in the blood, forming heat. The heat derived from food replaces the heat lost from the surface of the body, maintaining a normal temperature.

(e) For mental keenness. Food serves the brain as well as the muscles. Just as the muscles become weak if not fed, so the brain becomes dull if not nourished. Children should have suitable and sufficient food in order to learn their lessons.

Different foods are useful in different ways. Meat, fish and eggs help the body to grow and give it strength, as do cheese and milk. Starches and fats warm the body and enable it to work but do not supply the materials for repair and growth. Fat is stored in the body for future use, forming a reserve to be oxidized when especially needed. Fruits and green vegetables keep the body healthy; fresh pure milk is essential to children, forming an almost complete diet, but care must be taken that it is pure.

It may be well to mention the fact that we can do our bodies harm by taking too much food, that we should eat at regular intervals and should be sure that the diet is well balanced.

The teacher should show that alcohol is not a food and that it interferes with the use of food by the body for the various purposes outlined above.

II—Water

Nothing can take the place of water in the human body. If a plant is not watered, it dies. Most solid foods contain a great deal of water. The amount of water in food, even in milk, is not sufficient for the body. Every child should drink several glasses of water a day so that food may be dissolved and the nourishing part absorbed into the blood. During the course of a long life we need to drink about 7,000 gallons of water. The children should be told that it is necessary for food to become liquid before it can be assimilated, that sufficient water aids the blood in availing itself of oxygen in the air that we breathe. If the child puts his hand on a pane of glass, when he raises it, he will see the moisture which has escaped from the body.

The body is approximately two-thirds water. The bones contain about 22%, the blood 79%, the brain 75%. About three-fourths of a pound of water is breathed out of the lungs every twenty-four hours.

III—Alcohol

A. What alcohol is:

It is a poison. The word alcohol comes from "al ghole," an Arabic word meaning the evil spirit. It is produced by a ferment which destroys sugar and gives off a waste product. This is alcohol. When the proportion of alcohol in fruit juice or grain mash becomes approximately 13%, the little ferment itself is poisoned and greater percentages can only be procured through distillation. Alcohol is found in whiskey (about 40%), wine (13%), and beer (5%), and other drinks such as cider, gin, brandy, and ale.

Alcohol is exceedingly useful in the arts, sciences, and in industry. It is a preservative, hardening animal tissues and vegetable matter. It is used in making solutions of drugs, oils, shellacs, varnishes and polishes. It must be used in manufacturing perfumes, liniments and many other medicines, essences, disinfectants and cleaners. It is also used in making photographs, films, hats, soap, artificial silks, imitation leathers. It is an anti-freeze for our cars and is in our thermometers. It is a fuel and an antiseptic. It is useful chiefly because it absorbs water, while dissolving oils and fats.

1. The characteristics of alcohol:

(a) Show that alcohol is not a food. Beer ordinarily has about 4% of nutritive material and an equal amount of poison. Flour has about 88% of nutritive material and no poison. Contrast food and alcohol as follows:

Food	Alcohol
1. The same quantity produces the same effect.	1. More and more required to produce a given effect on a person.
2. Its habitual use does not produce a desire for more in ever-increasing amounts.	2. Its habitual use is likely to induce an uncontrollable desire for more in ever-increasing quantities.
3. All foods are oxidized slowly.	3. Alcohol is oxidized rapidly.
4. All foods are stored in the body.	4. Alcohol is not stored in the body.
5. Foods are wholesome and beneficial to the healthy body; they may injure the body in certain phases of disease.	5. Alcohol is a poisonous excretion which may be beneficial in certain cases of diseases (though physicians use it far less than formerly and many do not use it at all), but is never beneficial to the healthy body.
6. The young are advised to take plentifully of food.	6. The young are always advised to abstain from alcohol.
7. The use of foods is not followed by reaction.	7. The use of alcohol, as with narcotics in general, is followed by a reaction.
8. The use of foods is followed by an increase in the activity of the muscles and brain cells.	8. The use of alcohol is followed by a decrease in the activity of the muscles and brain cells.

(b) It is not similar to water:

Water	Alcohol
Will not burn.	Burns easily.
Has no taste.	Has burning taste.
Cools and refreshes the skin.	Burns and inflames the skin.
Necessary to healthy life.	Unnecessary to healthy life.
Makes a seed grow.	Kills the seed.
Softens all foods.	Hardens all foods.
Is itself a food.	Is a poison.
Will not dissolve resin.	Easily dissolves resin.
Does not intoxicate.	Intoxicates.
Benefits the body.	Injures the body.
A constituent of every living body cell.	Is not a constituent of any living body cell.
Aids decomposition.	Prevents decomposition.
Quenches thirst.	Creates thirst.

On the contrary, even though it looks like water it tends to dry anything with which it comes into contact.

B. What It Does:

1. Alcohol hinders digestion:

Alcohol hinders the use of good foods in the body in the following ways:
It inflames the throat, hinders digestion by its power to coagulate foods and precipitate solutions. By its tendency to withdraw water, it prevents liquefaction, without which food cannot be taken into the blood for distribution to the cells.

(a) Alcohol prevents the body from making the proper use of water.

2. Alcohol prevents the proper use of air we breathe into our bodies:

The lungs contain approximately 60 million air pouches. The air that we breathe comes into contact with the blood in these air sacs. Surrounding each little air sac, are a number of very small blood vessels and through the walls of the air sacs and the walls of the blood vessels, the oxygen of the fresh air passes into the blood where it is taken up by little bodies in the

blood, called the corpuscles, and carried by them wherever it is needed. Alcohol has the power to cause the corpuscles in the blood to shrivel up so that they are not able to carry as much oxygen. There are about 32,000 of these little red corpuscles to an inch.

3. Alcohol Affects the Brain:

(a) The most unfortunate effect is upon the brain, the "king," and the nervous system which is the means by which the king communicates with the various parts of his wonderful city. Alcohol is not a stimulant but a depressant. Its apparently stimulating action is due to the fact that it depresses the highest and latest-developed part of the brain, that which is associated with the exercise of the intelligence and the will. The emotions, released from proper control, run wild. A good illustration is the practice on the Mississippi River in the old days of having a man sit on the safety valve when a steamboat was in a race. The boat was, of course, in danger of blowing up.

The emotional characteristics are the oldest, those which have come down with us from the jungle days; they are located in lower parts of the brain, developed early in the scale of progress. Next in order of development are the nerve centers associated with the senses and making possible skilled work or play. The latest-developed of all, are the parts of the brain connected with the higher intellectual faculties.

The British Government, in "Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism," an official publication, says that alcohol depresses the functions of the brain from above downward in the inverse order of their development in the individual and in the race and notes the following steps:

1. (a) Blunting of self-criticism. The individual is satisfied with himself and his work or play when he should not be satisfied.
   (b) He does not realize the need of caution in what he does and says.
   (c) He violates the rules of play and work and the conventions which make for peace and understanding.
   (d) He does not appreciate the passage of time.
   (e) He becomes talkative and foolish.
   (f) He becomes argumentative and very quarrelsome.
2. The drinker becomes clumsy. He slurs his words. He cannot do skilled work. He thinks he is the best player on the field but he is in every one's way.
3. He does not hear, taste, touch or see so well but thinks he is doing all of these things much better than usual. "Alcohol is a mocker."
4. He is angry one moment, affectionate another; boisterous and depressed; laughing and crying, by turns. He reminds one of the monkeys and apes.
5. He falls into a heavy stupor and reminds one of nothing so much as a hog.

4. Affects the Nervous System:

Next in importance to its effect on the brain is its effect on the nervous system. The nerves are the telegraph system of the body. They perceive danger through the senses, inform the brain and receive orders. They carry the instructions of the brain to the muscles. Anything which affects the nervous system affects our ability to see, hear, feel, smell and taste. Alcohol dulls all of these senses, causing the nerves to transmit the orders of the brain more slowly, and is frequently responsible for errors in these messages.

Many scientific tests have shown that our efficiency in work and sport is made less by the drinking of even a small quantity of alcohol because this poison affects both speed and endurance.

42. World'S New Day And Alcohol

Date: c1929 | Creator: Stoddard, Cora Frances | BDR ID: bdr:35522

Subjects: Alcoholism

Rights: Unknown

THE WORLD'S NEW DAY AND ALCOHOL

By CORA FRANCES STODDARD

"New occasions teach new duties
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."

PRINTED BY
THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY
THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FEDERATION

Third Edition

PREFACE

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of this text are of a series of stereopticon slides designed to present simply some of the facts as to the effects of alcoholic drinks determined by modern science, especially in their relations to practical aspects of current every-day life. The text is arranged primarily to suggest to those who wish to use the slides a line of thought that may be developed in showing some of the main reasons why the use of and traffic in alcoholic beverages have become an especial menace amid the exigencies of modern civilization.

The outline is published for general use for possible service to others who wish to teach facts like these which lie at the foundation of the movement against alcohol throughout the world. Old traditions and beliefs concerning alcohol disappear slowly. Millions of people in many lands still hold to them, unaware of the modern evidence against them. As long as the use remains thus rooted in ignorance, it will be difficult either to change alcoholic customs or to make conspicuous progress in reducing alcoholic temptation by legislation, while the remnants of the same ignorance hamper the observance or enforcement of restrictive or prohibitory legislation.

The ancient fallacious belief that wine and beer are "good gifts of God" must be met by the modern knowledge that they are produced by man's intervention in the processes of nature, and by the truth as to their evil effects in modern civilization.

The story of these pages is presented, therefore, in the hope that it may be of service in helping to a better understanding of present day actual knowledge of alcohol and its effects on human life. With its special objects in view, the text has purposely been made as simple as possible without technical details.

INTRODUCTION

ALL HUMAN LIFE and customs are subject to change. Until a little more than a hundred years ago, man traveled by the same primitive methods he had followed for thousands of years. The animal, the cart, and the coach on land, the boat propelled by hand or wind on water, were his only known means of transportation. Steam and electricity have changed all that. Today man rides over the plain, over and under mountains and water by steam or electrical power; he travels under water in special boats; he sails in the air.

This is typical of other changes. From the life of a savage man has, little by little, assumed the clothing and habits, the social intercourse and social striving that we call civilization. Trial by ordeal has given way to trial by law. Crude, unintelligent methods of treating disease have given place to better methods based on knowledge of disease and how to treat it. As knowledge of the world, of nature, of man and his place in them has increased, many old ideas and old habits have been laid aside and are now found only on the pages of history or among backward peoples.

No. 01

TO CURE OR TO PREVENT?



A part of these changes in the life of man is the result of learning that certain acts or conditions bring certain unpleasant consequences. He finds that it is easier to avoid such acts or conditions than to endure or take care of the unpleasant consequences. We still have physicians to treat disease; but one of the great missions of the physician of today is to prevent disease. We still must have organizations for charity and helpfulness; but we are learning that it is better to help people keep out of the conditions that make giving them relief necessary.

One of the customs that dates back to the beginnings of history is the use of alcoholic drinks. Everybody knows now that they work great misery and loss in the world; and nations are discovering that these losses can be prevented by removing the cause—indulgence in the drinks. But the custom has lasted so long that it is like a tree which has been growing for centuries. It is deeply rooted in popular beliefs that the drinks are harmless if used moderately, or are even beneficial; it has one root in the financial affairs of many nations, because great business interests make much money in producing and selling alcoholic liquors, and so the liquor traffic is a source of money for paying government expenses; it has a root in agriculture, because fruits and grains are used in making the drinks; it has a root in industry, because men earn money in making, selling and transporting the drinks, the machinery used in producing them, and the containers in which they are sold. All these roots make it difficult to stop or check alcoholism.

For hundreds of years, and especially in the last century, the nations have been trying to get rid of the evils of drink by restricting it here and there, or by taking care of its effects through charity and works of benevolence. But as the evils have grown worse and worse, the world is beginning to learn that it can get along with very much less drink, and, indeed, without any at all, and that one of the best ways of abolishing the

---

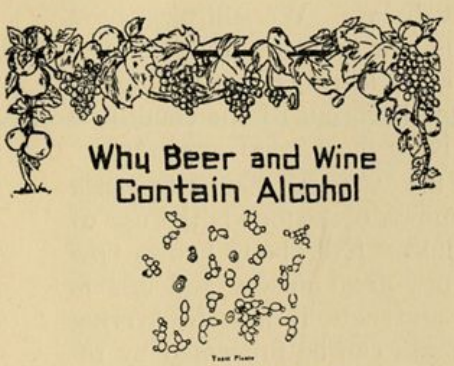
The number preceding each title is the serial number of the title for identification in ordering or using it.

misery it causes is to get rid of the alcoholic liquors themselves. We have set about this in two ways: (1) Teaching the people why it is better not to use alcoholic liquors at all—which we call *education;* and (2) reducing the alcohol traffic to the lowest possible extent and finally abolishing it altogether—and this has to be done by *law.*

In the story we are to study by these pictures we shall try to understand some of the new facts now known about alcohol that our ancestors did not know when they began to make and use alcoholic drinks, and why, therefore, in every country, measures are being taken to encourage total abstinence, and to limit or abolish the alcoholic liquor traffic.

No. 03 (555)

WHY DO BEER AND WINE CONTAIN ALCOHOL?



The Yeast Cells growing in sweet pressed-out Juices of Fruits and Grains Turn Sugar into Alcohol

Wine is made from the juices of fruits or plants. Beer is made from grain that has been soaked in water. In each case the liquid is acted upon by these tiny bodies shown in the picture which are a form of yeast-cells. These yeast cells, in a dry state, float in the air or are on the skins of fruit and when the fruit is crushed get into the juices where they grow and produce their changes. The brewer in making his beer usually adds his yeast to the liquid extract of grain so as to have the right kind. These living cells grow in a sweet and warm (not hot) liquid. They break up the sugar in the liquid by chemical changes to get from it material for their life and growth. In so doing two new substances are formed in place of the sugar. One of these is alcohol; the other is a gas that makes the bubbles one sees in fermenting liquids. Thus all fruit, plant, and grain juices, that ferment or "work" have alcohol formed in them. The alcohol begins to appear in a few hours if the pressed-out liquid is allowed to stand in moderately warm air. If let alone this process of fermentation will continue until the sugar is used up or until the liquid contains from 12 to 14 per cent of alcohol. Then fermentation stops.

Thus wine and beer and cider, even if made at home, contain alcohol.

You can prevent this fermentation in fruit juices and obtain from them good drinks that do not contain alcohol if, as soon as the juice is pressed out, you heat it to the boiling point and seal it while hot. The boiling kills any yeast cells that may already have fallen into the juices.

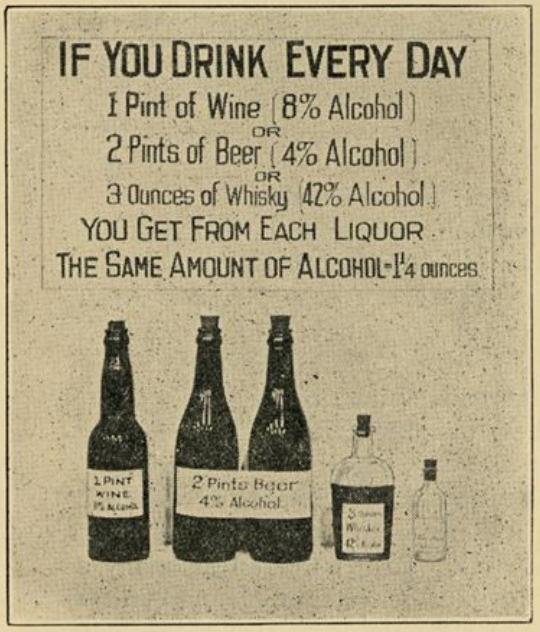
But if you open the jar or bottle, you must use the juice within a day or two, for if it is allowed to stand, new yeast-cells may get into it from the air and start the formation of alcohol.

Those who make wine and beer know these facts. The wine-makers sometimes allow all the sugar to be fermented. This makes stronger wines, containing, however, not over 12 or 14 per cent of alcohol. Still stronger wines have had spirits added to the natural juice. Some wine-makers stop fermentation when the wine contains only seven or eight per cent of alcohol, and thus retain part of the sugar of the juice. Beer-makers know how to keep beer from fermenting beyond a certain percentage by keeping the beer cool.

The main point to remember about all this is that all drinks in which the yeast cells have been allowed to work are alcoholic drinks containing the harmful narcotic drug, alcohol.

No. 04 (405)

DIFFERENT DRINKS BUT THE SAME ALCOHOL



Beer, wine, and whisky all contain alcohol. The steady beer or wine drinker, who takes average amounts of these liquors, as the picture shows, drinks as much alcohol as the whisky drinker who takes about 3 ounces (6 tablespoonfuls) a day. "There is as much alcohol in a pint of beer as in an ordinary highball."*

Yet many people still believe that it is the distilled liquors which chiefly do harm, and that wine and beer are relatively harmless.

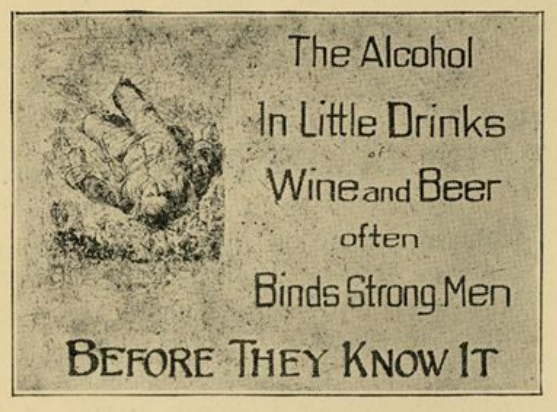
One reason for this idea is doubtless the fact that practically no drinker begins with spirits. The drinker usually starts off with wine or beer. By the time he gets to spirits-drinking, some physical harm has probably been done already, especially if he takes to spirits to get more quickly the alcohol effect he desires, but the injuries which in time begin to appear are charged up to the spirits alone. We shall see, presently, that even moderate drinking of wine or beer can do serious harm in various ways. One of the facts careful scientists have

*E. L. Fisk, M. D. Address N. Y. Safety Congress, 1918.

now learned, which formerly was not known, is that a given quantity of alcohol, whether taken in the form of beer or wine or whisky, after it gets into the blood passes out from the blood rather slowly. For several hours after even a single dose, there is a varying proportion of alcohol circulating in the blood and being carried to the various cells of the body. If a number of drinks are taken daily, the body cells may seldom, if ever, be free from the presence of alcohol. And this is true whether the alcohol is taken strong as in whisky or other spirits or diluted as in wine and beer.

No. 05 (554)

LITTLE DRINKS OF WINE OR BEER



Gulliver in his "travels" was shipwrecked near the land of Lilliput where the inhabitants were so tiny that he seemed to them a giant. He fell asleep soon after reaching the shore. When he awoke, he found himself bound hand and foot. The little Lilliputians, working quietly while he slept, had bound him with one tiny cord after another until the bonds were too strong for him to break.

The New York City Health Department a few years ago thus described the enslaving effect of alcohol in little drinks of wine or beer.

Alcohol is a habit-forming drug. There are other habit-forming drugs such as morphin and cocain. Such drugs have different effects and produce their results in different degrees. But all of them including alcohol have the power to injure the nervous system in such a way that those who use them regularly are likely to take more and more of the drug. The reason for it is this: In the case of alcohol, for example, the body of the drinker has the power of gradually becoming accustomed to alcohol so that more and more of it is required to produce an effect which the drinker finds pleasant or desires. To get this effect, many a drinker has to increase the amount of his beer or wine, or eventually uses the stronger liquors, much as the user of morphin or cocain, as his body gets accustomed to the drug, has to use more and more of it to get the desired effect. Hence, very often, before the drinker realizes that the alcohol in his drinks of wine or beer has been drugging him, he reaches the point where he is uncomfortable without it, and has become enslaved by a craving for alcohol that he finds it difficult or impossible to resist.

43. Modern Approach To The Problem Of Alcohol

Date: 1943? | Creator: Warner, Harry S. (Harry Sheldon) | BDR ID: bdr:35908

Subjects: Alcoholism

Rights: Unknown

A Modern Approach to the Problem of Alcohol

By Harry S. Warner, L.H.D.

A Study in the New Understanding Series

THE SIGNIFICANT POINT is that motive is not explanation enough. There must be a social and cultural situation which provides occasion and some degree of permission before the neurotic can even begin the process of becoming an alcoholic.

—Donald Horton, Ph.D., Assistant in Anthropology, Yale University, Qr. Jr. Studies on Alc., Sept., '43, 214.

IT MUST BE TAKEN into account that the social attitude toward the drinking of alcohol is one of the most important things in our civilization.

Thus, alcohol is the drug used to enhance good fellowship and to evince gaiety, celebration, and ceremony. To class it simply as a drug of escape, or of oblivion, is to express only one phase of its psychological use. The other phase—celebration and ceremony—should be understood . . . The whole attitude of society toward the use of alcohol and the alcoholic patient has become decidedly ambivalent.

This total pressure must be met by social means, social re-education and social legislation, as perhaps the most important parts of the prevention of alcoholism.—Abraham Meyerson, M.D., **The Social Pharmacology of Alcoholism.**

PRICES

1,000 copies	$65.00
500 "	40.00
100 "	8.00
12 "	2.00
1 copy	.20

Published by the

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION

12 North Third St. Columbus 15, Ohio

A Modern Approach To The Problem Of Alcohol

By Harry S. Warner

SEEKING TO BE TRUE and effective in understanding the beverage alcohol problem and its many sub-problems, it seems necessary, these quick-changing years, to be more realistic and less idealistic than in the past.

For, to face with utter frankness the rough facts of today, the experience of a half-century, and the growing knowledge from scientific research and practical observation, is to make these resources available toward actual accomplishment of the ideal itself. By thinking through anew the problem as a whole, and how it came to be what it is, the road or roads to "a better day" will stand out more clearly.

Parallel Movements

In the greatest of all world movements in which we are now living, the one that is seeking through the United Nations to free the world of war, the very pressure of the crisis hour and the conflicting aims of great nations are forcing statesmen and the politically-minded to work together with gruelling persistence. They are profiting from the earlier attempt to form the League of Nations; they are reducing age-old prejudices and fears. And they are learning the democratic processes that make for the eventual unity of peoples.

Thereby, they are creating something that never before existed, a basic pattern of cooperation in which justice and peace can be built.

But the vision of "a better day," when nations will counsel for what they need instead of going to war for it; when men of different color will live and work together without discrimination; when individuals and groups are free from the social tradition that causes many millions to disturb the functioning of their brain centers to obtain pleasure and release—even the vision of such

far-flung ideals stand out more clearly in the light of the great changes in human living now occurring.

Procedure for Today

Under an approach that is as frank and realistic as those we employ when facing the questions of international peace and interracial relations, and the hard necessity of early advance in working them out in the democratic spirit of "give and take" which ripens citizens for intelligent action, we who are disturbed about the devastating evidence of alcoholism may gain new understanding from the accumulated scientific knowledge and vast experience of the past half-century. We may now seek the sources of this problem, the reasons for its persistence, its excesses and complications. And we should now begin a program that will incorporate the results of both experience and research and reach all the sources of the problem. Such a program is now necessary, as public opinion turns renewed attention to the sharp evidence of alcoholism today.

The Situation "As Is"

Realistically, after a hundred and fifty years of earnest experimentation, after great surges of public sentiment that demanded solution have been followed by other surges toward loosened control and drunkenness, the problem of alcohol is here in force, more complicated than ever in history, obvious, obtrusive. The excesses of drink are outstanding; the spread of social drink is increasing; the cocktail hour is a social "must."

The initiating of drink habits among youth goes on unchecked. The transfer of drinkers into alcoholics is aided, not retarded, by social custom. Jails are overcrowded with repeating drunks; emotional and mental disturbances associated with alcohol are increasing. The heavy reality of the "alcohol sick"—963,000 alcoholics and 3,000,000 approaching alcoholism, approximately 4,000,000—is a gigantic fact in public ill health. The cost to industry from lost time and in taxes to the public in caring for drunkenness is never-ending. These trends make the beverage alcohol problem one of supreme importance.

As individuals and groups come to depend upon alcohol for the sort of "joy" it gives, the number of those who become its ultimate victims—addicts and inebriates —is also increased. Heavy drinking and its results have been cumulative in the past; there is no reason to believe this will not happen again.

Renewed Questioning

Confused by the contradictory situation of today, that one-third of the public wholly rejects the alcohol custom while two-thirds accept it in minor, regular, or heavy degrees, many otherwise thoughtful people are tired of the whole subject. They call it "hooey," a dog-fight of fanatics and profit seekers, and let it go at that. They are not willing even to "sit in the bleachers" and watch the fight.

Yet back of this disgust they see the tragic accidents on the highway, the "problem drinker," the alcoholic in the home, neglected children, and the heavy loss of time by alcoholics in industry. They **are** concerned. They ask how they can make an intelligent decision; they want to know what is back of the conflicting realities and propaganda on every hand. They appreciate that neither an emotional drive nor a bored mask of indifference can be justified toward this red-hot issue.

In appealing to the public, the real "bleachers," much depends on the way it is done. The following reasons and principles based upon modern scientific understanding, are vital in answering the questioning now going on:

1. Seek the truth fearlessly, wherever it may be found, wherever it may lead. A willingness to accept well-established knowledge, to add new understandings as they come from research, experience and faith in the future, and to act accordingly, is fundamental in dealing with beverage alcohol problems, as elsewhere in this age of science and realism.

Knowledge regarding alcohol and alcoholic culture, especially the results of recent research, is not well known. The unfortunate, often degrading, incidents of heavy drinking are obvious—personal drunkenness and social end-products. But information, including sources, motives, and long-range results are relatively unknown or ignored by a great majority of those who drink because it is customary. The basic problems of alcohol are not adequately understood by either critics or supporters of the cult; both tend to accept just those facts and interpretations that fit their viewpoints. Public information is even more limited, slanted, or infused with propaganda.

Disillusioned, most younger people of today and many who are older want factual information only—objective, scientific, social, medical, and historical. They want to know what lies back of the controversy; why people differ so greatly about alcohol as they do. They want the

understanding that already is abundant and available to educators and leaders. They are ready to accept a realistic and longer view of the whole problem.

Growing Knowledge

2. Keep understanding and procedures in education and constructive activities accurate and in accord with developments in research. Know and use the best that experience and scientific study have to offer.

"Science cannot solve the alcohol problem," said Dr. E. M. Jellinek, of Yale, new Consultant in the World Health Organization, "but science can help." A scientific explanation of the many sources and complications of the alcohol tradition, its relation to other problems in personality and social living, opens the way to programs of education, prevention, and rehabilitation that are substantially founded. This approach centers attention on the essentials and helps to avoid wasted efforts.

A constant seeking and checking of knowledge of the problem and the discarding of unproved and disproved ideas, even those formerly regarded as scientific, is necessary to keep the working information in practical use, as up to date, and as accurate as is done in medicine, engineering, and aviation.

For example, in the temperance activities of the past, stress was laid on the effects of alcohol on the body, its organs, and their structure; cells, heart, stomach. Today scientific inquiry has gone farther. It finds that only after long or heavy drinking, ordinarily, do organic injuries occur. But it also finds that from the very first drink and from small amounts, the mind and its functioning are disturbed, anesthetized, put out of balance.

This is a most significant fact, for **the effectiveness of the central nervous system** is what distinguishes man from beast. It is man's capacity to judge, to discriminate, to act intelligently, tnd to be spiritual that are most easily affected by alcohol.

The Drink Tradition

3. Recognize and take into account, as a source and occasion of all alcohol problems, the social tradition that supports the use of alcohol for what it gives—or seems to give.

The custom of using this "pleasure substance" and of finding satisfaction and release from tensions by means of it comes by unbroken tradition from the childhood age of the human race. It is found among practically all peo-

ples, civilized and retarded. It is approved by many in high cultural and prestige positions and by a majority of the lower and middle classes in most countries.

The assumption that alcohol is desirable and the practice of counting on it come into each new generation from the culture into which children are born. Alcoholic satisfaction is found in the mores of the masses and the customs of the classes of a considerable part of the social heritage. But should it not be brought to face present-day realities? Can it withstand analysis and criticism? Can it free itself of the personal and social excesses and burdens that are found wherever alcohol is widely used?

Historically this source is the taproot. It should have a large and meaningful place in public education, reform movements, and other programs that seek regulation, control—social and civic—and ultimate solution.

The Alcoholic, A Sick Person

4. The new medical designation of the alcoholic as "sick" and his alcoohlism as a sickness arouse both a new sense of concern about drunkenness and of hope for its reduction because of the advances being made in public health today.

Many men and women who are now alcoholics or on the way to heavy drinking have personal traits, emotional instabilities, or deep feelings of inadequacy. They are unable to face many of the demands of daily living. Consequently they are more susceptible to alcohol than the average person. But many others—the majority of all addicts and inebriates—have become what they are as a result of their many years of heavy social drinking. By these two routes come all the alcohol-sick. They need care and treatment, not punishment as violators of the code of their group.

It has been estimated that of the 963,000 alcoholics in the United States, 40 per cent are such because of personality deficiencies; that 60 per cent have reached this stage through years of so-called moderate drinking. Probably a similar ratio prevails among the 4,000,000 inebriates.

That alcoholism is a plague to human health is a scientific conception of recent years. It is one of the four greatest health plagues. The antics of an intoxicated person cannot be taken lightly as a mere expression of immorality, a misdemeanor to be ended by a night in jail. Often

his conduct is the outward expression of serious inner conditions that mark him as mentally and emotionally, if not physically, ill. For his care the understanding and service of an expert are required—those of the A.A., who understand him, the physician, the psychiatrist, the trained minister. But a re-educated community, family, and public may aid by changing their punitive attitudes to cooperative ones, by making provision for sending the frequent drunk to a sanitarium, by giving him a chance to come back by the route of abstinence, which for him is absolutely essential.

Meaning of Public Health Approach

5. Recognizing alcoholism as a matter of health, and the alcoholic and excessive drinkers as emotionally, mentally, and sometimes physically ill, gives the problem a decisive place in public health. It is no longer one of intemperance. As a subject of public health it demands and is receiving a more positive status in public attention.

"With tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis, mental disease, and polio receiving competent and intelligent medical attention," said Dr. Winifred Overholzer, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, "we now have alcoholism as the greatest public health problem of the present time that is not being systematically attacked."

Of the patients reported, the 963,000 alcoholics may be compared roughly with the half-million each of tubercular and cancerous patients in this country at one time. "The rich and the poor, the highly intellectual and the ignorant, the frail and the robust, the shy and the apparently bold, the worried and the seemingly carefree, all furnish their quota of inebriates," wrote a leading psychiatrist.

Most vital is the effect of alcohol on the functioning of the central nervous system. Even before such indulgence as is popularly called "excessive," mental activities are depressed to a degree that cannot be called healthy. In advanced cases, it is to the hospitals for mental disorders and the sanitariums that shield wealthy inebriates that we look for the final results of alcoholic culture, as well as to the continuous stream of repeating drunks into the police courts.

This illness must be studied and treated now as are other great scourges to health; its sources sought, its distributing centers discovered, its "carriers" identified, its prevention and cure undertaken scientifically on similar lines.

44. Alcohol'S Ledger In Industry

Date: c1914 | Creator: Stoddard, Cora Frances | BDR ID: bdr:36923

Subjects: Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

ALCOHOL'S
Ledger In Industry

By CORA FRANCES STODDARD



COPYRIGHTED 1914, BY
THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Published by
The American Issue Publishing Company
Westerville, Ohio.

Alcohol's Ledger In Industry

EVERY year, 500,000 industrial workers are killed or incapacitated by accident in the United States.[1] Of these, from 30,000 to 50,000[2] are killed. So run the estimates. The figures do not include high-priced officials. These 500,000 mean a financial loss to the country of not less than $250,000,000 annually. Oddly enough, this is exactly the amount which Germany estimates[1] she is saving in wage-earning efficiency by her careful attention for the past quarter-century to methods of accident and sickness prevention and care of injured which are a part of her compensation system.

Industrial accidents are due partly to mechanical causes, partly to human causes, partly to a combination of the two. The workman suffers physical consequences for which there can be no sufficient money return; the employer, as a rule, carries the financial responsibility for compensation. Whichever cause of accident operates, it is to the advantage of both employee and employer to weed out every preventable source of injury.

Among the human factors in accident is the use of alcoholic liquors. "The problem of safety," said James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, "is not altogether a question of rules and enforcement, of appliances and their application, but of inherent self-restraint and control."[1] It is at this power of self-control that alcohol strikes first in its effects upon the drinker.

THE ACCIDENT LOSS.

How large a part of the accidents in the United States are due to alcohol has not been accurately determined partly because employers have not collected or analyzed the data from their own industries. German authorities have estimated that approximately seven per cent. of industrial accidents are traceable to drink. This, applied to the United States accident total, would mean 35,000 workmen a year injured or killed as the result of their own drink habit or that of their fellow-workmen.

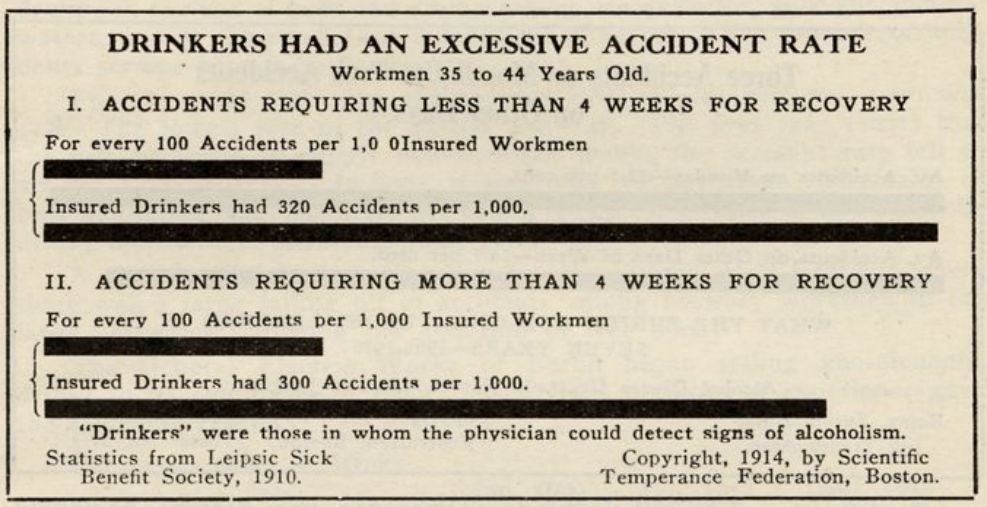
Phelps[3] reaching his conclusions from those of medical directors of three life insurance companies, estimated that from seven to eight per cent, of all deaths by accident in the United States are due directly or indirectly to drink. This is undoubtedly conservative as it does not include deaths from such accidents, for example, as a recent railroad wreck resulting from the engineer's condition due to drink, a loss of life two steps removed from alcohol. and yet a direct result.

DRINKERS HAD MORE ACCIDENTS.

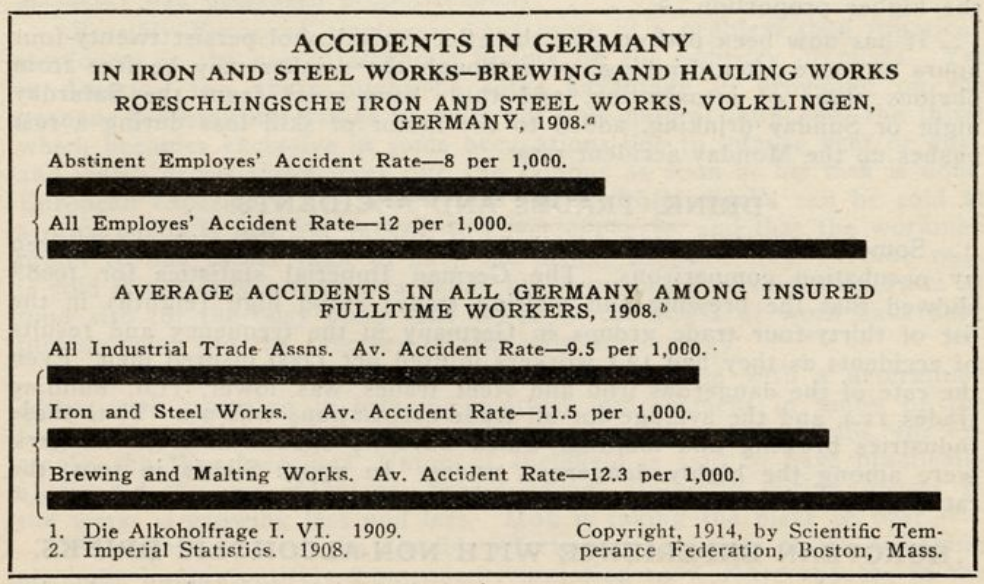
The statistics of the German insurance societies give some indication however of alcohol's relation to accident loss. The figures of the largest German industrial insurance organization, at Leipzig, have been carefully compiled. One does not expect as yet to be able to compare in Germany abstainers and non-abstainers on a large scale, so the Leipzig statistics[4] reversed the process, and compared workmen classed as "drinkers" with the average insured men most of whom were users of alcoholic drinks. These "drinkers" were the heavier drinkers, who had used enough alcohol for its effects to be detected by the examining physician. The statistics showed that in accidents requiring less than four weeks for recovery, at every age between fifteen and seventy-four years, the drinkers had from

95 per cent. to 220 per cent. more accidents per 1,000 men than the average insured worker. At ages 25 to 34 years, for an average of 100 accidents per 1,000 members in the society as a whole, the drinkers had 310 per 1,000, and at ages 35 to 44 years their ratio was 320 accidents to 1,000. It will be observed that these high rates cover the period of the prime of life.

In more serious accidents, requiring more than four weeks for recovery, the "drinkers" had an even more excessive rate. (Fig. 1)



An actual comparison of abstainers with the average worker was made in 1908 in the Roeschlingsche Iron and Steel Works, Volklingen, Germany,[5] where about 200 workmen were abstainers. The average accident rate for the entire force was 12 per 1,000; for the abstainers 8 per 1,000. (Fig. 2)

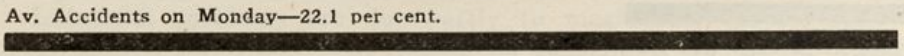


ACCIDENTS WERE FREQUENT AFTER DRINKING DAYS.

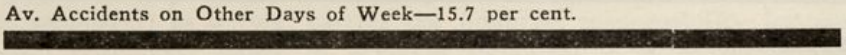
Indications of the relation of alcohol to accidents have been found in the statistics of the days of the week on which accidents occur. The Zurich Building Trades' Association in records covering seven years (1900-1906) found that on the average 22 per cent. of the accidents of the week occurred on Monday, an average of 15.7 per cent. on the other days of the week, that is, there were about three accidents on Monday to two on the other days. (Fig. 3)

Three Accidents on Monday to Two Accidents on Other Days.

Av. Accidents on Monday—22.1 per cent.



Av. Accidents on Other Days of Week—15.7 per cent.



WHAT THE ZURICH BUILDING TRADES LEARNED IN SEVEN YEARS—1900-1906

Alcohol Causes Unsteady Nerves, Impairs Judgment.

Repts. Zurich Building Trades Assn.

Copyright, 1914, by Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston. (Poster No. 27.)

The German Imperial Insurance Office for two decades beginning 1887 showed that Monday invariably averaged the highest record for industrial accidents.

"The high accident rate for Monday and perhaps also for Tuesday may be caused by the Sunday holiday. The use of alcohol and the fatigue following the Sunday holiday are suggested as the most likely causes of the higher proportion." [6]

It has now been proven that the effects of alcohol persist twenty-four hours or more after drinking, even though the drinker may be free from obvious signs of intoxication, and this "hang-over" from the Saturday night or Sunday drinking, added to the factor of skill loss during a rest pushes up the Monday accident rate.

DRINK, TRADES AND ACCIDENTS.

Some further idea of the drink factor as a cause of accidents is given by occupation comparisons. The German Imperial statistics for 1908 [7] showed that the brewing and malting trades stood high (eighth) in the list of thirty-four trade groups in Germany in the frequency and results of accidents as they had 12.3 workers injured per 1,000 insured men. Even the rate of the dangerous iron and steel trades was lower, 11.6; building trades 11.4, and the average for all trade associations was 9.5. Thus these industries brewing and malting, which have no special inherent dangers, were among the highly dangerous trades. In upper Silesia in 1901, the ratio of the breweries' accident rate to the miners' rate was 118.6 to 90. [8]

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

Experience in introducing non-alcoholic drinks into the works has

also been suggestive of the alcohol factor in accidents. The report of the inspectors for the District of Hildesheim, Germany (1904) gave the experience of the Ilseder Foundry[9] employing over 1,000 men. Beer had been sold in the foundry by outside dealers. In 1901, the management absolutely forbade these dealers to enter the works, and made an arrangement whereby the workmen could buy beer in limited quantities at cost and mineral water and coffee below cost. As a result, there was a steady decline in the use of beer and an increasing use of coffee, milk and mineral waters, and at the same time a marked falling off in the number of accidents serious enough to be reported.

For the years 1897-1900, the average rate of accidents per 1,000 was 11.8. The lowest rate of the period was 9.47. The first year (1901) that the firm arranged to supply non-alcoholic drinks the accident rate fell to 5.7 per 1,000 workers. In 1904, it was only 3.2 per 1,000. The sales of beer had fallen from 452 liters per capita to 388. The sales of non-alcoholic drinks increased in about the same ratio.

A similar official report is given for the district of Weisbaden where there was a large falling off in accidents among brewery workmen in ten large breweries following the abolition of free beer.

The General Electric Works of Berlin began selling non-alcoholic drinks to its employees in 1909. Three years or more of experience gave the following results:

Per capita sales of drinks

	Jan. 1909	Jan. 1912	Sept. 1912
Beer	18 liters	14.9 liters	12.8 liters
Non-Alcoholic drinks	6.4 liters	19.4 liters	26.3 liters.

In other words, in January, 1909, there was sold three times as much beer as of non-alcoholic drinks. In September 1912 the beer had decreased nearly one-third, the non-alcoholic drinks had increased four-fold, and the accidents had decreased proportionately.[1]

Possibly European employers have more of a problem than American employers in the use of alcoholic liquors on the industry premises. Yet in America, too, there might be some advantage in providing on the grounds for healthful drinks to meet not only natural thirst, but the thirst which becomes excessive in some occupations due to intense heat or dust, and which drives the worker into the saloons as soon as his task is done. European experience has shown that the healthful drinks can be sold at a price which is low but enough to cover expenses, and that the workmen prefer to buy rather than to have the drinks supplied free. Where milk is sold it not only serves as a drink, but furnishes a certain proportion of food also for the busy body cells which in the stress of work have been turning food and the reserves of the cells into energy.

The introduction of non-alcoholic drinks coupled with a determined educational campaign is bringing marked improvement in many of the German industries. In the dangerous wood-working occupations, for example, the Wood-workers' Union of Bielefield is said to have practically eliminated the use of spirits; beer-drinking, especially during pauses in the work, is growing less and less. Milk is taking the place of beer.[10]

A suggestion as to the possible effect upon accidents of the removing alcoholic liquors entirely from open temptation to workers appears in the statement vouched for by the Chester Co. (Pa.) No-License Campaign (John H. Cole, Mendenhall, Pa., Secy.)[11] that after closing the saloons

the accidents in the Coatesville (Pa.) Steel Mills fell off 54 per cent, in six months compared with the same period in the preceding year when liquor was legally sold in the city.

SCIENCE BACKS EXPERIENCE.

Behind the accumulating evidence that alcohol contributes to industrial accidents are the now known scientific facts.

Careful experiments have demonstrated that alcohol even in comparatively small amounts quickly and particularly affects the nervous system.

There are certain fat like substances called lipoids which are a part of every body cell and are found in largest proportion in the brain and other tissues of the nervous system.[12] When ether, chloroform and similar agents are used to produce unconsciousness they do so by combining with these lipoids. Alcohol does the same. In other words, it discovers the nerve cell's organization. It is believed that it is this affinity of alcohol and the lipoids which are found in so high a proportion in the nervous system, which makes the brain and nerves so susceptible to the effects of alcohol.

Without going into details of all experiments, it may be said that scientific tests have shown that alcohol increases accidents because (1) it impairs the faculties that would take necessary precautions against danger; (2) it may impair nerve control causing unsteadiness in hand or a dangerous misstep; (3) it lessens one's ability to recognize danger; (4) it interferes with ability to avert danger when recognized.

DRINK LESSENS CAUTION.

It is well known that alcohol begets a certain exuberant self-confidence which in the presence of danger may amount to recklessness. A young mountain-climber once boasted that after he had taken a drink of spirits he "could jump like a bird." "No," replied an experienced veteran, "You mean you jump like a fool."

The man who is deceived into thinking that he can take risks is the man who is likely to try to make repairs on his machine while it is in motion, and alcohol increases this propensity.

DISREGARD OF ACCIDENT WARNINGS.

One of the first effects is to impair the power of judgment. Tests made in eye measurements showed that the amount of error after taking a bottle of wine was more than three times as great as when no alcohol was taken.[13] The judgment which errs as to the distance between the hand and the moving knife, die, saw, cog or belt is likely at any moment to precipitate accident.

Hearing was found to be made less acute by alcohol in the matter of distinguishing sounds, and interpreting their meaning,[14] a fact of significance to the workman who, amid the jar and roar of machinery, should be able to detect quickly the least change in sound that may indicate that something is wrong.

Among the experiments on the effects of alcohol, few were more important than those which concerned "reaction-time," the time necessary to act in response to a signal.[15] The instruments which were used measured time in thousandths of a second. In such simple tests as that of pressing an electric button as soon as one saw a light or a flag as a signal, it was found that for a few minutes after taking as little alcohol as

would be contained in one third of a bottle of claret-wine (10 per cent alcohol, equal to the alcohol in about one pint bottle of beer) the man at first answered the signal more quickly than when no alcohol had been taken, but very soon in most cases, he began to answer the signals more slowly and this slower response lasted several hours.

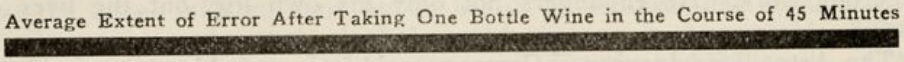
Alcohol Impaired Precision of Measurements by the Eye

THIRTY TESTS FOR DETERMINING BY SIGHT THE MIDDLE POINT OF A BAR

Average Extent of Error When No Alcohol was Taken



Average Extent of Error After Taking One Bottle Wine in the Course of 45 Minutes



The ratio of error was even greater when an equal amount of pure diluted alcohol was taken.

Experiments by W. Reis, 1895. Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem, 1903.

Copyrighted, 1914, by Scientific Temperance Fed., Boston, Mass.

Thus even with small quantities of alcohol taken before going to work, there is strong possibility that the slowed reaction-time would have set in when the man gets well into his work, and thus increases liability to accident when some warning is given.

When tests were made in which the man had to decide which of two motions to make when he saw the signal, for a short time after taking no more alcohol than in a pint of beer he responded more quickly, but he was more likely to push the wrong button, that is, he **acted more quickly, but made more mistakes.** "The entirely sober man thinks before he acts. The man who has been drinking is likely to act first and repent afterwards."

With larger quantities of alcohol the mind always responded more slowly to the signal.

Hence in avoiding danger, the warnings which, to the entirely sober man are signals for quick accurate action, to the drinker may not only fail to arrest attention in time, but may not be correctly or quickly obeyed, and accident may follow.

In addition, there is the carelessness and inattention which drink may produce, lack of adaptibility to changed conditions, impairment of alertness, the effect of alcohol in nerve control producing unsteadiness of hand or foot, all of which are particularly dangerous for men working among pulleys, belts, and machine tools ever ready to seize a finger, hand, or shoulder.

"The margin of safety in modern industry is small. It is measured too frequently by fractions of an inch. Reduce the alertness and the exactness with which the body responds to the necessities of labor, and by so much have you increased the liability that the hand will be misplaced that fraction that means mutilation." (U. S. Senate Document No. 645. Vol. XI.)

DANGER OF THE PARTLY ALCOHOLIZED WORKER.

It is not the visibly intoxicated man who is the greatest accident dan-

ger. He is usually detected at once and promptly sent home. But the man who is suffering from the effects of heavy drinking may show no outward sign of it, and yet not be in complete control of himself or of his faculties.

This danger of the partly alcoholized man is recognized by the International Harvester Company[16] which, in its plans for accident compensation lays down as one of its regulations that the company "does not pay compensation if accidents, resulting in injury or death result from or are caused directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, by the intoxication, or partial intoxication of the employee."

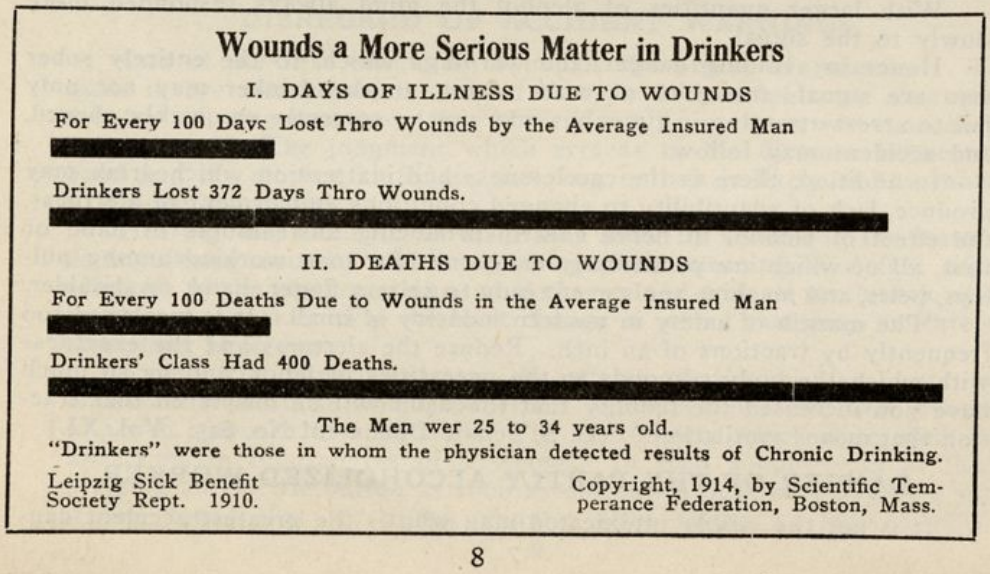
"No man under the influence of alcohol even slightly should be permitted to remain in the works, much less to work," says a pamphlet issued by the Fidelity and Casualty Company.[17] "Nor should a man whose nerves have been rendered unsteady by the habitual use of alcohol or by a recent debauch be permitted to operate dangerous machinery or to carry on dangerous work. He endangers not only his own life, but the lives of others."

The Aetna Life Insurance Company said in a pamphlet in 1911:[18] "It is advisable not to employ, or to continue in employment, men who are known to be steady and hard drinkers. The regular use of intoxicants in any considerable quantity is bound in time to make a workman undesirable as regards both his liability to cause accident and his efficiency."

RECOVERY FROM ACCIDENT RETARDED.

The loss to the employer through drinking employees does not end with the causation of accidents.

It is well known that the steady drinker's body tissues are often so impaired by alcohol that injuries are more serious than in the abstinee. Recovery may be delayed and death may even occur which would not befall a sober man under similar circumstances. The Leipzig Sick Benefit Societies found[4] that "drinkers," 25 to 34 years of age, lost 372 days in recovering from wounds for every 100 lost by the average insured man, while their death ratio was four to one (Fig. 5). At age period 35 to 44



45. Causes Of Alcoholism

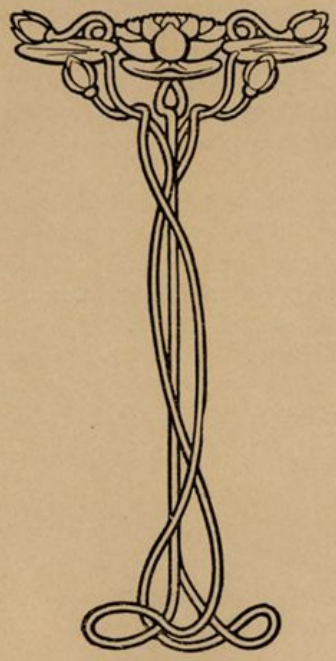
Date: 1907? | Creator: Cramer, A., Vogt, H. | BDR ID: bdr:36291

Subjects: Alcoholism, Etiology

Rights: No Copyright - United States

The Causes of Alcoholism

By
DR. A. CRAMER, Gottingen
and
PROF. H. VOGT, Frankfort



International Series No. 11

WESTERVILLE, OHIO
American Issue Publishing Company

Editor's Note

Recognition in recent years of the far-reaching scope of factors tending to mental unsoundness gives special importance to what the authors of this pamphlet have to say of the interrelation of alcohol and mental disorders, and especially of the influence of alcohol in the environment as a cause of alcoholism by which degenerative tendencies are deepened or rendered more serious.

Grave questions are raised for the United States also in the warnings by these students, acquainted with conditions in Europe, as to the disastrous results of giving children alcoholic drinks. According to much testimony by those who have to do with children in our cities, the increasingly cosmopolitan population of this country is unquestionably transplanting to the United States this custom, which, in the judgment of these authors, contains seeds of social and race weakness.

The Causes of Alcoholism

ONE of the most important branches of psychiatry [the science of mental disorders] is that of alcoholism. Even intoxication, the simplest form of acute mental disorder, as well as chronic alcoholism with its serious mental consequences, not infrequently brings its victim to the immediate attention of the specialist in mental diseases.

Alcoholism as a Social Disorder

But more important than the detailed work of the study, treatment and cure of these individual cases is the task of the physician when he turns to the question of alcoholism as a social disorder. It presents to us a typical picture of a mental disorder of the masses, whether we take it as [1] acute alcoholism, such as occurs at the drinking table around which the cup circles until far into the night, or as [2] chronic alcoholism, the irresistible, compelling desire for the exciting or narcotizing effect of the poison manifesting itself either as periodic intoxication, or as that form of alcoholism which results from being continually under the influence of alcohol, where a new dose is taken before the effect of the preceding dose has passed off.

The Craving for Alcohol That Is a Disease

The craving for alcohol is a disease, of course, in cases where it expresses itself during the whole life-time in serious and stormy attacks which render the alcoholic socially impossible; but it is not a disease when the person in question does not require the care of the mental specialist. It is only the chronic craving, the inability to live without alcohol, continual heavy drinking, that is a disease, not the use of alcohol in general or the use of it in amounts that are moderate and do not injure the health.

In this paper persons are not considered alcoholics who use alcohol occasionally and with moderation. We are to consider here the causes of only that alcoholism which is characterized by an irresistible, compelling desire, which is, therefore, a symptom of disease. The object of the discussion is not the psychology of the use of alcohol, but the diseased perversion of the use.

How the Craving May Arise

A diseased craving for drink may spring from both external and internal causes. As external causes, continued contact with drink and the influence of surroundings may lead to habituation, and that to a craving; social coercion, or bad example and influence from early youth can cultivate in men the chronic, inordinate desire.

On the other hand, the passion for drink may spring solely from a diseased mental condition of the man quite apart from outside influences. Even in the healthy man, when he is continually surrounded by opportunities for drinking, there arises after a time the desire to indulge in alcohol on every occasion that presents itself. But he is deterred from surrendering to every abnormal impulse by the ability to meet

Die Alkoholfrage. No. 2. 1910.

these external influences without losing sight of the necessary limits, the most important faculty with which to resist inward craving. In the alcoholic, even this power of self-restraint and resistance fails when it is a question of withstanding sudden impulses and inordinate cravings, no matter whether his leaning toward alcohol is inherited or acquired. We have a disordered condition of the brain which co-operates with external conditions in producing alcolohism.

Mental Disorders Present in Alcoholism

The psychopathic feature which we find in all alcoholics may at first seem to indicate the probability that this alteration in the brain is always a consequence of alcoholism. In fact, corresponding features in which we perceive the effects of chronic alcoholism are found in all drunkards. But the symptoms are not always of such a simple nature. Investigations of recent years, especially the work of Bonhoeffer, Siemerling and many others, have revealed to us more clearly the existence of mental disorders in alcoholics. We have learned that, after eliminating the purely alcoholic derangements, there often remain others; from these we are able to penetrate still farther into the causes of alcoholism, at least in a definite number of cases.

From the purely clinical point of view, even many alcoholics, when considered from the standpoint of alcoholism alone, present strange characteristics. Such are the hereditary mental defects remaining after the subsidence of acute symptoms, also the fact brought out by Schröder at the Amsterdam Congress that other mental disorders, not alcoholic, are more frequent among drinkers than among other men. Many show a very striking intolerance, or the use of alcohol brings out a very complex condition of mental disorder which has scarcely anything to do with alcoholic mental derangement.

It is not uncommon to find among such persons some in whom the derangement is scarcely perceptible, especially when they are sober, to their unprofessional fellow-men, but becomes more evident under the influence of alcohol. Not infrequently the condition exhibits factors lying deeper in the mental constitution of the person, while his previous history shows that he lacks resistance to all kinds of external influence, but especially to inducements to drink.

Finally, we meet those who have fallen into drunkenness, although their external circumstances were favorable enough to have enabled them to avoid it. The development of alcoholism in them in spite of the absence of external influence arouses at once the thought of a craving for drink that is of internal origin.

Features of the Internal Origin of the Craving

This inborn factor might signify that in these cases the drink-craving is a sign of a liability to mental disorder; in fact, this theory may be demonstrated if we follow these internal influences to their root, namely, to heredity in so far as it is connected with alcoholism, and also investigate tendencies to mental disorder where these enter into conflict with social conditions, particularly in the inter-relation of criminality, alcoholism and insanity.

Investigations of Hereditary Influences

In the matter of heredity, we have the investigations of Belang, which were confined to the progeny of drunkards, as well as those collections which have been devoted to the ancestors of feeble-minded individuals. Even Aristotle and Plutarch were acquainted with the fact that children of drunkards in turn became drunkards. Modern investigations have not only given extensive support to these primitive facts, but have also expanded and confirmed them in very many directions. Only the most important and well known of these will be mentioned here, namely the work of

Brierre de Boismond, Dodge and Sullivan, who may be said to speak for the heredity of drunkenness. (Dodge ascertained that of 379 inmates of inebriate asylums, 180 were descendants of drunkards). These observers were, indeed, surprised at the frequency of mental disorders in the progeny of drinkers. Inversely, Lunière, Sollier, and especially Bourneville in his noted statistics of 1,000 cases of idiocy, showed that in this congenital weakness the hereditary taint from mental disorder is frequently met, and the taint from drink in even a conspicuous degree. Of Bourneville's 1,000 cases, not less than 620 were due to alcoholism in the progenitor.

Lancereaux and Martin demonstrated a similar high degree of hereditary taint from drunkenness in epilepsy. Similarly, Féré found 130 cases [of alcoholic heredity] in 286 cases [of epilepsy]. Other investigators who emphasize the general appearance of degenerative factors in the progeny of drinkers are Lui, Lippich and Frank, Shuttleworth and Macnish. Especially noteworthy are the statistics of Oberdieck, who found that of 367 drinkers undergoing treatment in the institution of Burgholz, 96 per cent suffered hereditary infliction, 44 per cent through alcoholism.

Hitzig affirmed that the descendants of drunkards were more in danger of hereditary taint than those of parents suffering from simple mental disorders.

The later investigators, also, first among whom may be named Baer, Grotjahn and Anton, came unanimously to the conclusion that the connection between heredity and drunkenness is one of very great importance.

Not the Destiny of Individuals Alone, but of Family Stock

Anton very correctly said that the question here is not as to the cause of a solitary fact, but that we have to do with a steadily progressing evil, one that is constantly multiplying in after generations and increasing until the family tree is exhausted.

In this exhaustion lies the kernel of the whole matter; for it is not, of course, a question of the direct transmission of the craving for drink to the next generation; but an indication of the general deterioration of the stock that expresses itself in the frequency of this craving in the descendants of drinkers and of the mentally disordered. The offspring of such stock is made up of feeble-minded in all degrees, epileptics, degenerates; they exhibit all those weaknesses, not only mental, but also physical, which tend to the craving for drink, or they are mentally non-resisting men who stand on the boundary of mental health and disease, who, without presenting any other well-marked trend, might be said to be doomed to drunkenness. All these abnormals are, moreover, precisely those whom we found in statistics previously mentioned among the descendants of drinkers. Thus we have a vicious circle which leads from drunkenness to drunkenness.

Kinship of the Hereditary Alcoholic and the Moral Pervert

Among these hereditary causal factors the most instructive of all is the relation between alcoholism and criminality. It is not, of course, to be denied that crime is often a direct consequence of alcohol, as the direct rise and fall in crime has been quite sufficiently shown to run parallel to increasing intemperance in alcoholic drinks, to mention only the work of Ferri, Masoin, Baer, Laquer, Kurella, and the facts brought out by Siermerling concerning the connection between crimes of violence and alcoholism.

The study of the psychology of juvenile crime, moreover, has sufficiently established the doctrine of the born criminal. For the general public it is probably one of the most important achievements of the new psychiatry. It has become evident that one can understand these individuals, who may be said to gravitate into the criminal course from the very force of their natures, only when the primary

cause of their anti-social tendency is viewed from a psychopathic standpoint. It has been conclusively shown that in these individuals alcoholism is a very frequent symptom, but that it appears in them in a clinical form at such an early age that the alcoholism can not be explained from the criminal course nor the criminal acts from the effect of the alcohol, though, as to the former, it is true that nearly all criminals finally become alcoholics.

Of course the inter-relation of alcoholism, crime and mental disorder is not always simple and evident for the reason that neither alcoholism nor the mental disorders at first manifest themselves actively, or perhaps they appear only as symptoms. But there are cases—and their importance hinges upon the fact, not upon the extent—in which the appearance of alcoholism is a symptom of mental defectiveness, and in which it stands upon a plane with the other expressions of these complexes, the social wrecks, the youthful criminals.

Bonhoeffer carefully investigated about 400 vagabonds and habitual criminals and found that among 69 individuals not yet 25 years old, 51 [74 per cent] were to be designated as mentally abnormal, 29 [42 per cent] were addicted to chronic drunkenness. In another group of 113 who also had become criminals before they were 25 years old, 91 [80 per cent] were mental defectives, 101 [89 per cent] were alcoholics, 69 [61 per cent] being heavy drinkers. These investigations are particularly interesting because Bonhoeffer separated the cases into two groups, the first including those not yet 25, therefore young, and the habitual criminals whose course also began in youth, and the second, those who did not become criminals until later. Only thus can the various conditions of the phenomena be correctly and thoroughly investigated. The ones who were older might have become alcoholic during the course of their criminal career; these youths were such at the start.

Experience with dependents is similar. It accords, as shown by the investigations of Bonhoeffer, with the experience in dealing with vagabonds and prostitutes who are largely recruited from those who were mentally defective from birth. In all these individuals one finds an enormous number in whom the tendency to alcoholism shows itself in early life, and before the age of 20 they have a fully developed craving for drink.

Still more clear, if anything, is the parallel between the drink craving and the psychopathic tendency as shown by investigations, among which are the well known family of Zero in the publication of Jorger, the family [Jukes] reported by Dugdale, as well as the family tree made known to us by Aschaffenburg. Even realistic literature has taken up this fact, as in Zola's family Rougan-Macquart. Of 310 members of the family Zero, 168 were defective or degenerate from birth, 31 of whom were alcoholics.

If we try to summarize these experiences, from which it is evident that alcoholism may be a symptom of a tendency to mental disorders, it can be done in the brief words: There is also a born drinker.

A Drinking Bout May Be a Preliminary Symptom of a Mental Attack

After the conditions already discussed come other possibilities, far less frequent and important, in which mental disease is the starting point or direct cause of the drink craving. Thus, in many forms of pronounced mental disorders, in mania at the beginning of a new attack, in paralysis at the beginning of the disease, and in melancholia, a reckless alcoholism, is the immediate symptom, hence the narcotic effect of the poison is looked for instead of these conditions. One factor demands here special emphasis, that is, the peculiar mental disturbance, dipsomania, which consists of periodically recurring attacks of intense craving for drink; in these alcohol is

46. World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation

Date: 1923 | Creator: Cherrington, Ernest Hurst | BDR ID: bdr:35697

Subjects: Prohibition, Alcoholism

Rights: No Copyright - United States

WORLD-WIDE PROGRESS TOWARD PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

BY

ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON, LL.D., LITT.D.

General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism

Publication No. 1713
Reprinted from PROHIBITION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT
Vol. CIX of THE ANNALS of the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Philadelphia, September, 1923

World-Wide Progress Toward Prohibition Legislation

By Ernest H. Cherrington, LL.D., Litt.D.
General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism

THE economic aspects of prohibition, as applied to the beverage liquor traffic, are likely to prove the determining factor in the question as to whether prohibition as a governmental policy will prevail around the world. This is a commercial age. The law of economic necessity is bound to play an important part in dictating the future policy of leading commercial nations, and consequently the general policy of the world. Prohibition in the United States of America presents the greatest experiment of its kind ever attempted by any great world power. If prohibition in the United States, therefore, proves to be permanent and successful from a general economic point of view, prohibition in other countries of the world will probably follow in response to the imperative demand of economic law. If, on the other hand, prohibition in the United States should be only temporary and should prove to be an economic failure, those facts would affect the commercial world in such a way and to such an extent that progress toward prohibition legislation in other countries would be retarded or suspended and prohibition even in the United States of America would eventually be repealed. Hence the progress toward prohibition legislation in the several countries of the world will be largely influenced and probably finally determined by the results of the experiment in the United States of America, which already has become the world's prohibition laboratory.

Two important factors, in addition to those which characterized the movement for prohibition in the United States of America, will of necessity affect the progress of prohibition legislation in other countries. The first of these factors is that which is presented in the form of a strongly organized international liquor traffic, having behind it vast wealth and political influence such as the combined national liquor organizations in the United States of America never had.

The second important factor is that presented by the agricultural, commercial and trade phases of the wine industry of the world. The extent to which the vineyard and wine industry of France enters into the agricultural and international trade problems of that country is nothing short of appalling. In 1920 France had under vines 3,726,620 acres, with an annual production of wine amounting to 1,300,-200,000 gallons. The little country of Portugal produces each year more than 110,000,000 gallons of wine, much of which must find a market outside that country. Spain in 1920 had a total area under vines of 3,289,714 acres and produced in that year 706,756,116 gallons of wine, which is more than one sixth of the entire world's production. This was an increase over Spain's production for the year 1919 of more than 150,000,000 gallons.

Such significant facts, together with the further fact that the wine industry is an important factor in most of the countries of Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and that it is rapidly developing in South Africa, Australia, and certain portions of Latin America, must be taken into account in connec-

tion with any fair study of progress toward prohibition legislation.

EVOLUTION OF PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES

During a period of slightly more than a quarter of a century, efforts to secure effective prohibition legislation in the United States have passed through six successive stages. In the first stage, prohibition was applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, drunkards, and on holidays, Sundays, and specified hours in the day. The second stage witnessed the application of prohibition through the local veto method, to precincts, townships, towns and villages. During the third stage the local option method was used in expanded form so that prohibition might be applied to the district, county or parish as a unit. The application of prohibition to the state as a unit characterized the fourth stage. Prohibition by Congress of the use of interstate commerce for intoxicating liquors intended to be used in the violation of the laws of any state, thus giving the largest possible degree of state sovereignty on the question of prohibiting or regulating the liquor traffic, characterized the fifth stage of the movement. An iron-clad prohibitory amendment to the federal Constitution, the enactment of stringent prohibition enforcement laws by the federal Congress and the several state legislatures, were the outstanding features of the sixth stage.

The United States of America is at the present time in what might well be termed the seventh stage of the progress of prohibition legislation, in that at present those interested in the success of prohibition are directing their efforts in both national and state legislative bodies to insuring reasonable enforcement of the law, to making the evasion of prohibition as difficult as possible and to preventing nullification of the law in those local sections where public sentiment is not yet favorable to prohibition.

As a result of this general method of gradual approach to national prohibition, the sentiment favorable to the maintenance of prohibition, through every stage of the movement in America, has been sufficiently strong to prevent serious reaction and to encourage progress. Consequently, before national constitutional prohibition went into effect in the United States of America at midnight on January 16, 1920, more than 90 per cent of the townships and rural precincts, 85 per cent of the countries and more than 75 per cent of the villages of the United States were already under prohibition by state legislation. Two thirds of the members of the Senate of the United States and more than 70 per cent of the members of the Lower House of Congress represented states or districts that were under prohibition by state enactments. In fact, as a result of the operation of local option and state prohibitory measures, 70 per cent of the population of the United States and more than 95 per cent of the land area were already under prohibition legislation. National prohibition, therefore, did not materially change conditions in the greater part of the country and with a large majority of the people. It did directly and radically affect 30 per cent of the population of the United States, and less than 5 per cent of the land area.

PROGRESS TOWARD PROHIBITION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

When it is borne in mind that the United States of America was the first great nation to adopt prohibition as a national legislative policy, and when it is remembered also that prior to that time very few countries of the

world had even seriously considered the possibility of prohibition as a method of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic, and when it is further recalled that even the religious forces, which were an important factor in the American prohibition movement, had not taken a stand on prohibition in most other countries of the world, the comparatively meager progress that has been made toward prohibition legislation in other parts of the world during the past few years, is in reality nothing short of remarkable.

The following brief statements regarding the several countries where advance legislation has been recently enacted or attempted, suggest something of progress.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Eight of the eleven provinces of the Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland, are under provincial prohibition. The questions of manufacture, inter-province transportation, and exportation of intoxicating liquors, are phases of the liquor question which in the main belong to the Dominion Government, while most other phases of the liquor problem are controlled by the provincial governments.

Prince Edward Island went under prohibition in 1907 and for many years was the only prohibition province in Canada. Saskatchewan followed, with a province-wide prohibitory law in 1915. The prohibitory laws of Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia became effective in 1916, while those of New Brunswick and Newfoundland followed in 1917. A vote taken in Yukon Territory on February 25, 1920 resulted in the adoption of prohibition in that territory.

British Columbia and Manitoba both adopted prohibition by popular vote in 1916. British Columbia, however, substituted state control in 1921 and Manitoba adopted a similar policy by a vote of the people in the summer of 1923.

On February 7, 1918, the provincial legislature of Quebec enacted a prohibitory law to become effective on May 1, 1919. This law was referred to a vote of the people, taken on April 7, 1919, with the result that provincial prohibition was defeated. Later the province of Quebec adopted a policy of government control which remains in effect.

A referendum taken in the province of Ontario on October 20, 1919, after three years of prohibition, resulted in a majority of 433,508 against the repeal of prohibition and a majority of 243,154 against a proposal for state control.

LATIN AMERICA

One of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Mexico binds all local governments to enact laws for the restriction of the liquor traffic. The federal government of Mexico, by provisions enacted in 1919, greatly strengthened the regulatory laws and curtailed the traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors. The raising of the tax on the manufacture of alcohol, by action of the federal government, has resulted in a decided decrease in the number of distilleries operating in the Republic. President Obregon in 1922 announced his interest in the plan to put an end to the manufacture of pulque and mescal, and created a commission to consider the question of destroying the maguey plant, from which pulque is produced.

Several states of Mexico have followed the lead of the Educational Department of the federal government at Mexico City, by adopting a strong program providing for temperance instruction in the public schools. The

states of Sonora, Monterey, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca are making especially rapid progress in connection with this program.

The state of Sonora has been under prohibition for several years. Early in 1922 the state of Oaxaca increased the tax on alcoholic liquors from 50 per cent to 200 per cent, raised the cost of licenses from 30 to 1,000 pesos, and placed a 2 per cent treasury tax on all sales of alcoholic liquors. The Oaxaca law also provides for the separation of liquor selling places from all other lines of business.

Something of the tendency toward prohibition in Central America is indicated by the statement of the President of Costa Rica, Señor Julia Acosta, after his inaugural in 1920. He sent from the executive capital to the heads of public offices the following declaration:

> On special recommendation of the President of the Republic, we urge you to observe strict vigilance over the office personnel with regard to inebriety abiding immediately by the following inflexible rules: First, in the future, no person subject to alcoholic vice must be proposed for an appointment as a civil or military employee; second, the personnel dependent on the executive power is notified that intoxication even in occasional forms cannot be tolerated; third, in consequence, an employee of this dependence who publicly incurs in this great fault will be deprived of his office, regardless of his personal antecedents, family circumstances, or skill and ability in the performance of his duty.

The new regulatory law of Panama adopted on March 1, 1919, raised the license fee for the sale of intoxicating liquors to $1,800 a year. The effect of this law has been to reduce the number of licenses in Panama from 680 to 100.

President Alessandri of Chile is one of the foremost prohibition advocates in South America. In the recent Pan-American Congress at Santiago, the President of the Chilean Republic strongly advocated that efforts be made toward the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. The legal restrictions adopted by the Government of Chile in 1919 and 1920 have greatly decreased the sale of intoxicating liquors in that country.

The President of Paraguay, under authority of the law, recently has established a number of prohibition zones in different parts of that Republic. It is understood that the attitude of the Government is that the establishing of these prohibition zones is the first step in a national movement toward prohibition.

The Congress of the Republic of Uruguay, in May, 1920, passed a law providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and providing also for the admission into the country, duty free, of all non-intoxicating drinks. This same law also prohibits the manufacture and sale of absinthe, and makes unlawful the sale of distilled liquors in the vicinity of Uruguayan courts, in the market and theater, and to women, children, soldiers and civil guards.

During the year 1921 the anti-liquor laws of Peru were greatly strengthened by the adoption of provisions for the punishment of officials who fail to enforce the laws, and providing for the separation of places where liquors are sold from the sale of other articles. The laws of Peru provide for scientific temperance instruction in the primary and secondary schools, and the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages in all establishments and places open to the public, on Saturdays and Sundays.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, went under a new license law, in December, 1920, which law provides for the closing of drink shops at 7 o'clock in the evening. As a result of the operation of this law,

the police records show a decided falling off in crime.

In a recent law passed by Colombia, control of the production, sale and consumption of distilled and fermented liquors is placed with the departmental assemblies. The alcohol monopoly is administered by the government departments. The importation of wines which contain ethers or artificial extracts, or alcohol other than that produced by grape sugar fermentation, is prohibited, as is also the importation of artificial cognac, beers containing more than 4 per cent in volume of alcohol, absinthe, and similar intoxicating liquors.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Intoxicating Liquor Bill, introduced by Lady Astor and considered by the British Parliament in June, 1923, appears likely to pass, the indications being that the Government is agreeable to its adoption by Parliament and that it will not probably experience serious difficulty in the House of Lords. This bill provides against the sale of intoxicating liquors to any person under the age of 18 years and against the purchase of intoxicating liquors by any such person, the exception being the sale, purchase or supply of beer, porter, cider or perry to or by a person over the age of 16 years, where such liquor is sold, supplied or purchased, only for consumption at a meal to be consumed at the same time in such portion of the premises as is usually set apart for the service of meals, not being known as a bar. This provision, if adopted, will apply to England, Wales and Scotland.

Under the Scottish local option law, passed by the British Parliament in 1913, the first series of elections were held in 1920. Under the Scottish law, 55 per cent of the votes recorded, and 35 per cent of the voters on the register, are required to adopt a no-license policy. A majority of the votes recorded, and 35 per cent of the voters on the register, are sufficient to provide for limiting and restricting the traffic.

Under the terms of the Scottish local option law an election can be called by the petition of one tenth of the electors in any district. Elections, however, cannot be held more frequently than every three years.

As a result of the first elections under the Scottish Temperance Act, held in 1920, 27 burghs and 8 counties, making 35 places in all, voted limitation of the liquor traffic, while 27 burghs and 14 counties, making 41 places in all, voted for prohibition. The total vote in all the elections held, for no change, was 708,672. The total vote for limitation was 19, 407, and the total vote for prohibition was 453, 317. Under the local option act, there are in Scotland 2,215 voting areas. Of this number, however, 308 were already under prohibition, before the taking of this poll. All but two of these 308 are in county areas. As a net result of the adoption of prohibition in the 41 burghs and counties, in the 1920 poll, 315 licenses were cancelled. In addition, the burghs and parishes voting for limitation gave instructions for the further reduction of licenses to the number of 131.

The Intoxicating Liquor Bill for Northern Ireland, which comprises Belfast and the six northern counties of Ireland, was passed in June, 1923, and went into effect on Sunday, June 15, 1923. This law provides for Sunday closing of liquor shops, the abolition of spirits groceries with compensation to be paid on a five-year basis, restrictions on the sale of methylated spirits, the strengthening of the prohibition of illicit distillation, the raising of the age limit, the abolition of the "bona-fide traveller" privilege, and the curtailing of liquor hawking. The organized temperance forces of North-

ern Ireland are pressing for a local option law.

The Legislature of the Isle of Man has passed a law providing for the complete closing of licensed rooms on Sunday, except to residents in hotels. The law also prohibits the serving of alcoholic liquors to persons under 18 years of age, and reduces the week day hours for opening in the winter to nine hours a day, and in the summer to thirteen hours a day.

NORTHERN EUROPE

The government of Norway for the last several years has prohibited by law the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquors containing as much, or more than, 14 per cent of absolute alcohol. This law was adopted in response to the demand of the people, as the result of a referendum held in October, 1919, upon the question of making permanent the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic that had been effective during the war period, the result of that referendum being a majority of 184,344 in favor of continuing prohibition in Norway. The vote stood 489,017 for prohibition, and 304,673 against prohibition.

Economic pressure brought to bear by France, Spain and Portugal affecting the trade treaties between those countries and Norway finally compelled the Norwegian Government to agree to purchase a certain quantity of spirits and strong wines each year. France, Spain and Portugal all terminated their trade treaties with Norway, then under threat of closing the markets of these three countries to Norwegian fish products, compelled the Norwegian Government to become responsible for buying a large quantity of intoxicating liquors from these three countries. The Norwegian Government in 1922 yielded in part to this demand, and when the question came up for decision in the Norwegian Parliament in March, 1923, and that body faced the necessity of buying outright from these three wine-producing countries a yearly quantity of strong drinks amounting to 1,850,000 liters, the economic difficulty was so great that, by a narrow margin in both Houses of the Parliament, the prohibition of wines containing up to 21 per cent of alcohol was lifted. Thus there is presented a glaring illustration on the part of the governments of France, Spain and Portugal, of the violation of the principle of self-determination for small countries.

Twice prior to the World War, Finland adopted prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, but in each case the act was vetoed by the Czar of Russia, who acted in each case under the threat of French interests to withdraw vast loans from Russia if Finnish prohibition were permitted. When, however, Finland became an independent country in 1917, prohibition was again enacted and became operative on June 12, 1919. A strong enforcement code was adopted by the Parliament of Finland and became effective on August 15, 1919. In spite of great difficulties to enforce the law against liquor smugglers and in spite of terrific economic pressure brought to bear by France and other wine-producing countries, Finland has been able to make real progress in the enforcement of the law.

In the recent session of the Finnish Parliament a proposal was introduced calling for a plebiscite on the question of continuing prohibition. The bill was referred to a committee which, after consideration, reported by a majority of 16 to 1 that in view of the fact that all elections held in recent years had shown a tremendous majority in favor of prohibition, no such

47. Psychic Treatment Of Inebriety And Its Relation To So-Called Cures

Date: 1907 | Creator: Mason, Lewis D. | BDR ID: bdr:35373

Subjects: Alcoholism, Treatment, Social problems

Rights: No Copyright - United States

M.38.14.6

Dup 3

The Psychic Treatment of Inebriety and Its Relation to So-Called Cures.

L. D. MASON, M.D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, February 23, 1907, Vol. xlviii, pp. 684-687.

CHICAGO:
PRESS OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DEARBORN AVENUE.
1907.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY AND ITS RELATION TO SO-CALLED CURES.*

L. D. MASON, M.D.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

We apply the term inebriate to a class of persons who, involuntarily and not as a matter of choice, have become habituated to the use of alcoholic liquors in excess, either periodically or more or less habitually, and who, under these conditions, have lost their self-control and whose will power is entirely in abeyance to their appetite. I maintain, however, that in a large proportion of cases the will power is not destroyed, or so handicapped as to be beyond the power of resurrection, but is overcome and held in subjection by a master passion, which dominates the will. The indications, then, are simple; we must rouse the latent will power and make it aggressive; in other words, oppose the psychic to the physical nature. "The flesh lusteth (or striveth) against the spirit. We must reverse this order of things.

All forms of inebriety are not subject to this method of treatment. I exclude all cases complicated with organic disease, as the later forms of syphilis, or alcoholic lesions or other organic changes, etc.—complications not uncommon in this class of cases—conditions with which the will power has little or nothing to do and which must receive direct and appropriate medical treatment.

I consider the simple, uncomplicated form of inebriety, more especially in its earlier stages before serious lesions have occurred, and especially that earlier and formative stage which by common usage is often called "habit" or "vice." It is important, therefore, to note

* Read in the Section on Hygiene and Sanitary Science at the Fifty-seventh Annual Session of the American Medical Association, Boston, 1906.

the fact that psychic treatment should be selective and applied only to appropriate cases.

PSYCHIC INFLUENCE.

Every student of psychology is familiar with the "influence of mind over matter." We see this in the sick room, as physicians we know "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and we are strongly inclined to believe that the personality of the medical attendant has as much to do with his success, in either his institutional or private practice, as his professional attainments. When he can conscientiously do so it should be the effort of every practitioner to instil his optimism into the mind of his patient. It is related of a distinguished London physician that he was called to see the wife of a prominent and well-known member of society. The physician prided himself on what he was pleased to call his "bedside manners." After he had left the sick room the husband asked his wife how she liked the physician. She besought her husband not to call him again, as he reminded her of the undertaker!

The sooner we as physicians recognize the fact that our patients are other than blood and bone, sinew and muscle, and that we should consider something else than tongue, pulse, temperature and excretions, and that there is an intangible, impressionable, sensitive, immaterial nature, influenced by material conditions and environments, which we can depress or elevate, according to our relations to the patient, the better will be our success in dealing with certain classes of diseases, and in proportion as we fully recognize the importance of these facts and apply them in a limited number of cases and to a certain degree in all cases in which the patient is at all responsive.

From time immemorial illegitimate medicine and quackery has thriven along the line of psychic influence. Whether consciously or unconsciously, there has been a tacit, practical recognition of the fact, and it has been acted on and constitutes the capital stock of all forms of nefarious schemes which are shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin—schemes that endeavor to make gain out of those unfortunates who are afflicted with "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and can be brought under its malign influence.

Within a few years, comparatively, legitimate or, shall we say, orthodox medicine has put its head out of

its shell, looked around, "taken in the situation" and recognized the influence that mental suggestion and various psychic influences may play in the rôle of therapeutics. It has learned that certain conditions from without affect certain conditions within, according to psychic law, and so constitute psychotherapy as a department of therapeutics. It has learned that there is a class of mental disease in which the will power and the mental condition can be greatly influenced, benefited and often cured by such treatment and the active manifestations of which are the symptoms or outcome of the mental conditions, removed.

SUCCESS OF TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

It is only by accepting the fact of the relation of psychic and physical law and the influential and causative relation the two hold to each other and their mutual interdependence that we can explain certain anomalous conditions which are otherwise apparently contradictory. The inebriate is before us; he is a complex study; he is of all-around interest to us, not only body, but mind and will, his intellectual and emotional nature, his psychic as well as his physical makeup must be considered. We can not divorce the psychic from the physical. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." The study of mankind is man, but we have studied him from his physical, not from his psychic, side. "The body is more than raiment," and the body is simply the clothes that the man is wearing. Behind the veil of flesh is the real man himself: the sentient, emotional, controlling master of the body.

We can account for the success of the so-called temperance movements or instances of reformation in individual cases of well-known drunkards only by accepting as an explanation that of psychic influence. When under strong mental emotion the will becomes dominant, asserts itself and masters the alcoholic craving, the psychic overcoming the physical. As stated, I limit the application of psychic treatment to the simple, uncomplicated forms of inebriety in the early or initiatory stage, known as "vice" or "habit," and exclude all cases complicated with organic disease, which, of course, call for special treatment. Coincidently, however, in all cases I should use, as far as possible, those influences that would affect beneficially the mental or emotional nature of the patient.

TWO CLASSES OF INEBRIATES.

We are now prepared, at least in a measure, to understand why cases of "alcoholism," so-called, are cured outside of the methods of the theory and practice of medicine. It will not do to decry the facts concerning the so-called "cures," because well-authenticated cases are continually before us in which men and women who are drunkards have reformed and remained sober as the apparent result of the "cure," or who have become so independently of any "cure" or treatment.

We are, therefore, driven to one of two conclusions, that there are two classes of inebriates: 1. Those in whom the will power is not seriously impaired—only latent—and who are free from serious organic lesions and who are amenable or responsive to psychic influence. 2. Those in whom the will power is radically impaired, who are the subjects of irremediable disease, progressive and eventually fatal, and over whose condition psychic measures can have no influence. Such, I believe, is the rational and, therefore, logical conclusion, if we would explain success in one case and failure of success in another under apparently similar conditions. We must classify the inebriate, therefore, especially if we desire to subject him to psychic influences, for I believe it is only applicable to a certain class of cases.

QUACKERY AND THE INEBRIATE.

All forms of irregular medical practice, "patent medicine" vendors, the dispenser of specifics and nostrums, quackery in various forms, flings bait to all inebriates. Its treatment, to a certain extent, is non-selective, necessarily so, especially when it is carried on through the mails or the press, by letter or advertisement. Let us analyze the method rather than the drugs of the so-called "cures." Whether unconsciously or not, the promoters of these various financial enterprises, for such they are, *per se,* act along the line of "mental suggestion," influencing certain psychic conditions, not directly or openly, but by the presentation and medium of certain drugs or "cure-alls," by which the impression is conveyed that through the instrumentality of certain potent, infallible, special proprietary medicines a speedy cure will be effected.

The *modus operandi,* by which the "cure" is directed to affect the psychic centers of the individual and call

out his latent will power, is ingenious as well as of interest. Consider, then, in detail how every move in the plan of these astute students of human nature is centered on the one object, to raise the individual along his emotional nature to that point where he shall exercise his will power and at least decide to "try the cure," by appealing to his confidence, hope, self-respect, pride, shame, fear, all the attributes of his moral nature that influence volition. The whole process is to him a "dark séance," over which the glamor of mystery is spread, the potent influence being concealed in the infallible, and precious, and mysterious drug or "cure." Hence the promoters of these "cures" differ from the regular specialist in psychotherapy, who practices directly on the psychic centers without the medium of drugs or other forms of therapeutic measures, and with the full consent and knowledge of his patient as to the methods used.

EXPLOITING A "CURE."

The average drunkard, when he is capable of any feeling at all and when his mental responses are not totally submerged or obliterated, is despondent, hopeless as to a cure or reformation, if he is not in a state of total indifference. The "infallible cure" promoter acts along psychic lines, using the "cure" as a blind and various measures as decoys to attain his end, meanwhile concealing his ultimate purpose.

Confidence Won.—First he must secure the confidence of the subject and the public in general in his truthfulness and ability, and so he announces that he has discovered an infallible, never-failing cure. He is very assertive, very positive, presents first-class credentials, testimonials, etc., in evidence. He procures a long list of prominent names to certify to the great benefit of his special method, the Right Rev. So-and-So and the Wrong Rev. So-and-So, and the great and good of the earth to attest to the fact of the efficacy of his "cure."

Hope Aroused.—Confidence being attained, his next step is to instill hope, to show the poor inebriate, despised and trodden under foot, the scum of the earth, that he has a real disease, that he is not the victim of a "vice" or "habit," that he is not a case for the law or the clergy, but for the doctor; that, having a disease, he is a respectable member of society; that he is, therefore, entitled to move in the highest circles (not neces-

sarily alcoholic). Moreover, he has a disease of such rarity and extreme interest and value, hitherto unappreciated except by this special syndicate, that ordinary medicines, suitable for ordinary, every-day, commonplace disease, will not do, and so the quack proposes to recover him of his leprosy by using the rarest of medicaments and the most valuable of drugs; in short, that this poor, forlorn and necessarily hopeless outcast is to be treated with a "gold cure" or pearls dissolved in vinegar, or powdered diamond dust in capsules, if that were possible. He must have the rarest and best; the world has made a mistake and only now is his worth appreciated. Does not self-pride, and especially hope, the strongest mental stimulant one can put into the heart of man, come up under these conditions, which are purely psychic?

The Offer Accepted.—One of old said, "According to your faith be it unto you," and this patient is rapidly approaching that point. His confidence has been secured and his hope stimulated; the promoter's pseudo-sympathy, mock compassion, pseudo-philanthropy, positive assertiveness and assumed confidence have secured their end. He is successful as a confidence operator, and can shake hands with the "gold-brick man" and the vendor of "green goods." His subject now has a will, a desire to "try the remedy." Here is the case of the spider and the fly; the former has asked him to walk into his parlor, for "it is the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy," and he is ready to accept the invitation. He is assured of a positive cure in a short time at a moderate cost and absolute secrecy, no detention from business, a cheap, painless, absolute, prompt cure. The burden of years is to be removed in a few hours or days. What more could he ask?

A Cash Transaction.—But certain preliminaries are necessary; mind you, the quack wants gold, spot-cash gold; he is not under any psychic spell. He agrees to put so much gold into the blood of the patient, but the contract is that the patient must first put so much into the promoter's pocket.

The "Institution."—This trivial matter being settled, the prospective patient starts for the "institution," arrives at the station and receives a prearranged ovation from those who have already become inmates of the "institution." All this stirs up his self-respect and pride,

48. Education On Wheels

Date: 1914? | Creator: Brown, F. K. | BDR ID: bdr:36589

Subjects: Alcoholism, Study and teaching

Rights: No Copyright - United States

EDUCATION ON WHEELS

AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

FOREWORD

CORA FRANCES STODDARD

Executive Secretary the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston

The following account of a temperance educational campaign published in the SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE JOURNAL in 1914 is a part of a chapter of a forthcoming book in preparation on educational methods of temperance work. The suggestion is so timely for the summer season that it is published in advance in this form for immediate use. For the wagon may be substituted the automobile or, better, the small motor truck. This exhibit plan is serviceable also in small towns. It can be shifted from one part of a town to another. The long summer days and especially the evenings with their opportunity for after-supper work afford a splendid opportunity for the display of material, for additional talks, and for the personal conversation which is one of the most valuable features of exhibit work because it brings out objections, erroneous ideas, etc., that can be met on the spot. You can reach by this method thousands of people whom you cannot reach in any other way. But it must be *teaching, not preaching*. Not oratory, but the quiet, simple teaching of the facts in their relations to everyday life is the effective method of this plan of work to capture public intelligence.

These exhibits should be widely used in the summer and fall to bring to the people everywhere the facts about alcohol, the truth about beer and wine, and so to widen and confirm that intelligent conviction upon which the success of Prohibition will depend.

EDUCATION ON WHEELS

By F. K. Brown, Southwick, Mass.

OUR PROJECT

Education of those whom neither literature, meetings nor any of the usual forms of activity could successfully reach. Personal canvass for "No-License" votes with something besides a handshake and moral suasion to offer. Something, especially, to make people "see" temperance issues in new and dramatic light. Especially a temperance campaign in which the churches could cordially federate—an item before impossible, under local conditions. A temperance and no-license campaign in which the campaigners could have a good time, for themselves.

OUR OUTFIT

A light express wagon. Twenty Scientific Temperance and home-made posters: Talking machine. Italian, Swedish, Polish and English talking machine records. Various dramatic representations of scientific temperance facts in the form of entertaining models, etc., a good supply of scientific temperance and no-license literature and buttons for children.

THE DEMONSTRATION

It was mud time and farmers were found who were not only unwilling to leave their homes for meetings, but even reluctant to come to the front of their houses. Men were busy with their early spring work in the fields and orchards. Some had left orders not to be bothered by the temperance "thing."

We drove into fields, stopped in the middle of roads, backed into farm yards, up to back doors, sick-room windows—anywhere, where folks tried to dodge us.

The whole outfit and method was so "different" that prejudices had little chance when we got started. First would come a talking machine "concert" which wheedled women and children out. Then one of us would stand up in the seat behind the "portfolio" of posters (a wooden rack

fastened to the seat and facing the rear of the wagon). We had the posters arranged in cumulative, educational order, from the effects of slight doses of alcohol upon finger tips, through to its effects upon the race and society. The guinea pig poster, of course, made a big hit. This arrangement of the posters took very little room, and gave us a splendid chance to talk facts. The arrangement was somewhat like this—two posters on exhibit at one time—and the talking machine playing an obligato between the gaps, where the audience "had" to have its interest manufactured.

The man on the ground who ran the machine, then demonstrated the objects which were nailed in the wagon, in cumulative order—let the people handle the bottles, etc.—told funny stories, gossiped and "buttoned the children," passed out the literature, canvassed the men for their votes and announced the "Alco Rally" to be held in the Town Hall the following Sunday. The time of a demonstration was hardly more than fifteen minutes. (NOTE.—We stiffened the posters by putting them on cardboard—this allowed them to be handled in a wind.)

RESULTS

The idea came to us too late for more than four days of trial before election. But we were more than delighted by the responses we received. The people seemed to welcome the educational feature especially. Men who came to jeer remained to cheer. (Excuse the rhyme.) We backed up to a blacksmith's doorway, expecting to be chased off, only to gather a crowd of fifteen men who gave us a quiet, appreciative ear. A train crew left work and stayed through.

In one yard, an Italian's—a most unlikely situation for temperance demonstration it seemed to me, for the man had, that morning, driven down to the village with a cartload of empty beer kegs—through the diplomacy of our Italian music (patriotic army songs) the women folks came out, called the children, got curious about what we had covered up under the mud robe, asked what "Dem tings" were, pointing to the charts, and actually "made us" go through the demonstration. They called the "boss" from his work, a man of great influence among the Italians, and he came for a demonstration, and, in turn, demonstrated for us to his hired man, who could not "spik da Inglesia," and then

almost toppled us over by saying, and having his word sworn to by his women, that he always voted "no" and would this year. The Italian women and the "boss" liked especially our Marksmanship poster, and he laughed it into the "hired" man, who, it seems, could appreciate it, for he had just lost the championship of his regiment in Italy by having himself soaked in beer during the contest.

We entertained, educated and agitated, and all with very little oratory. In fact, oratory, with this outfit, is reduced to a subordinate position; a new situation in temperance campaigning, since the voice is usually overdone. What fun the Baptist minister and I had in it, too! We were invited out to dinner, romped with the children, did some pastoral work in out of the way communities, broke up the monotony of existence for lonesome folks. (In one place three women stayed by the exhibit over an hour, in a raw wind, just to hear the talking machine.)

VALUE

It takes temperance everywhere! We actually reached folks. I would like to see a half dozen such outfits let loose in a city campaign, backing up to curbstones, parks, factory gates—anywhere where people are. A campaign on wheels, like this, can go anywhere to dig out and demonstrate to an audience. Eighteen demonstrations a day—about seven hours' work—in eighteen strategic places in a city—at fifty or sixty an audience—one thousand a day. It actually is the easiest publicity work I have ever done, and *fun* besides.—*The Scientific Temperance Journal,* May, 1914.

HOME-MADE MODELS YOU CAN USE

The coöperation of young people handy with tools can sometimes be obtained in making these or other models.

If the models are to be subjected to long use they should be reasonably stable. Light weight wood or one of the various board substitutes is better than cardboard. All parts of models should be securely fastened to their foundation board.

If lettering is done on the board use enamel paint throughout, as this can be wiped off, cleaned, and even varnished to restore it when rubbed or soiled by dust, and dust is not retained by a smooth as by a rough surface. Insist on having lettering clearly done, no slant letters, as these are not so easily or quickly read as those of the Gothic type.

Where grass and walks are to be represented, green and brown paint can be used for the foundation properly marked off. This is

a more durable form of representation than any closer material imitation of grass and gravel that the writer has yet found for models that are subjected to constant use.

I. *To Show That Commonly Drunk Quantities of Beer, Wine, and Spirits contain Equal Amounts of Alcohol.. Materials.* 1 pint bottle for beer. 1 half-pint bottle for wine. one ounce bottle for whisky, 1 half-ounce bottle for alcohol. Fill with the proper amounts of water appropriately colored to represent the different drinks. Tea and coffee at various strengths are useful for this. The amounts of liquids to be used are: 1 pint for beer; 5.2 ounces for wine; 1 ounce for whisky; one-half ounce for alcohol. Label each bottle to represent its contents.

Legend. This may be painted on the foundation or on a vertical placard:

You get the same amount of Alcohol whether you drink—
One pint of Beer (2¾ per cent alcohol by weight); or
One-third pint of Wine (10 per cent alcohol); or
One ounce of Whisky (50 per cent alcohol).
They each contain about one-half an ounce of Alcohol.

II. *To Show the Excessive Mortality of Beer Drinkers. The Facts.* Statistics gathered from data on 2,000,000 policy holders in 43 American life insurance companies. Policy holders using when insured 2 glasses of beer or 1 glass of whisky a day had a death-rate 18 per cent higher then the average death-rate of all insured men. Those using more than these amounts of beer or whisky had a death-rate 86 per cent higher than the average. (NOTE: This is *not* a comparison of drinkers with abstainers, but with the average death-rate of all insured men.) *Materials.* Make a little graveyard. Paint green for grass, brown for paths. (1) In one group place 25 small board headstones painted white. (2) In the second group place 30 headstones. Arrange so that the larger number will be evident. (3) In a third group place 46 headstones. Legends. Put a placard over or among stones of each group.

(1). *"The average death-rate of all insured men."*
(2) *"Death-rate 18 per cent more than the average rate. Men who when insured drank daily 2 glasses of beer or 1 glass of whisky."*
(3) *"Death-rate 86 per cent more than the average rate. Men who when insured drank daily more than 2 glasses of beer or 1 glass of whisky."*

III. *To Show the Effect on Child Vigor of Alcohol Used by Parents. Material.* A doll dressed as a child, placed in a doll's bed, or as a baby in the arms of another doll dressed as mother. Quite small dolls will answer.
Legend—

"Drinking Parents Had Over 6 times as many sickly Children as Abstaining Parents (Laitinen). More Children Die in Drinkers' Families."

IV. *To Illustrate the Handicap of Drink on Business Success. Material.* A small building to represent a factory. Trace a path or walk to the door. Label it "Promotion." Fasten a bottle labelled "Liquor" directly across the path. Place a doll dressed in working clothes at the entrance of the path.

Legend—

"Drinkers are not promoted in over 80 great steel plants and in many other kinds of business."

V. *To Illustrate Drink's Effect in Weakening Body Defences Against Disease Germs.* (Based on a suggestion of Mr. Brown.) *Materials.* Make a small fort, garrisoned by soldiers. Pasteboard or tin soldiers can usually be found in the 5 and 10 cent store, or, lacking these, magazine pictures of soldiers can be pasted on stiff cardboard and cut out. Mount on wheels a bottle. Point it toward the fort as assaulting gun. Put other soldiers behind the gun.

Legends—

(1) *Label the fort and its soldiers, "White blood cells, like soldiers, guard the body against disease germs."*

(2) *Label the bottle, "Liquor" or merely "Beer."*

(3) *Label the soldiers behind the gun, "Typhoid germs," "Tuberculosis germs," "Diphtheria germs." Attach a placard, "The Alcohol in Liquor [or "Beer" if you label the bottle "Beer"] Weakens the Body's Defences against Disease Germs."*

VI. *To Illustrate the Advantages of Prohibition in Increasing Home-Building and Tax Receipts. Materials.* (1) A simple little house. Sometimes they can be found in the 5 and 10 cent store. Mount on a board with lawn painted green, walks brown, etc. (2) Small cylinders of wood to represent a pile of beer barrels, or, make a picture of such a pile.

Legends—

(1) *For the house: "*JOHN *living under Prohibition found it easy to save a dollar a week for a building fund. At the end of twenty-five years he owned a little home, and was a tax-payer."*

(2) *For the beer barrels: "*HENRY, *living in a wet state, found it easy to spend a dollar a week for beer. At the end of 25 years all he had to show for it was this pile of beer barrels—and he didn't own those."*

The *Models* will be portable and conveniently handled if carried set up in boxes from which they can be quickly removed. They might even be mounted in the boxes, the bottom being painted for the foundation. The front of the box could be hinged, fastened at the side by hook and staple, and let down flat for better display of the model. In some cases this front portion could be lettered on the inside and would display a "legend" when let down.

The models are used, of course, merely as talking points around which the facts about alcohol and Prohibition can be presented.

THE STEREOPTICON

If you have a stereopticon, a screen can be arranged on the wind-shield of the automobile, or can be hung on a building, and slides shown in the evening. For a list of up-to-date slides address The Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston, Mass.

POSTERS

The following selection of posters is not arbitrary but affords a good variety of illustration and talking points on the relation of alcohol to Child Welfare, Business, Health, Public Welfare and Prohibition:

Posters (American Issue Publishing Company, Westerville, Ohio), Series E. Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 46, 51, 53, 54, 56. Series A, Nos. 5 and 7. Price for 20 posters, $3.00.

49. Alcoholic Psychoses Before And After Prohibition

Date: 1922 | Creator: Pollock, Horatio Milo | BDR ID: bdr:36877

Subjects: Alcoholism, Hospitals

Rights: No Copyright - United States

ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

HORATIO M. POLLOCK, PH.D.
STATISTICIAN . AND . EDITOR . NEW YORK . STATE . HOSPITAL . COMMISSION

REPRINTED FROM MENTAL HYGIENE, VOL. VI., No. 4. OCTOBER, 1922, pp. 815-825

BY THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING CO.
WESTERVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.

ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

HORATIO M. POLLOCK, PH. D.

Statistician and Editor, New York State Hospital Commission

THE only nation-wide information concerning alcoholic psychoses among admissions to institutions for mental disease available prior to 1919 is that contained in the Federal Census report on the insane in hospitals in 1910. On the schedules that were filled out for admissions during that year, the question was asked whether the patient was suffering from alcoholic psychosis. The term "alcoholic psychosis" was defined in the instructions for filling out the schedules as follows: "By 'alcoholic psychosis' is meant one of the mental diseases which, by their characteristic symptoms, are known to be the direct result of alcoholic intemperance. Cases of mental disease in which alcoholic intemperance is only one of the etiological factors and cases merely associated with alcoholic intemperance should not be reported under 'alcoholic psychosis.' "

Of the 60,769 patients with mental disease admitted to institutions in 1910, 6,122, or 10.1 per cent, were reported to be cases of alcoholic psychosis. The annual rate of admission of alcoholic cases was 6.7 per 100,000 of the general population. Considerable variation in rates was found in the several census divisions.

TABLE 1. ALCOHOLIC CASES AMONG ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DISEASE IN THE SEVERAL CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1910

DIVISION OF UNITED STATES	PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMITTED	RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
New England	12.9	13.7
Middle Atlantic	11.0	8.4
East North Central	10.0	7.2
West North Central	7.8	5.0
South Atlantic	8.0	4.4
East South Central	7.3	3.2
West South Central	8.1	2.7
Mountain	13.9	8.5
Pacific	12.7	10.5
Total	10.1	6.7

It was found by this census that patients with alcoholic psychoses constituted 12.4 per cent of admissions from urban districts and 6.4 per cent from rural districts. The rate per 100,000 of population in urban communities was 10.7 and in rural, 2.6.

Of the 34,116 males admitted in 1910 to hospitals for mental disease, 5,220, or 15.3 per cent, had alcoholic psychoses. Of the 26,653 females admitted, 902, or 3.4 per cent, were diagnosed as alcoholic. The rates per 100,000 population of same sex were 11.0 and 2.0 respectively.

The figures above cited for the Middle Atlantic Division correspond closely with those compiled by the statistical bureau of the New York State Hospital Commission for the year 1910.

In gathering data concerning admissions, the latter bureau separates first admissions from readmissions, as it is believed that the rate of first admissions constitutes a better measure of the incidence of mental disease. The yearly record of first admissions with alcoholic psychoses to the thirteen civil state hospitals of New York state since 1909 is as follows:

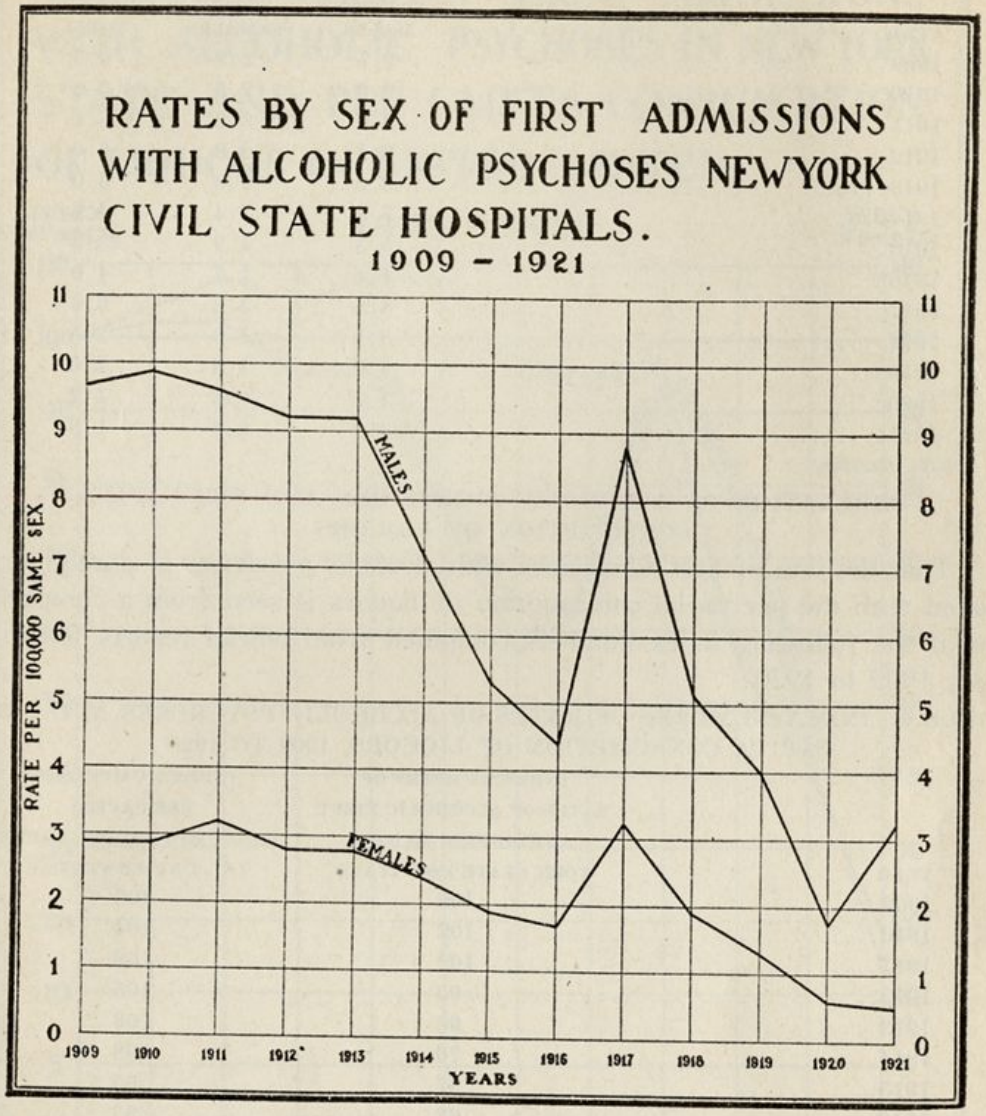
TABLE 2. FIRST ADMISSIONS WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES, CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS OF NEW YORK, 1909-1921

	NUMBER			PER CENT OF ALL FIRST ADMISSIONS		
YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1909	433	128	561	15.6	5.8	10.8
1910	452	131	583	15.3	5.0	10.5
1911	444	147	591	14.7	5.5	10.4
1912	434	131	565	14.4	4.8	9.8
1913	438	134	572	13.7	4.7	9.4
1914	348	116	464	10.4	3.6	7.4
1915	255	90	345	7.8	3.1	5.6
1916*	215	82	297	8.4	3.5	6.1
1917	437	157	594	12.1	4.8	8.6
1918	257	97	354	7.3	3.0	5.2
1919	204	65	269	5.8	2.0	4.0
1920	90	32	122	2.7	1.0	1.9
1921	167	26	193	4.6	0.8	2.8

*Nine months.

It will be noted from Table 2 that a marked decline in the number of alcoholic first admissions began in 1914 and became more pronounced in 1915. In 1916 a slight change in trend occurred, and in 1917 a decided reaction took place, the number of alcoholic cases in that year exceeding that of 1913.

CHART I



In 1918, 1919, and 1920, the number of these cases fell off rapidly and reached its lowest point in 1920. In 1921 the male alcoholic cases increased, although there was a further reduction in female cases. The chart above shows graphically the rates for both sexes since 1909, based upon the general population. These rates are found in the following table:

TABLE 3. RATES OF ALCOHOLIC FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS PER 100,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE STATE, 1909-1921

YEAR	RATE PER 100,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME SEX		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1909	9.7	2.9	6.3
1910	9.9	2.9	6.4
1911	9.6	3.2	6.4
1912	9.2	2.8	6.0
1913	9.2	2.8	6.0
1914	7.2	2.4	4.8
1915	5.3	1.9	3.6
1916*	4.4	1.7	4.0
1917	8.8	3.2	6.0
1918	5.1	1.9	3.5
1919	4.0	1.3	2.6
1920	1.7	0.6	1.2
1921	3.2	0.5	1.8

*Nine months.

CORRELATION OF ALCOHOLIC ADMISSIONS AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS

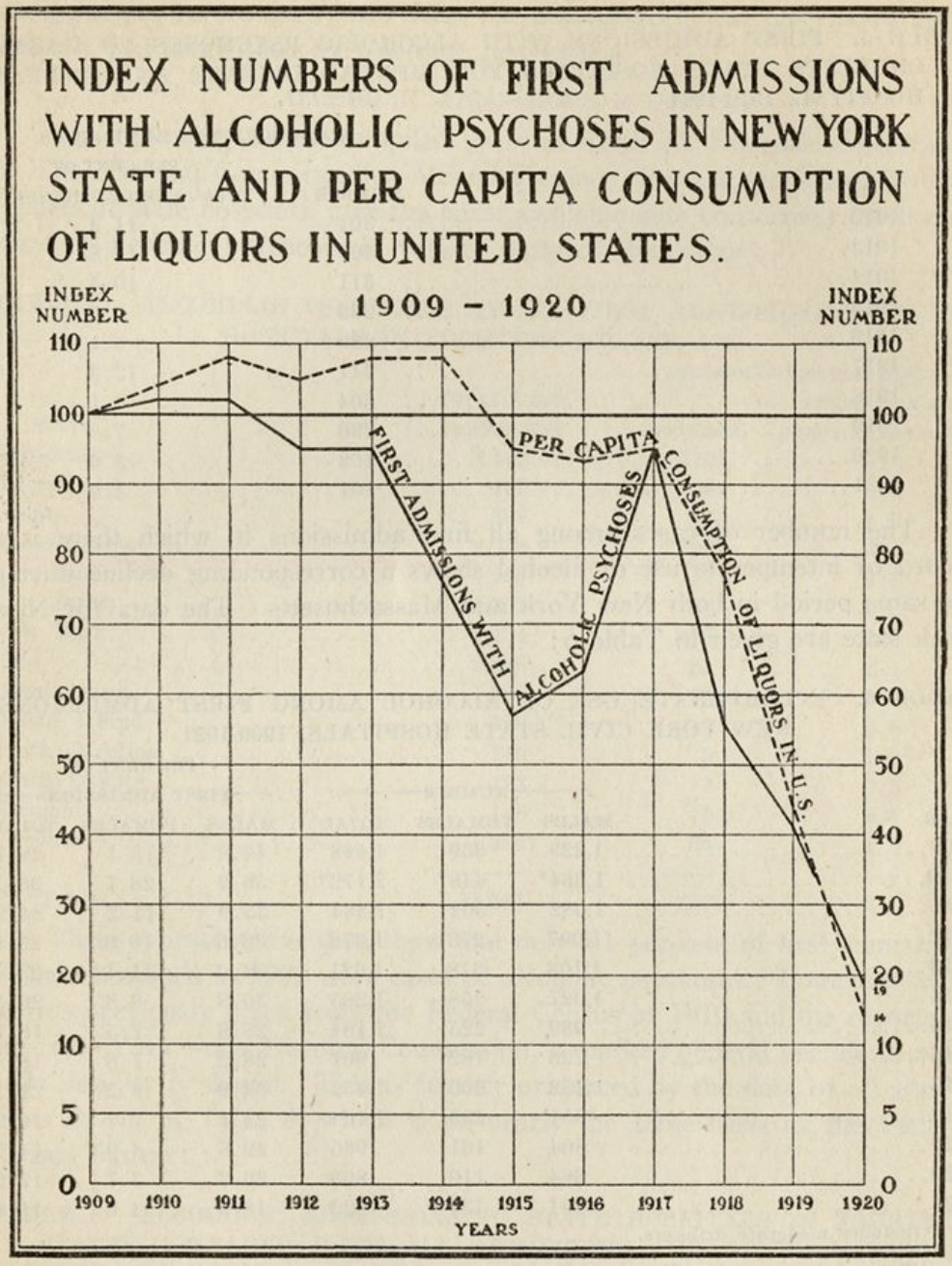
That the rate of first admissions with alcoholic psychoses is closely correlated with the per capita consumption of liquors is seen from a comparison of the following index numbers computed from official reports for the years 1909 to 1920:

TABLE 4. INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS, 1909 TO 1920

YEAR	INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF ALCOHOLIC FIRST ADMISSIONS TO NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS	INDEX NUMBERS OF PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IN UNITED STATES
1909	100	100
1910	102	104
1911	102	108
1912	95	105
1913	95	108
1914	76	108
1915	57	95
1916	63	93
1917	95	95
1918	56	77
1919	41	44
1920	19	14

The coefficient of correlation between the two series of numbers is 0.875+ .045—. It is probable that an even closer correlation would have been found had data relative to the per capita consumption of liquors in the state of New York been available. (See Chart II.)

CHART II



DECLINE OF ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES IN MASSACHUSETTS

The figures given above showing the decline in alcoholic psychoses in recent years in New York state are paralleled by data compiled from the

official records of the state of Massachusetts by Cora Frances Stoddard,[1] from whose study the following table is taken:

TABLE 5. FIRST ADMISSIONS WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES TO MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOSPITALS FOR MENTAL DISEASE AND McLEAN HOSPITAL, 1912-1921

YEAR	ALCOHOLIC FIRST ADMISSIONS	
	NUMBER	PER CENT OF TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS
1912	301	11.3
1913	367	11.8
1914	311	10.4
1915	299	9.5
1916	289	9.1
1917	511	12.3
1918	304	8.1
1919	296	7.8
1920	102	3.6
1921	151	4.9

The number of cases among all first admissions in which there is a record of intemperate use of alcohol shows a corresponding decline during the same period in both New York and Massachusetts. The data for New York state are given in Table 6:

TABLE 6. INTEMPERATE USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG FIRST ADMISSIONS, NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS, 1909-1921

YEAR	NUMBER			PER CENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1909	1,229	369	1,598	44.2	15.1	28.7
1910	1,684*	448*	2,172*	56.9	28.7	38.1
1911	1,082	302	1,384	35.9	11.2	24.3
1912	1,097	273	1,370	36.5	10.0	23.8
1913	1,103	318	1,021	34.6	11.1	23.5
1914	1,027	258	1,285	30.8	8.8	20.5
1915	939	225	1,164	28.8	7.5	18.7
1916†	725	182	907	28.2	7.8	18.5
1917	1,152	300	1,452	32.0	9.2	21.1
1918	851	253	1,104	24.1	7.7	16.2
1919	804	161	965	22.8	4.9	14.2
1920	684	119	803	20.3	3.7	12.2
1921	691	131	822	18.9	4.0	11.8

*Includes moderate drinkers.
†Nine months.

[1] *Wet and dry years in a Decade of Massachusetts Public Records*, by Cora Frances Stoddard. *The Scientific Temperance Journal*, June, 1922, Vol. 31, pp. 1-54.

The gradual decline in the excessive use of alcohol indicated by the above table constitutes good evidence that a marked change in the habits of the general population with respect to the use of alcohol had been taking

50. Industrial Phases Of The Alcoholic Question

Date: 1907? | Creator: Stehr, Alfred H. | BDR ID: bdr:36226

Subjects: Alcoholism, Economic aspects

Rights: No Copyright - United States

Industrial Phases of the Alcoholic Question

By ALFRED H. STEHR, M. D.



International Series No. 10

WESTERVILLE, OHIO
American Issue Publishing Company

Editor's Note

The following pages reproduce three sections of a monograph of some 240 pages on **The Use of Alcohol and Industry.** The author, who is not only a physician, but holds a doctor's degree in political economy, made the studies reported in the volume about a dozen years ago. In addition to the topics treated in this pamphlet, the author discussed the influence of alcohol upon physical and mental work, the effects of its use during and between work-hours and after work, the causes that lead to drinking and economical effects, the treatment of alcoholism. The data and conclusion of these sections of Dr. Stehr's work have been translated and published here, partly because they are of interest in themselves, although referring to industrial conditions in another country, and partly in the hope that they will suggest observation and inquiry along similar lines in the United States.

It will be observed that Dr. Stehr is not disposed to be dogmatic in his interpretation of data, and frequently cautions against attributing certain conditions wholly to alcohol without considering other factors entering into the problem, but his conclusions, if not final in all respects, are nevertheless, suggestive and ought to stimulate further study of the important economic and industrial questions involved.

Part I.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON PRODUCTIVITY

THE use of alcohol in the evening will show a damaging effect the next morning, not only when a person in the best of health, working to the limit of his capacity exceeds a certain amount, but also when a weak or over-fatigued workman limits himself to quantities that are generally held to be rational. This amount, called moderate, can no longer be considered from the standpoint of economics. In both cases, the body does not have sufficient time to recover as it should during the night from the fatigue of the preceding day's work, because this process is rendered difficult by the necessity of eliminating the foreign substance, alcohol. For a man who is wearied by his day's labor, but whose strength would be restored by a night's rest, a quantity that is currently called moderate is sufficient to disturb his equilibrium. He feels, next morning, as if he had not slept enough and he has no desire to work. Unless compelling considerations drive him to work, he will yield to his urgent need and give his body more rest. He will, therefore, be late to his work, or absent from it. If he is already an alcoholic, he will drink again. At the beginning of the week and after pay-day, this effect will be most noticeable.

The workman himself does not deny that the feeling of flabbiness on Monday with the ill-humor that is peculiar to him is to be set down to this use of alcohol on Sunday. The contractor, as well as the foreman, is not in doubt for an instant what reason to give for the distaste for work on Monday in men who show no trace of it when sober.

Fatigue from loss of the night's rest by sitting in the beer-house is also to be charged up to the account of alcohol, for the disposition to the exhausting and long-continued sitting in the beer-house, often for half the night, is a practically inseparable accompaniment of alcohol. Only by the general consideration of it can we understand the far-reaching effect of even the moderate use of alcohol which must be correspondingly longer and stronger upon an exhausted and, therefore, unresisting body in muscular repose.

In view of the considerable injury which the industries of the Rhine suffer from the absence of the workmen after the frequent holidays, an investigation by the Industrial Union was directed to ascertaining the number of absences on work days in the separate industries.

Unfortunately the whole material is not suitable for our purpose, because it includes the days on which the workmen participate in festivals that fall upon working days. Only a few factories furnish details suitable for our purpose.

Investigations of Monday Absences

A sugar factory in Cologne, with about 230 workmen, has had constantly about 7 per cent of absences on Monday, whether festivals were celebrated or not. A machine factory in Sürth, with about 400 workmen, has a loss of from

8 to 10 per cent. But that alone does not show the full extent of the injury in both places. A number of the workmen do not appear until Tuesday, and then not to work, and many factories report that they can not count on having all their workmen together until Wednesday or Thursday.

Evidently the conditions in the Cologne district are so exceptionally bad that one must avoid generalizing from them. The same complaints, however, are not lacking in other sections, even if they are less frequent.

In order to secure a definite basis I take the figures of the absences of workmen after Sundays and holidays in a hemp-spinning house in Cologne for one year, and for comparison, another week day, Thursday, because, according to common experience the smallest number of absences in the course of the week falls upon the latter day. According to careful inquiry, the absences in this factory on Monday amount to 4.77 per cent of the whole number of workmen; on Thursday to only 1.44 per cent.

The report of a quarrying firm in Moravian Austria, according to official figures obtained by Dr. Wlassak for the Vienna Congress against alcoholism, gave the following result:

	1898	1899
Absences on the usual week days	5 per cent	6.89 per cent
Absences on days following Sundays and holidays	7.49 per cent	9.29 per cent
Absences on days following advance pay-days ..	8.90 per cent	10.37 per cent
Absences on days following regular pay-days	10.36 per cent	12.88 per cent

The difference here amounts to from 2.4 to 6 per cent.

According to figures obtained by Asmussen in a Hamburg shipyard during the month of July, 1898, the difference between the absences on Monday and those of other week days on which there were the fewest, amounted to from 2.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent of the total working force. The same conditions in relation to tardiness on Monday were shown by an account kept in a Hamburg machine shop in March, 1899.

At a meeting of the Rhine industries at Cologne (October 15, 1898) to consider the damage done by the frequent "celebrations" of the Rhine workmen, the representative of the Bochumer Chamber of Commerce reported that there had been shortage of 6,500 tons in his district as a result of "Blue Mondays;" on days after pay-day, of 4,300 tons. If, for example, 120 men are absent from a quarry, it is scarcely possible to fulfill the requirements for safety, or to carry out the police regulations and fill the individual places.

Where the Loss Falls

The direct economic damage growing out of this falls, first of all, upon the workman. Loss of wages on account of absences and the penalties for remaining away without excuse are, however, a loss that appears to the workman to be of not much account; he regards it as a part of the increased cost of a pleasure that he cannot do without. More sensibly hit are his associates on the same job who come to work, but because of the break in continuity through his absence are also obliged to take a holiday. The economic losses occasioned by Sunday dissipation are felt less keenly by the workmen than by the contractors who have no compensating equivalent of pleasure. Their losses are the heaviest where groups of workmen are all compelled to lose time through the absence of one man, especially when it is a matter of skilled labor, which can

not be easily replaced. Special complaints in this respect were made by a jute spinning-mill, a cotton factory, a wall-paper factory and a chocolate factory. Not infrequently such factories must run on Monday at a loss. In other cases where absences affect production only, the loss to the industry is not so great, but is yet considerable and must correspond to the figures given above—from 3 to 5 per cent of total output.

My efforts to obtain concrete examples to show how high is the loss of labor at the beginning of the week from Sunday drinking, met, as was expected, much difficulty. In all kinds of branches of industry I heard the most various estimates as to the quantitative or qualitative falling off on Monday. In a Cologne glass factory, a gray-haired foreman estimated the decrease at 16 per cent, but the figures necessary for a precise judgment appeared to be unobtainable. Finally I was able to obtain reliable statistics, which give a clear picture of the effect of the Sunday use of alcohol.

The figures of tables I and II show the day's production of laborers in a mine in the Black Forest; it is the running meter of excavated stone measured by auger holes. The work demanded the same amount of strength and the same small measure of intelligence. Table I is taken from the records of five workmen who were designated as drunkards, and because they were soon discharged I was only able to obtain their records for one week. The other five were called "average" workmen; that is, in spite of the relative amount of their work (3.8-4 meters daily) they left much to be desired.

TABLE I. **The Work of Heavy Drinkers in a Black Forest Mine**

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Workman A	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5
Workman B and C.....	3.	3.6	4.	4.5	4.2	6.2
Workman D and E.....	4.	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	6.4

We see that with the drunkards A-E, the working ability was the lowest on Monday and steadily advanced, although not regularly, to the end of the week, when it was so high that on Saturday B and C did 100 per cent more than on Monday, and A, D and E did 50 per cent more.

TABLE II. **The Work of Average Workmen in the Black Forest Mine**

Average running meters of coal mined per day in 29 days:

Workman.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
F	38.54	42.38	41.63	39.92	38.73	39.95
G	44.22	47.77	48.62	48.68	47.86	46.69
H	38.52	41.17	42.17	41.65	41.32	41.04
J	36.15	36.72	36.05	36.62	37.60	38.50
K	23.85	27.20	26.83	27.80	27.87	28.67

In this other group, the "average" workmen, F-K, we find also Monday's work the lowest, when one would expect it to be, after a day of rest, the highest. Yet the difference here is not so striking; the average for the other week-days amounts to only from 2.53 to 13.38 per cent more than Monday's. We also, surprisingly, find Saturday to be the most favorable working day in the case of J and K, two workmen who take the lead for the average for the week (10.08 and

10.14 running cubic meters, respectively). They also show a constant improvement during the week, and as with the drunkards, the greatest efficiency on Saturday, from which it is to be concluded that they, too, suffer from the effects of irrational enjoyment on Sunday. Their larger averages for the week might be attributed to their greater physical strength and dexterity.

The workers F, G and H have their best working days on Tuesday, Thursday and Wednesday, respectively. An explanation of this is not easy, because the sporadic increase in the use of alcohol by these workmen during the week, which in these regions belongs to the evils called unavoidable, can not be registered. I confine myself, therefore, to bringing forward the fact, for us important and established, that in spite of the heavy muscle work exacted of these men, Saturday is not the day on which they accomplish the least, as might be expected on account of the fatigue, but on the contrary, in every case, Monday's work is more or less inferior. In other words: The day of recreation is more fatiguing for them than a work day.

Less Machine Power Used on Mondays

These statistics of heavy work in a Black Forest mine I now contrast with the figures which the optical workshop of Karl Zeiss in Jena, obtained at my suggestion, and with their well-known willingness to aid the solution of social questions, placed at my disposal. They reckoned the use of the current for turning the machines in "kilowatts," for the separate days of the week from April 1, 1900, to April 2, 1901, and obtained the following figures:

Monday .....435 kilowatts (8 hours)
Tuesday .....440 kilowatts (8 hours)
Wednesday .....438 kilowatts (8 hours)
Thursday .....442 kilowatts (8 hours)
Friday .....463 less 27.2 equals 435 kilowatts (8½ hours)
Saturday .....414 plus 27.6 equals 441 kilowatts (7½ hours)

The strikingly larger and smaller amount of current used Friday and Saturday, respectively, is due to the fact that on these days the men worked, not eight hours, as usual, but eight and one-half hours on Friday and seven and one-half on Saturday. If we compute the current used on these days at the normal rate, we get a series which shows the most work done on Thursdays and Saturdays and the least on Mondays. The difference between Monday and the average for the remainder of the week is here only 1.03 per cent. The firm is inclined to regard this tolerably constant efficiency during the week as due to the eight-hour day, which allows time for complete daily recuperation. This conclusion is derived, therefore, from the supposition that when the working day is longer, the fatigue of the day is not sufficiently counterbalanced by the night's rest and hence must culminate at the end of the week. This is not particularly indicated, however, by the Zeiss figures, as in that factory only as much strength was used as could be comfortably made up during the succeeding rest period, while, according to experience, even severe demands upon bodily strength can be fully compensated if the time for rest is properly spent.

One must rather conclude that, chiefly as a result of the average high intelligence of the men engaged in this industry and in consequence of the welfare institutions in Jena, the enjoyments there move in regular rational ways, by which constancy of the efficiency seems to be best safe-guarded.

The fact that even here the smallest amount of work is done on Monday leads us, in view of the well-known solidarity of these workmen, to the conclusion that the slight sinking of the curve on Monday is to be attributed to the slackening which experience shows so often accompanies the feeling of disinclination for taking up again, after a longer or shorter intermission, a daily task more or less monotonous and in any case made compulsory by "dire necessity."

We must, therefore, refrain from attributing the frequently large deficit of work on Monday entirely to irrational Sunday pleasures, and must not forget to make always some, even though small, allowance for the feeling of disinclination toward resuming work on Monday. On the other hand, one must not ascribe without question, the gradual increase of working ability toward the end of the week to the gradual disappearance of a heavy alcohol intoxication.

Doubtless the effect of practice is a not unimportant consideration in many cases. This would be one explanation for the large efficiency of Thursday—with considerable individual variation—in the Zeiss figures.

Unfortunately I lacked the material for determining precisely the extent of these factors. The strikingly lower rate of Friday is undoubtedly explained by the fact that the usual working time was prolonged and the interruption of habit diminished the intensity.

The higher output on the last day of the week may be due to the desire of the workmen to increase as much as possible the amount of wages they were to receive on Saturday. In the case of those who used larger quantities of alcohol, the increase of work toward the end of the week may be due to the fact that after an intoxication beginning on Sunday or Saturday evening, which affected pre-eminently, as we know it does, the finely organized nervous system, the muscle strength which before was regulated by that system is not fully restored until the nervous system regains control.

The Zeiss explanation of their material contradicts at least the observation of other manufacturers.

A button factory in Freiburg has not found toward the end of the week lack of attentiveness, smaller working ability or other appearance of cumulative fatigue. These appear, according to the report of the observant superintendent of this factory, only when the workmen with large families do other outside work until 12 or 1 o'clock at night. It is noticeable that besides the effects of alcohol, both the amount, and especially the quality, of work are influenced by mental irritation, care and anxiety.

A third set of statistics of the amount of work done on the separate days of the week, but unfortunately extending over only a few weeks, was furnished me by the umbrella frame factory near Cologne. The steady, uniform work consisted, with all four men, in the monotonous soldering of iron rods over a coal fire and required no particular intelligence or manual dexterity. The upper part of the body and face were kept pretty warm by heat.

TABLE III. **Average Daily Number of Rods Soldered by Four Workmen in an Umbrella Factory in Cologne—Computed for Four Weeks**

Workmen	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
O: Habitual Drinker	257.08	256.03	264.02	279.40	239.84	190.24
W: Easily persuaded to drink	261.60	319.50	330.10	352.30	279.81	188.85
G: Steady	333.25	350.10	324.20	341.30	297.00	224.58
C: Steady	260.94	305.07	283.70	329.50	316.34	235.58

The smallest average number of pieces done per hour falls in all cases on Saturday. The explanation, according to information from the factory, is that the men begin earlier to look after their machines, and that the inclination to work is less strong on Saturday, because the week's wages are reckoned up on Friday night, and Saturday begins a new week. The highest output was on Thursday, this being in harmony with the Zeiss figures.

Workman O is designated as a habitual drinker and G and C as steady. W is a workman who is easily persuaded to drink. O and W show a gradual increase of working ability from Monday to Thursday which, without forcing the point, is to be explained by the slowly abating alcohol intoxication.

The average hourly output (for the four weeks) of drinker O is about 14.5 per cent. less than the next smallest, that of C, who is considered sober. In general, however, as already pointed out, the difference in the amount of work of two men, even though one is a drinker, is not to be attributed to alcohol without further question. Physical strength, skill, and practice, must be taken into account. Thus it is not surprising that W, a particularly strong appearing man, would average the same as C. The greater physical strength counterbalances, in this simple mechanical work, the damage done by alcohol. Only G, the best workman reached his highest efficiency on Tuesday.

That G and C also called sober, should likewise show a falling off on Monday must be attributed to the previously mentioned disinclination for returning again to monotonous labor.

From a weaving firm in Baden where I also instituted investigations, it was reported to me that the difference between the working ability of Monday and other days was scarcely noticeable. It existed with only a few men, while many of the married men, and women also, did more on Monday than on other days. As I could not obtain figures on this point, I take it that this conclusion is not drawn from a large number of weeks but only from the comparison of the work of the separate days. If it was found to coincide with large averages, one would have to conclude from the exceptional case that here the men spend Sunday in real thorough rest, or in rational pleasures.

TABLE IV. **Daily Average for Three Weeks of Five Men in a Dresden Bottle Factory**

Workmen	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I	184.6	252.3	281.1	287.6	264.6	257.
II	224.	333.	434.6	524.	539.	560.
III	365.3	436.3	442.	445.3	461.6	450.6
IV	238.	497.6	551.3	553.6	517.3	494.
V	152.	245.	253.6	227.3	273.3	248.3

Table IV gives the number of bottles made by five glass makers during three weeks. The least work in every case is done on Monday. In all cases the efficiency increases during the first days of the week, after the "rest day," and reaches its highest point, in two cases on Thursday, in two cases on Friday, and in one case on Saturday. The total output of work by the five men is about 28.5 per cent. less on Monday than the average for the other days of the week. Saturday shows only an insignificant sinking of the efficiency curve, while Tuesday still shows, on the average, a considerable inferiority. The firm explains Tuesday's record by the fact that in Dresden, on Monday as well as Sunday,

51. Traffic Safety And Alcohol

Date: between 1920 and 1929 | Creator: Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National W.C.T.U. Publis | BDR ID: bdr:30259

Subjects: Drinking of alcoholic beverages, Alcohol, Physiological effect, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

Traffic Safety and Alcohol

If some Rip Van Winkle should wake up to day after a nap of two hundred years, instead of twenty, he would not believe himself in the same world. He would rub his eyes in astonishment. Instead of slow sailing-vessels, he would see fast steamships leaving trails of smoke and churned water behind them; submarines gliding beneath the surface of the water like huge fish. Sailing across the sky overhead would be "bird men," the white winged airships. On the highways, instead of plodding oxcarts, or, at best, lumbering chariots drawn by horses, he would see numberless automobiles flashing by at what would seem to him almost lightning speed.

"What has happened since I went to sleep? " he would ask.

BRAIN THE GUIDING POWER

The answer would be: Men have learned to harness forces of nature which have many times as much power as human or animal muscle. But these tremendous forces which do great feats of pushing, pulling, and lifting for man, saving him much hard muscle work, can not think. If left to themselves they may do more harm than good. They must be guided by man's mind and brain.

So while man is making the forces of nature his servants, he has had to increase the powers of his own brain in controlling and directing them. Hence it is necessary for him to have good sight, good hearing, a clear brain able to give constant attention and to make instant and correct decision, a nervous system that in all its parts acts quickly and accurately.

RULES THE RAILROAD MAN MUST OBEY

Railroad engineers and motor vehicle drivers especially need alert brains and senses.

On the railroads, as speed increased, passengers multiplied, and freight grew heavy, everybody concerned with this form of transportation saw the necessity for avoiding accidents to ensure the safety of life and property.

Years ago most of the railroads in the United States adopted a regulation called "Rule G" which reads: "The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

"The engineer must pick up and correctly interpret, on an average, three signals per minute, each of which spells the difference between safety and disaster," said Warren S. Stone, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, in an address shortly before he died. "We who have spent most of our lives in the cab of a locomotive know the infinitesimal fraction of a second that oftentimes means safety. That alcohol does slow down brain action is conceded by all. A law of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that has been in effect during the twenty years I have been the Executive reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicating liquors either on or off duty is prohibited.' That law is rigidly enforced."

"In these days of fast time, congested traffic and heavy trains," Mr. Stone said on another occasion, "the engineer in the cab of a locomotive needs all the brains he has. He cannot afford to have them muddled by

alcohol."

WHY THE RULES ARE REASONABLE

These conclusions are not mere notions of practical railroad men. There are reasons for them which have been learned as scientific men have studied the way the brain works, its qualities particularly called for in the various kinds of present day transportation, the effect of alcohol upon them and the consequent dangers which the use of alcohol involves. The scientific man considers, not only the immediate effects of small amounts of alcohol on the drinker, but also the effects of a continued subtle and often unnoticed stage of intoxication which is common among so-called moderate users of alcohol and which stealthily undermines bodily capacities or health. The danger of this form of alcoholization lies in the very fact that often it is not perceived either by the drinker or by his acquaintances. But it does not escape the attention of the well-informed physician accustomed to observe the effects of alcohol.

Among the immediate effects of alcohol are faulty memory, quick tiring of attention, slowness in putting ideas together and in responding to signals. At the same time, self-control is weakened, and there is a tendency to act before the mind decides what is the right motion.

How do these effects of alcohol apply to the management of the new swift and powerful machines used in transportation?

THE RAILROAD ENGINEER AND TRAIN DISPATCHER

Take the railroad engineer. His task demands constant attention and instant decisions, good eyes, good ears, a clear brain ready for all combinations of movement, quickness and exactness. Alcohol causes a difficulty in eye accomodation, impairment in the perception of color, particularly of those colors that are used in railroad signaling; loss of control and of steadiness.

It follows therefore, that alcohol might cause the railroad engineer to see his signals less clearly and quickly, to interpret them less correctly and with difficulty, to hesitate in his decision, to be less the master of the speed and certainty of his movements. All this would make him less fit for a place in the cab of a railroad locomotive. It would greatly increase his liability to cause accidents.

What is true for the engineer is true for the train dispatcher who also directs trains. His task in certain districts is particularly critical because of the number of tracks in his charge and the number of trains in his section. In his case, attention, memory, instant decision play a very great part. He must be physically and mentally sound if he is to accomplish this service correctly, and avoid accidents. The dispatcher, like the engineer, must therefore be the perfect eye of the train.

THE AUTOMOBILE DRIVER

The locomotive engineer, as a rule, is given his position only after long preparation, usually as in a fireman's position where he learns by long association the duties of an engineer.

The driver of an automobile, on the other hand, seldom, if ever, has such a course of training. He takes a few lessons, makes a trial drive with an inspector, receives a license and is put in charge of a machine capable of causing death and damage to everything in its path. He is under more or less constant strain while the car is in motion. He has to keep his proper

place in the road, which may be bad. He must adjust his gears to stops and to changes in speed; he must watch for other cars meeting and passing, judge distances frequently in fractions of a foot while traveling at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles an hour. Streets and highways are becoming constantly more congested with ever-increasing traffic. He must be always on the alert and ready for any sudden emergency. Besides the prevailing high speed at which cars are driven gives rise to a kind of recklessness, and if one slows up the progress of other cars he increases the danger in turning out to pass.

By the use of alcoholic liquor for some hours before driving, one deliberately adds an unnecessary source of danger to a situation already loaded with risks. The effect of alcohol is to increase recklessness, to dull the necessary alertness of the brain; to reduce the keenness of the senses, the ability to judge distance correctly, and to manage the steering gear precisely. "The margin between safe driving and unsafe driving," says a writer, "is too narrow to permit drinking."

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

An increase of automobile accidents in all countries where motor vehicles are used has called widespread attention and given emphasis to the part alcohol plays in accidents. Laws are being made for the punishment of drivers whose drinking is found responsible. England has a law imposing punishment on those who were "drunk" at the time of the accident. This brings up the difficulty of deciding when a man is "drunk" and whether he was drunk when he caused an accident.
automobile while "under the influence" of alcohol. In Massachusetts,

Various state laws in the United States forbid a person driving an which has a law thus worded, the Supreme Judicial Court has decided that it is not necessary to prove that a driver is "drunk." If he is found driving "under the influence of alcohol" he is liable to punishment. The amount of alcohol necessary to put the drinker under its influence in some degree varies so widely with different individuals that no definite amount necessary to cause this effect can be named. Numerous attempts to fix the amount have failed because alcohol dulls the brain and disorders judgment before its more noticeable physical effects are shown.

The Connecticut Motor Vehicle Commission reached the practical conclusion in a bulletin issued in 1924 that "for the protection of all, any person who drinks and then operates a motor vehicle must be considered drunk. For all purposes of police enforcement a broad principle is laid down that no person who has been drinking ought to be allowed to operate a car."

An important aid in reducing automobile accidents caused by alcohol was given recently in Massachusetts by a decision of the Board of Appeals. A recent law of the state compels automobile owners to take out accident liability insurance before they can obtain a license. The Board of Appeals decided that insurance companies need not insure owners who drive under the influence of liquor.

The man who would be shocked to know that the engineer of the railroad train on which he is travelling had been drinking any kind of alcoholic liquor before boarding the locomotive, if he is truly up-to date will remember that when he drives his automobile, it is just as necessary for safety that his brain should be free from the influence of alcohol.

HE WHO WALKS

The automobile driver is not the only one who needs to keep his senses alert in these days of congested traffic. Pedestrains are sometimes to blame for failing to observe their proper chances to cross streets or for misjudging them, though the risk here merely is to oneself instead of to others. From the standpoint of safety, the foot traveler is as much behind the times as is the driver of a motor car if he mixes alcohol in the blood that feeds the brain.

Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Price 2 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Evanston, Ill.

9122

B6583

52. How Much Is "Moderate"?

Date: between 1930 and 1939? | Creator: Bennett, Alpha Henry, Woman's Christian Temperance Union | BDR ID: bdr:29857

Subjects: Drinking of alcoholic beverages, Alcohol, Physiological effect, Temperance

Rights: Copyright Not Evaluated

How Much Is "Moderate"?

A Playlet

By Alpha Henry Bennett

CHARACTERS: Leader (older young person), Jim, Helen, Bob (high school age or older)

SCENE: Living-room, class-room, etc. (whichever is convenient)

LEADER: Our group has met to discuss the need or necessity for Alcohol Education. I wonder if there is any need for this kind of education *(pause)*. What does this group think of it *(pause)*? Do you know of any experiences in your own community or town that lead you to believe that alcohol education is necessary?

JIM: I think that any one who argues for liquor and beer needs alcohol education and I know plenty of people in our town who do that.

HELEN: I know a group that does a lot of drinking, both beer and hard liquor. I should think they need alcohol education.

BOB: I know a group in my town too, that drinks a lot,—too much. I think they need alcohol education, but not in the way I think you people mean. I mean they need to be educated how to drink and how much they can take without "passing out" or making general fools of themselves.

LEADER: What do you mean, Bob, 'educated *how* to drink'?

BOB: I mean just that! People ought to drink moderately.

HELEN: 'Drink moderately'! Who ever heard tell of such a thing?

JIM: You must be mistaken, Bob. Who ever heard tell of teaching people to drink 'moderately'? When a fellow takes one or two drinks, the alcohol in them always calls for more, and he soon forgets to be moderate.

BOB: Well, a fellow ought to learn just how much liquor he can take and then always stay within his capacity. It sounds like good sense to me.

LEADER: But why, Bob?

BOB: Well, you see some people drink more than they can carry and make fools of themselves, and get sick and positively disgusting, and eventually pass out. If they knew just how much to drink and still be jolly and have a good time and then didn't go over their capacity, don't you think it would be much better?

HELEN: Sure it would be better,—but why drink any? Can't they have a good time without a poison taken into their system to help them to make fools of themselves?

BOB: Sure they can have a good time without it, but, if the rest of the gang is drinking, one doesn't like to be a piker and not take a drink, too. Anyway, how do you know it is a poison? I never saw anyone drop over dead after taking a drink.

LEADER: I am glad you mentioned that, Bob. That brings us back to our subject of alcohol education. Have you read any scientific statements on the nature of alcohol? Do you *know* what alcohol is, and what it does?

JIM: Sure, I know. It is a poison, a narcotic, is habit-forming, is a deterrent of bodily functions, and is a protoplasmic poison.

HELEN: Oh, I see Jim has been reading Miss Palmer's "Syllabus in Alcohol Education".

JIM: You bet I have, and, boy, I sure did learn a lot of things I didn't know before. That taught me how to express a lot of things that I always felt about drinking but never did know how to explain it to anyone else. Have you read it, Bob?

BOB: Naw. I can see enough of the results of the stuff without reading a lot of old dry literature about it. What could I learn in written facts that you can't learn from drinking and being with others that drink?

LEADER: As you two *(to Jim and Helen)* are familiar with this book, and Bob knows about alcohol by actual contact with it, let's have a friendly discussion about alcohol. How about you two trying to show Bob that he is wrong, and, Bob, how about you trying to show Jim and Helen that they are wrong?

BOB: O.K. by me.

HELEN: Good idea, I think.

JIM: I think that's a good idea, too, and I'll begin by asking you, "Do you know just how much or what per cent of beer is straight alcohol?"

BOB: Sure, I know that. It is usually marked on the label,—4%, 6% or whatever the label gives it.

JIM: That's right; only now the law does not require that the per cent be given on the label any more. But in 4% beer there are about 4 teaspoons of pure alcohol in one bottle.

BOB: 'Four teaspoonsfuls'? That isn't much. That much alcohol taken with a pint of beer won't hurt anyone.

HELEN: Do you know how much those four teaspoons of alcohol slow down your involuntary responses?

BOB: One bottle don't slow you down at all; it peps you up.

JIM: That's what you think, but science has proven that it slows down your automatic response about one-fifth of a second.

BOB: Well, what is one-fifth of a second in my young life? I'm not going any place in such a hurry that I have to split the seconds to get there.

JIM: Sure that's true, Bob? How fast do you drive your new Ford?

BOB (laughing): I don't see how that has anything to do with this discussion, but,—if you promise not to tell Dad,—I usually drive around 60 miles when I'm out of town where I can. Why?

JIM: All right. I'll show you why. At 60 miles an hour you are averaging a mile a minute, aren't you?

BOB: Yes.

JIM: There are 5,280 feet in a mile, aren't there? *(Bob nods.)* Then you are going *(puts figures down on paper as he talks)* about 88 feet a second. In one fifth of a second you can cover approximately 17½ feet, can't you?

BOB (takes the paper and then does his own figuring): Yes, that's right, Jim, I would be.

JIM: If your car covered 17½ feet more than you meant to go because you had had a drink and your response to applying the brake or turning the wheel has been slowed one-fifth of a second, what could happen? Especially what could happen in heavy traffic? Or if a child suddenly ran in front of you, or out in the country a farmer's cow took a notion to cross the highway when she saw you coming down the road at 60 miles an hour?

BOB: Say, I never thought of that. But why or how can just that much alcohol effect the responses that much?

HELEN: Because alcohol in the beer does not need to be digested in the stomach but goes directly into the blood-stream. The blood makes two complete circulations through the entire system in every minute. Therefore in less than 15 minutes after taking alcohol into the stomach enough has been found in the blood to have a measurable narcotizing effect upon the nerves. The nerves are affected because alcohol damages the fat-like substance, called lipoid, which encases the nerves. Alcohol has a very close affinity for fatty substances.

BOB: That sounds very logical. Say, where did you get all your definite facts about alcohol?

JIM: From Miss Bertha Palmer's book, called "A Syllabus in Alcohol Education".

BOB: I never knew all those facts about alcohol. I'm going to read that book and get some facts myself. I guess you two win the discussion. *(Turning to the leader)* Say, can't we have another meeting some time soon and may I bring some of the other fellows from my gang, too?

LEADER: Sure, Bob, we'll be glad to have you bring in guests any time you want to. Our time is up now so we would better close our meeting now and adjourn. When shall we meet again? Two weeks from today?

ALL THREE: That suits me O.K.

(Curtain)

Youth's Temperance Council
15 cents for four; 5 cents each
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

M4894

B6596

53. Second Book Of Ultra Temperance

Date: 1839? | Creator: Anti-Telescope | BDR ID: bdr:30264

Subjects: Temperance, Drinking of alcoholic beverages

Rights: No Copyright - United States

HHH
12516

THE SECOND BOOK

OF

ULTRA TEMPERANCE.

In which the nobility are condemned by the Chief in a set speech.

---

1. And when the First Book had been opened, and the fifteen gallon nobility had squinted therein, there arose a great uproar and confusion among them.

2. And they roared, growled and hissed, insomuch that they completely nullified the noise of the big sheet of water that tumbleth over the waste-gate above the city.

3. And the "Chief" looked as fierce as a boa constrictor, when sorely pressed with hunger, and his ponderous and clenched fist waved to and fro like the proboscis of a mad elephant. The "chief overseers" snarled like a Bengal tiger when the keeper stirreth him up in the cage; and their roaring was, as it were, the voice of a distressed fellow sinner at an awakening. The dealers in dry hides chattered as chattereth the ape, and the "smaller fry" brayed as doth the jackass.

4. And they were with one accord in one place, to consult upon the matter, and ascertain, if possible, the author of the book, that they might destroy him, together with all concerned, in insulting the wine guzzling gentry.

5. And as soon as might be, the Chief got him upon a fifteen gallon keg, (as he had a lawful right to do,) and opened his mouth like the wild boar of the forest, and grunted nearly as followeth:—"This, my lords, smells of treason!—Behold our base conspiracy exposed. This book holds up to the public gaze our iniquitous proceedings in this case. Some unworthy noble, bewildered by quaffing too freely the purple juice of the grape, or by swallowing the quantity prescribed by law, has inadvertently betrayed us into the hands of our enemies. But, my lords, I congratulate you;—the case is not so bad as it might be. Had the 'rum party' known more, they would doubtless have told it. To their ignorance of the darkest side of our characters, we owe this lucky escape. Were they aware that we are in the habit of 'revelling all night' in wine palaces, (the only respectable groggeries,) inhaling the aromatic flavors of Old Port, Sherry, and sparkling Champaign—or of retiring to a back parlor and drinking to inebriety of brandy, rum and gin, would they not have called us 'drunkards'? Did they know that there we shuffled the *primers* to the tune of five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars the game, whilst some of our hard-working creditors suffered for bread, think you they would hesitate to call us 'gamblers'? Or had they heard the oaths we uttered in the most approved and gentleman-like manner, would they have imagined we were 'profane swearers'? Or had they conjectured that, when we visit neighboring towns and cities, we repair in the thick and dark night to some genteel boarding house, and 'revel' till morning in the voluptuary embraces of the fashionable strumpet—would they suppose us 'whoremongers'? Yea, more. Did they know that the pious branch of our order, are, many of them adepts in the science of holy seduction, as taught and practised by Rev. Dr. Fay and a host of other worthy nobles who have published to the world the result of their researches in this most abstruse and difficult of all sciences — would they conclude that we 'regarded God, or revered his laws'? Had they evidence that we abuse our families, accuse innocent men of theft and other atrocious crimes, and arraign them at the bar of civil and ecclesiastical tribunals, would they not justly say that we were 'slanderers and backbrashers if not backbiters'? Were it known that some of our fraternity pay occasionally enormous sums to professional talkers to talk us out of a scrape for swindling, would they guess that we were ever guilty of 'picking pockets'? Did they believe that we delight in nothing so much as family discord, domestic dissensions, and neighborhood quarrels, and that rather than be deprived of indulging our fighting propensities, some of us even go to our neighbor's houses for the express purpose of taking a game of fisticuffs, would they not name us 'contentious brawlers'? And finally, did they know that we encouraged Striped Pig-reeves, and busy-bodies in other men's matters, merely because they stir up sedition among the people—could we blame them for thinking us worse than the keeper of a house of 'moral pestilence'? Now 'all these facts are visible to the naked eye.' A telescope we need not here."

6. And when he had thus spoken, and the nobles had finished the contents of the keg on which he stood, a yell of exultation arose as loud and frantic as the cry of the laughing hyena.

7. Now a fellow full of zeal essayed a public vindication "of this spurious nobility," but did nothing as he professed.

8. "Better were it for him," if he had a fifteen gallon keg lashed to his back, and he become a travelling representative of the Massachusetts Blue Law, than to vindicate such a cause.

ANTI-TELESCOPE.

54. Alcohol In Every-Day Life

Date: c1913 | Creator: Transeau, Emma L. Benedict, Stoddard, Cora Frances, Scientif | BDR ID: bdr:37114

Subjects: Temperance, Alcohol, Physiological effect, Drinking of alcoholic beverages

Rights: No Copyright - United States

Alcohol in Every-Day Life

By E. L. Transeau and
C. F. Stoddard

Published by the
SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FEDERATION
23 Trull St., Boston, Mass.

Copyright, 1913, by the
Scientific Temperance Federation

REACH THE PEOPLE WHERE THEY ARE

With the Scientific Temperance Federation's

Unique and Effective Temperance Helps

New Methods of Showing RELATION OF ALCOHOL to Athletics, Health, Long Life, Tuberculosis, Eugenics, Society, Etc. . . .

50 Splendid New Posters

Use them in Conventions, Libraries, Sunday Schools and Day Schools; in Store-Window, Child Welfare and other Exhibits; on Bulletin and Billboards; for Y. M. C. A. and other addresses.

WHAT THEY ARE

All illustrated, many in two colors. Size, 24x38 inches.

WHAT THEY COST

Sample, 25 cents; Dozen, $2.50; Set fifty, $10.

Handbook of Modern Facts About Alcohol

Full-page reproductions (in colors) of Posters with complete descriptions and supplementary facts.

Price—Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

Traveling Loan Exhibit

Of Graphic Charts and Models. Similar to those used in Germany and Switzerland. Great Success in New York, Chicago, Washington, etc.

Send for full description and terms.

Scientific Temperance Journal

Only American monthly giving cream of all scientific anti-alcohol material. Indispensable to temperance and social workers.

Only 60 cents a year. Sample free.

Stereopticon Slides

Over 100; many colored. Printed lecture slips. (Anti-cigarette slides.) All for rent or sale.

This Pamphlet: Price 10c; Per Doz. 50c; Per One Hundred, $3.00

The Scientific Temperance Federation,

23 Trull Street, BOSTON, MASS.

FOREWORD

MODERN medical science has given the world new facts about alcohol of immense practical importance, indicating the perils in the use of drink to the individual, and its far-reaching effects in society.

As a part of the great general movement for promoting public health, the scientific Temperance Federation is devoting its efforts to making known these facts about alcohol in popular form and in every possible way throughout the United States applying to the alcohol question, as far as the resources of the Federation permit, the methods used against tuberculosis, typhoid and in other campaigns for public health and welfare.

Hence it is as a part of this educational work that this pamphlet was prepared at the request of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League for use in connection with its prize essay plan in Baltimore. The illustrations have largely been reproduced from the exhibit on alcohol shown by the Federation at the Exposition of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held in Washington, D. C., September, 1912, later at The World in Baltimore, The World in Chicago, The Baltimore Mental Hygiene Congress and now in use as a popular exhibit.

Much of the detailed data concerning alcohol is unfortunately obtainable only from foreign publications. But for persons desiring additional sources of information in English a few reference books may be suggested; prices being indicated for convenience which may be obtained from the Scientific Temperance Federation, 23 Trull St., Boston.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF POSTERS, (New)
Paper, $.50. Cloth, $.75

Horsley and Sturge: Alcohol and the Human Body, $.50. Williams: Alcohol and the Individual, $.55. Cutten: The Psychology of Alcoholism, $1.65. Warner: Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem, $1.00. Dangers in the Use of Beer, (Hoppe), $.05. Alcohol and the Individual, (Abridgment of Williams' book), $.05. Copies of the Scientific Temperance Journal containing many recent articles on the effects of alcohol, $.05 each; six for $.25. Year's subscription, $.60. (To members $2.00 annually) all literature published by the Federation is sent free.

A pamphlet of this size cannot, of course, present an exhaustive study of the large subject of the effects of alcoholic drinks. All that has been attempted here is to outline some of the facts about alcohol brought out by careful and patient research which have a practical bearing on everyday life.

Acknowledgments are due to Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard University Medical School, who read the pamphlet in manuscript.

THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FEDERATION,
Boston, Massachusetts.

February 15, 1913.

As time goes on, the requirements for exact and high class work by men in the trades is increasing, and they cannot afford to allow their brains to be clouded by the effects of liquor.—Edward A. Perkins.

The basis of intemperance is the effort to secure through drugs the feeling of happiness when happiness does not exist. One and all the result of their habitual use is to render the nervous system incapable of telling the truth.—David Starr Jordan.

The first and most seductive danger and the destroyer of most young men is the drinking of liquor. There is no use wasting time on any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents.—Andrew Carnegie.

Alcohol has seemed to us a nice plaything or even an amiable friend. Today, however, we know that the jolly comrade, for the price of one hour of exhilaration, cheats us out of our self-respect, that it brings to ruin every being and every nation that yields to it.—Prof E. Kraepelin.

Alcohol in Every-Day Life

WHAT ATHLETICS HAVE TAUGHT.

THE most popular sport in America is baseball. Many of the large cities have one or two professional teams composed of men picked from all over the country. Thousands of dollars are paid every year to see the games, and the teams for the most part are so evenly matched that only a slight superiority on either side decides the victory. Managers are constantly on the outlook not only for the best players with keen minds and active muscles, but they try by training to keep them in condition for the finest work.

"The entrance requirements to the Athletics' School of Applied Baseball are not many," said Connie Mack,[1] manager of the Philadelphia Athletics which for two years in succession won the championship series, "but each candidate must meet every requirement. He must have speed (except in the case of pitchers), brains and ambition. . . . A major leaguer with a career on the diamond before him must cut out all bad habits." Of the twenty-five players on the "Athletics'" team



Photo by Boston Post.

Fig. 1. "Baseball men are not now of the drinking class. The fact is that a big-league player has to be in trim day in and day out or he is sent to the minors. It's the survival of the fittest."—Connie Mack, Manager Philadelphia "Athletics" Baseball Team.

that won the world championship in 1910, "fifteen," said Mr. Mack,[2] "don't know the taste of liquors," and at the request of the manager the entire team went through the championship games in both 1910 and 1911 without drinking even a single glass of beer.

While many factors are necessary to make a winning team so that the same one may not win year after year, baseball managers recognize that if their men are free from drink they stand a better chance of doing the best work. The manager of the Pittsburgh team forbade the use of alcoholic beverages by his men throughout the playing season of 1912, and the manager of the Chicago "Cubs" announced that his men would have to agree to entire abstinence during the season of 1913.

Football.—Not only in baseball, but in other sports, young men are finding the use of alcoholic drinks a handicap.

"No one can honestly say that alcohol is of value to athletes," said Ted Coy, captain of the Yale football team in 1909-10. "There are not even two sides to the question. I've seen several good athletes spoiled by drink as far as athletics are concerned."[3]

Running and Walking.—Marathon races have shown that alcohol not only impairs one's chances of winning, but that it adds seriously to

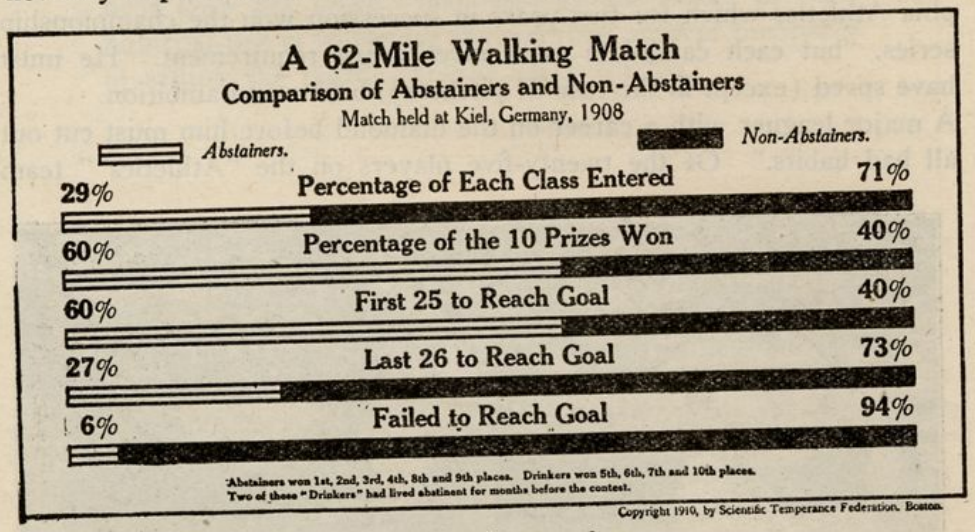


Fig. 2. See page 6.

the dangers of a long strain. The managers of the Boston annual Marathon run positively forbid[4] alcoholic drinks before or during the race, because their experience has shown that the runners who use them become exhausted earlier than without it.

Striking comparative tests of physical strength and endurance also show on a large scale the advantage of abstinence over even the moderate use of alcohol.

An Actual Test.—Such a test was the long-distance match held in Germany a few years ago (FIG. 2). The course was sixty-two miles.[5] Prizes were to be given to the first ten men covering the distance. Eighty-three men entered the match, of whom only twenty-four (29 per cent) were abstainers. The first four men who crossed the line before

the cheering crowd of 20,000 people were abstainers. Of the ten prize winners, six were habitual abstainers, and two of the other four winners had been abstaining for some time while in training for the match.

Still more important than the winning was the better endurance of the abstainers in this contest. More than half of the non-abstainers fell out by the way, but only two of the twenty-four abstainers. Endurance is an essential in work requiring a long strain.

Speed, agility, quick-wittedness, strength, endurance, all these are needed by the successful athlete, and experience shows that alcohol may

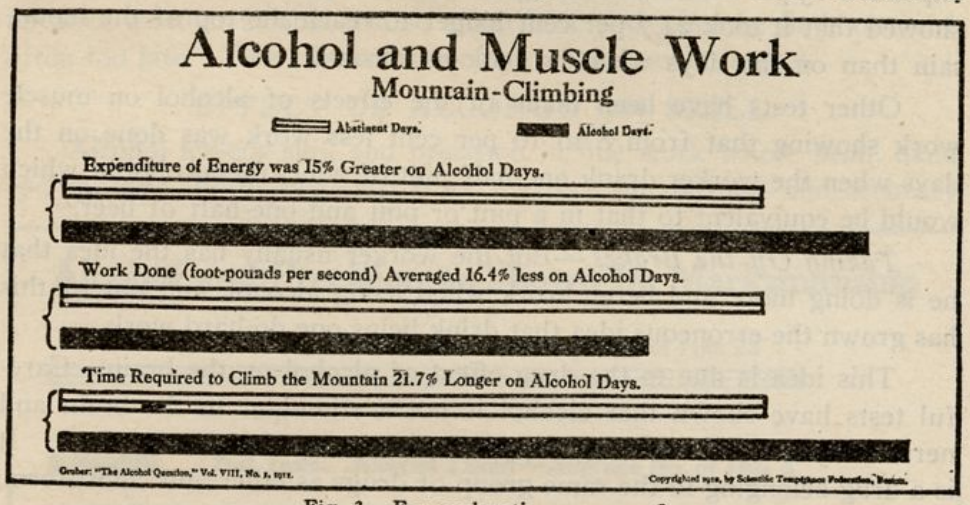


Fig. 3. For explanation see page 8.

impair any one or all of these qualities, so that, in the words of the Australian swimmer, Beaurepaire, "ALCOHOL IS DISASTROUS TO ATHLETES."

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO WORK.

Many whose muscle is their capital have believed that their daily drink gives them strength and enables them to hold out through a long day's work. When careful tests are made, it is found that quite the opposite is true.

Effect on Endurance.—During one of his campaigns with the British army, General Wolseley tried out the effect of alcoholic drinks on endurance. To some of his troops he gave alcohol, to others none, and watched the results. The test showed conclusively that the water drinkers were fresher, livelier, and marched better than those that had alcohol. The difference was so marked that General Kitchener later, in a campaign calling for special exertion, gave strict orders that no alcoholic drinks of any kind should be taken with the army.

Efficiency.—Experiments have been made by individuals to test the working power and endurance with and without alcohol. A few years ago, Professor Durig,[6] an expert mountain climber, carried out a series

of experiments, climbing in each case to the summit, 8,000 feet high, of Mt. Bilkencrat, in the Alps. He took account of the height to which he climbed, the weight of his body and his pack, and he carried instruments by which he was able to measure exactly how much bodily energy he put forth, the amount of muscle work he did, and the length of time he took to do it. Before beginning the climb, on certain days he took alcoholic drink equivalent to 2 or 2 1-3 glasses of beer, and found, to his surprise, that although the instruments indicated (FIG. 3) that he had expended 15 per cent more energy than on the abstinent days, his watch showed that it took 21.7 per cent longer to reach the top of the mountain than on the days when he took no alcohol.

Other tests have been made of the effects of alcohol on muscle work showing that from 8 to 10 per cent less work was done on the days when the worker drank one-half pint of wine, the alcohol in which would be equivalent to that in a pint or pint and one-half of beer.[7]

Taking Off the Brakes.—But the worker usually has the idea that he is doing more and better work when using alcohol, and out of this has grown the erroneous idea that drink helps one do hard work.

This idea is due to the drug effect of alcohol on the brain. Careful tests have shown that alcohol is not a stimulant to the brain and nervous system, as was long supposed, but instead, depresses them. It is a drug belonging to the same group of drugs as ether and chloroform, and like these other narcotics, has a paralyzing effect on the nervous centers of control.

But even smaller quantities, a glass or two of wine or beer, slightly impair the power of self-control and self-restraint, giving one the delusive feeling that he is acting more easily and effectively. This greater activity which may appear for a short time after a dose of alcohol is taken is a stage of excitement similar to that often shown by a patient when going under ether or chloroform. The increased action of the muscles is not due to increased strength, but to lessened control of them. It is somewhat like the action of an automobile, which shows more speed when the brakes fail to work properly, simply because it is not under full control.

Self-Judgment Impaired.—Alcohol also impairs the power of self-judgment, leading one to suppose that he is doing more or better work than he actually is doing; or, acting as a narcotic, the alcohol may deaden for a time the feeling of weariness without really removing the cause, so that the person believes that the use of alcohol rests him, when it is simply adding to his fatigue. Often when the effect of the alcohol passes off he feels his weariness again and thinks he must take another drink to overcome it.

55. Twenty Seventh Anniversary Of The Massachusetts Temperance Society

Date: 1839 | Creator: Wayland, Francis, Massachusetts Temperance Society | BDR ID: bdr:30226

Subjects: Temperance, Poetry, Drinking of alcoholic beverages

Rights: No Copyright - United States

TWENTY SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Massachusetts Temperance Society

AT THE ODEON,

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1839.

I....VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

II.....PRAYER.

III....ORIGINAL HYMN.

1.

GOD of our Fathers ! Thee we praise !
Thy goodness prompts our grateful lays ;
At thy command the waves of sin
Recede, and virtue smiles again.

2.

What wonders has thy mercy wrought !
Beyond the highest stretch of thought !
A word of thy restoring voice,
Bids thousand broken hearts rejoice.

3.

Where, late, the weeping wife was seen,
With haggard look and mournful mien ;
A change has come : her tears are dried—
The husband lays his cups aside.

4.

Where, too, the father, o'er his child,
By the alluring cup beguiled,
In sadness bent, there, hope revives—
The prodigal returns, and lives.

5.

Yet still Intemperance bears sway,
And sweeps its "thousand" souls away ;
Down to a drunkard's grave they go,
And to dark shades of dismal wo.

6.

With quenchless zeal press forward, then,
Ye lovers of your fellow men ;
From year to year your cause gains ground ;
Oh may it spread the world around.

IV.....ADDRESS BY HENRY WASHBURN, ESQ.

V....DOXOLOGY.

From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise ;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord ;
Eternal truth attends thy word ;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

VI.....BENEDICTION.

NOTHING SECTARIAN OR POLITICAL IN THE

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Opinions of Statesmen.

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that would the citizens of the United States, and especially all *young* men, discontinue the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of their country and the world.

Signed, JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

"Then follows the wreck of property,—the great object of human pursuit; the temporal ruin, which comes, like an avenging angel, to waste the substance of the intemperate; which crosses their threshold, commissioned, as it were, to plague them with all the horrors of a ruined fortune and blasted prospect; and passes before their astonished sight, in the dread array of affairs perplexed, debts accumulated, substance squandered, honor tainted,—wife, children, cast out upon the mercy of the world,—and he, who should have been their guardian and protector, dependent for his unearned daily bread, on those to whom he is a burden and a curse."—*EDWARD EVERETT.*

"In taking the mensuration of the mischiefs which it brings on men, it seems to me that we ought to regard, after all, not so much its consequences to their comfort, their reasonable enjoyment, their health, or their life, as its effects on their moral and intellectual character; because all vice is essentially dreadful as it affects the character and morals of an immortal being, and this sinks its victim in the sight of God and man, below the grade of moral to that of brutal beings. Doubtless more than other vices this unfits the mind for the cultivation or growth of any plant of virtue. It strikes a blow, at once, on all its capacities, and all its powers it alike incapable of pious feelings, of social regard, and of domestic affections. One of its earliest visible consequences, is a lessening of self-respect, a consciousness of personal degradation, a humbling conviction, felt by its victim, that he has sunk, or is sinking, from his proper rank as an intellectual and moral being. Habitual intemperance is, indeed, a deliberate and contemptuous rejection of that gift of *reason*, with which the Creator has endowed man; a voluntary and mad surrender of human rank, an eager plunging from human intellect, human happiness, and human hopes, to an equality with the lower orders of created things."—*DANIEL WEBSTER.*

"This vice is the fruitful parent of immorality and crime. The commonly received opinion is, that three fourths of all the crimes committed in this country, have their origin in intemperance. I have had some opportunity of forming an opinion on this subject; my profession for thirty years has led me to inquire into the history of those who have been called to answer at the bar of their country. These unfortunate men have frequently called upon my humble talents to aid them in the hour of their peril and danger; I have listened to the story of their lives, and, in noticing their departure from the path of virtue and their subsequent indulgence in vice, my best judgment would be that four-fifths of all the crimes committed can be traced to intemperance. If we look to the domestic circle, what there produces most misery and wretchedness? What is the most frequent and saddest grief that ever hung upon the hearts of parents? It is the dissipation and intemperance of their children. Why does the industrious and amiable wife desire, yet dread the return of her absent husband? She loves him, but fears the effect that tempestuous temper which ardent spirits have generated."—*FELIX GRUNDY.*

"Those who have had experience, in both army and navy, have officially declared, that the greatest difficulties they had to encounter, have arisen from the daily ration of spirits to the soldier or sailor. The physician says it is not promotive of health, but that it weakens the energies, engenders disease, and destroys life. Why then should it be given at all to the gallant men who bear our banner upon the land and the wave, and who have the glories of their fathers' achievements in their keeping? The small quantity of ardent spirit allowed, creates an appetite for more, and it often happens in both army and navy, that the month's pay of the men is spent for the means of intoxication. In our little army of five thousand six hundred and forty-two men, there have been, it is stated, five thousand eight hundred and thirty two courts martial within five years, of which five-sixths are chargeable to intemperance. And also four thousand and forty-nine desertions, of which almost all are chargeable to intemperance. Desertion alone has cost the United States $336,616 in five years. Add to this the declension of moral feeling, the disease and premature deaths produced, and what a hideous aggregate does it give to the ravages of intemperance."—*JAMES M. WAYNE.*

Opinions of Clergymen.

"The uneducated poor, without resource in books, in their families, in a well-spread board, in cheerful apartments, in places of fashionable resort, and pressed down by disappointment, debt, despondence and exhausting toils, are driven by an impulse dreadfully strong, to the haunts of intemperance; and there they plunge into a misery sorer than all the tortures invented by man. They quench the light of reason, cast off the characteristics of humanity, blot out God's image as far as they have power, and take their place among the brutes. Terrible misery! And this, I beg you to remember, comes to them from the very civilization in which they live. They are victims to the progress of science and the arts; for these multiply the poison which destroys them. They are victims to the rich; *for it is the capital of the rich, which erects the distillery, and surrounds them with temptations to self-murder.*"—*WILLIAM E. CHANNING.*

"I challenge any man who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and yet for the sake of gain continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder."—*LYMAN BEECHER.*

"No proposition seems to me susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this,—and I am sure that no person can give it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it—that in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instruments of intoxication."—*HENRY WARE, JR.*

"Can it be right for me to derive a living from that which is *debasing the minds and ruining the souls* of others; or that which is destroying for ever the happiness of the domestic circle, and which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans; or which is causing nine-tenths of all the crimes, or nine-tenths of all the paupers in the community."—*FRANCIS WAYLAND.*

"I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth, by dealing out poison and death to his neighbor, as infamous."—*JOHN PIERPONT.*

"They who keep these fountains of pollution and crime open, are sharers to no small extent, in the guilt which flows from them. They command the gateway of that mighty flood which is spreading desolation through the land, and are chargeable with the present and everlasting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the gulf of wo."—*SAMUEL SPRING.*

"Say not, if you do not sell ardent spirit it will injure your business, and prevent you from supporting your family. Must you indeed deal out ruin to your fellow men, or starve?—then starve! It would be a glorious martyrdom contrasted with the other alternative. Say not, I sell by the large quantity—I have no tipplers about me, and therefore am not guilty. You are the *chief* man in this business, the others are only subalterns. You are 'poisoner general.'"—*WILBUR FISK.*

HB15629

56. Rumseller And The Mosquito

Date: between 1830 and 1875 | Creator: Lady, Trask, George, Anti-Tobacco Tract Depository | BDR ID: bdr:30243

Subjects: Etiquette, Poetry, Temperance, Drinking of alcoholic beverages

Rights: No Copyright - United States

TRACTS FOR OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

THE RUMSELLER AND THE MOSQUITO.

A RED-NOSED rumseller was reclining one day by a brook of water, musing on the "inalienable rights" of his craft, and cursing temperance men, when "Buzz, buzz!" said a mosquito, who had been dozing all day in a crevice of a rock; "I am hungry and thirsty for a drop of blood," at the same time alighting on the rumseller's hand. There he walked about for some time, surveying the fields which were found spread out on the back of his hand.

"What are you about there?" said the man.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the mosquito; "I am looking for a convenient spot to insert my bill."

"What! do you intend to suck out my blood?"

"O, don't be alarmed; you will have plenty left. Why, that jugular vein, which I see begins to swell out so much that I could soon fill my sack, contains enough to drown me and all my kindred."

"But, thief, what right have you to suck my blood?"

"Right! verily, that is a strange question. Don't you know that we mosquitoes have an inalienable right to suck blood?" Here the mosquito drew out a nicely polished spear, and rubbed it with his right fore foot. "Mr. Rumseller, the world owes us a living, and we intend to have it."

"But you ought to get your living in an honest way. You neither regard law nor conscience."

"There, sir, you mistake. We are all warm friends of the license law, passed by the great council of grave and wise mosquitoes, which meet on the first warm day in May. This law gives to every one the privilege of bleeding men when he gets the chance. Every mosquito will defend this at the point of his lance. But any law opposed to this we hate as rumsellers hate the Maine law. As to conscience, every mosquito, sir, has a conscience just as long as his sucker, and beyond this he never goes."

"Well, I would not regard the loss of a little blood, if you did not poison me every time you insert your pump."

"Poison, indeed!" exclaimed the mosquito, holding up both his hind feet at once. "Why, Mr. Rumseller, into how many veins have you poured poison! You poison the fountain of domestic peace and public morals. Blame me for sucking a drop of blood, while you suck away the time, and the money, and the reputation, and the life of your fellow-men — all the time you pour poison into their hearts, and the hearts of their wives and children! If the biography of every mosquito were written, from his wiggletailhood to his death, you would not find one guilty of such meanness."

Here the rumseller lifted his hand to crush the mosquito; but he flew away, and, as he did so, he pointed one of his long fingers at the man, and cast upon him such a look of loathing and disgust, that the rumseller, for the first time in his life, felt something of shame.

Anti-Tobacco Tract Depository, Fitchburg, Mass. — GEO. TRASK.

One Way of Manufacturing Snuff.

"Stinking'st of the stinking kind,
Filth of the mouth, and fog of the mind,
Africa, that brags her foyson,
Breeds no such prodigious poison." — LAMB.

ANY one who passes along Chestnut Street, from Eighth to Ninth, Philadelphia, early in the morning, before the crowds begin to fill the sidewalks, may see a novel sight. It is an old man, meanly clad and bowed with age, with hollow, sickly face, and languid eye, busily engaged in his daily occupation. He earns a livelihood there — such a livelihood as must be but little better than death.

Often have we watched him, as we passed the Continental Hotel in our morning walk. Nearly every morning he is to be seen, and always intently occupied with his work. He will not see you, for he pays no attention whatever to the passing people. But he will see every pebble in the pavement of the street; and he finds his wealth along the curbstones and in the sluices at the street corners.

Are you wondering what is the old man's business? We will tell you, for we asked him, and watched him, and we know. *It is to gather up cigar-stumps that the gentlemen (?) have thrown away!* He searches diligently every possible and probable nook and corner where the chewed end of a "Havana" or a "toby" might be concealed, and with a sort of cane he upturns and looks under any recent rubbish that has fallen on the street, and so passes along, picking up cigar-stumps — cigar-stumps, and depositing them one by one, as he finds them, in a little bag which is slung over his shoulder. Nor is it to be inferred that the gathering of "respectable" cigar-stumps is alone the object of the old man's industry. He looks out for the "*old soldiers*" likewise, and wherever he finds them compels them to re-enlist. In a city like Philadelphia he is sure to come across lots of these, and he bags them without scruple.

And these filthy, abominable things, which hogs and dogs would be very careful to give a wide berth and pass by in disgust, are a marketable commodity! The old man sells them to the tobacconist, who re-manufactures them into *snuff* for the nostrils of those who pass for men, and the gums of nice, fastidious, delicate women! Surely folly can no further go, and we may well exclaim, "Noxious, nauseous, poisonous abomination!" We wonder not at the almost ineradicable nature of the tobacco taste, when it may be gratified with such loathsome catering! Whenever we see or smell the indecent thing about the person of a would-be aristocrat, or one who would pass for a lady, we think with loathing and pity of the old man gathering cigar-stumps in the streets of Philadelphia!

Anti-Tobacco Tract Depository, Fitchburg, Mass. — GEO. TRASK.

Com. Wilkes, Temperance and the Navy.



"In my opinion, there is no need of spirit rations in the Navy. This opinion is based upon my own experience while in command of the Exploring Expedition. The duty we had to perform was certainly as arduous, and, perhaps, more exposed than any that has occurred in the navy; yet most of it was performed without grog. I have now particular reference to the boat duty, on which they were for weeks together without it. It was a proof to me how little they prized it, for I left it optional for any who desired their grog rations to remain on board; but even those who had been constantly in the habit of taking it, preferred going.

"The idea of its being necessary, and an article of luxury to 'poor Jack,' I look upon as preposterous; he is always obliged to drink it under restrictions, and this is absolutely required, in order to prevent any one from getting more than his share.

"The best men on board our ships do not draw their spirit ration. The class of 'old tars' *who love their grog*, has entirely passed away, and their deleterious example, as to grog-drinking, on the younger ones, has ceased. I am satisfied that nine-tenths of the punishments in the navy may be traced to the use of the spirit ration; certainly this was the case in my four years' cruise; and I have reason to believe that, with but few exceptions, all punishment on board our public ships originates in it, either on the side of the officers or men.

"There are more drunkards made at the 'grog tubs' of our ships of war, than in any other place in our country with a hundred times the same population!

"The destruction of public property, owing to the use of spirits, is immense; and as a measure of economy, as well as safety for their lives and property, I would urge its total exclusion.

"Grog renders our navy the receptacle for all broken-down drunkards, and the vagabonds of every country, where they are past earning their living by work in other places, and contrive at last to enter the navy, where they continue so at the expense, and to the great detriment, of the public service. The idea of associating with this class prevents very many young men, who have been well brought up, from serving in our public vessels, and makes a system of discipline in the navy necessary that is not in unison with the spirit of the age. I do hope that efforts will be successful in abolishing this poison, which is as deleterious to the good order of the navy, as it is noxious to the health of the men."

Anti-Tobacco Tract Depository, Fitchburg, Mass. — Geo. Trask.



SPITTING IN A RAIL-CAR.

BY A LADY.

SITTING in a rail car,
Flying on by steam,
Head against the casement,
Dreamed a curious dream;
Yet I could not think it
All a thing ideal,
For, though very monstrous,
It was very real.

First there came a gentle-
Man, in patent leather,
Collar, bosom, wristbands,
Raglan for the weather;
In the height of fashion,
Watch-key, hat, and glove,
And, with air profess'nal,
Spit upon the stove.

Near him sat a parson,
Telling how the Lord
Sent the great revivals,
Blessed the preached word;
But, my dream discovered,
He was not above
"Honey-dew" or "fine-cut,"
Spitting on the stove!

Next came in a trader,
Pockets full of cash,
Talked about the country
Going all to smash;
'T was the "*women's dressing*"
Did the thing, "*by Jove!*"
Sipped a little brandy,
Spit upon the stove.

Then a jolly farmer,
Bragging of his wheat,
Thought his swine and horses
Nowhere could be beat;
"Like to sell his Durhams,
By the head or drove,"
Kept his jaws a-wagging,
Spit upon the stove.

Paddy thought 'twas "quare" like
To be sitting still,
All the while a-goin'
Over bog and hill;
"'T was a glorious counthra,
Sure," as he could prove,
Equal to his betters,
Spitting on the stove.

Witless, perfumed dandy,
Putting on his airs,
Flourished diamond breastpin,
Smoked in forward car;
Talked about Lamoreaux,
"Such a perfect love,"
Twirled a carrot moustache,
Spit upon the stove.

Little boy in short coat
Wants to be a man,
Following example
As the surest plan;
Watches gent. and parson,
Copies every move,
And, with Pat and trader,
Spits upon the stove.

Soon the flying rail-car
Reeks with nauseous steam,
Ladies almost fainting,
Children in a scream;
Husband, asking lady,
"What 's the matter, love?
Have a glass of water?"
Spits upon the stove.

On we go, still flying,
Not a breath of air
Fit for Christian people
In that crowded car;
Sickening, fainting, dying,
Ladies make a move,
Gent. throws up the window,
Spits upon the stove.

Talk of ladies' flounces,
Ribbons, jewels, flowers,
Crinolines and perfumes,
Gossip, idle hours,—
Put all faults together
Which men can't approve,
And they 're not a match for—
Spitting on the stove.

Tracts for our Army and Navy.
HBZ1186

57. Parody On The Old Oaken Bucket

Date: ca. 1868? | Creator: Halpine, Charles G. (Charles Graham) | BDR ID: bdr:29880

Subjects: Parodies, imitations, etc, Drinking of alcoholic beverages, Poetry, Temperance

Rights: No Copyright - United States

A PARODY ON THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET
AN ANTI-MAINE-LAW LYRIC

By Miles O'Reilly. (General Halpine)
1829-1868

How dear to the heart is the bottle of brandy,
When fond recollections presents it to view.
As it stood in the cupboard, so neat and so handy,
With its neck tapered off, and its belly of blue.
The old cottage walls are now crumbling to pieces,
As I, who am old, must soon crumble myself,
But ah: every woe and embitterment ceases
When I think of the bottle that stood on the shelf—
The big bellied bottle—the taper-necked bottle—
The bottle of brandy that stood on the shelf.

The loose corked bottle, I held it a treasure,
For often when weary I came from the field,
I found it a source of an exquisite pleasure—
Such pleasure as brandy and weariness yield.
In a moment I seized it, and, hastily bringing
Some spice from the closet, I mixed me a bowl,
And soon was my weariness changed into singing
And the dust of my labor was washed from my soul
By the big-bellied bottle—the taper-necked bottle—
The bottle of brandy that stood on the shelf.

How sweet from the thin crystal brim to receive it,
As I tipped up my finger and moistened my lips:
Not a fountain of diamonds could tempt me to leave it,
Nor all the cold water that lies under ships:
And still, though in Maine is my present location
And although 'tis a good one for gathering pelf,
As fancy reverts to the ruby temptation,
I sigh for the bottle that stood on the shelf.

58. University Man And The Alcohol Question

Date: 1902? | Creator: Kraepelin, Emil | BDR ID: bdr:37044

Subjects: College students, Alcohol use, Drinking of alcoholic beverages

Rights: No Copyright - United States

The University Man and the Alcohol Question

By PROF. EMIL KRAEPELIN

Director of the Clinic of Psychiatry, University of Munich



INTERNATIONAL SERIES No. 2

WESTERVILLE, OHIO
American Issue Publishing Company

EDITOR'S NOTE

This address by Dr. Emil Kraepelin, the well-known psychologist, formerly of Heidelberg, where most of his famous alcohol experiments were performed, and now of Munich, while addressed especially to German university men among whom there have been and are drinking customs peculiar to themselves, is translated and published in America for two reasons. First, it throws the light of personal experience and trained observation upon the serious, practical trend of those German student drinking customs whose lighter sides of gaiety and companionship have been often extolled in America. And, secondly, the general observations of Professor Kraepelin upon the responsibility of the university men toward the alcohol question apply with equal force in the United States.

The University Man and the Alcohol Question

A RECENT number of Die Fliegende Blatter contained a description of a visit to our planet by some inhabitants of Mars. The strangers, arriving at night, fell in with a student, whose first question was, "Well, gentlemen, what is the state of things with you as to beer?" Of course, it is not probable that such an interview would open in just this way—that is an exaggeration. But one may well suppose that a German student whose fate had banished him to Mars would very speedily look about there for what he significantly calls "the stuff." In the public mind, student life and beer have long been closely associated, for everybody sees what a tremendous part this beverage plays in student customs as a whole. Many a father who sends his son to the university to have a good time has in mind primarily that his son shall learn to be the equal of any man at drinking. A student who is an abstainer [in Germany] we still regard either as a contemptible weakling, or a peculiar fellow who has no right to be taken seriously.

Yet, for this reason, the momentous alcohol question, which affects the weal and woe of whole nations, knocks loud and long even at the gates of university life. Indeed, for the German student, this question, together with that of sexual hygiene, is perhaps the most important of all of the problems which concern him directly and which he must himself help to solve. True, it is the happy privilege of youth, untroubled by the heavy burdens of life, to enjoy to the full the free years of study and pleasure. But even the student, in his epicurean ease, can not shut his eyes forever to the frightful picture presented by the misery that alcohol brings upon the nation.

Drinking has often been classed with the use of tobacco, coffee or tea; whoever would do away with alcohol must banish also these others, which are likewise injurious. This comparison shows a complete misunderstanding of the actual conditions. The substances just mentioned occasion, even in the worst cases, only moderate injury to the health of the individual. But alcohol not only ruins the drinker himself, but through him menaces also his associates, his family, his progeny.

The Drinker as a Member of Society

Hence the drinker is not only a useless, but also an extremely dangerous and expensive member of human society. How far-reaching is the influence

of the alcohol evil in the most varied fields of our national life is shown with overwhelming force by the great compilations of Baer[1] and Hoppe.[2] From these it follows irrefutably that the use of alcohol is a matter of public concern as much as any other business that endangers important general interests. Consequently, the student world will also have to consider the question whether its drinking customs are really only a harmless form of enjoyment.

Alcohol an Impediment to Mental Work

If you look about you with open eyes, there will be no doubt in your mind, in the first place, that the use of much alcohol is incompatible with mental work. It is often taken for granted that the first part of the student's life of freedom will be squandered, since this time is dedicated to initiation into the true art of drinking so far as the preparatory school has not already accomplished this. The lectures that come at early morning hours are not usually looked upon with favor, and Blue Monday is not limited to the laboring classes. The consequence of such voluntary remission of work will appear most instructively in comparison with the women fellow-students who are flocking to the universities, provided that they do not conform to the drinking customs of their companions.

Danger of Forming Permanent Drinking Habits

Unfortunately, habits of this kind as a rule are not given up as easily as they are adopted. Even though the majority of students after awhile lose their liking for the many silly carryings-on at the beer house, or yielding to necessity, devote themselves to the real object of their stay at the university, nevertheless not a few young men go to ruin every year in consequence of student drinking customs.

These are by no means always the men of least mental ability, as is evident from familiar examples. We know that there is a large number of men, in other respects very able and gifted, for whom the drinking habits of the average student portend the greatest danger, it may be because, under the influence of alcohol, these men become abnormally excited and do what is questionable, or it may be because led astray so often, they succumb permanently, and gradually become victims of alcoholism. Everyone who has been a student will be able to call up pathetic examples of the one sort or the other from his own circle of acquaintances.

Drink and Rowdyism

Especial light is thrown on the significance of alcohol for university students by considering to what extent they are concerned in violations of the law. Manifestly, a student who has been well brought up, who is unburdened by the struggles of life, and is not oppressed by any serious cares, is from the very nature of things peculiarly protected against the danger of coming into conflict with the law. Indeed, students are involved in criminal offenses, as Aschaffen-

---

1. Der Alkoholismus (Alcoholism) 1878; Die Trunksucht und ihre Abwehr 1890.
2. Die Tatsachen ueber den Alkohol. Second edition, 1901.

burg shows,[1] to only about one-quarter the extent to which others of their own age are involved.

But at least as many students are guilty of insult, and almost as many of violence and threatening toward officials, as those of the same age in other walks of life. In injury to property, also, students are not far behind. It can not be denied that these facts are exceedingly disgraceful to the flower of our young manhood. They find their explanation simply and solely in student drinking customs, which, in numberless ways, scatter all the effects of a good bringing up, destroy self-control, and thereby make the student sink to the level of his uneducated contemporary.

A Mannheim newspaper collected accounts of all the offenses of students recorded in the Heidelberg police reports from June 16 to July 16, 1899. During that time, among 1,462 registered students, not less than 102 appeared in the police notices. Under these circumstances, one sees the force of the remark, likewise taken from a newspaper, that since the students had gone away for the vacation, there were only a few cases of disorder and disturbance of the peace, and the much-tormented police could at last draw a long breath.[2]

It will be objected, of course, that in such offenses it is usually a question of harmless jokes, so-called student pranks, the putting out of lights, singing and noise on the streets, and the like. That is in general correct. Such actions are wont to be regarded, even, as quite inseparable from a good time. Just what is the special pleasure afforded by such actions, half puerile, half rowdyish, is not quite clear to the sober on-looker. As a matter of fact, the jolly mood is produced not by the yelling and uproar, but by taking alcohol, the characteristic accompaniments of which are excitement and loss of self-control.

Alcohol and Duels

But these disturbances lead all too often to much more serious transgressions. For many years public attention has been directed again and again to the extremely sad consequences of certain cases of dueling. In this connection there has been very full discussion of the question to what extent a drunken man is capable of insulting a person, and with polite indignation people have denounced those who can not control themselves under the influence of alcohol, and have sought for means to render the consequences of the encounters less serious. Yet, even then, the fact has hardly been brought out clearly and sharply that those duels, in which the glaring disproportion between the occasion and the outcome illustrates our pitiable helplessness in such matters, grow almost exclusively out of our drinking customs. No educated man in his sober senses will push a difference with another about some trifle to such an extent as to make it end in bloodshed. But, as soon as alcohol has removed the restraining influence of the forms of social intercourse, the merest bagatelle

---

1. Das Verbrechen und seine Bekämpfung (Crime and Its Correction), p. 66.

2. Only a few days after these lines were written, there went the rounds of the papers a communication from the police department in Munich. In this the police made a touching appeal to the students' better nature to induce them to "give up noisy demonstrations at night," and allow the citizens of Munich who were not of the student class to enjoy their night's rest in peace. "There are serious complaints not only of noise and disorder on the part of individual students, but also of disturbances made by these societies on the public streets and squares and in their drinking places or club houses until the early morning hours." This cry of distress over a brutalizing of our students that has become a curse to the land needs no comment. A striking proof, indeed, of the bold assertion recently made at a meeting of hotel-keepers that good beer is the best remedy for the liquor mania!

can lead to the most dangerous complications. The well-known drunken duels are at bottom nothing but a somewhat refined form of the notorious barroom brawls of the lower classes.

Immorality and Alcohol

The fact that the majority of students suffer no lasting injury from their intemperance is due to the resistance of the system in the young. Nevertheless, many a jolly student has to pay for the fleeting hour of intoxication by seriously endangering his whole life's happiness, even though he may succeed in freeing himself from slavery to alcohol. Alcohol increases sexual excitability. Hence, everywhere, we see alcoholic and sexual excesses going hand in hand, at the revelry of high livers and in low grogshops and brothels. . . . Indeed, it is hardly a secret any longer that not a few students end their evening of carousal with a visit to women and public houses.

The consequences of this habit are truly awful. Sexual diseases of every sort are extremely widespread among our students. We know, moreover, not only that these lead to the greatest perils to the victim himself, often lasting for decades, but that misery and sickness of this kind can be passed on to wife and children. What a cruel disappointment for a pure young girl who has confidingly put her fate into the hands of one who has been a rollicking student, when she finds what a price he has paid for his good time! We may not hope to banish these evils entirely from our social life, but there is not the slightest doubt that the eradication of our drinking customs would also take from the scourge of sexual diseases a large part of its power.

Almost three-quarters of all first cases of infection among educated young people originate during intoxication. I have here been witness to the fact that a week-minded, loathsome individual, with his nose eaten away and fresh syphilitic ulcers in his mouth, has been the source of infection for several students. This, at least, would be impossible if alcohol had not previously destroyed every remnant of discretion, self-respect, and self-control.

In student circles it is the custom to judge such questions from the point of view of the superman. The excesses are regarded as justifiable and all objections are looked upon as petty, carping criticism, which would fashion the vigorous spirit of youth into unctious goody-goodyism. This conception is totally false. **Excesses are not the sign of power, but of weakness;** they destroy relentlessly the precious gift of youthful vigor, which an unimpaired body can preserve even into old age.

Licentiousness and liberty are very different things; indeed, licentiousness is nothing but slavery of the worst kind.

Finally, the student must remember, also, that he is not alone in the world, and not here just for himself. His parents, the community to which he belongs, the wife whom he brings home, the children whom he begets—all have a well-founded right to demand that he shall conserve his health and strength instead of squandering them wantonly, that he shall retain the sensibility, capacity for enthusiasm, and energy of youth for the solution of life's problems, and not as a worn-out, surfeited weakling lose the best that life can offer us—joy in our work and in the fulfillment of duty.