

Temperance and Prohibition: Primary Sources and Activities

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The temperance movement was active in the United States for almost a century before the 18th amendment to the Constitution prohibited alcohol manufacture, sale and distribution. Various reasons for the “evils of alcohol” were used by temperance advocates, countered by arguments from anti-prohibitionists. Both groups used a variety of methods to support their positions and protest the other side.

Temperance and Prohibition instruction can begin during discussions of antebellum America, continue through the Gilded Age, and finish in the era of World War I. Temperance as a social reform movement, particularly as a movement involving women, reflects and is impacted by several other events, including industrialization, suffrage and war. Prohibition, the “failed experiment,” remains one of the most fascinating subjects in early 20th century American history.

When students enter high school, they might have a beginning understanding of Prohibition, in particular the people who broke the law during those years. But to understand the impact of Prohibition, students must first understand the context of the long temperance movement, the reasons behind a struggle for a national Prohibition amendment, and the ways in which the “wets” and the “drys” advocated for their positions. The 14 years of Prohibition have very deep roots.

Library of Congress Resources

The Library of Congress has an interesting collection of temperance and Prohibition sources, dating back to the early 19th century. The best place to find such documents are in the following locations:

- **Temperance images in Prints and Photographs Online:**
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=temperance&sg=true>.
- **Prohibition images in Prints and Photographs Online:**
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=prohibition&sp=2>

Temperance and Prohibition Primary-Source Set: Sources and Activities

This primary-source set identifies Library of Congress sources and supporting sources from the Minnesota Historical Society to create three in-class activities for high school students to teach about three particular elements of the temperance and prohibition movements:

- **The Long Road of Temperance Activism**
- **Vote Yes v. Vote No: Ratification of the 18th Amendment**
- **The “Wets” Fight Back**

The sources and activities here provide teachers with activity suggestions that can occupy one class period or less. The inclusion of Minnesota sources helps to make the connection between state and national history, illustrating that events on the national stage also played out in Minnesota. Library of Congress sources include:

- Drunkard’s Progress. 1846.
- Tree of Intemperance. 1855.
- Tree of Temperance. 1855.
- Woman’s Holy War. Grand charge on the enemy works. 1874.
- Illustration of the dangers of alcoholic beverages. 1884.
- Evading the liquor law in Colorado Springs. 1877.
- Anti Prohibition. 1888.
- Said Prohibition Maine to Prohibition Georgia. 1907.
- *The Mahoning Dispatch*, 1 November 1918. “Will You Back Me, or Will You Back Booze?”
- *The Warren Sheaf (Minnesota)*. 10 July 1918. “Minnesota Dry Federation Plans Big Open-Air Campaign.”
- *The Hayti Herald (Missouri)*. 24 October 1918. Page 3. “Hold the Line for Democracy and Sane Legislation.”
- *The Stars and Stripes*. 17 January 1919. Page 4. “How About Us?”
- *The Sun (New York)*. 18 May 1919. Page 10. “Soldiers! Sailors! Marines!”
- *The Mahoning Dispatch (Ohio)*. 31 October 1919. “How to Keep Ohio Dry.”
- One of the rum runners at night. 1924.
- Prohibition Unit Cow Shoes. 1924.
- Latest thing in flasks. 1926.
- Two men standing outside with small still. Ca. 1920-1932.

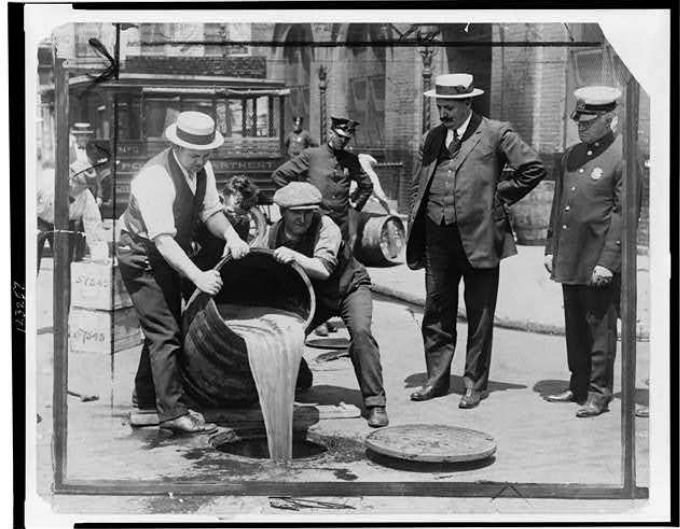
Minnesota sources (from the Minnesota Historical Society) include:

- “Patriotism versus Prohibition.” No date.
- Anti-prohibition card. No date.
- March for the Real Issue. 1910.
- Bread not Beer button. 1918.
- “Vote Yes, Make Minnesota Dry.” Photo. 1918.
- Root cellar still. 1921.
- People with bumper stickers. 1932.

Temperance and Prohibition: Context

The organized temperance movement in the United States began to gather steam in the early decades of the 19th century. Temperance groups advocated for moderation and sometimes abstinence from alcoholic beverages. Alcohol was blamed for many of society's ills, including crime, abuse, poor health and poverty. Women filled the ranks of temperance societies, as many of them had been subjected to fathers and husbands whose use of alcohol led to abuse of body, mind and finances.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1874 and the Anti-Saloon League in 1895. Powerful leaders such as WCTU president Frances Willard and hatchet-carrying Carry Nation brought the issue of temperance to national attention. They advocated for government regulation and instruction about temperance in schools.



New York City Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, right, watching agents pour liquor into sewer following a raid during the height of prohibition. 1921. *Library of Congress*.

During World War I, temperance advocacy grew in response to anti-German sentiment in the United States; many of the country's brewers were of German origins. Support for the temperance movement also included many in the United States Congress. In January 1919, the required number of states ratified the 18th amendment, which prohibited the sale, transport and manufacture of intoxicating beverages. The Volstead Act, sponsored by Minnesota Representative Andrew Volstead, was passed as the Prohibition Enforcement Act, which defined the nature of intoxicating beverages. The laws took effect in January 1920.

For the next 13 years of Prohibition, many Americans followed the law: saloons closed, breweries shut down, people stopped consuming alcohol. But many more broke the law. Speakeasies, which were saloons operating in secrecy, operated across the country. Americans made wine and beer and spirits at their homes. Rum-runners made a lot of money bringing alcohol into the country from places like Canada. Organized crime flourished.

In the early 1930s, political and social movements in opposition to Prohibition grew. In December 1933, the states ratified the 21st amendment, which repealed the 18th amendment. Prohibition officially came to an end, but temperance movements have continued and some states chose to remain dry for decades following the 21st amendment.

Minnesota During Temperance and Prohibition

Minnesota was active on both sides of the alcohol debate. The WCTU was active in the state, and Rep. Andrew Volstead sponsored prohibition legislation. The state's proximity to Canada, however, allowed for alcohol to be shipped in by rum-runners. Minnesotans frequented speakeasies and built stills, and many of the era's notorious gangsters (particularly John Dillinger) spent time in Minnesota, due to an agreement reached between the criminals and St. Paul's chief of police, John O'Connor.

The Long Road of Temperance Activism

Library of Congress documents for this activity:

Drunkard's Progress. 1846. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/91796265/>

Tree of Intemperance. 1855. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003689279/>

Tree of Temperance. 1855. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003689278/>

Woman's Holy War. Grand charge on the enemy works. 1874.
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003656595/>

Illustration of the dangers of alcoholic beverages. 1884. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006690212/>

The Mahoning Dispatch, 1 November 1918. "Will You Back Me, or Will You Back Booze?"
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84028473/1918-11-01/ed-1/seq-12/>

Minnesota documents for this activity:

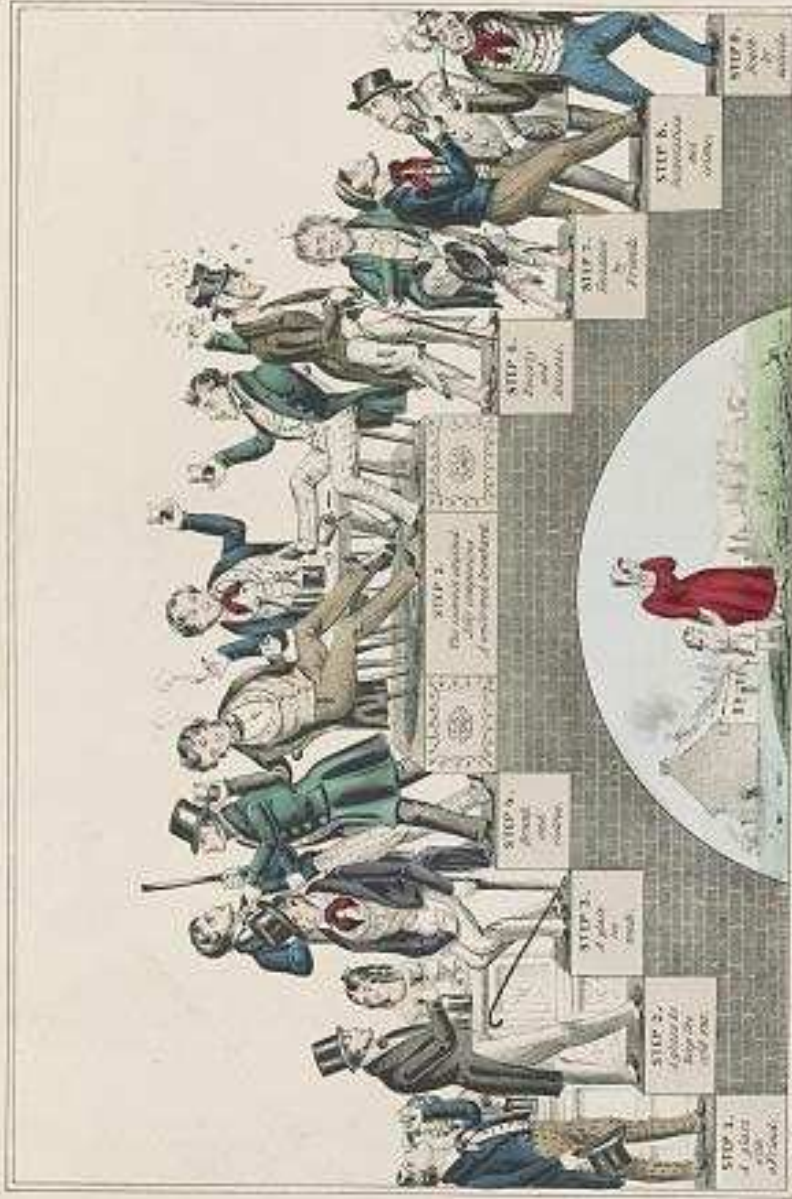
March for the Real Issue. 1910. <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10143707>

Bread not Beer button. 1918. <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10158852>

Activity Procedure:

Movements for temperance have been active in the United States since the country came into being. Temperance advocates gained momentum in the later part of the 19th century, using a variety of methods and reasoning, until their eventual success led to the 18th amendment.

1. Begin with a discussion for the motivation of temperance. Ask students why they think people have been advocating temperance for so many years; what are the arguments against alcohol and for abstinence? (Possible answers: alcohol is destructive to health, morals and family; it harms people's priorities; it causes financial and resource strain).
2. Project each source individually. Determine the motivation for each piece of propaganda: what was the general message, what were the temperance advocates trying to accomplish, and who was their intended audience? How are they effective or ineffective?
3. Each student will craft a written response to one of the sources, using the RAFT method of writing (Role, Audience, Format, Topic). Each student will choose a source to respond to, but not from their personal point of view. Students will choose a particular role for their response's point of view (are they a fellow temperance advocate, a saloon-keeper, an alcoholic's wife, a social drinker, etc.), an audience for their response (are they writing a response for a newspaper-reading audience, for their mother, for schoolchildren, for brewers, etc.), a format for the response (is the response in the form of a newspaper editorial criticizing/supporting the source, a letter to a family member, a homily in a church, a propaganda poster), and the topic (responding to the particular piece of temperance propaganda they have chosen).

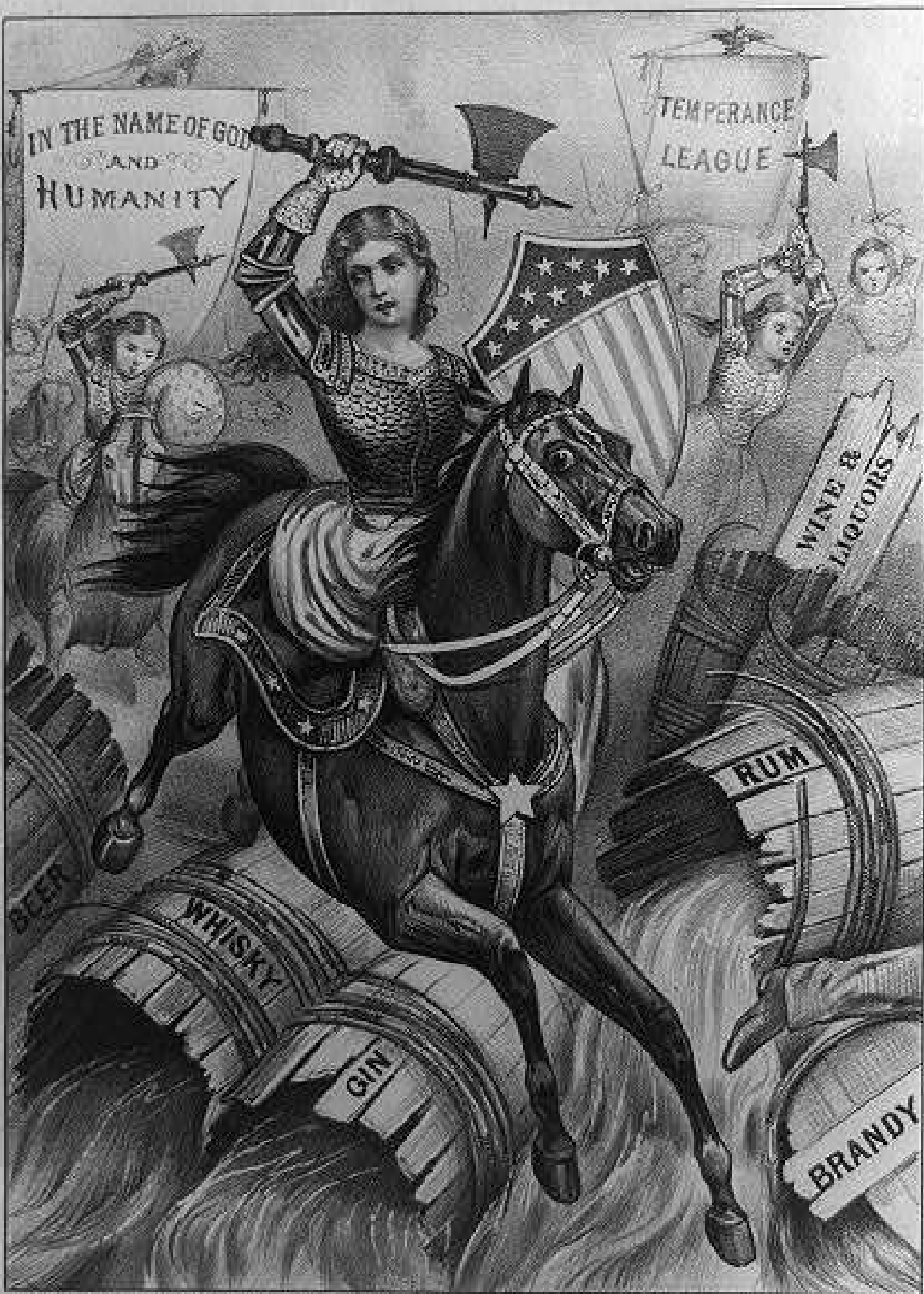


THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.
FROM THE FINAL GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

239.

Deposited in the Clerk's Office for the S. D. N. of New York July 1st. 1846.

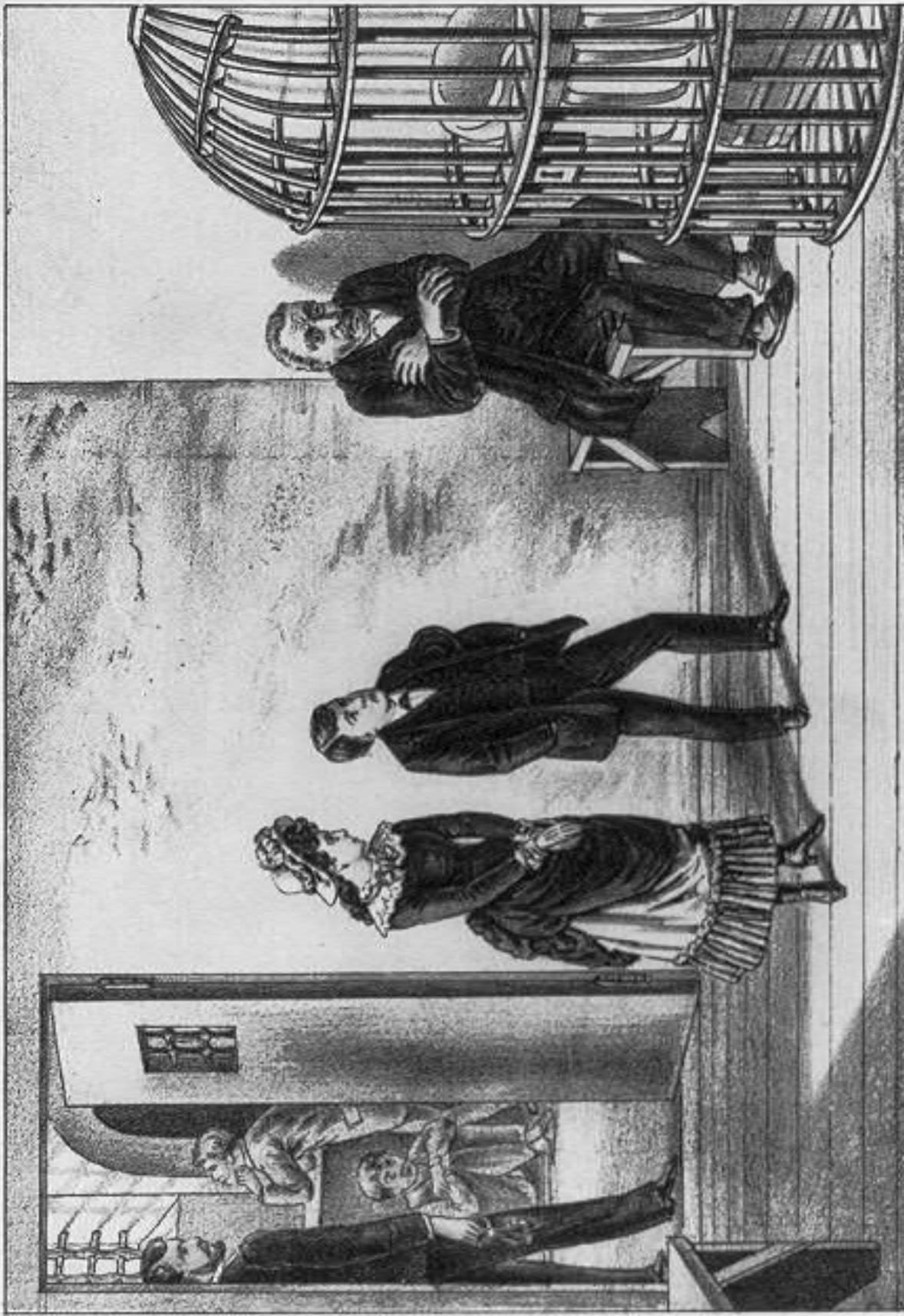
Drunkard's Progress, 1846. Library of Congress.



ENGRAVED BY CURRIER & IVES. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE WAR, AND COUNCILS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE ENGRAVER, 152 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

WOMAN'S HOLY WAR.
Grand Charge on the Enemy's Works.

Woman's Holy War. Grand charge on the enemy works. 1874. Library of Congress.



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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
JAN 26 1885

THE SINS OF THE DRUNKEN FATHER ARE VISITED ON THE
HEADS OF THE CHILDREN.—A THIEF AND WOMAN OF SHAME VISIT THEIR LUNATIC
FATHER IN THE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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9897

Illustration of the dangers of alcoholic beverages. 1884. Library of Congress.

**VOTE EARLY
In the Morning**

**Boys in Khaki
Libeled**

To libel any man is an offense against justice and common decency. To scatter broadcast a libel on our Boys in Khaki, is an offense that smells to high heaven. It is a serious matter that smells of treason—treason to the reputation of those we love and esteem.

The Ohio Home Rule Association is guilty of such infamous and outrageous conduct in affirmation made in a recent letter sent to the voters of Ohio. In this communication and in newspaper advertisements, this notorious association impugns the attitude and character of our Boys in Khaki by implying that they love booze more than mother, and would resent having the state voted dry in their absence. The inference that you are to draw, is that our Boys in Khaki are booze lovers and "booze hoisters" and that their influence would not be on the side of sobriety and decency. Such a libel makes one's blood boil. Are you not red blooded enough, Mr. Reader, to flame with indignation at this insulting insinuation concerning our **SOBER BOYS in Khaki?**

The Saloonkeeper and the Brewer will find that their friend and agent, the Home Rule Association, now comonly known as the **HUN RULE ASSOCIATION**, has made as serious a blunder, as the Chief Hun, the impious and ruthless leader of the Central Powers. Diabolism over-reaches itself in duplicity and deceit. It presumes on the patience of long suffering folks. The Kaiser is finding this out when the terrible storm of protest from outraged humanity is driving him and his crowd to whining, palling pleas for peace. The Home Rule Association, alias the Hun Rule Association is about to learn how colossal was the blunder of libeling, in a signed statement, the fair name of **Our Boys in Khaki.**

SAMPLE BALLOT

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

	Yes	ARTICLE II, SECTION 1 Referendua provision, reserving to the people the power to approve or reject an action of the General Assembly ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
X	No	
X	Yes	ARTICLE XV, SECTION 9 Prohibition of the Sale and Manufacture for Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage.
	No	
	Yes	ARTICLE XII, SECTION 2 That the General Assembly shall classify property for taxation purposes.
	No	

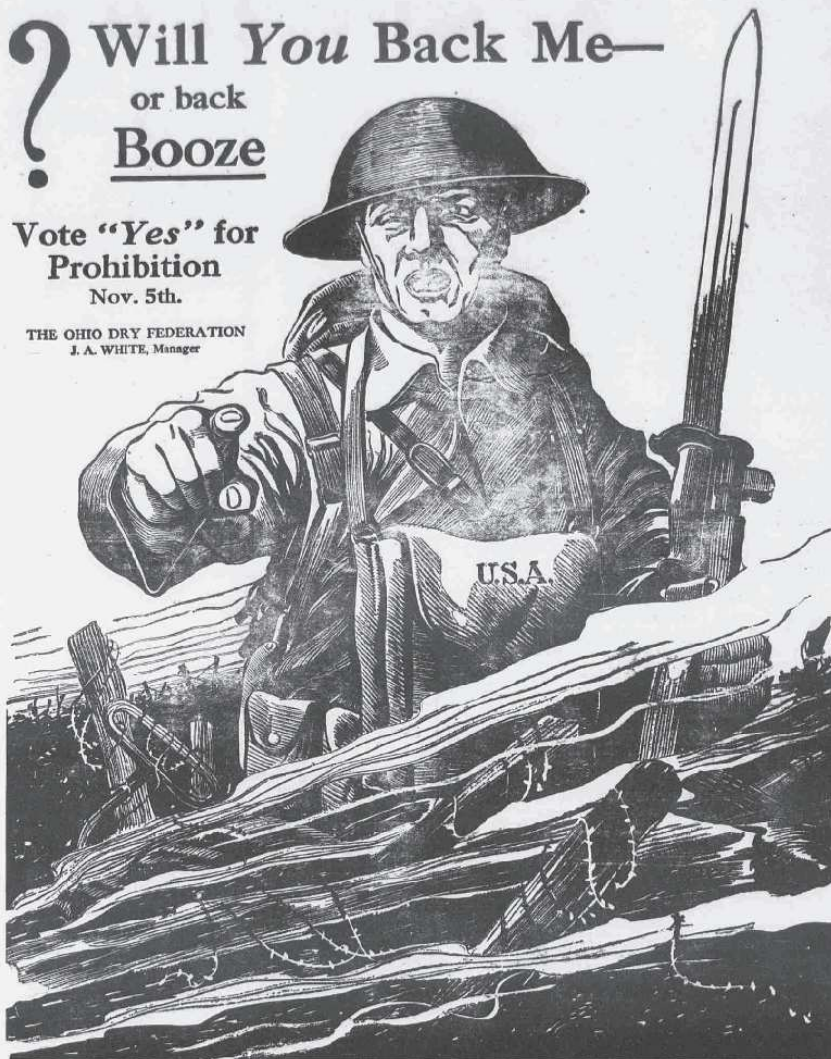
The first Amendment is a wet measure, proposed by the Cincinnati Wet Organization with the hope of delaying National Prohibition. It is unfair. It provides a popular vote on an amendment that has been ratified, but gives the people no opportunity to vote on an amendment that has been rejected by the Legislature—Vote **NO.**

The second is the Prohibition Amendment—Vote **YES** for a Dry Ohio.

**? Will You Back Me—
or back
Booze**

**Vote "Yes" for
Prohibition
Nov. 5th.**

**THE OHIO DRY FEDERATION
J. A. WHITE, Manager**



THE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD, MARK YOU THIS, OF AMERICA IS FINALLY INCENSED BEYOND ALL RESTRAINT. THE UNPRINCIPLED SELFISHNESS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC HAS PROCLAIMED IT A BLOOD BROTHER OF THE MILITARISM OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND WE CAN BE, WE WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING BUT

**UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER
Will You Join In This Demand?**

The Hun and the Brewer are Bitter Foes of Humanity
VOTE "OVER HERE" AS OUR BOYS SHOOT "OVER THERE"
Vote Early in the Morning Tuesday, Nov. 5, '18
BE A PATRIOT! DO YOUR DUTY!
Vote Dry

Mahoning County Dry Federation, Perry Robinson, Mgr.



March for the Real Issue. 1910. Minnesota Historical Society Collections.



Bread not Beer Button. 1918. Minnesota Historical Society Collections.

Vote Yes vs. Vote No: Ratification of the 18th Amendment

Library of Congress documents for this activity:

The Warren Sheaf (Minnesota). 10 July 1918. "Minnesota Dry Federation Plans Big Open-Air Campaign."

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90059228/1918-07-10/ed-1/seq-8/>

The Hayti Herald (Missouri). 24 October 1918. Page 3. "Hold the Line for Democracy and Sane

Legislation." <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066651/1918-10-24/ed-1/seq-3/>

The Stars and Stripes. 17 January 1919. Page 4. "How About Us?"

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sgphtml/sashtml/sashome.html>

The Sun (New York). 18 May 1919. Page 10. "Soldiers! Sailors! Marines!"

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030431/1919-05-18/ed-1/seq-10/>

The Mahoning Dispatch (Ohio). 31 October 1919. "How to Keep Ohio Dry."

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84028473/1919-10-31/ed-1/seq-4/>

Minnesota document for this activity:

"Patriotism versus Prohibition." <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10419221>

"Vote Yes, Make Minnesota Dry." Photo. 1918.

<http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10844423>

Activity Procedure:

The push to ratify the 18th amendment to the Constitution was a heated battle across the United States, as "wet" and "dry" communities and "wet" and "dry" legislators fought for their sides. The prohibition battle also took place during World War I, when women were pushing for the right to vote and thousands of men were in Europe.

1. Read the text of section 1 of the 18th amendment as a class: "After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited." Break down the language and determine what this amendment means.
2. What was the benefit to the "drys" of having Prohibition written into national constitutional law? What was the problem for "wets" of having it in the Constitution?
3. Talk about the process of ratification. (In 1917, the House intended to make Prohibition the 18th amendment, but three-fourths of the states needed to ratify in order for it to become law. The amendment allowed for seven years to ratify, but three-fourths of the states ratified within 13 months, and it became law on January 16, 1919.) View the primary sources above and discuss how each source is advocating for a "wet" or "dry" stance.
4. Divide the students into two groups: "drys" and "wets." Each group is responsible for creating an ad campaign for their side of the argument. Students can produce posters, commercials, advertisements, or editorials, among other things.

Hold the Line for Democracy and Sane Legislation

To the Voters of Missouri:

On the 5th of November, the civilian voters of the State will be called upon to adopt or reject a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the prohibition of the "manufacture, sale and giving away of intoxicating liquors" known as proposed Amendment No. 6.

An analysis of what this question means to the people of Missouri should be carefully considered by every voter before he casts his ballot.

Some Reasons Why Prohibition Should Be Defeated

❑ The amendment is undemocratic, and, as such, un-American, and constitutes a serious invasion of the Bill of Rights of the citizens of Missouri.

❑ It strikes down the principles of individual liberty and self-determination upon which American democracy was founded, and substitutes State control of individual habits for self-control, which develops individual character.

❑ It is insincere as a prohibition measure for the reason that it excepts liquors for "medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes," which, as shown in other states, opens the door wide for the use of liquors to almost any extent.

❑ It is destructive and not constructive in its operation, for the reason that it involves the ruin of several hundred million dollars' worth of property and the business and livelihood of thousands of citizens, and entails the loss of immense revenues to the State and municipalities without providing any compensation for such destruction of property, business and livelihood or any plan for retarding the revenue that will be needed to replace the revenue destroyed.

❑ All European nations except Russia have declared against prohibition, and have regulated the liquor industry in accordance with the report of commissions appointed to study the subject.

❑ The British Liquor Control Board have declared against prohibition and in favor of liquor regulation.

❑ By wise legislation, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have, in the course of a generation or two, brought about model conditions with respect to the sale and use of beverages containing alcohol.

❑ Proposed prohibition in our country is not founded on the report or investigations of any competent commission, but is an extreme propaganda, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen.

❑ The adoption of the proposed amendment may lead to the ratification by the Legislature of the State of Missouri of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. If the voters of the State

wish to prevent the imposition of the tyranny of prohibition on the Nation they should, on November 5th next, declare themselves emphatically against prohibition in Missouri.

❑ Prohibition, both State and National, will mean the wholesale adoption of illicit distilling and home brewing, and, as stated by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, will require an army of deputies for its enforcement. The rights and privacy of the home would thereby undoubtedly be totally sacrificed.

❑ LET THE BOYS DECIDE WHEN THEY COME HOME.

❑ Will we make Missouri safe for democracy if we attempt to abridge the liberties or change by law the habits of thousands of our people without giving one hundred thousand Missourians in France (one-seventh of our voters) a voice in the matter?

❑ Is it wise to destroy vast property and business interests in the midst of war and bring about changes in a political, social and financial way, the end of which no one can foretell?

❑ The revenue collected in the State of Missouri from the brewing and dramshop business for State purposes amounts to something over \$1,500,000.00, and for municipal and county purposes, over \$2,000,000.00.

❑ The National revenue derived from beer, wines and spirituous liquors is approximately \$500,000,000.00 per annum, which, under the proposed new Revenue Law, it is estimated will reach more than One Billion Dollars per year.

❑ If Prohibition is enacted, new and increasingly heavy taxes will have to be assessed and borne by every citizen of the State and a much greater increase in the income, estate and other taxes will have to be paid by each citizen if revenues on alcoholic beverages are no longer available to the National Government.

❑ THE LOCAL OPTION LAWS OF MISSOURI, AS ENFORCED BY OUR HIGHEST COURTS, ARE MORE EFFECTIVE, LOGICAL AND FAIR THAN STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION CAN EVER BE.

Scratch ~~YES~~ On Amendment
Vote NO No. 6

Citizens' Committee

(28614)

HOW ABOUT US?

The A.E.F. has no collective concern with prohibition any more than it has with freight rebates, the market price of sheet steel, or the ad valorem duty on kelp imports into Patagonia.

But when a news dispatch states that one explanation of the prohibition advocates' zeal since the A.E.F. came to France is their desire to put over prohibition before the A.E.F. gets home again, then the A.E.F. has the right to make a collective protest. For if the prohibitionists can get away with it, why cannot everybody else?

The A.E.F. represents a very fat share of the entire electorate of the United States—the electorate that picks governors, senators and presidential electors; that instructs its representatives how it wants them to vote on minimum wage and child labor laws; that helps decide whether the home town shall be wet, dry, bone dry, absolutely dry, or, "Stranger, you simply can't get a drop in the whole place." And, in the name of common honesty, is it quite fair for prohibitionists or anybody else to attempt to secure a popular vote on a decision of nation-wide import when the folks who have been fighting for the same nation are calmly, blandly, deliberately left out?

As was earlier remarked, the A.E.F. has no collective concern with prohibition. But it at least ought to have the chance to express its will—it ought at least to be present, if only as a guard of honor, when the water wagon begins its solemn triumphal procession along the Lincoln highway.

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO AUG. 1 PLANNED

Hoover Announces 6,000,000 Tons More Will Complete Programs.

WILL PREVENT FAMINE Shortage in Interior of Germany Is Found to Be Acute

Hoover's program for the administration was received at the local office, 111 Broadway, yesterday.

The program is to be completed within the next few months, and it is expected that it will prevent a famine in the interior of Germany.

The program is to be completed within the next few months, and it is expected that it will prevent a famine in the interior of Germany.

Germany Short of Food.

The withdrawal of American food from the market in Germany has caused a serious shortage of food in that country.

DRY LEGISLATION RUSHES WILL LASH LEGISLATION

Anti-Saloon League Drawing Enforcement Bill

Washington, May 17.—Efforts to secure the enactment of July 1 of legislation necessary for the enforcement of the prohibition and national prohibition under the constitutional amendment are being made by prohibitionists in the House.

The bill is expected to be passed in the next few days.

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BREWERS SEE HOPE IN COURT DECISION

of equity may restrain prohibition of beer after a trial of the law.

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SALES TO BE RESTRICTED

The first four sales are being held at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and New York.

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SALES TO BE RESTRICTED

The first four sales are being held at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and New York.

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Soldiers! Sailors! Marines! Men and Women of Organized Labor! Citizens of New York Who Pay Taxes or Pay Rent!

Wake up! Your Liberties are threatened! Your Taxes Will Be Increased! Prohibition by Constitutional Amendment Will Do Both. Voice a Mighty Protest Against It at the Monster Mass Meeting IN Madison Square Garden Saturday Evening, May 24th, at 8 o'Clock

Do You Realize that your rights and liberties to drink what you please will be taken from you on July 1st unless you, the people, make it impossible by letting your protest be heard immediately at the Extra Session of Congress which opens tomorrow? The Liberties for which The Fathers fought must and shall be preserved. Tell it to your Congressman! Tell it to your Senator! Tell it to the President! AND DO IT NOW!

That's what the Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden will give you an opportunity to do. Next Saturday Night, May 24th Men and Women of New York, as you love your country, as you would keep the Constitution undefiled by the first prohibition of personal rights and personal liberties it ever contained, attend this Meeting of Protest Taxpayers and rent payers! Are your taxes not high enough now? Are your rents not high enough now? They will be nearly doubled when Constitutional Prohibition stops the Excise Revenues! Lovers of Freedom! If the Prohibition Amendment remains in the Constitution the Soldiers of the American Revolution Fought in Vain!

If the Prohibition Amendment stands then Constitutional Liberty in this Republic is dead! If the country goes bone dry on July 1st then the Fourth of July has no meaning. All these matters will be discussed at the Madison Square Garden Meeting. The following will speak: Charles A. Windle, Editor Chicago ICONOCLAST, the ablest anti-prohibition speaker in the world. The Anti-Saloon League does not dare meet him in debate. Father John L. Belford, of Brooklyn, one of the most eloquent speakers against prohibition in the Catholic Church. Edward I. Hannah, President Central Federated Union. Congressman Reuben L. Haskell, who will lead the fight against prohibition at the extra session of Congress. First Lieut. Edwin J. McDonald, 54th U. S. Artillery, 1st Army, A. E. F. Fine Music. Famous Musicians. Come by twos, and companies and thousands!

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24th, AT 8 O'CLOCK TICKETS FREE. Tickets may be obtained at Madison Square Garden or at the offices of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions. 19 West 44th Street (telephone Vanderbilt 776), after 9 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Meeting under the auspices of Association Opposed to National Prohibitions The Central Federated Union The National Personal Liberty League The Self Determination League Franco-American Association for the Protection of American Liberty

LOWEST RATES For Fur Storage. \$50 Value, Costs \$1.00. \$100 Value, Costs \$2.00. \$150 Value, Costs \$3.00. \$200 Value, Costs \$4.00. \$250 Value, Costs \$5.00. \$300 Value, Costs \$6.00. \$350 Value, Costs \$7.00. \$400 Value, Costs \$8.00. \$450 Value, Costs \$9.00. \$500 Value, Costs \$10.00. Balch, Price & Co. FULTON & SMITH STREETS BROOKLYN

R. SIMPSON & CO., Inc. 143 West 42d St., NEW YORK 18, N. Y. We have a large stock of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, etc. successful purchases.

HOW TO KEEP OHIO DRY

Study These Ballots

Take Them With You to the Polls, Nov. 4th
These four proposals are up for a vote because wet petitions brought them up. Four issues mean four chances to vote wrong—you must get them clear before you go to the polls. Study the ballots now!

Vote YES on National Prohibition—top of long ballot. Keep Ohio among the 45 progressive states.

Kill both wet amendments—vote NO twice on the short ballot below.

CONSTITUTION PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE	
YES	(Proposed by Initiative Petition). ARTICLE XV, SECTION 1. That a section to be known as section 81, Article XV of the Constitution, be adopted to provide that the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall not be defined or construed to mean any beverage which is in fact non-intoxicating and that no beverage containing two and three-quarters or less per cent of alcohol by weight shall be deemed an intoxicating liquor.
X NO	(Proposed by Initiative Petition). ARTICLE XV, SECTION 9. To repeal state-wide prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, via Section 9, Article XV of the Constitution, and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof; to revise the laws relating to intoxicating liquors in force and effect November 4, 1918; to adopt proposed Section 9, Article XV of the Constitution, providing for the licensing of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage and for the limitations of the number of saloons in territory where the traffic is not prohibited under general local option laws applying to municipalities, residence districts within municipalities, townships containing no municipalities or townships outside municipalities therein, providing for home sale in said subdivisions under general local option laws and limiting the definition and construction of the phrase "intoxicating liquor."
YES	(Proposed by Initiative Petition). ARTICLE XV, SECTION 9. To repeal state-wide prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, via Section 9, Article XV of the Constitution, and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof; to revise the laws relating to intoxicating liquors in force and effect November 4, 1918; to adopt proposed Section 9, Article XV of the Constitution, providing for the licensing of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage and for the limitations of the number of saloons in territory where the traffic is not prohibited under general local option laws applying to municipalities, residence districts within municipalities, townships containing no municipalities or townships outside municipalities therein, providing for home sale in said subdivisions under general local option laws and limiting the definition and construction of the phrase "intoxicating liquor."
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WHO WANTS BOOZE BACK?

- Wives?
- Children?
- Parents?
- or
- The Booze Dealers?

Vote NO on the Wet Amendments
Vote YES on the Dry Laws

Election Day November 4.

Above is the short ballot. Vote NO twice. If either of the above amendments should carry, yours would become a wide-open neighborhood.

Vote YES on the Crabbe Act—give Prohibition an enforcement law and a real chance. Vote YES twice on the long ballot.

X YES	SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4 ADOPTED JANUARY 7, 1919, AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE JANUARY 22, 1919, RATIFYING THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PROPOSED BY THE 45th CONGRESS. The said amendments ratified by the 45th General Assembly of Ohio provide: "After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is prohibited." (BY REFERENDUM POSITION) THE CRABBE ACT (HOUSE BILL NO. 24) PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO APRIL 27, 1919, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MAY 16, 1919, AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 18, 1919. It provides for state prohibition of the liquor traffic, for the enforcement of such prohibition and the repeal of all sections of the General Code inconsistent therewith. The act defines intoxicating liquor to include any distilled, malt, sprituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor and any stochable or compound capable of being used as a beverage, except for pharmaceutical, medicinal, sacramental, industrial, and certain other specified purposes, makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, barter, receive, possess, transport, export, deliver, furnish or give away intoxicating liquor or possess any equipment used or to be used for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, but the word "possess" as used in this act in reference to intoxicating liquors does not apply to such liquors in a bona fide private residence as described in Section 50 of this act; provides for a system of permits to be issued by a prohibition commissioner for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor where authorized; authorizes the commissioner to issue additional rules and regulations relating to the manufacture, possession and sale not inconsistent with the act; provides for removal of liquors from possession except those specifically permitted; makes it unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for liquor, or to advertise, sell, deliver, furnish or possess any preparation or receipt for making intoxicating liquors except for permitted purposes; enacts regulations as to liquor shipments by common carrier, except for permitted purposes, makes it unlawful for anyone to have liquor on his person or in a vehicle, or to sell or dispose of the same by gift or otherwise; makes it unlawful to keep or use any building where any offense prohibited by the act is committed, and provides for the abatement of such place as a nuisance; provides for civil damages for injury caused by intoxication; provides for search of buildings and places, but no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied on such unless some part of it is used as a store or bar, hotel, or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort for drinking liquors, or intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold or furnished therein in violation of the law; provides for seizure of certain chattels when used or believed to be used unlawfully under this act; provides for trial of offenders, for penalties for violation of each and every provision of the act and for the disposition of the fines; prescribes the duties of certain officers; relieves officers of the law from civil or criminal liability for acts done in good faith with or without process of law in enforcing or attempting to enforce the provisions of this act; enlarges the writ of quo warranto giving certain officers, including private persons the right to bring action for removal of officers of the law in certain cases; provides for the further protection of certain pending actions; repeals the license laws, sections of the local option and regulatory law and certain other existing statutes.
X YES	(Initiated Proposals on Separate Ballots).
NO	

Mahoning County Dry Federation

804 Mahoning Bank Building

L. G. BATMAN, Chairman Committee. PERRY ROBISON, Campaign Manager

Youngstown, Ohio

PATRIOTISM VERSUS PROHIBITION

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Is Agitating for the Closing of Saloons and Breweries as a "Patriotic" War Measure

ARE THEY REALLY AS PATRIOTIC AS THEY PRETEND

— LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES —

WE ARE SOLEMNLY INFORMED THAT:

The American Federation of Labor has Purchased Liberty Bonds for \$50,000.

The International Typographical Union \$20,000.

The United Mine Workers of America \$20,000.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners \$20,000.

The Red Cross and Building Trades \$20,000.

The Board and Executive Councils' International Alliance and Barbers' International League of America \$20,000.

The Brewery Workers' International Union of America \$20,000.

This is Only a Partial List of International Labor Unions that Purchased Liberty Bonds to Help in the Struggle for World Democracy.

WHAT IS THE AMOUNT OF LIBERTY BONDS BOUGHT BY THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE?

Every Labor Paper in this Country Devoted Miles of Space Gratis, in Boosting the Sale of Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

"The American Issue," the Official Organ of the Anti-Saloon League, is the One and Only Paper, (Claiming to be Patriotic) that Did Not Open Its Columns to the U. S. Government in Its Campaign for Finances.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

The Anti-Saloon League is Using "Patriotism" as a Cloak, and is taking advantage of the War in Carrying Out its Un-American Program.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION

ISSUED BY THE MINNESOTA TRADE UNION LEAGUE
IRAN E. SPIELMAN, 339 3rd AVE. NO.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



“Vote Yes, Make Minnesota Dry.” 1918. Minnesota Historical Society Collections.

The “Wets” Fight Back

Library of Congress documents for this activity:

Evading the liquor law in Colorado Springs. 1877. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97519109/>

Anti Prohibition. 1888. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003656544/>

Said Prohibition Maine to Prohibition Georgia. 1907. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011647232/>

One of the rum runners at night. 1924. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006679172/>

Prohibition Unit Cow Shoes. 1924. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2008006377/>

Latest thing in flasks. 1926. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/90709355/>

Two men standing outside with small still. Ca. 1920-1932. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/88715935/>

Minnesota documents for this activity:

Anti-prohibition card. No date. <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10234578>

Root cellar still. 1921. <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10599243>

People with bumper stickers. 1932. <http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display.php?irn=10672505>

Activity Procedure:

1. Identify the different types of rules or laws that people break (curfews, speed limits, civil disobedience, stealing, etc). Once you have a list, discuss these questions:
 - a. Why do people break laws?
 - b. Is it ever okay to break a law? If so, under what circumstances?
 - c. When does law-breaking become a crime?
2. Examine the anti-Prohibition documents and discuss the different ways that “wets” protested Prohibition and broke the law. Discuss these questions:
 - a. Were the “wets” justified in breaking the law or not? Or is this law like any law: you shouldn’t break it, no matter what your opinion?
 - b. Were they criminals or harmless trouble-makers?
 - c. Based on this case, do you think that the “wets” thought it was necessary to break the law in order to change it? Or do you think they were just being defiant? Was there a larger motivation than just the desire for alcohol?
3. *Extension activity: Each student chooses a modern issue where people deliberately break the law, and identify the law-breakers’ reasoning and methods. Write a position statement explaining why the law-breakers are/are not criminals or why/why not their actions are justified.*

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

No. 1136—Vol. XLIV.

NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1877.

[Price, with Postage, 10 Cents, PER ANNUM.]



CHICAGO.—STARED THE LAQUR LAW IN CHICAGO SPRING, AS WITNESSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FRANK LESLIE TRANSCONTINENTAL EXCURSION PARTY.
Paint & Engraving by HARRIS OGDON.—See Page 90.

119251

Evading the liquor law in Colorado Springs. 1877. Library of Congress.

VOL. LXII. No. 1591.

PUCK BUILDING, New York, August 28th, 1907.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

WANT TO CONGRESS
to Order Illustrated
JUG 27 1907
Copyright Entry
Aug. 6, 1907
881 of XNo. No.
17293
COPY D.



Puck

Copyright, 1907, by Kappeler & Schwarzmann.

Entered at N. Y. P. O. as Second-class Mail Matter.



SAID PROHIBITION MAINE TO PROHIBITION GEORGIA:
"HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU."



One of the rum runners at night. 1924. Library of Congress.



Prohibition Unit Cow Shoes. 1924. Library of Congress.



Latest thing in flasks. 1926. Library of Congress.



Two men standing outside with small still. Ca. 1920 – 1932. Library of Congress.

**It's a long way to Prohibition,
It's the wrong way to go.
It's a sure way to bring Perdition
To the greatest State I know.
Let's all stick together,
Let this be our cry---
"It's a long, long way to Prohibition
And we'll not go dry."**



Root cellar still. 1921. Minnesota Historical Society Collections.



People with bumper stickers advocating the repeal of the 18th amendment (prohibition). 1932. Minnesota Historical Society Collections.