

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
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RECEIVED AT

103W LN 229 BLUE

HOUSE CORRIDOR, CAPITOL TELEPHONE BRANCH 251

LANCASTER PENNA 1107AM MAR 9 1920

CONGRESSMAN W W GRIEST

WASHINGTON DC

"CHALLENGES GRIEST" BELIEVING THAT THE VOTERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY WANT TO KNOW THE EXACT STANDING OF THEIR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE ON THE WET AND DRY ISSUE AND AS I BELIEVE THEY SHOULD KNOW AND KNOWING MYSELF WITH ALL OTHER PEOPLE THAT W W GRIEST HAS VOTED DRY ON ALL WET AND DRY ISSUES EVER SINCE IN CONGRESS WHILE THE COUNTRY WAS WET AND NOW SINCE THE COUNTRY IS DRY HE IS TRYING TO TELL THE VOTERS OF LANCASTER CO THROUGH HIS HENCHMEN THAT HE IS WET TRYING TO STRADDLE THE ISSUE WHICH IS HIS USUAL METHOD I THINK IT MY DUTY AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS FOR LANCASTER COUNTY NOT TO LET GRIEST FOOL

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
of the
PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LIQUOR DEALERS

Penn Square Building

Philadelphia, Pa.

May 14, 1920.

My dear Sir:

We write to urge you to take a stand openly and honestly at the forthcoming Primaries in support of the men who have courageously stood up for Personal Liberty in the State of Pennsylvania in past years.

We know that certain members of our organization and other hotel keepers, acting under the persuasion of the men who have forced Prohibition on this State, are supporting the men who made the State dry, because they believe that the same men can protect them should prosecutions begin. There could be no greater folly for any man engaged in the liquor business than to yield to this cunning suggestion. The Palmer Forces in Pennsylvania invite every man in the liquor business to become a criminal and a law breaker. His agents are encouraging and soliciting you to break the law, and when it suits his purpose, he will institute prosecutions against you as he did in the Pittsburgh Brewing cases.

There is but one safe course for every self-respecting man who believes in the right to use liquor, and that is to support the candidates in both party primaries who are known to have been fearless, uncompromising friends of our business. There should be particular attention and assistance given to the contest which Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia is making against the Prohibition element in his party. Every dealer and hotel keeper should deem it his duty to do everything in his power to help Judge Bonniwell and his candidates to win.

If we do not assert ourselves, we will not only lose the respect of the people who have fought our battles, but we will hasten the end of our business, because the Prohibition crowd want us only to use our votes. We ought to adopt the motto to "support our friends and punish our enemies".

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas J. O'Connor

State President.

April 29, 1922.

Rev. C. H. Brandt,
62 South Sixth St.,
Reading, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of April 25th is received.
It is natural for me to assume that you are familiar with my record as to the Eighteenth Amendment, and the various enforcing acts that have followed its adoption. If you are not familiar with it, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler will inform you.

As a matter of information, will you kindly let me know what attitude your organization is taking with regard to the candidacies of William D. Hoeburger and myself for Republican Congressional nomination at the Primary election on May 16th?

Yours very truly,

EDWARD B. DUNFORD
ASSISTANT

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
WAYNE B. WHEELER
GENERAL COUNSEL AND LEGISLATIVE SUPERINTENDENT
30 BLISS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONES
OFFICE—LINCOLN 2442
LINCOLN 1542
RESIDENCE—COLUMBIA 6960

November the 26th

1 9 2 1

Honorable Wm. W. Griest, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Griest:

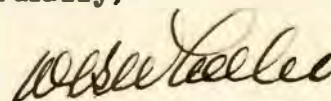
Permit me to thank you on behalf of the friends of prohibition enforcement for your support of the Anti-Beer Bill and other prohibition enforcement measures which have come before the House. The splendid record which you have made on this question puts the temperance forces of your district under great obligation to you.

I have every reason to believe that the liquor interests will make another effort to either repeal or modify the National Prohibition Act by nominating and electing, if possible, members of the next Congress who will be non-committal or else friendly to a beer and wine amendment. Our opponents work on the theory that every dry Congressman defeated serves as a warning to his successor not to follow his example.

I am sure that the people of your district will never allow you to suffer because of the record that you have made in favor of prohibition enforcement legislation.

Again thanking you for your splendid support, I am

Yours very cordially,



WBW:PL

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc.

OF
PENNSYLVANIA

1924 CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

HENRY E. DRAYTON,
TREASURER,

ROOM 812, PENN HARRIS HOTEL
HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARLES S. WOOD,
MANAGER.

JOHN T. FLOOD,
ASST. MANAGER



DEAR MEMBER:

The 1924 Primary Campaign is now in full swing. We can win with proper assistance from our friends. We are faced with a contest in the fight for Delegate-at-Large on both the Democratic and Republican Ballot.

Pinchot and McSparran must be defeated. The enclosed slip will tell you how it can be done.

We have Congressional fights in Altoona, Harrisburg, Erie and Scranton, and in the Westmoreland District, where the lines are definitely drawn. We can increase the "wet" delegation from Pennsylvania to Congress.

There are numerous Senatorial and Legislative fights. With proper assistance we can elect a "wet" Legislature.

To win these contests much advertising, publicity and literature must be purchased. Mass Meetings to appeal to the public must be organized.

A large meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, April 9th, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and another at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, April 15th. These two meetings alone will cost \$5,000. Meetings will be held in other strategic points.

EXAMINE YOUR CONSCIENCE. Have you done your bit? You can help in two ways -

First - Send in any information or suggestions you have for your district.

Second - Immediately send us your contribution in the enclosed envelope.

If you do your part we can and will do ours, and we shall rejoice together in a victory on April 22nd.

Cordially yours,

CHARLES S. WOOD,
Manager.

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO HENRY E DRAYTON. TREASURER.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT LAW.

[PUBLIC—No. 66—66TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 6810.]

An Act To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "National Prohibition Act."

TITLE I.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF WAR PROHIBITION.

The term "War Prohibition Act" used in this Act shall mean the provisions of any Act or Acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States. The words "beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors" in the War Prohibition Act shall be hereafter construed to mean any such beverages which contain one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume: *Provided*, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in section 37 of Title II of this Act, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed and labeled bottles, casks, or containers as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, shall investigate and report violations of the War Prohibition Act to the United States attorney for the district in which committed, who shall be charged with the duty of prosecuting, subject to the direction of the Attorney General, the offenders as in the case of other offenses against laws of the United States; and such Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors may swear out warrants before United States commissioners or other officers or courts authorized to issue the same for the apprehension of such offenders, and may, subject to the control of the said United States attorney, conduct the prosecution at the committing trial for the purpose of having the offenders held for the action of a grand jury.

SEC. 3. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured, kept for sale, or bartered in violation of the War Prohibition Act, and all intoxicating liquor and all property kept and used in maintaining such a place, is hereby declared to be a public and common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining

such public and common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not less than thirty days or more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge that his property is occupied or used in violation of the provisions of the War Prohibition Act and suffers the same to be so used, such property shall be subject to a lien for, and may be sold to pay, all fines and costs assessed against the occupant of such building or property for any violation of the War Prohibition Act occurring after the passage hereof, which said lien shall attach from the time of the filing of notice of the commencement of the suit in the office where the records of the transfer of real estate are kept; and any such lien may be established and enforced by legal action instituted for that purpose in any court having jurisdiction. Any violation of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

SEC. 4. The United States attorney for the district where such nuisance as is defined in this Act exists, or any officer designated by him or the Attorney General of the United States, may prosecute a suit in equity in the name of the United States to abate and enjoin the same. Actions in equity to enjoin and abate such nuisances may be brought in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine equity causes. The jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under this section shall be concurrent with that of the courts of the several States.

If it be made to appear by affidavit, or other evidence under oath, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that the nuisance complained of exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant or defendants from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. Where a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court may issue an order restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any way interfering with the liquor or fixtures, or other things used in connection with the violation constituting the nuisance. No bond shall be required as a condition for making any order or issuing any writ of injunction under this Act. If the court shall find the property involved was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at or about the time alleged in the petition, the court shall order that no liquors shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, or stored in such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or places of any kind, for a period of not exceeding one year, or during the war and the period of demobilization. Whenever an action to enjoin a nuisance shall have been brought pursuant to the provisions of this Act, if the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant appears and pays all costs of the proceedings and files a bond, with sureties to be approved by the clerk of the court in which the action is brought, in the liquidated sum of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein a period of one year thereafter, or during the war and period of demobilization, the court, or in vacation the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, direct by appropriate order that the property, if already closed or held under the order of abatement, be delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled, so far as the same may relate to

said property; or if said bond be given and costs therein paid before judgment on an order of abatement, the action shall be thereby abated as to said room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place only. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgement, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law.

In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, granted pursuant to the provisions of this Title, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court from which such injunction issued information under oath setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation, whereupon the court or judge shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, and all other officers of the United States whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws, shall have all the power for the enforcement of the War Prohibition Act or any provisions thereof which is conferred by law for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. If any section or provision of this Act shall be held to be invalid, it is hereby provided that all other provisions of this Act which are not expressly held to be invalid shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 7. None of the provisions of this Act shall be construed to repeal any of the provisions of the "War Prohibition Act," or to limit or annul any order or regulation prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or disposition of intoxicating liquors within certain prescribed zones or districts, nor shall the provisions of this Act be construed to prohibit the use of the power of the military or naval authorities to enforce the regulations of the President or Secretary of War or Navy issued in pursuance of law, prohibiting the manufacture, use, possession, sale, or other disposition of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war and demobilization thereafter.

TITLE II.

PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING BEVERAGES.

SEC. 1. When used in Title II and Title III of this Act (1) The word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids, and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes: *Provided*, That the foregoing defini-

tion shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in section 37 of this title, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed and labeled bottles, casks, or containers as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

(2) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons, associations, copartnerships, and corporations.

(3) The word "commissioner" shall mean Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(4) The term "application" shall mean a formal written request supported by a verified statement of facts showing that the commissioner may grant the request.

(5) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the commissioner setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized.

(6) The term "bond" shall mean an obligation authorized or required by or under this Act or any regulation, executed in such form and for such a penal sum as may be required by a court, the commissioner or prescribed by regulation.

(7) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and the commissioner is authorized to make such regulations.

Any act authorized to be done by the commissioner may be performed by any assistant or agent designated by him for that purpose. Records required to be filed with the commissioner may be filed with an assistant commissioner or other person designated by the commissioner to receive such records.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors shall investigate and report violations of this Act to the United States attorney for the district in which committed, who is hereby charged with the duty of prosecuting the offenders, subject to the direction of the Attorney General, as in the case of other offenses against the laws of the United States; and such Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors may swear out warrants before United States commissioners or other officers or courts authorized to issue the same for the apprehension of such offenders, and may, subject to the control of the said United States attorney, conduct the prosecution at the committing trial for the purpose of having the offenders held for the action of a grand jury. Section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby made applicable in the enforcement of this Act. Officers mentioned in said section 1014 are authorized to issue search warrants under the limitations provided in Title XI of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 217, et seq.).

SEC. 3. No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented.

Liquor for nonbeverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished and possessed, but only as herein provided, and the commissioner may, upon application, issue permits therefor: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prohibit the purchase and sale of warehouse receipts covering distilled spirits on deposit in Government bonded warehouses, and no special tax liability shall attach to the business of purchasing and selling such warehouse receipts.

SEC. 4. The articles enumerated in this section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market, be subject to the provisions of this Act if they correspond with the following descriptions and limitations, namely:

(a) Denatured alcohol or denatured rum produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now or hereafter in force.

(b) Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(c) Patented, patent, and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(d) Toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(e) Flavoring extracts and sirups that are unfit for use as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

(f) Vinegar and preserved sweet cider.

A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess liquor for that purpose, but he shall secure permits to manufacture such articles and to purchase such liquor, give the bonds, keep the records, and make the reports specified in this Act and as directed by the commissioner. No such manufacturer shall sell, use, or dispose of any liquor otherwise than as an ingredient of the articles authorized to be manufactured therefrom. No more alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any extract, sirup, or the articles named in paragraphs b, c, and d of this section which may be used for beverage purposes than the quantity necessary for extraction or solution of the elements contained therein and for the preservation of the article.

Any person who shall knowingly sell any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs a, b, c, and d of this section for beverage purposes, or any extract or sirup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or shall sell any beverage containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, sirup, or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 29 of this Title. If the commissioner shall find, after notice and hearing as provided for in section 5 of this Title, that any person has sold any flavoring extract, sirup, or beverage in violation of this paragraph, he shall notify such person, and any known principal for whom the sale was made, to desist from selling such article; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for a period of one year thereafter for any person so notified to sell any such extract, sirup, or beverage without making an application for, giving a bond,

and obtaining a permit so to do, which permit may be issued upon such conditions as the commissioner may deem necessary to prevent such illegal sales, and in addition the commissioner shall require a record and report of sales.

SEC. 5. Whenever the commissioner has reason to believe that any article mentioned in section 4 does not correspond with the descriptions and limitations therein provided, he shall cause an analysis of said article to be made, and if, upon such analysis, the commissioner shall find that said article does not so correspond, he shall give not less than fifteen days' notice in writing to the person who is the manufacturer thereof to show cause why said article should not be dealt with as an intoxicating liquor, such notice to be served personally or by registered mail, as the commissioner may determine, and shall specify the time when, the place where, and the name of the agent or official before whom such person is required to appear.

If the manufacturer of said article fails to show to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the article corresponds to the descriptions and limitations provided in section 4 of this Title, his permit to manufacture and sell such article shall be revoked. The manufacturer may by appropriate proceeding in a court of equity have the action of the commissioner reviewed, and the court may affirm, modify, or reverse the finding of the commissioner as the facts and law of the case may warrant, and during the pendency of such proceedings may restrain the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of such article.

SEC. 6. No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport, or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner so to do, except that a person may, without a permit, purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided, and except that any person who in the opinion of the commissioner is conducting a bona fide hospital or sanatorium engaged in the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism, may, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the commissioner shall prescribe, purchase and use, in accordance with the methods in use in such institution, liquor, to be administered to the patients of such institution under the direction of a duly qualified physician employed by such institution.

All permits to manufacture, prescribe, sell, or transport liquor, may be issued for one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the issuance thereof: *Provided*, That the commissioner may without formal application or new bond extend any permit granted under this Act or laws now in force after August 31 in any year to December 31 of the succeeding year: *Provided further*, That permits to purchase liquor for the purpose of manufacturing or selling as provided in this Act shall not be in force to exceed ninety days from the day of issuance. A permit to purchase liquor for any other purpose shall not be in force to exceed thirty days. Permits to purchase liquor shall specify the quantity and kind to be purchased and the purpose for which it is to be used. No permit shall be issued to any person who within one year prior to the application therefor or issuance thereof shall have violated the terms of any permit issued under this Title or any law of the United States or of any State regulating traffic in liquor. No permit shall be issued to anyone to sell liquor at retail, unless the sale is to be made through a pharmacist designated in the permit and duly

licensed under the laws of his State to compound and dispense medicine prescribed by a duly licensed physician. No one shall be given a permit to prescribe liquor unless he is a physician duly licensed to practice medicine and actively engaged in the practice of such profession. Every permit shall be in writing, dated when issued, and signed by the commissioner or his authorized agent. It shall give the name and address of the person to whom it is issued and shall designate and limit the acts that are permitted and the time when and place where such acts may be performed. No permit shall be issued until a verified, written application shall have been made therefor, setting forth the qualification of the applicant and the purpose for which the liquor is to be used.

The commissioner may prescribe the form of all permits and applications and the facts to be set forth therein. Before any permit is granted the commissioner may require a bond in such form and amount as he may prescribe to insure compliance with the terms of the permit and the provisions of this title. In the event of the refusal by the commissioner of any application for a permit, the applicant may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in section 5 hereof.

Nothing in this title shall be held to apply to the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, possession, or distribution of wine for sacramental purposes; or like religious rites, except section 6 (save as the same requires a permit to purchase) and section 10 hereof, and the provisions of this Act prescribing penalties for the violation of either of said sections. No person to whom a permit may be issued to manufacture, transport, import, or sell wines for sacramental purposes or like religious rites shall sell, barter, exchange, or furnish any such to any person not a rabbi, minister of the gospel, priest, or an officer duly authorized for the purpose by any church or congregation, nor to any such except upon an application duly subscribed by him, which application, authenticated as regulations may prescribe, shall be filed and preserved by the seller. The head of any conference or diocese or other ecclesiastical jurisdiction may designate any rabbi, minister, or priest to supervise the manufacture of wine to be used for the purposes and rites in this section mentioned, and the person so designated may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be granted a permit to supervise such manufacture.

Sec. 7. No one but a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor shall issue any prescription for liquor. And no physician shall prescribe liquor unless after careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of such liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days and no prescription shall be filled more than once. Any pharmacist filling a prescription shall at the time indorse upon it over his own signature the word "canceled," together with the date when the liquor was delivered, and then make the same a part of the record that he is required to keep as herein provided.

Every physician who issues a prescription for liquor shall keep a record, alphabetically arranged in a book prescribed by the commissioner, which shall show the date of issue, amount prescribed, to whom issued, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of the dose.

SEC. 8. The commissioner shall cause to be printed blanks for the prescriptions herein required, and he shall furnish the same, free of cost, to physicians holding permits to prescribe. The prescription blanks shall be printed in book form and shall be numbered consecutively from one to one hundred, and each book shall be given a number, and the stubs in each book shall carry the same numbers as and be copies of the prescriptions. The books containing such stubs shall be returned to the commissioner when the prescription blanks have been used, or sooner, if directed by the commissioner. All unused, mutilated, or defaced blanks shall be returned with the book. No physician shall prescribe and no pharmacist shall fill any prescription for liquor except on blanks so provided, except in cases of emergency, in which event a record and report shall be made and kept as in other cases.

SEC. 9. If at any time there shall be filed with the commissioner a complaint under oath setting forth facts showing, or if the commissioner has reason to believe, that any person who has a permit is not in good faith conforming to the provisions of this Act, or has violated the laws of any State relating to intoxicating liquor, the commissioner or his agent shall immediately issue an order citing such person to appear before him on a day named not more than thirty and not less than fifteen days from the date of service upon such permittee of a copy of the citation, which citation shall be accompanied by a copy of such complaint, or in the event that the proceedings be initiated by the commissioner with a statement of the facts constituting the violation charged, at which time a hearing shall be had unless continued for cause. Such hearings shall be held within the judicial district and within fifty miles of the place where the offense is alleged to have occurred, unless the parties agree on another place. If it be found that such person has been guilty of willfully violating any such laws, as charged, or has not in good faith conformed to the provisions of this Act, such permit shall be revoked, and no permit shall be granted to such person within one year thereafter. Should the permit be revoked by the commissioner, the permittee may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in section 5 hereof. During the pendency of such action such permit shall be temporarily revoked.

SEC. 10. No person shall manufacture, purchase for sale, sell, or transport any liquor without making at the time a permanent record thereof showing in detail the amount and kind of liquor manufactured, purchased, sold, or transported, together with the names and addresses of the persons to whom sold, in case of sale, and the consignor and consignee in case of transportation, and the time and place of such manufacture, sale, or transportation. The commissioner may prescribe the form of such record, which shall at all times be open to inspection as in this Act provided.

SEC. 11. All manufacturers and wholesale or retail druggists shall keep as a part of the records required of them a copy of all permits to purchase on which a sale of any liquor is made, and no manufac-

turer or wholesale druggist shall sell or otherwise dispose of any liquor except at wholesale and only to persons having permits to purchase in such quantities.

SEC. 12. All persons manufacturing liquor for sale under the provisions of this title shall securely and permanently attach to every container thereof, as the same is manufactured, a label stating name of manufacturer, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, and the date of its manufacture, together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof; and all persons possessing such liquor in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon; and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of liquor, when sold, a label setting forth the kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, by whom manufactured, the date of sale, and the person to whom sold; which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the liquor is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every carrier to make a record at the place of shipment of the receipt of any liquor transported, and he shall deliver liquor only to persons who present to the carrier a verified copy of a permit to purchase which shall be made a part of the carrier's permanent record at the office from which delivery is made.

The agent of the common carrier is hereby authorized to administer the oath to the consignee in verification of the copy of the permit presented, who, if not personally known to the agent, shall be identified before the delivery of the liquor to him. The name and address of the person identifying the consignee shall be included in the record.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for a person to use or induce any carrier, or any agent or employee thereof, to carry or ship any package or receptacle containing liquor without notifying the carrier of the true nature and character of the shipment. No carrier shall transport nor shall any person receive liquor from a carrier unless there appears on the outside of the package containing such liquor the following information:

Name and address of the consignor or seller, name and address of the consignee, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, and number of the permit to purchase or ship the same, together with the name and address of the person using the permit.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any consignee to accept or receive any package containing any liquor upon which appears a statement known to him to be false, or for any carrier or other person to consign, ship, transport, or deliver any such package, knowing such statement to be false.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to give to any carrier or any officer, agent, or person acting or assuming to act for such carrier an order requiring the delivery to any person of any liquor or package containing liquor consigned to, or purporting or claimed to be consigned to a person, when the purpose of the order is to enable any person not an actual bona fide consignee to obtain such liquor.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful to advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom, or at what price the same may be obtained. No one shall permit any sign or billboard containing such advertisement to remain upon one's premises.

But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations, and like articles: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act or in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, Part 1, page 1058, et seq.), shall apply to newspapers published in foreign countries when mailed to this country.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell, or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula direction, or recipe advertised, designed, or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

SEC. 19. No person shall solicit or receive, nor knowingly permit his employee to solicit or receive, from any person any order for liquor or give any information of how liquor may be obtained in violation of this Act.

SEC. 20. Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parties shall be a bar to suit brought by the other.

SEC. 21. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, kept, or bartered in violation of this title, and all intoxicating liquor and property kept and used in maintaining the same, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains such a common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that his room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place is occupied or used for the manufacture or sale of liquor contrary to the provision of this title, and suffers the same to be so occupied or used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance for such violation, and any such lien may be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 22. An action to enjoin any nuisance defined in this title may be brought in the name of the United States by the Attorney General of the United States or by any United States attorney or any

prosecuting attorney of any State or any subdivision thereof or by the commissioner or his deputies or assistants. Such action shall be brought and tried as an action in equity and may be brought in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine equity cases. If it is made to appear by affidavits or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. If a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court may issue an order restraining the defendant and all other persons from removing or in any way interfering with the liquor or fixtures, or other things used in connection with the violation of this Act constituting such nuisance. No bond shall be required in instituting such proceedings. It shall not be necessary for the court to find the property involved was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the petition are true, the court shall order that no liquors shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, or stored in such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place, or any part thereof. And upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may order that the room, house, building, structure, boat, vehicle, or place shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter; but the court may, in its discretion, permit it to be occupied or used if the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant thereof shall give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the court making the order, in the penal and liquidated sum of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, payable to the United States, and conditioned that intoxicating liquor will not thereafter be manufactured, sold, bartered, kept, or otherwise disposed of therein or thereon, and that he will pay all fines, costs, and damages that may be assessed for any violation of this title upon said property.

SEC. 23. That any person who shall, with intent to effect a sale of liquor, by himself, his employee, servant, or agent, for himself or any person, company or corporation, keep or carry around on his person, or in a vehicle, or other conveyance whatever, or leave in a place for another to secure, any liquor, or who shall travel to solicit, or solicit, or take, or accept orders for the sale, shipment, or delivery of liquor in violation of this title is guilty of a nuisance and may be restrained by injunction, temporary and permanent, from doing or continuing to do any of said acts or things.

In such proceedings it shall not be necessary to show any intention on the part of the accused to continue such violations if the action is brought within sixty days following any such violation of the law.

For removing and selling property in enforcing this Act the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fee as the sheriff of the county would receive for levying upon and selling property under execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

Any violation of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

SEC. 24. In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, granted pursuant to the provisions of this title, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish

the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court from which such injunction issued information under oath setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation, whereupon the court or judge shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 25. It shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor or property designed for the manufacture of liquor intended for use in violating this title or which has been so used, and no property rights shall exist in any such liquor or property. A search warrant may issue as provided in Title XI of public law numbered 24 of the Sixty-fifth Congress, approved June 15, 1917, and such liquor, the containers thereof, and such property so seized shall be subject to such disposition as the court may make thereof. If it is found that such liquor or property was so unlawfully held or possessed, or had been so unlawfully used, the liquor, and all property designed for the unlawful manufacture of liquor, shall be destroyed, unless the court shall otherwise order. No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding house. The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied not transiently but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house. The property seized on any such warrant shall not be taken from the officer seizing the same on any writ of replevin or other like process.

SEC. 26. When the commissioner, his assistants, inspectors, or any officer of the law shall discover any person in the act of transporting in violation of the law, intoxicating liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or other vehicle, it shall be his duty to seize any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law. Whenever intoxicating liquors transported or possessed illegally shall be seized by an officer he shall take possession of the vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, and shall arrest any person in charge thereof. Such officer shall at once proceed against the person arrested under the provisions of this title in any court having competent jurisdiction; but the said vehicle or conveyance shall be returned to the owner upon execution by him of a good and valid bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum double the value of the property, which said bond shall be approved by said officer and shall be conditioned to return said property to the custody of said officer on the day of trial to abide the judgment of the court. The court upon conviction of the person so arrested shall order the liquor destroyed, and unless good cause to the contrary is shown by the owner, shall order a sale by public auction of the property seized, and the officer making the sale, after deducting the expenses of keeping the property, the fee for the seizure, and the cost of the sale, shall pay all liens, according

to their priorities, which are established, by intervention or otherwise at said hearing or in other proceeding brought for said purpose, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having any notice that the carrying vehicle was being used or was to be used for illegal transportation of liquor, and shall pay the balance of the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. All liens against property sold under the provisions of this section shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale of the property. If, however, no one shall be found claiming the team, vehicle, water or air craft, or automobile, the taking of the same, with a description thereof, shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the city or county where taken or if there be no newspaper published in such city or county, in a newspaper having circulation in the county, once a week for two weeks and by handbills posted in three public places near the place of seizure, and if no claimant shall appear within ten days after the last publication of the advertisement, the property shall be sold and the proceeds after deducting the expenses and costs shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 27. In all cases in which intoxicating liquors may be subject to be destroyed under the provisions of this Act the court shall have jurisdiction upon the application of the United States attorney to order them delivered to any department or agency of the United States Government for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific uses, or to order the same sold at private sale for such purposes to any person having a permit to purchase liquor the proceeds to be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and all liquor heretofore seized in any suit or proceeding brought for violation of law may likewise be so disposed of, if not claimed within sixty days from the date this section takes effect.

SEC. 28. The commissioner, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, and all other officers of the United States, whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws, shall have all the power and protection in the enforcement of this Act or any provisions thereof which is conferred by law for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors under the law of the United States.

SEC. 29. Any person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of this title shall for a first offense be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$2,000 and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than five years.

Any person violating the provisions of any permit, or who makes any false record, report, or affidavit required by this title, or violates any of the provisions of this title, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined for a first offense not more than \$500; for a second offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than ninety days; for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less than \$500 and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting officer to ascertain whether the defendant has been previously convicted and to plead the prior conviction in the affidavit, information, or indictment. The penalties provided in this Act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices

exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.

SEC. 30. No person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this Act; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 31. In case of a sale of liquor where the delivery thereof was made by a common or other carrier the sale and delivery shall be deemed to be made in the county or district wherein the delivery was made by such carrier to the consignee, his agent or employee, or in the county or district wherein the sale was made, or from which the shipment was made, and prosecution for such sale or delivery may be had in any such county or district.

SEC. 32. In any affidavit, information, or indictment for the violation of this Act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all at one trial and the penalty for all offenses may be imposed. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information, or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful, but this provision shall not be construed to preclude the trial court from directing the furnishing the defendant a bill of particulars when it deems it proper to do so.

SEC. 33. After February 1, 1920, the possession of liquors by any person not legally permitted under this title to possess liquor shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished, or otherwise disposed of in violation of the provisions of this title. Every person legally permitted under this title to have liquor shall report to the commissioner within ten days after the date when the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, the kind and amount of intoxicating liquors in his possession. But it shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him as his dwelling only and such liquor need not be reported, provided such liquors are for use only for the personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and of his bona fide guests when entertained by him therein; and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor in any action concerning the same to prove that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed, and used.

SEC. 34. All records and reports kept or filed under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to inspection at any reasonable hour by the commissioner or any of his agents or by any public prosecutor or by any person designated by him, or by any peace officer in the State where the record is kept, and copies of such records and reports duly certified by the person with whom kept or filed may be introduced in

evidence with like effect as the originals thereof, and verified copies of such records shall be furnished to the commissioner when called for.

SEC. 35. All provisions of law that are inconsistent with this Act are repealed only to the extent of such inconsistency and the regulations herein provided for the manufacture or traffic in intoxicating liquor shall be construed as in addition to existing laws. This Act shall not relieve anyone from paying any taxes or other charges imposed upon the manufacture or traffic in such liquor. No liquor revenue stamps or tax receipts for any illegal manufacture or sale shall be issued in advance, but upon evidence of such illegal manufacture or sale a tax shall be assessed against, and collected from, the person responsible for such illegal manufacture or sale in double the amount now provided by law, with an additional penalty of \$500 on retail dealers and \$1,000 on manufacturers. The payment of such tax or penalty shall give no right to engage in the manufacture or sale of such liquor, or relieve anyone from criminal liability, nor shall this Act relieve any person from any liability, civil or criminal, heretofore or hereafter incurred under existing laws.

The commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may compromise any civil cause arising under this title before bringing action in court; and with the approval of the Attorney General he may compromise any such cause after action thereon has been commenced.

SEC. 36. If any provision of this Act shall be held invalid it shall not be construed to invalidate other provisions of the Act.

SEC. 37. Nothing herein shall prevent the storage in United States bonded warehouses of all liquor manufactured prior to the taking effect of this Act, or prevent the transportation of such liquor to such warehouses or to any wholesale druggist for sale to such druggist for purposes not prohibited when the tax is paid, and permits may be issued therefor.

A manufacturer of any beverage containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume may, on making application and giving such bond as the commissioner shall prescribe, be given a permit to develop in the manufacture thereof by the usual methods of fermentation and fortification or otherwise a liquid such as beer, ale, porter, or wine, containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, but before any such liquid is withdrawn from the factory or otherwise disposed of the alcoholic contents thereof shall under such rules and regulations as the commissioner may prescribe be reduced below such one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol: *Provided*, That such liquid may be removed and transported, under bond and under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe, from one bonded plant or warehouse to another for the purpose of having the alcohol extracted therefrom. And such liquids may be developed, under permit, by persons other than the manufacturers of beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and sold to such manufacturers for conversion into such beverages. The alcohol removed from such liquid, if evaporated and not condensed and saved, shall not be subject to tax; if saved, it shall be subject to the same law as other alcoholic liquors. Credit shall be allowed on the tax due on any alcohol so saved to the amount of any tax paid upon distilled spirits or brandy used in the fortification of the liquor from which the same is saved.

When fortified wines are made and used for the production of non-beverage alcohol, and dealcoholized wines containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume; no tax shall be assessed or paid on the spirits used in such fortification, and such dealcoholized wines produced under the provisions of this Act, whether carbonated or not, shall not be subject to the tax on artificially carbonated or sparkling wines, but shall be subject to the tax on still wines only.

In any case where the manufacturer is charged with manufacturing or selling for beverage purposes any malt, vinous, or fermented liquids containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, or in any case where the manufacturer, having been permitted by the commissioner to develop a liquid such as ale, beer, porter, or wine containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume in the manner and for the purpose herein provided, is charged with failure to reduce the alcoholic content of any such liquid below such one-half of 1 per centum before withdrawing the same from the factory, then in either such case the burden of proof shall be on such manufacturer to show that such liquid so manufactured, sold, or withdrawn contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume. In any suit or proceeding involving the alcoholic content of any beverage, the reasonable expense of analysis of such beverage shall be taxed as costs in the case.

SEC. 38. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Attorney General of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to appoint and employ such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, and to purchase such supplies and equipment as they may deem necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, but such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, except such executive officers as may be appointed by the Commissioner or the Attorney General to have immediate direction of the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and persons authorized to issue permits, and agents and inspectors in the field service, shall be appointed under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Act: *Provided*, That the Commissioner and Attorney General in making such appointments shall give preference to those who have served in the military or naval service in the recent war, if otherwise qualified, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be required for the enforcement of this Act including personal services in the District of Columbia, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000,000 for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and \$100,000 for the use of the Department of Justice for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia and necessary printing and binding.

SEC. 39. In all cases wherein the property of any citizen is proceeded against or wherein a judgment affecting it might be rendered, and the citizen is not the one who in person violated the provisions of the law, summons must be issued in due form and served personally, if said person is to be found within the jurisdiction of the court.

TITLE III.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

SEC. 1. When used in this title—

The term "alcohol" means that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, from whatever source or whatever processes produced.

The term "container" includes any receptacle, vessel, or form of package, tank, or conduit used or capable of use for holding, storing, transferring, or shipment of alcohol.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES.

SEC. 2 Any person now producing alcohol shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, make application to the commissioner for registration of his industrial alcohol plant, and as soon thereafter as practicable the premises shall be bonded and permit may issue for the operation of such plant, and any person hereafter establishing a plant for the production of alcohol shall likewise before operation make application, file bond, and receive permit.

SEC. 3. Warehouses for the storage and distribution of alcohol to be used exclusively for other than beverage purposes may be established upon filing of application and bond, and issuance of permit at such places, either in connection with the manufacturing plant or elsewhere, as the commissioner may determine; and the entry and storage of alcohol therein, and the withdrawals of alcohol therefrom shall be made in such containers and by such means as the commissioner by regulation may prescribe.

SEC. 4. Alcohol produced at any registered industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may be transferred under regulations to any other registered industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse for any lawful purpose.

SEC. 5. Any tax imposed by law upon alcohol shall attach to such alcohol as soon as it is in existence as such, and all proprietors of industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses shall be jointly and severally liable for any and all taxes on any and all alcohol produced thereat or stored therein. Such taxes shall be a first lien on such alcohol and the premises and plant in which such alcohol is produced or stored, together with all improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

SEC. 6. Any distilled spirits produced and fit for beverage purposes remaining in any bonded warehouse on or before the date when the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, may, under regulations, be withdrawn therefrom either for denaturation at any bonded denaturing plant or for deposit in a bonded warehouse established under this Act; and when so withdrawn, if not suitable as to proof, purity, or quality for other than beverage purposes, such distilled spirits shall be redistilled, purified, and changed in proof so as to render such spirits suitable for other purposes, and having been so treated may thereafter be denatured or sold in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. Any distillery or bonded warehouse heretofore legally established may, upon filing application and bond and the granting of

permit, be operated as an industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse under the provisions of this title and regulations made thereunder.

SEC. 8. Alcohol may be produced at any industrial alcohol plant established under the provisions of this title, from any raw materials or by any processes suitable for the production of alcohol, and, under regulations, may be used at any industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse or sold or disposed of for any lawful purpose, as in this Act provided.

SEC. 9. Industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses established under the provisions of this title shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 3154, 3244, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3263, 3264, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3279, 3280, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3302, 3303, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, and 3327 of the Revised Statutes; sections 48 to 60, inclusive, and sections 62 and 67 of the Act of August 27, 1894 (Twenty-eighth Statutes, pages 563 to 568), and from such other provisions of existing laws relating to distilleries and bonded warehouses as may, by regulations, be declared inapplicable to industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses established under this Act.

Regulations may be made embodying any provision of the sections above enumerated.

TAX-FREE ALCOHOL.

SEC. 10. Upon the filing of application and bond and issuance of permit denaturing plants may be established upon the premises of any industrial alcohol plant, or elsewhere, and shall be used exclusively for the denaturation of alcohol by the admixture of such denaturing materials as shall render the alcohol, or any compound in which it is authorized to be used, unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage.

Alcohol lawfully denatured may, under regulations, be sold free of tax either for domestic use or for export.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require manufacturers of distilled vinegar to raise the proof of any alcohol used in such manufacture or to denature the same.

SEC. 11. Alcohol produced at any industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may, under regulations, be withdrawn tax free as provided by existing law from such plant or warehouse for transfer to any denaturing plant for denaturation, or may, under regulations, before or after denaturation, be removed from any such plant or warehouse for any lawful tax-free purpose.

Spirits of less proof than one hundred and sixty degrees may, under regulations, be deemed to be alcohol for the purpose of denaturation, under the provisions of this title.

Alcohol may be withdrawn, under regulations, from any industrial plant or bonded warehouse tax free by the United States or any governmental agency thereof, or by the several States and Territories or any municipal subdivision thereof or by the District of Columbia, or for the use of any scientific university or college of learning, any laboratory for use exclusively in scientific research, or for use in any hospital or sanatorium.

But any person permitted to obtain alcohol tax free, except the United States and the several States and Territories and subdivi-

sions thereof, and the District of Columbia, shall first apply for and secure a permit to purchase the same and give the bonds prescribed under title II of this Act, but alcohol withdrawn for nonbeverage purposes for use of the United States and the several States, Territories and subdivisions thereof, and the District of Columbia may be purchased and withdrawn subject only to such regulations as may be prescribed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 12. The penalties provided in this title shall be in addition to any penalties provided in title 2 of this Act, unless expressly otherwise therein provided.

SEC. 13. The commissioner shall from time to time issue regulations respecting the establishment, bonding, and operation of industrial alcohol plants, denaturing plants, and bonded warehouses authorized herein, and the distribution, sale, export, and use of alcohol which may be necessary, advisable, or proper, to secure the revenue, to prevent diversion of the alcohol to illegal uses, and to place the nonbeverage alcohol industry and other industries using such alcohol as a chemical raw material or for other lawful purpose upon the highest possible plane of scientific and commercial efficiency consistent with the interests of the Government, and which shall insure an ample supply of such alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and the development of fuels, dyes, and other lawful products.

SEC. 14. Whenever any alcohol is lost by evaporation or other shrinkage, leakage, casualty, or unavoidable cause during distillation, redistillation, denaturation, withdrawal, piping, shipment, warehousing, storage, packing, transfer, or recovery, of any such alcohol the commissioner may remit or refund any tax incurred under existing law upon such alcohol, provided he is satisfied that the alcohol has not been diverted to any illegal use: *Provided, also,* That such allowance shall not be granted if the person claiming same is indemnified against such loss by a valid claim of insurance.

SEC. 15. Whoever operates an industrial alcohol plant or a denaturing plant without complying with the provisions of this title and lawful regulations made thereunder, or whoever withdraws or attempts to withdraw or secure tax free any alcohol subject to tax, or whoever otherwise violates any of the provisions of this title or of regulations lawfully made thereunder shall be liable, for the first offense, to a penalty of not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, and for a second or cognate offense to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. It shall be lawful for the commissioner in all cases of second or cognate offense to refuse to issue for a period of one year a permit for the manufacture or use of alcohol upon the premises of any person responsible in any degree for the violation.

SEC. 16. Any tax payable upon alcohol under existing law may be collected either by assessment or by stamp as regulations shall provide; and if by stamp, regulations shall issue prescribing the kind of stamp to be used and the manner of affixing and canceling the same.

SEC. 17. When any property is seized for violation of this title it may be released to the claimant or to any intervening party, in the discretion of the commissioner, on a bond given and approved.

SEC. 18. All administrative provisions of internal-revenue law, including those relating to assessment, collection, abatement, and refund of taxes and penalties, and the seizure and forfeiture of property, are made applicable to this title in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

SEC. 19. All prior statutes relating to alcohol as defined in this title are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

SEC. 20. That it shall be unlawful to import or introduce into the Canal Zone, or to manufacture, sell, give away, dispose of, transport, or have in one's possession or under one's control within the Canal Zone, any alcoholic, fermented, brewed, distilled, vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors, except for sacramental, scientific, pharmaceutical, industrial, or medicinal purposes, under regulations to be made by the President, and any such liquors within the Canal Zone in violation hereof shall be forfeited to the United States and seized: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad.

That each and every violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months for a first offense, and by a fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than one month nor more than five years for a second or subsequent offense.

That all offenses heretofore committed within the Canal Zone may be prosecuted and all penalties therefor enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 21. Titles I and III and sections 1, 27, 37, and 38 of title II of this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage and approval of the Act. The other sections of title II shall take effect and be in force from and after the date when the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect.

F H GILLETT

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

October 27, 1919.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill (H. R. 6310) entitled "An Act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries," with his objections thereto, the House proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

WM. TYLER PAGE
Clerk.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Legislative Day, October 22, 1919, Calendar Day October 28, 1919.

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 6810) "An Act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries," returned by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with his objections, and passed by the House on a reconsideration of the same, it was

RESOLVED, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON
Secretary.

3.40 P. M.

WET AND DRY CANDIDATES

The "American Issue," Pennsylvania Edition, is the official organ of the Anti Saloon League. In its issue of November, under the head of "State House of Representatives," it says:

"Once again it becomes necessary for the "American Issue" to make report on candidates for the State House of Representatives. In case of former members the task was an easy one. When there is a warm contest there is little difficulty in determining the standing of candidates.

"We have gained our information from various sources. Where the standing of candidates has not been known, we have attempted to reach them by letter. In many cases they have made no reply. For voters who are in doubt, the following notations may be of value:

"LANCASTER: In Lancaster City, Aaron B. Hess, the present member, has a wet record."

The same issue of this Prohibition newspaper, in summing up candidates for Representative in Congress, says:

"LANCASTER: W. W. Heidelbaugh, satisfactory statement."

Opinion by _____

1. Are you in favor of a referendum of the Volstead Law?

2. Are you in favor of the modification of the Volstead Law?

3. Give alcoholic content of Beer?

Light Wines?

4. Will modification of the Volstead Law eliminate the sale of poison liquor?

5. Will modification of the Volstead Law benefit the public and private morals and eliminate the present crime wave?

6. Will modification of the Volstead Law be the means of lowering taxes, by eliminating the high cost of enforcement?

7. In the event of modification under what supervision should the brewer be placed?

~~Permit~~

~~Governor~~

8. Under what agency should beer be disposed of to the consumer?

9. Should the Bottler, Hotelkeeper and Saloonist pay a license?

10. Under what supervision should the Bottler, Hotelkeeper and Saloonist be placed?

Would be glad to have any further information on the modification of the Volstead Law.

Signed _____

The Anti-Saloon League of America

Legal Department

Wayne M. Wheeler

General Counsel and Legislative Superintendent
30 Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EDWARD B. DUNFORD
ASSISTANT

TELEPHONES

OFFICE--LINCOLN 2442

LINCOLN 1542

RESIDENCE--COLUMBIA 6860

May the 10th

1926

Hon. W. W. Griest, M. C.

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Mr. Griest:-

You have doubtless noticed the declaration of the consolidated wet organizations that they are planning to defeat sixty Congressmen who have opposed them at Washington, and also twelve Senators and replace them with advocates of beer and modification of the National Prohibition Act.

Your record in support of the Legislation necessary to enforce the Constitution ought to be put into the hands of all the friends of law and order and prohibition enforcement in your district. Your record on this legislation is as follows:

You have voted for the passage of the Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment Bill over the President's veto; for the Hobson resolution for national prohibition; for the Jones-Randall anti-advertising and bone-dry amendment; for the Sheppard-Barkley D. C. prohibition bill; for the Sheppard resolution to submit the Eighteenth Amendment; for the National Prohibition Act; for the Anti-Beer Bill; for the additional judgeship bill; for the Coast Guard increase for law enforcement; for the Cramton bill to provide a Bureau of Prohibition and to put prohibition agents under civil service.

The wet organization leaders are going on the theory that every Congressman who has a dry record and is defeated will tend to prevent his successor from following his example. I am sure if the temperance and law-abiding people in your district understand the situation they will not allow you to suffer because of the splendid record you have made in Washington in supporting legislation to enforce the Constitution.

Yours cordially,

Wayne M. Wheeler

WBW LL.

COMMITTEE

JAS. CANNON, JR., CHAIRMAN
RICHMOND, VA.

ARTHUR J. BARTON, WACO, TEXAS
WAYNE B. WHEELER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

EDWIN C. PINWIDDIE
SUPERVISOR

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

SUITE 30-33 BLISS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December Eighteenth, Nineteen-fourteen.

Dear Sir:-

As the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, representing the organized cooperative effort of the religious and moral forces of the entire nation for the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic, we address to you this letter and respectfully ask for it your careful consideration.

The Preamble of the Federal Constitution states that one of the purposes of its adoption was to "promote the general welfare". To accomplish this end certain powers were delegated by the States to the Congress of the United States and the Congress has no powers except those which have been delegated to it. The States specifically reserve to themselves the right to amend the Constitution. Whenever therefore it becomes necessary to amend the Constitution in order to "promote the general welfare", the method for so doing has been prescribed in the Constitution itself.

The only question to be determined is whether the time has come to submit such an amendment. We believe the time has come for the States to pass upon the amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. A much larger percentage of the electorate of this nation have expressed this desire than is required in the several states to sign petitions for referendum elections or to submit to the electorate proposed changes in their Constitution. We call your attention to the fact that fourteen states have adopted constitutional or statutory prohibition. Seventy-one per cent of the territory of the nation is under prohibition and over fifty per cent of the population of the United States live in prohibition territory. We furthermore cite the fact that practically every representative church and temperance body in America has passed resolutions urging that such action be now taken by Congress.

In harmony with the foregoing we respectfully urge you to give the states an opportunity to exercise their inherent and reserved right to change their fundamental law by the legally constituted method. Whenever a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this country desire that the States shall pass upon such an amendment, we believe that Congress should give them the opportunity.

In view of these facts we trust that you will favor the pending prohibition resolution not only by supporting the special rule for its consideration but also by voting for the resolution itself and by using your influence in every proper way to secure similar support from other members.

Very truly yours,

Amurrah
A. J. Barton
W. B. Wheeler

National Legislative Committee.

Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers

OFFICERS

NEIL BONNER	President
T. J. O'CONNOR	1st Vice-President
AL. FLORES	2nd Vice-President
H. M. BRUNT	Secretary
DANIEL TAYLOR	Treasurer
CHARLES W. BORN	Organizer

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RICHARD MCCORMICK	Pittsburgh
P. H. KEEFE	Pittsburgh
JOHN F. REILLY	Altoona
P. J. MCDONALD	Pottsville
A. J. THARONSKI	Nanticoke
N. S. GRAY	Smithport

Philadelphia, Pa., September 10th, 1914.

My Dear Sir:

I am addressing you this letter trusting that you will consider it as strictly CONFIDENTIAL, and will immediately BECOME ACTIVE AMONG YOUR PATRONS, by requesting them TO REGISTER THEIR NAME AS A VOTING CITIZEN NEXT TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. UNLESS THEY REGISTER THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER.

You must fully realize that the coming election in November means more to every liquor dealer, regardless of the fact of his being a retailer, wholesaler or brewer, than it ever has in the history of Pennsylvania.

Our enemies are well organized, and are about to make a determined effort to elect members to the coming legislature who will support their bills in favor of local option, anti-treating, holiday closing and other measures, all or any of which, if passed, will practically mean the loss of hundreds of dollars monthly and yearly to every one of us. To some of our fellow dealers, it will mean that they will lose their license privilege, and in such instance, who knows where they will apply for a new license, PERHAPS ACROSS THE STREET FROM WHERE YOU ARE LOCATED NOW.

You cannot help reading the papers and realizing that there are but two candidates now for the office of Governor. IF VANCE MCCORMICK, THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE, WINS THE FIGHT, YOUR LICENSE WILL NOT BE IN FORCE MANY MORE YEARS.

WE MUST ALSO ASSIST IN THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR PENROSE.

For once in our business life, WE ARE FORCED TO DEFEND OUR HOMES AND BUSINESS. WILL YOU HELP US BY URGING YOUR PATRONS TO REGISTER.

WRITE OUT A NOTICE AND PLACE IT ON YOUR MIRRORS OR BACK OF YOUR BAR, CALLING THE ATTENTION OF EVERY CUSTOMER TO THE FACT THAT HE SHOULD REGISTER TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, WITHOUT FAIL.

You can do much to help us out of our trouble if you will do so.

KEEP THIS COMMUNICATION CONFIDENTIAL.

Fraternally yours,

NEIL BONNER.



Hotel Weber

S. R. WEBER, PROP'R
108-107 EAST KING ST.

AMERICAN PLAN
RUNNING WATER
ELEVATOR

LANCASTER, PA., Dec 13, 1914

Hon Wm W. Grist, M. C.,
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to offer you
my protest against your vote in
Congress on the Hobson Bill.

According to the "Morning News,"
you voted for that amendment
where as, I think, you should have
voted the other way. You have no
right to go back on the majority
sentiment of your constituents of
Lancaster County, which is over-
whelmingly opposed to prohibition.

Yours truly,

D. V. Johnson

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

E. J. MOORE, PH. D., SUPERINTENDENT

HARRISBURG DISTRICT
F. F. HOLSOPPLE, SUPERINTENDENT
304 TELEGRAPH BUILDING
HARRISBURG

December 18, 1914.

Hon. W. W. Griest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your attitude on the ~~Mobson~~ Resolution is right. I congratulate you that no personal or party grievance is sufficient to swerve you from the performance of a great patriotic duty.

The enclosed card is a copy of what was intended to be sent to the Lancaster county voters by the Anti-Saloon League. So far as I can recall, there was no recommendation made by the League on Congressional candidates in your District. If you can produce a card similar to the enclosed showing the contrary, I shall stand corrected. The repudiation of a Local-Option plank in the Republican platform by the State Committee on August 25th., by a vote of 96 to 5, in addition to the enclosed facsimile letter must serve as an explanation for the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League toward the Republican candidates on the State ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

FFH/FB

F. F. Holsopple

WESTERN UNION

Form 2138



TELEGRAM

1665
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

1914 DEC 16 PM 8 45

635 NY JH 42 NL NL 6 EX

HARRISBURG PA DEC 16 1914

W W GRIST

HQ. OF REP. WASHN DC

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE AND CIVIC RIGHTS DOUBTED THOUSANDS OF
PENNSYLVANIA CITIZENS ANXIOUSLY AWAIT YOUR AFFIRMATIVE VOTE IN THE
SHEPPARD HOBSON AMENDMENT RESOLUTION GIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS THEIR
RIGHTS BY PERMITTING THEM TO SOLVE THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

F F HOLSOPE

BOIT SUPT ANTI SALOON LEAGUE

HARRISBURG

Elizabethtown College

Elizabethtown, Pa. December 15, 1914.

Hon. W. W. Griest,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

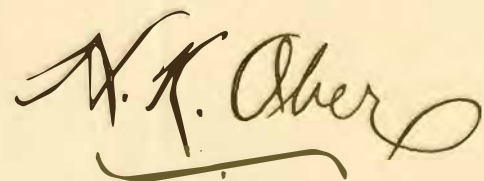
My dear Sir:

I have been informed that sometime during this week there is a possibility of the taking a vote on the joint resolution for submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale and everything that relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. I feel that it is needless for me to inform you that I am very much in favor of having this amendment submitted to the States.

In all my public utterances on the liquor question I have constantly kept in mind the perniciousness of the business and have not allowed myself to indulge in personalities. The present system of legalizing this business is wrong to the country at large, wrong to the individual communities, judged from every standpoint of economics and righteousness, therefore, I am writing these few lines petitioning you in the name of the good people which you represent, in the name of the county which both you and I claim as native, and in the name of the Commonwealth which you and I both love and revere, to use your influence and cast your vote in the affirmative when this matter comes up for the vote.

With best wishes, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,



12/17/14 Am.

December 17, 1914.

Mr. F. F. Holsopple,
Dist. Supt., Anti-Saloon League,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge receipt of your telegram urging my support in Congress of the bill to submit to the States the proposed prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. As now arranged, this matter will come to an issue in the House of Representatives on Tuesday next, December twenty-second. My intention is to support the submission of the matter to the States.

You make your telegraphic appeal in the name of justice and civic righteousness. This moves me to say that the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, as well as the local organization in my congressional district, was wholly disregarding of both justice and civic righteousness during the recent political campaign in Pennsylvania. The open alliance of your organization with the political enemies of the Republican party was both unjust and indefensible, if not corrupt, and has given your cause a moral and substantial set-back from which it may take years to recover. The whole course of the Anti-Saloon League was political. I am not prepared to say it was mercenary, although that charge is freely made, and personally I fear there is basis for the allegation. The league can not hope to reestablish itself in the esteem and good will of the well-thinking church and temperance people of the State of Pennsylvania until it has rid itself of its present high officials and managers and been purged of all political and partisan deals and machinations.

I will vote for the resolution of submission despite the unfair attitude of the League toward my party, as well as toward my own candidacy for Congress, as it would be unfair to put upon the people at large the gross mismanagement of the Anti-Saloon League.

Yours very truly,

*Am.
12/17/14*

Mount Joy, Pa.; December. 11th, 1914.

Hon. William W. Priest,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

The report has come to me that the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives will meet tomorrow (Dec. 12th), to consider a resolution for the immediate consideration of the Hobson Prohibition Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. If this report is correct the eyes of the best people among your constituents are looking intently to see you not only vote for the rule to consider, but also that you vote in favor of submitting the Hobson Amendment for ratification to the several state legislatures.

Your vote on the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill relating to prohibition of the shipment of liquor into dry territory has given me every encouragement to believe that you will vote right on this pending measure.

As secretary of our conference temperance Alliance, Sec'y & Treas. of our local No-License League and member of the state board of trustees of the Anti-Saloon League, I have in season and out of season, before the late election and since then contended that you would vote with us on the Hobson Bill. Sincerely ^{hope} my confidence in this matter has not been misplaced.

Along with the overwhelming sentiment among the 60,025 Sunday School people, nearly as many more members of Christian churches and thousands of members of other Christian and moral organizations in Lancaster County, I am most ardently wishing and hoping that you will line up with the forces that stand for God, home and native land in this great fight for moral reform. With great respect I am

Yours very truly,

N. A. Barr

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania

PRESIDENT MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE,
418 THIRTY-SECOND ST., BEAVER FALLS
VICE PRESIDENT MRS. ADDIE B. PARSELS,
8148 IRVING ST., PHILADELPHIA
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS ELLA BROOMELL,
PATRIOT BUILDING, HARRISBURG
RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS MARGARET F. IRWIN,
EVANS CITY, BUTLER COUNTY
TREASURER MRS. LEAH COBS MARION,
EMPORIUM, CAMERON COUNTY

GOAL FOR 1918--50,000 MEMBERS

STATE CONVENTION--READING

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE,
418 THIRTY-SECOND ST. BEAVER FALLS

STATE SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS
MISS ELLA BROOMELL, Sec.
PATRIOT BUILDING HARRISBURG

OFFICIAL ORGAN--PENN'A W. C. T. U.
BULLETIN

MISS VIRGINIA GROSH, MANAGING EDITOR
LITITZ, PENN'A.

BEAVER FALLS, PA..

Dec. 18, '17

Hon. W. M. Priest,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed find these
petitions in behalf of National Constitu-
tional Prohibition.

Knowing your attitude when this
question was before the house recently,
it is not necessary for the 45,000 mem-
bers of the Woman's Christian Temperance
Union to urge you to vote affirma-
tively on this bill.

Thanking you for your support
of this measure in the past--and trust-
ing you for the future
I am yours sincerely,
Ella M. George.

Laurel Pa.
Dec 16-1917.

Mer. Omer Grist.

Sir,

We men of "St Paul's M. E. Bible class," request you, to use your "vote," and "influence," to have the Prohibition Amendment passed. We most positively object to the six year clause, because we believe it to be unconstitutional.

Signed

Frank Hoover	Jasper Brace
Berg H. Goss	Robt. Gibson
John Hurnment	E. J. Fencil
James Trimble	Charlie Burkholder
Raymond C. Huhn	W. W. Shant
Edw. C. Gable	W. H. Harry Ryan
Charles C. Groff	Harry C. Duff
Henry H. Estelmon	Edward Post
Thomas L. McFar	John S. Wisely
Arthur R. Shuck	Chas. J. Cument
Le Roy Young	H. B. Trimble
J. H. Denlinger	A. H. Portz
Eli. P. Herr	Edgar H. Hays
W. H. Hensley	John L. Burkholder
Peter Torge	Daniel S. Stanton
W. H. Gault	
Maurice Leferer	

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Hon. W. W. Greist,

Dec. 8th, 1917

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greist:-

I am informed that you favor National Prohibition and with this thought in mind I, as one of your many thousand constituents who strongly favor National Prohibition, urge you to use your personal influence with all your energy in favor of the Sheppard-Webb Resolution for Constitutional Prohibition. May I have the pleasure of seeing you on the side for National Prohibition?

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES LOCK & HDWE. CO.

EGS:S



Treas.

J. N. OLWEILER

Dealer in

CLOTHING

Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Hats, Trunks
Umbrellas, Etc.

Elizabethtown, Pa.

June 12 1917

Hon. W. W. Greist

Washington D. C.

My Dear Sir:-

Believing a public official, has troubles of his own. Believing also that he desires the opinion of his constituents on questions which concern them. I feel it my duty to express to you my personal idea and opinion on one of the great questions of the National concern, in regards to National Prohibition. We speak of conservation of the forests, of the rivers and streams, but what are we doing with reference to the conservation of our youth, the greatest asset of any nation. Is it not of vital importance that this question should be met squarely, and that

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Elizabethtown, Pa., 191

we stand firmly and unflinch-
ingly and rid this Nation of its
greatest curse. My heart goes out
in sympathy to the poor unfortunates
whose appetites are stronger than
their will power. To the widows and
the orphans. to the drunkard as I
see him almost daily. This is a vital
question and must be met some-
day. is there any good coming to
humanity, from the business as con-
ducted by Pro. then why tolerate it.
The business destroys the very
fundamentals of liberty, human
liberty. It enslaves and depraves.
mankind. and governments. what
then is our duty. is the question we
must ask ourselves. For myself it
is solved. I stand for the ridding
of the nation of its greatest enemy, and
hope you may use your influence,
toward a settlement of this

J. N. OLWEILER

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Elizabethtown, Pa., 191

question forever! The domination of this interest in public affairs pertaining to legislation should be abhorred, and rejected. The revenue derived from the system of licenses, compared to the cost and expenses incurred through the traffice, in maintaining institutions of various kinds, is a losing proposition, from a revenue standpoint. The finished product of this business as you well know, is wrecked humanity. I assure you shall have my support, in any service I may render, in bringing about National prohibition.

Yours truly
J. N. Olweiler -