



"... shot holes in ships ..."

PROHIBITION LIQUOR SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA in the year 1918 were valued at \$1,843,951. Ten years later, in prohibition year 1928 (fiscal 1928-1929), they were valued at \$32,235,996 (Canadian figures). Though constituted only a small part of that consumed in so-called dry America, with illicit stills in operation, rose in volume until it totaled between three and four million gallons annually. In addition, smuggled beer and ale often was above a million gallons. Smuggling by sea, however, entailed risk. Coast guards shot holes in ships, which sank sometimes almost before cargoes of liquor could be retrieved by the energetic guardsmen. The Crusaders' report for the first twelve months said that 1,502 vessels of various types employed in liquor violations had been confiscated.

APPROXIMATELY 150 MILLION DOLLARS was spent by the government for the prohibition bureaus during the first year. This in addition to the money spent by the states in addition to that appropriated by the federal government. With the annual cost during the peak years conservatively estimated at sixty and seventy million dollars, with every city clutching of criminals, the enforcers, professional snoopers, wowsers who only, were con- siderable tasks. In sev- eral raids, though destroyed a vast quantity of liquor and spilled barrels of beer, the apprehension of those who broke the law.



"... spilled out ... barrels of beer ..."



"... squeezed ... grapes in his cellar ..."

14 STATES OFTEN WENT FARTHER THAN THE NATION in imposing penalties. Michigan's notorious "life-for-a-pint" law claimed six, one a woman. Fred Palm (left), first victim, possessed a pint of gin. Witch hunters found it. All convicted under Michigan's habitual criminal act for rum violations finally were freed except one, father of eight, who hanged himself in his cell.

15 VOLSTEAD'S LAW WAS INEFFECTIVE and far too mild to suit the dries. So Wesley Livsey Jones (right), senator from Seattle, presented them with the "5 and 10" law, an act providing a penalty of five years' imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both, for first violations of the dry statute.



"... the '5 and 10' law ..."



"... employed to fool customs officers ..."



"... capitalized ..."

17 ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL in charge of prohibition cases, Mabel Walker Willebrandt (above), later, as counsel for grape growers, capitalized her experiences.



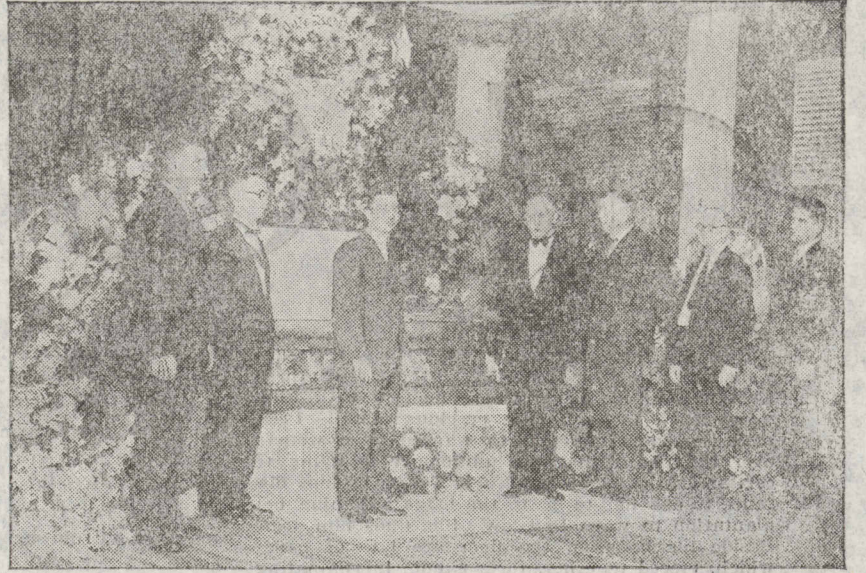
"from Ohio's dry belt"

18 ARDENT CAMPAIGNER from Ohio's dry belt was Maj. Roy Asa Haynes (above), a big man in church circles, who became the country's second prohibition commissioner, succeeding John F. Kramer and serving from 1921 to 1927. In 1923, with the dry law flagrantly violated everywhere, he calmly assured the people of the country that "moonshining within the cities is on the wane."



"... two-gun man-killer ..."

19 ENFORCEMENT PRODUCED STRANGE TYPES. S. Glenn Young (above), two-gun man-killer of the Klan and snoopers de luxe, finally died by the gun.



"... killing aroused public indignation ..."

20 THE EXACT NUMBER OF KILLINGS CONNECTED WITH PROHIBITION probably never will be known, but the Crusaders in their report of December, 1932, put the total of homicides unmistakably linked to enforcement at 2,602. That the dry agents were armed in all cases and the law violators (alleged and in fact), including some women and children, were unarmed in many cases, accounts for the score of the dead. Enforcement officers, 513; citizens, 2,089. Dry agents were quick on the trigger, as were their colleagues, the coast guards. A prominent member of the Elks order, Jacob D. Hanson (in casket above), of the state of New York, was one of the victims of quick-shooting coast guardsmen. His killing aroused public indignation throughout the country. His fellow lodgemen paid homage at his bier.



"... a noble experiment ..."

21 AS REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT in 1928, Herbert Clark Hoover (left) not only assured the nation that poverty had been abolished but spoke highly of prohibition as "a noble experiment." An earlier Republican, one Abraham Lincoln, had said nearly seventy years before: "A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government is founded. It is a species of intemperance within itself." Hoover was elected in a Republican landslide.



"... minced no words ..."

22 THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE was Alfred Emanuel Smith (right), four times governor of New York, who minced no words in defining his stand against prohibition. Issues other than the wet and dry question complicated the campaign. Hoover polled a vote of 21,482,588 to Smith's 15,011,115. The Democrats carried eight states, only two of them, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, being in the north.



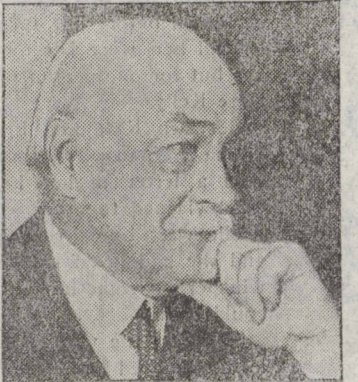
"... made a mistake ..."

23 AMONG THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MR. HOOVER was the appointment of the National Law Enforcement commission, under the chairmanship of George W. Wickersham (left). Though the commission was assigned the task of making a survey and recommendation on law enforcement, its real business was understood to have been prying into prohibition. Opinions of members of the commission were divided, two being for immediate repeal, but the commission's report as a whole, while admitting demoralizing conditions under prohibition, advised the public to continue to suffer—a "whitewashing" of the question. Three weeks ago Wickersham admitted he had "made a mistake—in reading the public mind."

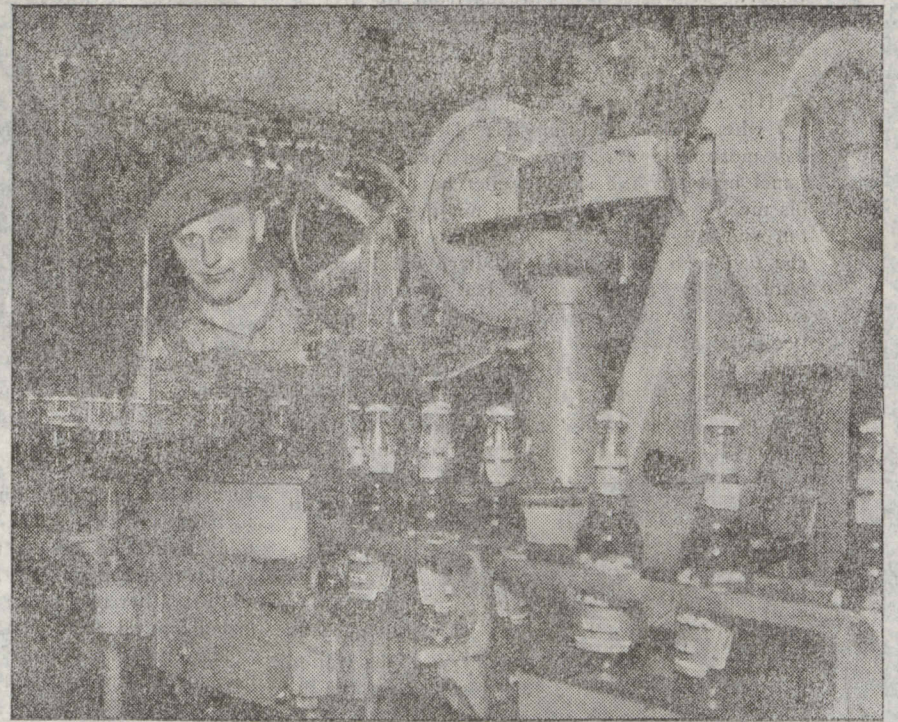


"... stormed the White House ..."

24 FROM BEGINNING TO END OF PROHIBITION there was one in particular who never lost an opportunity to attack it on moral and constitutional grounds. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (right), president of Columbia university, said: "The presence of the eighteenth amendment in the federal constitution raises the gravest problem which is before the American people for solution." In Republican national conventions Dr. Butler's voice was frequently heard in opposition to what his party leader called "a noble experiment." In 1932 Mr. Hoover dictated a plank in the Republican platform which was looked upon as neither wet nor dry. Hoover lost in the 1932 Democratic landslide.



"... heard in opposition ..."



"... speeding up manufacture ..."

25 IN HOOVER'S LAST TWO YEARS IN OFFICE public sentiment against prohibition developed at a tremendous rate. Anti-dry societies sprang up in all sections. Throngs of liberal-minded people beseeched the government to act for modification or repeal. Thousands of women (above) stormed the White House to appeal to the President. But Mr. Hoover showed little evidence of weakening. In his defense it might be said that he was confronted by graver problems. Franklin Delano Roosevelt polled 22,755,139 votes in 1932 to the President's 15,973,636, and in doing so carried all but seven states.



"... first wet victory ... in fifteen years ..."

26 A PLANK IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM called for unqualified repeal of prohibition. Mr. Roosevelt subscribed to it. His election, however, was brought about mainly as a result of economic conditions in the country rather than because of the wet plank, though that undoubtedly played an important part in the voting. After Roosevelt (at right, signing beer bill) was elected came the first wet victory in congress in fifteen years, the passage by the house on Dec. 21, 1932, of the Collier beer bill. The senate concurred later. The President on March 22, 1933, signed the measure which gave beer to the people on April 7—at a time when reconditioned breweries were speeding up manufacture (upper right). In February both houses voted submission of repeal, and a sufficient number of states were surprisingly quick in ratifying the amendment which has done away with prohibition.