



Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON.

Little Falls, Minn.

June 11, 1919

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
Washington,  
D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

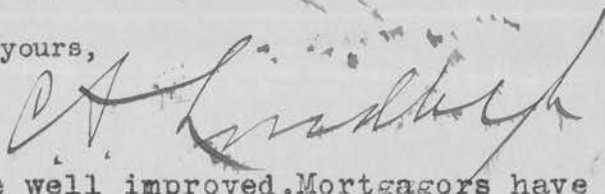
I am forwarding the assignments of mortgage for record, today, and will send them to you as soon as they are returned. In regard to the \$1500 mortgage, I don't think now I shall have any use for the money. There is a sort of mix-up in the community where I was expecting to start the banking matter, and I want to look into it a little more before I determine on that. Of course there would be opposition from the bankers there on a new charter.

I enclose one of the abstracts. I will probably have some good paper for you very soon, as I think I will have the sale of the farm I referred to before, and if I do I will get a good mortgage in return, and I have in mind buying another farm, so I could spare that.

In regard to the \$500 note, there is no use in bothering you with that, because Mr. Bolander informs me that they have already got their stock ready to convert, and I suppose it will be paid inside of thirty days. The title is O.K.

You have the notes, and you can figure the interest to me up to the date you draw your check, or if you prefer you can draw your check for the principal, and when the interest is paid, I can take that proportion of the interest which is accrued.

Sincerely yours,



The farms covered by mtgs are well improved. Mortgagors have had contract for lands before deeds.

In reply address not the signer of  
this letter, but Bureau of Navigation,  
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Refer to No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

N-4-La.

May 14, 1919.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have the honor to give you below the results of  
the examination of your candidates for midshipmen held April  
16, 1919, as follows:

Principal-Failed	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	
Arthur C. Omholt.	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.1	2.7 $\frac{1}{6}$

Principal-Failed	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	
Arthur M. Qvale.	2.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.4 $\frac{2}{3}$

2d Alternate-FAILED TO REPORT.  
Reubin Opseth.

Principal-Failed	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	
Alfred T. Krook.	3.0	1.74	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.74

1st Alternate-FAILED TO REPORT.  
Harole E. Gilbert.

2d Alternate-Failed.	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	
Charles M. Shand.	0.4	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	

1st Alternate-Passed	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	
Richard C. Dougherty.	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.8 $\frac{2}{3}$

2d Alternate-FAILED TO REPORT.  
Osborne B. Cowles.

The examination papers are marked on a scale rang-  
ing from 4 to 0; and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause  
the rejection of the candidate.

Mr. Dougherty will be directed to report for the  
physical examination within a few weeks and if found quali-  
fied will enter the Academy at that time. I will inform you  
of the result of his physical examination.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

~~WASHINGTON~~ Little Falls, Minn

June 28, 1919

Hon A.J. Volstead,

Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Volstead-,

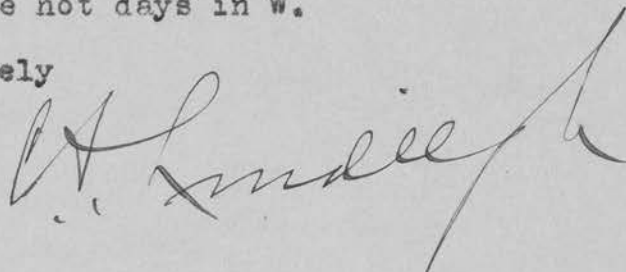
I have not heard from you regarding the mortgages which I assigned to you. One of them is complete including abstract. The other I did not have abstract of the land but will get it if you wish. Both are ok for I have -or rather did long since examine the records.

If convenient you may send me check, as I bot 151 acres of alnd near Osakis. I got it at a bargain, and will sell probably soon.

Land in southern Minn has jumped up in price from \$30 to \$75 increase since April. They are wild down there-especially in Iowa. One Iowa farm sold for \$402 per acre-mouch of it is up to \$300. I do not think it a good time to buy on a run like that. In Renville Co., I waw a farm that sold for \$215-fine land but low for wet years. About 4 miles out of Winthrop a farm sold for \$250

<sup>r</sup>  
Sorry for you these hot days in W.

Sincerely





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

Hon. A. J. Volstad,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Little Falls, Minnesota.  
May 23, 1919.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Yours of the 19th received. Certainly the mortgages are first. I neglected to mention that, but I never offer anything but first mortgages for sale. One of the mortgages we corresponded about and you were going to take before, at the time it was made, but it was at the time of the death of Mrs. Volstead, so you changed your plan, and you told me if it was not important you would not invest anything then. I had already promised the man that I would take it so I took it myself. I think I described the security in my last letter. There is no possible question about the security.

I am endorsing the notes and mortgages to you now, and forwarding the assignments to the Registers for record. I will send the other papers with the abstract as soon as they come back from the Register.

I see you are still in the market for more mortgages. Now I have a mortgage given for \$1500, dated April 21, 1919, running for five years, interest 6% payable annually, according to coupons, made by Erick Johnson and Frank R. Johnson, secured upon 160 acres of land ten miles Northwest of Little Falls. This land was bought by three brothers and adjoins the farm which they live on. The youngest brother is only 20 years old so the deed was given to the two brothers of age, and they have deeded and undivided one-third interest to the youngest brother, subject to this mortgage for \$1500.

This land is considerably broken, being part of it quite sandy, and a part of it a little hilly. It is however absolutely good security for the amount. It is also necessary to them in connection with the rest of their land. In view of the fact that I can use the money, I can assign this one to you. There is no question about the interest being promptly paid, and the principal too, but there is a clause in it, that they can pay the whole of it on giving thirty days notice. It is of course a first mortgage.

The deed to the brothers has a mineral reservation clause in it that provides in the event valuable mineral should be discovered and the original grantee desires to reinvest himself of the title that he may do so upon the payment of \$150 per acre, plus the value of the buildings, taking not less than 40 acres out of the 160. I have no hesitation in saying that this mortgage is good.

I am enclosing a check to you for \$90, interest on the Williams mortgage. There is another \$90 coming to you, due at the same time. He is just shipping some stock to South St. Paul, and he may be a few days late in sending you the interest on the other mortgage. I told him that it would not make any difference to you and that he need not trouble himself to borrow it for the few days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

In regard to the bank stock I can arrange that so you can have a thousand dollars, because I would rather have you in than to have a non-resident. I haven't done anything about the organization yet, except to arrange with a number of farmers to be interested. They are refusing charters for state banks here in almost every application, claiming that there are banks enough. This town has practically 2500 people, with two banks, in the finest kind of territory, and I don't think a charter would be refused. I think it would be best anyway to make it a national bank.

I don't suppose we will be ready for this for four or five weeks, because I want to frame everything up and have it entirely popular in the community by getting a lot of small stock holders there.

Referring again to the \$900 above, this is a companion note to another \$500 note that I don't think I described to you in my first letter. The \$500 note is likely to be paid anytime. Will be paid next fall for sure. The parties are well to do, and simply wanted a little time on that.

I have just concluded that I won't send the assignment for that for record until I get your approval of the following clause which I will insert, or else will insert a clause which you will draw yourself.

I wish you would include in your check to me the accrued interest to the time you take the mortgages, or it will be just as satisfactory to me if you compute the interest up to such time, and make a little slip that I may retain that much when the interest is paid, or in case it is paid direct to you you can send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

*C. A. Lindbergh*  
"Only the \$900 note secured by said mortgage is assigned to the second party. The \$500 note is retained by the first party, which \$500 note is hereby made subordinate to the \$900 note, the latter being by this transfer made first in all respects. Payment, however, by the makers may be made on the \$500 note in part or in full at any time before the \$500 note becomes due, and such payment applied in liquidation of the \$500 note. All payments made when there is any amount due on the \$900 shall first be applied on the same."

*The above is what I proposed to insert in assignment -*

*The B. assignment of note to me I am just recording - I had them in my file without recording*

C. A. LINDBERGH  
6TH DIST. MINNESOTA

A. M. GORMAN  
SECRETARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

~~WASHINGTON~~

Little Falls, Minn.  
June 9, 1919.

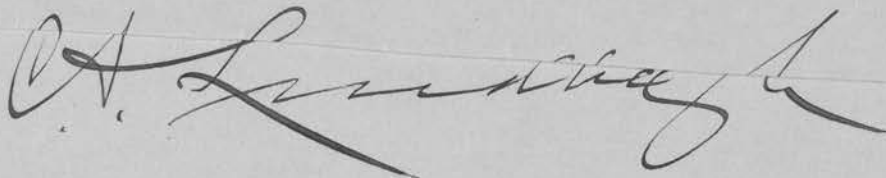
Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I enclose the assignment of the Hendrickson mortgage from Bell to me. I have been waiting to hear from you in regard to this matter before I complete the thing. Ready to send you the abstracts, but don't know whether you received the papers which I sent you some time ago.

I was out in your district yesterday. At Elbow Lake. Crops are looking fine around there.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. A. Lindbergh". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1919.

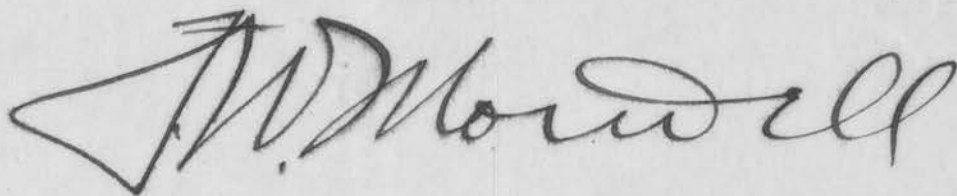
Mr. John A. O'Connor,  
919 No. Arlington Ave.,  
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for your favor of July 7th, with clippings from Baltimore newspapers showing a most disgraceful state of affairs. I agree with you that Congress should act quickly in this matter and, as you will have seen before this letter reaches you, as far as I was able to do so the matter has been brought to the Floor of the House and will be presented for final action as soon as possible. I regret that some of my colleagues did not agree with the view I took on this matter or we should have had a separate war-time prohibition act which could have been very speedily enacted.

Yours very truly,

fhb-s



*Drunkmen  
ram pant all  
about our camp,  
JAC  
1919*



United States Post Office

CLASS

Montevideo Minn July 28, 1919.  
 Hon Andrew J Walstead M.C.  
 Washington D.C.

Dear Sir: I am informed that all bids received for labor and materials for the proposed Post Office here were rejected, and I presume the reason is the same as two years ago, tho the Supervising Architect does not state. He intimates that it is the intention to re-advertise the work but does not say when.

I am directed to return all plans and specifications to him - except one set on file in this office.

I wish you would confer with the Supervising Architect and ascertain what can be, or should be done. Evidently the appropriation is nowhere near enough for the construction of the building according to the plans of two years ago, nor the modified plans recently put out. There is no likelihood that material, or labor, will be much if any cheaper than it has been lately, for several years at least. But, Montevideo needs a new Post Office and the need gets greater each year, as the business increases. Your attempt to secure an additional Appropriation failed in the last congress. But surely this Congress can see the necessity of a greater appropriation. Perhaps you and our Senators and other members can put this project through. The Supervising Architect can enlighten you further, I believe. Is there anything that we can do at this end that will help?

Yours very truly

J. E. Hoard Postmaster

101569



Rochester, N.Y. July 28/19

To Chas. Vatsled

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Here are two clippings  
that might serve to broaden your  
narrow bigoted minds. If you representatives  
would devote your time to useful and  
constructive legislation, you would be serving  
our "The People" interest to a better advantage.  
Your pinched view of this liquor question  
is stirring up an awful nest. The resentment  
of the people will overwhelm your zealots  
and sweep you from power when you can  
do us no harm. Why don't you give your  
attention to legislation that will reduce the cost of  
living etc. Pay heed to what I am telling you  
A Citizen

THOMAS STERLING, S. DAK., CHAIRMAN.  
 ALBERT B. CUMMINS, IOWA.  
 ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, WIS.  
 REED SMOOT, UTAH.  
 LE BARON D. COLT, R. I.  
 L. HEISLER BALL, DEL.  
 ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.  
 J. M. OTTERNESS, CLERK.

KENNETH McKELLAR, TENN.  
 JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, LA.  
 JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.  
 WILLIAM F. KIRBY, ARK.  
 JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT, DEL.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON  
 CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.

July 25, 1919.

Reverend John A. O'Connor,

Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. O'Connor:

This to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 24th instant enclosing newspaper article over your signature. I thank you heartily for your letter and the article. The same will be brought to the attention of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee considering the prohibition enforcement bill. You have learned of the action of the House in passing the bill. While I cannot speak with absolute certainty, my belief is that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will recommend the bill substantially as it passed the House.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Sterling

The corrupting  
 partisan politically ruled  
 boss element here in Baltimore,  
 exerting every means to  
 break down the crusade  
 against the intemperance  
 making saloon  
 J.A.C.  
 1919



D. A. MELARTY, PRESIDENT  
M. W. JOHNSON, VICE PRES.

W. P. HICKEN, CASHIER  
F. A. BRUBAKER, ASST. CASHIER

# The First State Bank of Floodwood

CAPITAL STOCK \$15,000.00

SURPLUS \$3,000.00

FLOODWOOD, MINNESOTA

July 30th, 1919.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Would you be interested in buying a land contract covering 360 acres of land, well improved, in Itasca County, Minnesota. The purchase price of this land was \$5400.00 on which the purchaser has paid \$2500.00 leaving a balance of \$2900.00 still due. This draws 7% interest, interest payable semi annually, July 1st and January 1st. The principal is payable \$500.00 on the first day of January of each year, the final payment of \$400.00 being due January 1st, 1925. The owner of the land is prompt with his payments, and has two brothers and their families living on the land. There are about 80 acres under cultivation and 100 acres in hay meadow.

This contract is owned and now held by the writer. I consider it a very good investment and will guarantee payment. Would be pleased to hear from you, and wish to remain,

Yours very truly,

Cashier.

*W. P. Hicken*  
805

10,569

MONTEVIDEO, MINN. P.O.

SA-C

TREASURY DEPARTMENT



OFFICE OF  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1919

Honorable Andrew J. Volstead,

House of Representatives, U. S.

*Authorizations*

*June 20, 1910 - \$50,000 for site  
& site bought Aug 23, 1911.*

*March 4, 1913, - \$50,000 for Bldg.*

*Appropriations*

*March 3, 1915 - \$1,000*

*Feb 28, 1916 - \$10,000*

*July 1, 1916 - \$19,000*

*June 12, 1917 - \$20,000*

My dear Congressman:

Reference is made to the new Post Office to be erected at Montevideo, Minnesota. The building was authorized in 1913, but because of the accumulation of work under previous authorizations and the limited force employed in the Office of the Supervising Architect on account of the small appropriation for this purpose by Congress, it could not be placed on the market until May 1917.

The estimate submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in January 1912 was \$7,500 for a site and \$60,000 for a building. The limit fixed by Congress was \$55,000, leaving \$50,000 for the building after the site was purchased. Had it been possible to prepare the plans and specifications for the building so that the work could have been placed on the market within a year or two after its authorization, there is no doubt that the limit of cost fixed by Congress would have been ample. However, by the time it was advertised for bids, the market had felt the effect of war prices although the United States had not yet entered the conflict, and the lowest bid received was in excess of the limit fixed.

The plans were again revised with the purpose of again putting the building on the market when the letting of all new contracts for buildings was suspended. During the whole of the period of the suspension of operations, building costs were steadily increasing and it became evident that a building in accordance with the revised plans could not be built within the limit, if the usual practice of obtaining lump sum bids for supplying all labor and materials was followed. Having succeeded in letting some contracts, where the appropriations were very close, by adopting a scheme of taking bids separately for labor and materials, the Supervising Architect's office prepared bills of quantities for the Montevideo building and again placed the work on the market; but even pursuing this method the bids received were in excess of the limit of cost and it appears that the only prospect of letting a contract in this case is by an entire change in the type of building or by getting the limit of cost extended. The Department will be glad to confer with you in regard to this matter.

10,569



Hon. Andrew J. Volstead.  
H.R. 7-31-19

-2-

Montevideo, Minn. P.O.

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Relative to the delay in placing the work on the market, you were advised on December 14, 1918 that the force in the Office of the Supervising Architect had been greatly depleted on account of many either entering the Army or qualifying for war work, and no positive date could then be fixed as to when the work would be placed upon the market, but it was hoped that advertisements would be issued within ninety days from that date. The taking off of quantities or materials, in order that separate bids might be obtained for labor and material, required considerable time, therefore, it was not possible to put the work on the market within the date mentioned.

Very truly yours,



Assistant Secretary.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON

Dec 14, 1919

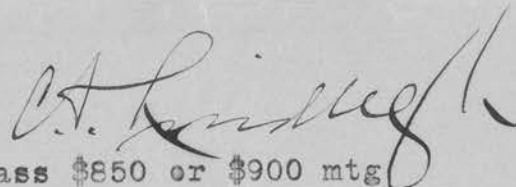
Hon A. J. Volstead,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Volstead-

Inclosed is note for \$900 and coupons Tuholski and wife. Mortgage and abstract will follow when back from register. Every think OK. Better send me check for amount so you will not need to credit any interest to him. I told him that if we could not close it within a month we would credit him a months interest.

I will take the \$2500 mortgage for you about the last of this week. Its absolutley good. If you will come up some time next summer will make you think it from your own eyes. Nothing better located, and good land. If any thing is good, thats good for the mortgage. I will have a second mtg for the same amount. I misstated in my last letter about it. I see it was stated \$5,000 consideration, it should be \$5360. He is already improving, so I am waiting on all but a few hunderd, He has put up a little collateral with me. for his next payment due in few months.

Respectfyllly



Can have another first class \$850 or \$900 mtg for you secured on 93 acres worth easily 3-1/2 times the sum-being improved now.

C.A.L.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. PETERSON, President  
J. W. MERICLE

HENRY JOHNSON, Vice President  
C. A. SHERDAHL

L. B. DENISON, Secretary  
J. J. BOHLANDER

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# MONTEVIDEO COMMERCIAL CLUB

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

December 13, 1919.

GOOD ROADS

J. H. Skogrand, *Chairman*  
Phil Calmenson  
F. O. Nelson  
Elias Jacobson  
F. M. Wolfe

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

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Dr. L. Lima  
Dr. R. Arnold  
E. H. Crandall  
S. L. Moyer

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A. E. Aarnes  
S. E. Nelson  
R. A. Brown

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S. A. Severson  
Arthur T. Goeson  
B. M. Madden

CONVENTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

J. J. Bohlander, *Chairman*  
Henry Johnson  
A. M. Parks  
Theo. Arneson  
J. H. Sorlien

INDUSTRIES

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M. B. Moyer  
C. D. Hunt  
A. L. McCargar  
P. M. Hendrickson

HOUSE

H. F. Josh, *Chairman*  
Adolph Freeberg  
Oscar J. Kalstrom  
L. H. Baker

BUDGET

C. A. Sherdahl, *Chairman*  
G. A. Claggett  
J. J. Stennes

DECORATION DAY

J. J. Bohlander, *Chairman*  
Henry Johnson  
A. M. Parks

LABOR

J. M. Thomson, *Chairman*  
P. F. Bonde  
L. H. Baker  
Harry Levoy  
T. B. Jenks

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

As you suggested in your letter some time ago, we are enclosing herewith resolutions passed by the Montevideo Commercial Club, copy of which we have sent to Senator Nelson, Kellogg and Post-Master General Burleson. Hope this document will enable you to present the Montevideo situation in a forcible manner and that you will keep after Congress to increase the appropriations so that the badly needed Post-Office at Montevideo can be erected.

With kind personal regards from the writer and awaiting your advice with much interest, we are

Very truly yours,

LBD.SSS

MONTEVIDEO COMMERCIAL CLUB

SECY.

101569

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J. W. MERICLE

HENRY JOHNSON, Vice President  
C. A. SHERDAHL

L. B. DENISON, Secretary  
J. J. BOHLANDER

C. J. THOMPSON, Treasurer  
J. M. THOMTON  
H. F. JOSH

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P. F. Bonde  
L. H. Baker  
Harry Levoy  
T. B. Jenks

WHEREAS, the post office at Montevideo, Minnesota, was located in the store building, its present quarters, more than twenty five years ago, at which time it was considered of sufficient size to take care of the postal business of this place; the post-master and one clerk were able to take care of the office, there being no rural routes, no city carriers, and no parcel post business; and at this time Montevideo was a village with a population of approximately 1700, and the office was of the fourth class; and

WHEREAS, at the present time Montevideo is a city with a population of approximately 5000, and the total population served from the post office at Montevideo is about 9500; the post office is now second class, and has nine rural routes serving approximately 4500 patrons, with two of these routes serving patrons residing mostly in adjoining counties, three city carriers and one parcel post carrier for the entire city, and it now takes nineteen people to handle the business of the office and serve the patrons, thereof, and

WHEREAS, the building, housing the post office was considered inadequate more than a dozen years ago, and steps were at that time taken to secure a post office site more centrally located, towards the purchase of which our city and a number of public-spirited people contributed large sums of money, and an appropriation was made by Congress many years ago for a new building which was at that time considered a sufficient sum to erect same; the architect has been unable to let a contract although bids have been called for several times, during the past few years and the plans have been altered and modified to such an extent that the cost can be reduced no further and yet provide a building sufficiently large to take care of the present and immediate future needs of the community, and if building operations are not commenced in the near future a long period of time will elapse before a new building can be constructed and ready for occupancy, and

WHEREAS, the present post office building is now absolutely inadequate, in fact to the point that the service has suffered considerable, it is so poorly equipped and poorly arranged, has only one old safe and no vault; it is so poorly lighted and has no ventilation.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. PETERSON, President  
J. W. MERICLE

HENRY JOHNSON, Vice President  
C. A. SHERDAHL

L. B. DENISON, Secretary  
J. J. BOHLANDER

C. J. THOMPSON, Treasurer  
H. F. JOSH

# MONTEVIDEO COMMERCIAL CLUB

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

#2/

GOOD ROADS

J. H. Skogrand, *Chairman*  
Phil Calmenson  
F. O. Nelson  
Elias Jacobson  
F. M. Wolfe

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

Wm. Dunbrack, *Chairman*  
Dr. L. Lima  
Dr. R. Arnold  
E. H. Crandall  
S. L. Moyer

RETAILERS

W. H. Simons, *Chairman*  
Fred Espenson  
A. E. Aarnes  
S. E. Nelson  
R. A. Brown

PUBLICITY

L. E. Campbell, *Chairman*  
F. S. McCargar  
A. F. Schwieger  
C. W. Mills  
Ludwig I. Roe

MEMBERSHIP

T. B. Jenks, *Chairman*  
Harry Levoy  
S. A. Severson  
Arthur T. Goeson  
B. M. Madden

CONVENTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

J. J. Bohlander, *Chairman*  
Henry Johnson  
A. M. Parks  
Theo. Arneson  
J. H. Sorlien

INDUSTRIES

J. W. Mericle, *Chairman*  
M. B. Moyer  
C. D. Hunt  
A. L. McCargar  
P. M. Hendrickson

HOUSE

H. F. Josh, *Chairman*  
Adolph Freeberg  
Oscar J. Kalstrom  
L. H. Baker

BUDGET

C. A. Sherdahl, *Chairman*  
G. A. Claggett  
J. J. Stennes

DECORATION DAY

J. J. Bohlander, *Chairman*  
Henry Johnson  
A. M. Parks

LABOR

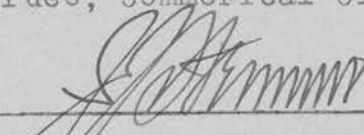
J. M. Thomson, *Chairman*  
P. F. Bonde  
L. H. Baker  
Harry Levoy  
T. B. Jenks


THEREFORE, Be it RESOLVED, by the Montevideo Commercial Club of Montevideo, Minnesota, in regular meeting assembled, that there is a crying need for a new Post Office Building in Montevideo, Minnesota; that all honorable means should be used to secure an additional appropriation at once, which is sufficiently large to have construction of the building begun at once in order that the building may be completed for occupancy at the earliest time possible to the end that adequate quarters may be furnished and the service secured to which this community is properly entitled.

Be it further RESOLVED that copies of these resolutions be sent to out Congressman, Honorable A.J. Volstead, and our Senators, Honorable Knute Nelson and Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, and the Post Office Department at Washington D.C.

Dated at Montebideo, Minnesota, this 12th day of December, 1919.

Montevideo, Commerical Club.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.

Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON November 1, 1919.

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Amendment of September  
5, 1916, to act of May 20,  
1908 (35 Stat., 169).

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

This office is in receipt of your letter of October 24, 1919, in which you refer to the omission of the amendment of September 5, 1916, from the copies of the Volstead act forwarded to you on October 23, 1919, and in which you ask for copies of the Act as amended, or for copies of instructions thereunder.

In reply I have the honor to advise you that this office does not have copies of the Act, as amended, for distribution. The instructions under said amendment may be found in 45 L. D., page 623. I am inclosing herewith two letter press copies of these instructions.

Very respectfully,

*John McPhaul*  
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

10-30-seg



August 14, 1919.

Hon. H. E. Hoard,

Montevideo, Minn.

Dear Mr. Hoard:

Your favor of the 28th ult. came here when I was too busy to give it proper attention. I have called on the supervising architect and had a talk with him in reference to the erection of your post office building.

The bids that were rejected would have made the building cost about \$80,000.00, or about \$30,000.00 more than is authorized. Bids will be received on the 5th of September, but I presume there is no possibility of getting bids now that will be within the authorization. The architect says that the building can not be cut down any more in size nor otherwise cheapened materially.

There are about two hundred post office buildings in substantially the same condition. Nothing can be done at this session of Congress to increase the authorization. The chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds tells me that in the session beginning next December he will introduce and try to pass a bill to increase these authorizations so as to make it possible to erect these buildings. I do not know how successful he may be in doing this in view of the effort being made to cut expenses so as to reduce taxes. It is possible that a bill of this kind might pass notwithstanding the demand for economy. If a bill is passed, I have no doubt I shall be able to take care of Montevideo.

Sorry that this is the situation.

Very truly yours,

NAVY DEPARTMENT C.D.  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply address not the signer of  
this letter, but Bureau of Navigation,  
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Refer to No.

N/4/P

August 8, 1919

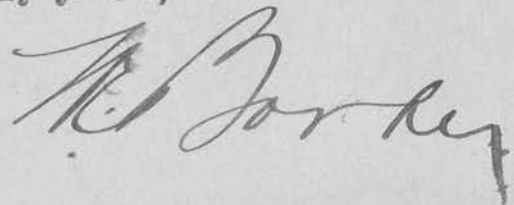
My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have the honor to inform you that you  
have a vacancy for midshipman caused by the physical  
disqualification of Mr. Richard Carroll Dougherty, for  
which you are entitled to nominate a principal and three  
alternates any time between now and March 4, 1920, the  
candidates to be examined either February 18th or April  
21st, 1920.

I enclose herewith blanks for nomination.

Sincerely yours,

(Enclosure)



Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

695101

Warwick June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1919

The Judiciary Committee,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Being an american citizen I am not ready to admit that I am such an incurable fool that I do not know or that I am so dishonest I cannot say that there are quite a number of the Geo Washington and Abraham Lincoln type of people left in this country, civilized, intelligent, and decent american citizens and they are not saying against any other nation, and are not advocating prohibition, woman suffrage, league of nations, government ownership of everything and everybody, or any other fool ideas because they know, First - that there is no other nation in the world that has got anything on this country - all the disreputable rotten conditions that any nation can be cursed with or anything that is a disgrace to civilization is to be found in this country.

Second, that no one is obliged to drink if they do not wish to, and they are not intoxicated, or dishonest enough to talk or vote to deprive other people of their rights.



JK 2

Third, that every intelligent man knows, and there are hundreds of thousands of women in this country who are not such hopeless idiots but what they know that there is ignorance enough among the men voters without adding that of the women and the intelligent and self-respecting woman would not waste her time going to vote if she had the right to because she knows her vote would be rendered void by 60 to 75 ignorant ones.

Fourth, Nations like individuals have all they can do to mind their own <sup>business</sup> and there will never be any peace in the world till the ignorant, heathen meddlesome fool nations of the world get civilized, intelligent and self-respecting <sup>enough</sup> to mind their own business and there will be no peace or prosperity in this country till bonehead legislation and bonehead commissions are cut out and people are allowed to mind and run their own business.

Fifth, There is too much rotten politics and graft in anything public owned or public managed to be successful, Railroad men run the railroads and get dividends but the chump who has not got brains enough to know what belongs to him and is not honest enough to let things alone which

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply address not the signer of  
this letter, but Bureau of Navigation,  
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Refer to No.

N/4/P

March 18, 1919

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have the honor to give you the result of  
the examination of your candidate for midshipman held February  
19, 1919, as follows:

Principal- Failed	Geom.	Alg.	Arith.	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.
Arthur Curtis Omholt	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.4
	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8

The examination papers are marked on a scale  
ranging from 4 to 0; and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may  
cause the rejection of the candidate.

Mr. Omholt is eligible to be renominated for  
the examination April 16, 1919, for the reason that he was  
recommended by the Academic Board at the Naval Academy for that  
examination, should he receive another nomination. The law  
provides that candidates for midshipmen failing in the examina-  
tion cannot be nominated for another examination during the  
same year, unless on the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Sincerely yours,

*Victor Blue*

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy,  
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.



Principal.

✓ Carl Walter Ström ✓  
Watson, Chippewa  
Born 22nd Dec., 1899.

1st Alternate.

Richard C. Dougherty  
Glenwood, Pope  
Born 12th Nov., 1900.

2nd Alternate.

Osborne Bryan Cowles  
Browns Valley, Big Stone  
Born 25th Aug., 1899.

3rd Alternate.

1919 Appointments, Naval Academy.

Principal.

Alfred Thomas Krook  
Marshall, Iowa  
Born 30th Sep. 1900

✓ 1st Alternate

Harold Eugene Gilbert  
Willmar, Kandiyohi,  
Born 7th Aug., 1901.

✓ 2nd Alternate

Charles M. Shand.  
Maynard, Chippewa,  
Born 20th Feb., 1901.

3rd Alternate

✓ Principal. ✓

Arthur Maurice Qvale  
Willmar, Kandiyohi  
Born 21st May, 1901

✓ 1st Alternate.

Arthur Curtis Omholt  
Sacred Heart, Kenville  
Born 22nd Dec., 1899.

2nd Alternate

Reubin Onseth  
Canby, Yellow Medicine  
Born 21st August, 1900.

3rd Alternate

DANIEL S. GAGE, D. D., PH. D.  
PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND BIBLE

Westminster College

FOUNDED 1849  
FULTON, MISSOURI

Jan. 5, 1919.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
Granite Falls, Minn.,

My dear Sir,

Permit an entire stranger to express his appreciation of your work in Congress. It is encouraging to find men alive to the nobler opportunities of their positions. Doubtless, no one but he who has tried the difficult task of reform through Legislation has any any full appreciation of its obstacles, but the knowledge that they do exist makes one still more admire the man who maintains his ideals in spite of them. Middle age is a trying time to all the earlier aspirations, - they must be firmly inwrought into character if they still continue by then, to direct action. Doubtless, "Politics", - an unknown field to me, - tests all the real manhood more severely, than the trials of life in other lines.

after all, the revelation of character in one's face gives us all, - it certainly gives to me, - the final measure of judgment on actions. I hope you will not misunderstand, - (I know that men do not often write to each other in this fashion) - if I say that it was the study of your photograph as it appeared in one of our magazines, - Current History, I believe, - which confirmed my opinion of you, and led me to write this. It is a pleasure to write it, whatever it may be worth to you.

Sincerely, with best wishes for your future  
success and usefulness,

Yours, - very truly,

*Daniel S. Gage.*

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LB-HAF

194540-7

December 17, 1918.

Honorable E. Y. Webb,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.

Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, relative to a proposed amendment to the "Bone Dry Law," and to state that through an inadvertence my letter of the 9th instant was addressed to "Honorable Charles A. Webb."

In response to your inquiry regarding an approved for bestowing concurrent jurisdiction on the Territorial courts of Hawaii in connection with the enforcement of said Act, I beg to advise you that I know of no approved form for the purpose. It is suggested, however, that the desired purpose might be accomplished by appending a third section to the Act in question, reading in substance as follows:

"Sec. 3. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Territorial courts of Hawaii concurrent with that of the United States district courts."

Respectfully,  
For the Attorney General,  
*La Rue Brown*  
Assistant Attorney General.



by letter dated Dec. 9, 1918

Chas. A. Webb

Hon. LaRue Brown

Prohibition  
enforcement  
in Hawaii

December 11, 1918.

Hon. LaRue Brown,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brown:

I am in receipt of your favor addressed  
to "Charles A. Webb", Chairman Committee on the  
Judiciary, House of Representatives, which was  
evidently intended for me.

I note what you say with reference to the  
conflict in jurisdiction in the illegal sale of  
liquor in Hawaii and suggesting that authority be given  
for the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction among  
the courts there.

If you have an approved form bestowing this  
concurrent jurisdiction on the courts in Hawaii, I  
would be glad for you to forward it to me and I will  
take the matter up promptly.

Very truly yours,

*Reply dated Dec. 11, 1918.  
To Hon. Charles Brown*

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

LB-HAF

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

31

December 9, 1918.

Honorable Charles A. Webb,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.

Sir:

The following is submitted for the consideration of  
your committee:

Section 55 of the Act approved April 30, 1900, (31  
Stat., p. 150), Organic Act for Hawaii, confers upon the  
Legislature of Hawaii, among other things, the power to  
regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and Section 203  
et seq., of the Laws of Hawaii, 1915, provide for the li-  
cense and punishment for selling liquor without a license,  
but the Act of Congress, approved May 23, 1918, commonly  
known as the "Bone Dry Law," is applicable to the District  
of Hawaii and at least suspends the Territorial statutes of  
Hawaii on this subject and leaves the Territorial courts  
without jurisdiction in liquor cases.

Many violations of the Federal statutes will be on the  
Islands remote from Honolulu, which is the official head-  
quarters of the Federal officers. The Territorial courts  
are so organized as to expeditiously enforce the Federal  
statutes on this subject if properly authorized to do so.


Hon. Chas. A. Webb.

(2).

that will doubtless arise will be for acts not punishable under the Territorial statutes and in such cases sole jurisdiction would be in the Federal courts.

I therefore recommend that the Act of May 28, 1918, be amended so as to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the Territorial courts of Hawaii in order to effectively enforce the provisions of said Act.

Respectfully,





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Representative Volstead  
House of Representatives  
Chamber  
Washington, D.C.



Wie gehts —

NY. Oct 27.

Landesmann  
Gott be mit you

L. A. Alliances  
per Wilhelm.

*To the People of the Seventh Congressional District:*

At the recent primary election I received, without opposition, the Republican nomination for re-election as Congressman.

I have had the somewhat unique distinction of being elected several successive times without opposition. For the confidence and kindness thus shown me I am very grateful. While the absence of a contest argues the general approval of my course, it has had the disadvantage of giving me but little chance to call attention to my work as your Representative. In view of this, I may be permitted briefly to mention some matters that may be of interest. To attempt to give an account of the multitude of measures that must engage the attention of a member of Congress in even a short session would not be possible in a letter such as this.

During my first term, Senator Nelson introduced and passed in the Senate a bill granting to this State twenty thousand acres of land for forestry purposes. I had charge of this bill in the House, and, with the assistance of Hon. John Lind, then a member of Congress, passed it there. The State Legislature, by a resolution, expressed to Messrs. Nelson, Lind, and myself the thanks of the State for securing it. This is believed to be the only grant of the kind ever made to a State.

The swampy character of the ceded Indian lands in the northern part of our State made drainage there necessary, and strenuous efforts were made for several years to pass a Federal law to accomplish that purpose. A number of bills were introduced, but failed of passage, as they were all modeled after the Reclamation Act. To solve the problem, I drew and secured the passage of what is known as the Volstead Drainage Act. It was the first Act of the kind ever passed, and established a new method of dealing with the problem. Since

its passage, it has been copied and applied to localities in other States, and a large number of bills are pending in this Congress to still further apply it. From a report recently filed in the House of Representatives, it appears that some 2,000 miles of ditches, averaging eight to twelve feet in depth and thirty to forty feet in width, have been cut under this Act, at an expense of many millions. It has made it possible to drain millions of acres so as to make them fit for homes, and to add millions of dollars to the value of the State.

Some years ago my attention was called to an old claim of the State, growing out of the Indian outbreak of 1862. I introduced a bill to pay this claim, and succeeded in securing legislation under which it was audited, and the amount found due, some \$69,000, paid to the State.

As the result of my efforts the Indian School, now the State Agricultural School at Morris, was donated to the State. I first secured legislation directing an investigation to establish the fact that it was not needed for an Indian School, and on the report made on that investigation obtained the legislation granting it to the State. After the passage of this legislation in the House Senator Clapp took care of it in the Senate. This property was then said to be worth not less than a hundred thousand dollars.

At the request of Mr. Vreeland, I drew the original draft of the Vreeland Emergency Currency Act, and the general provisions of that draft are embodied in the law, under which some \$360,000,000 of emergency currency were issued at the beginning of the European war. No doubt that Act saved the country from a disastrous panic.

I have secured for Willmar, the largest city in the district, \$50,000 for a post-office building; and for Montevideo, the second largest city, legislation authorizing the expenditure of \$55,000 for a like purpose. The building has been erected at Willmar, and at Montevideo the site has been secured, and \$19,000 has just been

appropriated with which to commence building. There are a number of towns in the State with much larger population than either of these towns without any public building.

During the Roosevelt administration I introduced a bill to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds of railways. This aimed to prevent so-called watered stocks or bonds. This is believed to be the first bill offered in Congress on the subject. It was very vigorously assailed as unconstitutional when first introduced, and I made a number of speeches in support of its constitutionality. I called President Roosevelt's attention to it, and he became very much interested in it, and promised me to recommend such legislation, which he did in several messages to Congress. I have reintroduced this legislation from time to time, and feel confident that in the near future it will be enacted into law.

Long before the so-called Canadian Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated, I gave to the subject of reciprocity with Canada careful consideration, and in a speech that was extensively commented on throughout the country opposed it. I am very much opposed to this treaty and all like legislation that sacrifices the farmers for the benefit of certain classes in the cities.

Some years ago a survey was made of the Minnesota River, with a view to navigation, and to prevent the overflow of its banks. I took a great deal of interest in that survey. The Government engineers at first approved a plan, but later found that the expense would be too great, and abandoned it. In the Rivers and Harbors Bill just passed a provision was inserted in the Senate for another survey. It is to be hoped that the new survey may outline a more practical plan, as relief from overflow along the river and around the lakes at its head, which this new survey is to cover, is very necessary.

I shall not attempt to enumerate the various measures that I have supported or opposed, except to say that I have supported all temperance legislation, and all legislation that I be-

lieved to be in the interest of good morals and of better and more equitable conditions. A better idea of the service that I may be able to render can be gained from my position in the House.

I served for some time on the Committee on Public Lands, and while there took part in framing and passing many important laws. Three years ago, I was offered a place on the Ways and Means Committee, in some respects the most important committee in the House. This offer was refused. Believing that I could be of service on the Judiciary Committee, I asked for a place there, and had the good fortune of being made the ranking Republican member of that committee. As committees of Congress practically determine not only the form of the legislation, but also whether it shall pass, a position as ranking member upon a great committee gives exceptional opportunities for service to the people. This committee ranks in usefulness with any committee of the House. All amendments to the Constitution come from this committee. It reported the Woman's Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments. Temperance legislation is within its jurisdiction. The Webb-Kenyon Law was passed by it. Trust legislation is referred to it. It reported the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the various Employers' Liability Acts. Amendments to the Civil and Criminal Codes are prepared by it, and so is legislation in regard to the courts. It has charge of the impeachment of judges and other officers, and a multitude of other matters.

As a member of the next House, if Republican, I would be entitled to the place of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a place that offers great opportunities for usefulness. The Chairman largely determines the bills to be considered, and usually has charge of the legislation reported by the committee in passing them through the House. With the member ranking next to him in his own political party, and the ranking member of the party opposed to him, he usually settles disputes between the

House and Senate as to the form of the legislation. If I am correctly informed, the State has held but one first-class chairmanship in the House in all its history.

I may be permitted to mention a fact which may throw some light on my relationship to other members of the Minnesota delegation. For the first time in years the delegation at the opening of this Congress organized to assist each other in looking after the interests of the State. The members were kind enough to select me as the Chairman of the delegation, and to intrust to me the duty of calling meetings as occasion might require, and otherwise acting for them. We have had a number of meetings during the session.

The position won and the knowledge and experience gained as your Congressman are due to your kindness and are at your command. I shall be glad to continue as your Representative and to be permitted to give my best efforts to deserve in the future the loyal support that you have given me in the past.

A. J. VOLSTEAD.

### "THE MAKING OF A REPRESENTATIVE"

Remarks of CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the Washington Press Club Reception to the new members of the 64th Congress, Thursday, March 16, 1916:

It is a high honor to be a Representative in Congress, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he possesses these qualities, and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is as certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No human power can keep him down. It is only fair and rational to assume that every Representative's constituents desire to see him among the "top-notchers."

Let us take the present House and see how long the men who hold the high places have served. I cannot name all, but will cite a few as samples.

Mr. Speaker Cannon is serving his fortieth year. He holds the record, or, in pugilistic parlance, "he holds the belt," for length of service in the House in our entire history. In several Congresses he was Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations and then was Speaker eight years, only one man, Henry Clay, having been Speaker longer.

I am serving my twenty-second year; Minority Leader Mann is serving his twentieth year; Mr. Kitchin, Chairman of Ways and Means, his sixteenth; Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of Appropriations, his eighteenth; Mr. Moon, Chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads, his twentieth; Mr. Jones, Chairman of Insular

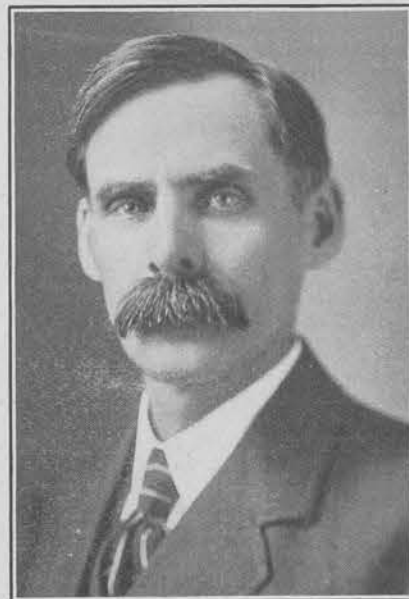
Affairs, and "father of the House," his twenty-sixth; Mr. Flood, Chairman of Foreign Affairs, his sixteenth; Mr. Hay, Chairman of Military Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Glass, Chairman of Banking and Currency, his sixteenth; Mr. Adamson, Chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, his twentieth; Mr. Stephens, Chairman of Indian Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Slayden, Chairman of the Library, his twentieth; Mr. Lever, Chairman of Agriculture, his twentieth; Mr. Henry, Chairman of Rules, his twentieth; Mr. Padgett, Chairman of the Navy, his sixteenth; Mr. Lloyd, Chairman of Accounts, his twentieth; and Mr. Sparkman, Chairman of Rivers and Harbors, his twenty-second. There are other big chairmanships, but these will suffice to show that as a rule the big places go to old and experienced members, for most of the men who rank close to the chairmen are old-timers. The same thing holds good with reference to members of the minority. As an illustration, Messrs. Gillett and Cooper, who are serving their twenty-fourth year, are the ranking Republicans on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs, almost certain to be chairmen thereof should the Republicans ever again have a majority in the House, as in that event, in all probability, Mr. Mann will be Speaker, unless he is nominated for President next June.

Go through the whole list and you will find, with few exceptions, that the men of long service have the high places.

New England and the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have understood the value of long service all along, and, having elected a fairly good man to Congress, they keep him in the harness.

No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All members should be elected for the good of the country.

[1916]



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

MEMBER OF CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT  
MINNESOTA

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

ISSUED BY A. J. VOLSTEAD

GRANITE FALLS

MINNESOTA



(From the Granite Falls Tribune)

## VOLSTEAD ASKS SQUARE DEAL

Solon Answers False, Unfounded  
Charges Made By Parties  
Opposed To Him.

## WANTS ONLY FAIR PLAY

Eleventh Hour Accusations Bring  
Strong Reply From Congressman,  
Busy With His Duties at Wash-  
ington—Proofs Submitted.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1918.

While detained at Washington attending to my duties there parties politically opposed to me have circulated a lot of false and utterly unfounded charges. As it is too late to reach the voters personally, I appeal to my friends for their assistance to secure a square deal. This is the first campaign in which anyone has questioned my honesty. I may be pardoned for vigorously resenting it. I appeal from my traducers to the actual facts in the matters charged and to that spirit of fair play characteristic of the American people.

In answer to these charges I submit the following statement:

As a war measure the Government took over the railroads. A bill was introduced to regulate the roads while thus held. It is charged that Esh offered an amendment to this bill to save the "fat boys" by having the roads turned back to the owners in a year after the war. It is true. I voted for that amendment, but for the very opposite reason from the one insinuated. The bill provided that the roads might be held by the Government two years. The Esh amendment proposed to cut that time down to one year. The reason why I voted for one instead of two years was that the bill made the Government guarantee to the railroad owners the average earnings of the three years immediately preceding, which were the largest earnings the railroads have ever made in all their history. When this war ends there certainly will be an enormous slump in railroad earnings, and I did not want the Government to guarantee to railroads war-time earnings for any greater length of time than necessary. The farmers do not get any guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat for any two years after the war. Why should the Government guarantee to the railroads profits much in excess of what they are likely to earn? The Esh amendment had nothing to do with the question of whether the roads are ever to be turned back to their owners or not.

It is also said that I voted to vest the rate-making power in the interstate Commerce Commission, so as to hamper the Administration in winning the war. I did not vote to vest that power in that commission. I voted to let it remain there. This is

the commission that the railroads have for years insisted were ruining them by allowing them too low rates. There is no doubt of the loyalty of this commission, and I felt that it was much safer to leave that power with them rather than turn it over to politicians and railway presidents, just what has happened, and the consequences are just what I expected. The freight and passenger rates have been boosted sky high. The average is more than 25 per cent. Many of the rates are more than 100 per cent higher. One now pays three instead of two cents for travel in a day coach, and three and one-half instead of two cents for travel in a sleeper. The total increase in rates is about a billion dollars, an increase in income of from four to five billion. Do you think that sort of an increase helps win the war?

My vote against the Federal Reserve Act is also condemned. I did vote against it some five or six years ago, and so did Mr. Lindbergh, the Non-partisan candidate for Governor. I had given a great deal of study to this act and would have favored it if it had been somewhat amended. In the first place, it was drawn to favor the large cities and gave practically no benefit to the country districts. It, in effect, left the control of the volume of money in the hands of the banks, with no such restrictions upon such volume that European experience has shown to be necessary in banks of this kind. The act has been considerably amended since then, and though still a dangerous law, serves a very useful purpose in the war. When it is said that the farmers in the drought-stricken areas are getting several million dollars from this bank, that is not

half true. The Federal Reserve Banks have no power to deal with farmers. They can only deal with banks and the Government. The money referred to comes from a fund that I helped by my vote to turn over to the President for just such purposes. This fund was kept in the Reserve System, and the President directed that it be turned over to certain local banks to be loaned to the farmers. This spring I helped fight through the House an appropriation of several millions for that purpose, but we failed in the Senate because the Administration was then opposed to it.

I am denounced as a friend of the trusts because I voted against the Clayton act. That is not an act against trusts, but in favor of trusts. It was designed to furnish a soft spot for trusts to light on, and that has been its practical effect. Since it was passed not a single trust has been prosecuted; but they have been turned over to the Federal Trade Commission to be dealt with under the Clayton Act. I explained my vote fully, and sent copies of my speech to many people in the district when the act passed. The following from Senator Reed of Missouri, a leading Democrat, expresses my views:

"When the Clayton bill was first written it was a raging lion with a mouth full of teeth. It has degenerated into a tabby cat with soft gums, a plaintive mew and an anemic appearance. It is a sort of legislative apology to the trusts, delivered hat in hand, and accompanied by an assurance that no discourtesy is intended.

"The doctrine of extermination has given place to the policy of d'm'o-



matic negotiations to be conducted by various boards, with the express understanding that whatever the result, no law violator is to be hurt, no trust magnate is to be sent to jail, no rude sheriff or marshal is to lay his caloused fingers on the perfumed collar of a captain of industry.

"Ah, this is a great anti-trust Congress. Compared with the Congress that put upon the statute books the Sherman Act, we appear as would a lot of wet nurses in comparison with soldiers on the field of battle, arms in hand. If we had the original Sherman Act before us this Congress, the trust busters of the present day and generation, would shy like the country horse of 15 years ago did at the sight of an automobile. Well, old Sherman and the Republicans of that day did pass that law. Their little fingers were bigger than our loins. Theirs was the spirit of the eagle, ours that of the barnyard fowl.

"It (the Clayton Act) is a sort of a Hague propaganda, promulgated under the white flag to the soothing melody of peace on earth, good will towards trusts."

Do you think I should have voted for such an act? Trust magnates know my views on the trust question, and there is good reason why they should oppose me.

My vote on the Pneumatic Tube is also made the subject of criticism. The Government has for many years rented certain underground tubes for the transmission of mail in some of our large cities. The Postmaster General reported that the mail could be transported better by automobiles. A large commission of very able and distinguished men were selected from

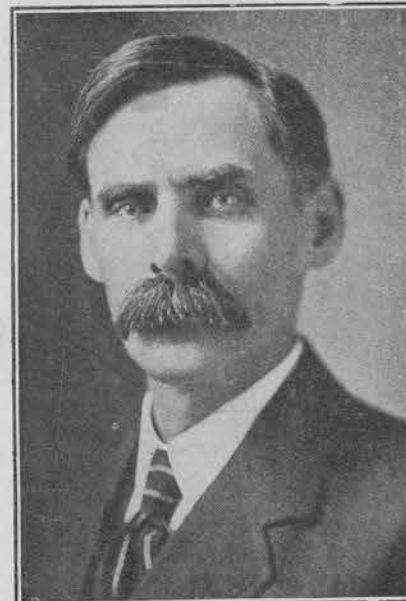
the House and Senate to investigate the question. This commission, with the exception of one member, reported in favor of maintaining this service. The business interests in the cities were unanimously in favor of continuing it. The commission, however, recommended, and the bill was drawn accordingly, that the Government should acquire the tubes, and that their value should be ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the sum ascertained, if not in excess of a figure fixed by this commission, should be paid. It would seem as though the Government could not be cheated very badly when the value of the tubes was to be ascertained by its own officers. A majority of both House and Senate voted to accept this proposition. Despite the President's veto, I think the vote was amply justified. The automobile system which the Government has substituted is much slower and will probably be more expensive.

There is one more specification in these charges, namely, that I opposed the creation of the Shipping Board, and this interfered with war preparation. The vote on this proposition was before we had any idea of getting into this war. It was proposed as a purely commercial venture to purchase ships and send them to Europe with our cargoes, despite the submarine war against all such commerce. It is evident that, if such a ship should be sunk, it would be an attack upon Government property, that would be almost certain to involve us in war, and besides, the amount to be appropriated was so small, 50 million dollars, that it would practically amount to nothing. Some six or eight ships

was all this money could buy at that time. After we entered the war, I have voted for all the shipping asked for.

As more of this kind of campaigning is promised I may be permitted to anticipate the charge that I did not favor \$2 50 for wheat because I failed to vote for it on one roll call though I supported it on other occasions, and voted for the \$2.40 finally agreed on. I did miss one vote when I was home for a few days to render the last sad services to one whose life was infinitely dearer to me than office and honors.

Respectfully,  
A. J. VOLSTEAD



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

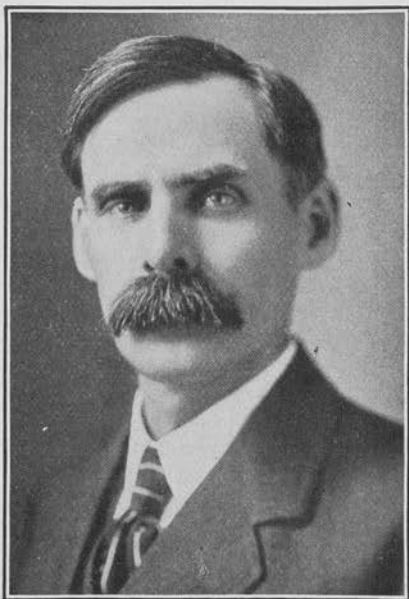
MEMBER OF CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT  
MINNESOTA

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

ISSUED BY A. J. VOLSTEAD  
GRANITE FALLS, MINNESOTA

[1916?]

9938



**ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD**

**MEMBER OF CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT  
MINNESOTA**

**CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION**

**ISSUED BY A. J. VOLSTEAD**

**GRANITE FALLS**

**MINNESOTA**

To the Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District, Minnesota:

At the approaching November election I am a candidate for reelection as your Representative in Congress. I am sincerely grateful for the generous confidence and support given me in the past and hope that I may have your friendly consideration of my candidacy at this time.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, said in a speech: "It is high honor to be a Representative, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer or a doctor."

Length of service gives position, power and influence in Congress as nowhere else. Not many years ago the little State of Maine, with only five Representatives, had more real power in legislation than the great State of New York, represented by dozens of men, many of them as able as the members from Maine. The reason was Maine continued to reelect her Representatives while New York changed frequently. The South now largely dominates legislation, though its population is comparatively small. The length of service of its members is the explanation. This is due not only to the knowledge and experience, but also to the position older members attain on the great committees that formulate and pass legislation. The chairmen and so-called ranking members usually have charge of passing bills and settling differences between the House and Senate as to legislation. I have been fortunate to se-

cure the place of ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, a place eagerly sought by members. If the House was Republican, this should make me chairman. Our State has never held but one chairmanship of equal rank. May I add that by the courtesy of the Minnesota members I am chairman of our delegation in Congress.

It is to your kindness that I owe the position, the knowledge and experience that I tender as your candidate. If position and training is ever worth anything, it is especially of value in this hour of our nation's stress. If elected I shall be glad to give my best efforts to deserve your confidence and support.

A. J. VOLSTEAD.

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Letter of Senator Nelson to S. B. Qvale of Willmar:

Dear Mr. Qvale:

In answer to your recent inquiry in regard to the position of Hon. A. J. Volstead in Congress and his standing among his associates, I beg leave to say that Mr. Volstead stands very high with the leaders of both parties. I have been in a position to know, and I have no hesitation in saying that he has honestly earned and deserves that high standing. In a letter like this it is not possible to detail his many services. His selection as the ranking Republican on the great Judiciary Committee, amply testifies to his influence and the estimate placed upon him by his associates. If the House was Republican, he would be the chairman of that committee. In his place on that committee he has had a large share in preparing and passing

some of the most important war measures asked for by this administration.

Representing an agricultural district he has always staunchly stood by the interests of the farmers and sought in every way to promote their welfare. He has consistently supported all temperance legislation and loyally aided the administration in the prosecution of the war to the end that it may be won promptly with as little loss of men and money as possible.

It takes years of hard work for any one to obtain in Congress the experience and position reached by Mr. Volstead. The services of men of his class are especially needed at this time.

Yours very truly,

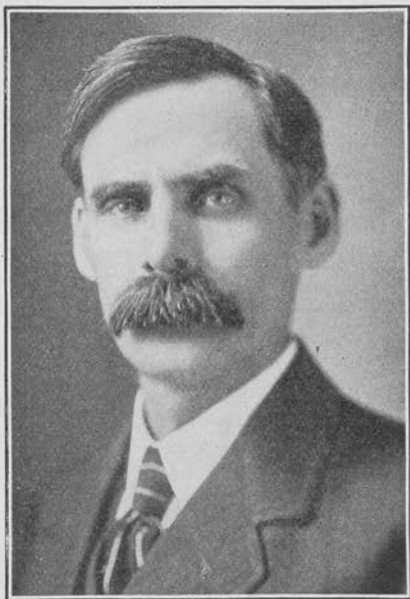
KNUTE NELSON.

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Hon. E. Y. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and a prominent administration leader, said in a recent interview: "The Judiciary Committee has reported and passed a very large share of the important war legislation of this Congress. It has been singularly free from partisan politics, due largely to the patriotic attitude of Mr. Volstead, the ranking Republican on the committee. Though I am a Democrat, I hope he may be retained in his present position during the war. He is a most useful member of this powerful committee and I have constantly relied upon his good judgment and patriotism in the framing and passing of many administration measures necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. I regard his services so useful that a failure to return him to Congress at this time would be a distinct loss to our committee, the Congress, and the Country."



[June 17, 1918?]



**ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD**

**CANDIDATE AT PRIMARY ELECTION, JUNE 17**

**FOR**

**REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS**

**ISSUED BY A. J. VOLSTEAD**

**GRANITE FALLS**

**MINNESOTA**

To the Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District, Minnesota.

At the approaching primary election, June 17, I will be a candidate for renomination as your Representative in Congress.

As I cannot come home to make a personal campaign without neglecting my duties here at Washington, I shall remain here.

I am sincerely grateful for the generous confidence and support given me in the past, and hope I may have your friendly consideration of my candidacy at this time.

In this war we all feel that we ought to try to do our bit in the best way we can. I am gratified to have the assurance that my work here has been of real service, and hope I am justified in believing that if re-elected, the knowledge and experience gained in regard to war legislation will make it possible to render still more effective aid in sustaining our Government and those who are fighting our battles. Length of service gives position, power, and influence in Congress as nowhere else. Not many years ago the little state of Maine, with only three Representatives, had more real power in legislation than the great State of New York, represented by dozens of men, many of them as able as the members from Maine. The reason was Maine continued to re-elect her Representatives while New York changed frequently. For the same reason Iowa was, when I entered Congress, as powerful as any State in the nation, though she then had but one more Representative than Minnesota. The South now largely dominates legislation, though its population is comparatively small. The length of service of its members is the explanation.

This is due not only to the knowledge and experience gained in the service, but to the prominent positions the older members attain upon the great committees that dominate legislation. These committees practically determine not only the form of the legislation but also what legislation shall pass. As the House is Democratic, the chairmen of these committees are selected by the Democrats, and the ranking Republican by the Republicans of the House. These two usually have charge of bills in passing them in the House, and with the Democrat next in rank to the chairman, settle disputes that may arise between the House and Senate over the form of any legislation.

The Judiciary Committee ranks in usefulness with any committee in the House and the positions of chairman and ranking member of this committee are eagerly sought. For some time I have held the place of ranking Republican on this committee. If the House should, in the next election, pass under the control of the Republicans, I will, if a member, be entitled to the position of chairman of this committee. If I am correctly informed, the State of Minnesota has had but one first-class chairmanship in the House in all its history.

At the beginning of this Congress, the members of the Minnesota delegation were kind enough to re-elect me chairman of the delegation, a position I have held for several years.

The position I have won and the knowledge and experience I have gained are due to your kindness and are at your command. If re-elected as your Representative, I shall be glad to give my best efforts to deserve your confidence and support.

A. J. VOLSTEAD.

Hon. E. Y. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and a prominent administration leader, said in a recent interview: "The Judiciary Committee has reported and passed a very large share of the important war legislation of this Congress. It has been singularly free from partisan politics, due largely to the patriotic attitude of Mr. Volstead, the ranking Republican on the committee. Though I am a Democrat, I hope he may be retained in his present position during the war. He is a most useful member of this powerful committee and I have constantly relied upon his good judgment and patriotism in the framing and passing of many administration measures necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. I regard his services so useful that a failure to return him to Congress at this time would be a distinct loss to our committee, the Congress, and the Country."

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA., CHAIRMAN.  
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OREG. KNUTE NELSON, MINN.  
JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LA. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, MICH.  
MORRIS SHEPPARD, TEX. WESLEY L. JONES, WASH.  
JAMES K. VARDAMAN, MISS. LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, ILL.  
JOHN K. SHIELDS, TENN. WARREN G. HARDING, OHIO.  
THOMAS S. MARTIN, VA. BERT M. FERNALD, ME.  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA. WILLIAM M. CALDER, N. Y.  
FURNIFOLD MCL. SIMMONS, N. C. HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CAL.  
JAMES A. REED, MO. IRVINE L. LENROOT, WIS.  
WILLIAM F. KIRBY, ARK.

WILLIAM L. HILL, CLERK.  
D. C. THORNTON, ASST. CLERK.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

October 11, 1918.

HON. S. B. QVALE,  
Willmar, Minnesota.

My dear Mr Qvale:

I have no doubt that the voters of the Seventh District will re-elect Congressman Volstead, who has so ably represented them for sixteen years. I have been in a position to know, and I say without hesitation, that he is one of the biggest men and ablest lawyers in the House of Representatives, standing very high with the leaders of both parties.

It is impossible for me, in the space of this letter, to detail all of his great services to the people of his state. He is the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees of the House, and will be Chairman of that Committee when the Republicans come into power. He was offered a place on the Ways And Means Committee, but refused it, believing his services more valuable upon the Judiciary.

He was the author of the Volstead Drainage Act and has been exceedingly active in all legislation of interest to the farmers. He drew the Vreeland Emergency Currency Act, which is the basis of our present Federal Reserve Bank Act. He has been a prominent and loyal supporter of the Government during the war, a consistent advocate of Women's Suffrage, Prohibition and all temperance legislation. He is the Chairman of the Minnesota delegation and has won for himself an honorable position in the nation.

Yours very truly,

*Knute Nelson*

M



## Washington, D. C., October 15, 1918

My attention has been called to certain charges and insinuations against me to which I beg leave to direct attention.

It is charged that to win the war it was necessary to take over the railroads; but in order to save the "fat boys" the Esch amendment was introduced, which would give the roads back to the owners in one year after the war, and that I voted for this amendment. Yes, I did, but for the very opposite reason from the one insinuated. The bill provided that the roads should not be held by the Government more than two years. The Esch amendment proposed to cut that time down to one year. The reason why I voted for one instead of two years was that the bill made the Government guarantee to the railroad owners the average earnings of the three years immediately preceding, which were the largest earnings the railroads have ever made in all their history. I anticipate that, when this war ends, there will be an enormous slump in railroad earnings, and I did not want the Government to guarantee to railroads wartime earnings for any greater length of time than necessary. The farmers do not get any guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat for any two years after the war. Why should the Government guarantee to the railroads profits much in excess of what they are likely to earn? The Esch amendment had nothing to do with the question of whether the roads are ever to be turned back to their owners or not.

It is also said that I voted to vest the rate making power in the Interstate Commerce Commission, so as to hamper the Administration in winning the war. I did not vote to vest that power in that Commission. I voted to let it remain there. This is the Commission that the railroads have for years insisted were ruining them by allowing them too low rates. There is no doubt of the loyalty of this Commission, and I felt that it was much safer to leave that power with them rather than turn it over to politicians and railway presidents, just what has happened, and the consequences are just what I expected. The freight and passenger rates have been boosted sky high. The average is more than 25 per cent. Many of the rates are more than 100 per cent higher. One now pays three instead of two cents for travel in a day coach, and three and one-half instead of two cents for travel in a sleeper. The total increase in rates is about a billion dollars, an increase in income of from four to five billion. Do you think that sort of an increase helps win the war?

My vote against the Federal Reserve Act is also condemned. I did vote against it some five or six years ago, and so did Mr. Lindbergh. I had given a great deal of study to this act, and would have favored it if it had been somewhat amended. In the first place, it was drawn to favor the large cities and gave practically no benefit to the country districts. It, in effect, left the control of the volume of money in the hands of the banks, with no such re-

strictions upon such volume that experience has shown to be necessary in banks of this kind. The act has been considerably amended since then, and though still a dangerous law, serves a very useful purpose in the war. When it is said that the farmers in the drought-stricken areas are getting several million dollars from this bank, that is not half true. The Federal Reserve Banks have no power to deal with farmers. They can only deal with banks and the Government. The money referred to comes from a fund that I helped by my vote to turn over to the President for just such purposes. This fund was kept in the Reserve System, and the President directed that it be turned over to certain local banks to be loaned to the farmers. This spring I helped fight through the House an appropriation of several millions for that purpose, but we failed in the Senate because the administration was then opposed to it.

I am denounced as a friend of the trusts because I voted against the Clayton act. That is not an act against trusts, but in favor of trusts. It was designed to furnish a soft spot for trusts to light on, and that has been its practical effect. Since it was passed not a single trust has been prosecuted; but they have been turned over to the Federal Trade Commission to be dealt with under the Clayton Act. I explained my vote fully, and sent copies of my speech to many people in the district when the act passed. The following from Senator Reed, of Missouri, a leading Democrat, expresses my views:

"When the Clayton bill was first written it was a raging lion with a mouth full of teeth. It has degenerated into a tabby cat with soft gums, a plaintive mew, and an anemic appearance. It is a sort of legislative apology to the trusts, delivered hat in hand, and accompanied by an assurance that no discourtesy is intended.

"The doctrine of extermination has given place to the policy of diplomatic negotiations to be conducted by various boards, with the express understanding that whatever the result, no law violator is to be hurt, no trust magnate is to be sent to jail, no rude sheriff or marshal is to lay his calloused fingers on the perfumed collar of a captain of industry.

"Ah, this is a great antitrust Congress. Compared with the Congress that put upon the statute books the Sherman Act, we appear as would a lot of wet nurses in comparison with soldiers on the field of battle, arms in hand. If we had the original Sherman Act before us this Congress, the trust busters of the present day and generation would shy like the country horse of 15 years ago did at the sight of an automobile. Well, old Sherman and the Republicans of that day did pass that law. Their little fingers were bigger than our loins. Theirs was the spirit of the eagle, ours that of the barnyard fowl.

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Do you think I should have voted for such an act? Trust magnates know my views on the trust question, and there is good reason why they should oppose me.

My vote on the Pneumatic Tube is also made the subject of criticism. The Government has for many years rented certain underground tubes for the transmission of mail in some of our large cities. The Postmaster General reported that the mail could be transported better by automobile. A large commission of very able and distinguished men were selected from the House and Senate to investigate the question of whether the Government should continue to use the tubes. This commission, with the exception of one member, reported in favor of maintaining this service. The business interests in the cities were unanimous in favor of continuing the use of the tubes. The commission, however, recommended and the bill was drawn accordingly, that the Government should acquire the tubes, and that their value should be ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the sum ascertained, if not in excess of a figure agreed upon by this commission, should be paid. It would seem as though the Government could not be cheated very badly when the value of the tubes was to be ascertained by its own officers. A majority of both House and Senate voted to accept this proposition. Despite the President's veto, I think the vote was amply justified. The automobile system which the Government has substituted is much slower and will probably be just as expensive.

There is one more specification in these charges, namely, that I opposed the creation of the Shipping Board, and this interfered with war preparation. The vote on this proposition was before we had any idea of getting into this war. It was proposed as a purely commercial venture to purchase ships and send them to Europe with our cargoes, despite the submarine war against all such commerce. It is evident that, if such a ship should be sunk, it would be an attack upon Government property. That would be almost certain to involve us in war, and besides, the amount to be appropriated was so small, fifty million dollars, that it would practically amount to nothing. Some six or eight ships were all this money could buy at that time. After we entered the war I have voted for all the shipping asked for.

As more of this kind of campaigning is promised I may be permitted to anticipate the charge that I did not favor \$2.50 for wheat because I failed to vote for it on one roll call though I supported it on other occasions, and voted for the \$2.40 finally agreed on. I did miss one vote when I was home for a few days to render the last sad services to one whose life was infinitely dearer to me than office and honors.

Respectfully,

A. J. VOLSTEAD.

In reply refer to No.

N/4/P

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 23, 1918

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I have the honor to give you below the results of the examination of your candidates for midshipmen held April 16, 1918:-

EXTRA APPOINTMENT

1st Alternate (Failed)	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Reuben Opseth	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.9

2d Alternate (Failed to Report)  
Marshall Alfred Webb

*Average 1.7*

APPOINTMENT #1

Principal (Failed)	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Arthur Curtis Omholt	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.5

*Average = 2.8*

1st Alternate (Failed)	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Harold Eugene Gilbert	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.7	1.4

*Average 2.9*

APPOINTMENT #2

Principal (Failed)	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Charles Henry Budd, Jr.,	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.7	1.4	1.1

*Average 1.8*

1st Alternate (Failed)	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Richard Carroll Dougherty	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.0

*Average 2.4*

2d Alternate (Failed to Report)  
Arthur William Rosenwald

The examination papers are marked on a scale ranging from 4 to 0, and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause the rejection of a candidate.

The failure of all your candidates leaves you three vacancies still existing for each of which you are entitled to nominate a Principal and three Alternates any time between now and March 4, 1919, the candidates to be examined either February 19, or April 16, 1919. I enclose herewith blanks for nomination.

Sincerely yours,

(Enclosure)

(Hon. A. J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.)

*Thos J. Green*  
Captain, U.S.N.  
Chief of Bureau

10,569

*216. Enclosure  
Shaw's number  
9000  
Shaw's  
Arith. & Geom.  
Trinity  
Product*

Probate Court  
Yellow Medicine County  
Granite Falls, Minn.  
.....

Chas. F. Hall, Judge.

May 27, 1918.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:-

This being the day of the hearing on the petition for administration in the estate of Nellie Volstead and the proof of publication of the citation for hearing on the petition for administration being filed, and order granting administration has been made; your bond has been filed and approved and letters issued as of the this date, a certified copy of which I enclose.

- We have also issued order for hearing on claims on the 26th day of August and have sent a copy of the same to the Granite Falls Journal for publication.

Kindly let me know if there is anything more that you wish to have done. When you are at home and you have time you will probably make the inventory.

We are as usual here and send best regards to your self and will also say that we are out to gather in the votes for your re-election.

Sincerely yours

Charles F. Hall



SCL

September 16, 1918.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,

House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

101569  
Referring to your recent personal call at this Bureau, when you left the attached letter from the lessor of the post office quarters at Montevideo, Minnesota, I wish to inform you that the premises occupied by the office in question are under lease to the Department until October 1, 1920, at a rental of \$480 a year, including heat and light, and that it will be necessary for the Department to retain the premises until that date and at the rate stipulated in the contract, the Solicitor for the Department having ruled in a similar instance that the rental allowance for leased quarters can not be increased unless necessary additional space is provided or some material advantage not contemplated at the time the contract was entered into accrues to the Government. Furthermore, the lease is binding upon the Montevideo Improvement Company, its officers, their successors in office, and assigns, and can not be terminated except for service reasons.

With respect to your correspondent's suggestion that the appropriation for the construction of a new Federal building at Montevideo be used to acquire the building in which the post office is now located, I wish to inform you that while the appropriation in question is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, it is not believed that it can be used for the purpose suggested without obtaining legislation authorizing such action.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. C. KOONS

First Assistant Postmaster General.



Chambers United States Judge,  
Macon, Georgia.

April 19th., 1918.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I write to assure you of the deep and tender sympathy of my family and myself in your great affliction because of the death of your dear wife. I know how inadequate are such assurances to assuage grief like yours, and I write only to assure you that we share your sorrow and pray that you may be given strength from our Heavenly Father to sustain you in the deepest affliction possible to a loving and devoted husband.

With the warmest and most grateful regard

Ever faithfully yours

*Emory Speer*

ES-ME.

*Emory Speer.*

*Judge U. S. Courts.  
Georgia.*

101569

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply refer to No.

N/4/L

March 13, 1918

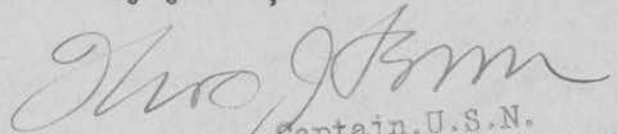
My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. H. A. Erikson, your candidate as Principal for midshipman failed to pass in the examination held for midshipman February 19, 1918, as follows:-

ENG	GEOG	HIST	ARITH	ALG	GEOM
1.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7

The examination papers are marked on a scale ranging from 4 to 0, and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause the rejection of a candidate.

Sincerely yours,



Captain, U.S.N.  
Acting Chief of Bureau

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M. C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

10,569

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EDWIN Y. WEBB, N. C., CHAIRMAN.  
 CHARLES C. CARLIN, VA. JOSEPH V. FLYNN, N. Y.  
 ROBERT Y. THOMAS, JR., KY. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN.  
 WILLIAM L. IGOE, MO. JOHN M. NELSON, WIS.  
 WARREN GARD, OHIO. DICK T. MORGAN, OKLA.  
 RICHARD S. WHALEY, S. C. GEORGE S. GRAHAM, PA.  
 THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, ARK. WALTER M. CHANDLER, N. Y.  
 M. M. NEELY, W. VA. LEONIDAS C. DYER, MO.  
 HENRY J. STEELE, PA. JOSEPH WALSH, MASS.  
 J. RANDALL WALKER, GA. C. FRANK REAVIS, NEBR.  
 HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX. WALTER W. MAGEE, N. Y.  
 A. L. QUICKEL, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annapolis Nominations, Dec. 21, 1917.

Principal

*Failed & Resigned*  
 Harold E. Eriksen  
 Born March 10, 1888  
 To be examined in February  
 Pres. address: 9623  
 West Lakes, Ill.

*Failed*

1st. Alt.

*Failed & Resigned*  
 Reuben Onseth  
 Born (is 12 years old)  
 To be examined in April  
 Pres. address: 170

2nd Alt.

*Failed & Resigned*  
 Marshall A. Webb  
 Born March 20, 1888  
 To be examined in April  
 Pres. address: 1214, 4th St. S.E., Minneapolis

3rd Alt.

*Failed & Resigned*  
 Hammaker

101569

Annapolis Appointments, Dec. 21, 1917.

Principal.

Charles Henry Budd, Jr.

Montevideo

Born Jan. 8, 1899

To be examined in April

Pres. address - ~~H. B. Co. Company, 72 Field Artillery, Camp Logan, Tex.~~

*208 Prince Geo. St. Annapolis.*

1st. Alt.

Richard C. Dougherty

Glenwood

Born Nov. 12, 1900

To be examined in April

I

2nd Alt.

Arthur William Rosenwald

Madison

Born Sept. 3, 1898

To be examined in April

3rd Alt.



SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EDWIN Y. WEBB, N. C., CHAIRMAN.  
 CHARLES C. CARLIN, VA. JOSEPH V. FLYNN, N. Y.  
 ROBERT Y. THOMAS, JR., KY. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN.  
 WILLIAM L. IGOE, MO. JOHN M. NELSON, WIS.  
 WARREN GARD, OHIO. DICK T. MORGAN, OKLA.  
 RICHARD S. WHALEY, S. C. GEORGE S. GRAHAM, PA.  
 THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, ARK. WALTER M. CHANDLER, N. Y.  
 M. M. NEELY, W. VA. LEONIDAS C. DYER, MO.  
 HENRY J. STEELE, PA. JOSEPH WALSH, MASS.  
 J. RANDALL WALKER, GA. C. FRANK REAVIS, NEBR.  
 HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX. WALTER W. MAGEE, N. Y.  
 A. L. QUICKEL, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annapolis Appointments, Dec. 21, 1917.

Principal.

*Failed*  
 Arthur Carlis Omholt  
 Sacred Heart  
 Born Dec. 22, 1889.  
 To be examined in April  
 Pres. address.

1st Alt.

*Failed*  
 Eugene Gilbert  
 Winnetka  
 Born August 17, 1901  
 To be examined in April

2nd Alt.

3rd Alt.

101569

In reply refer to No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

N 4/M

August 1, 1917.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have the honor to give you the results of the examination of your candidates for midshipmen held June 27, 1917, as follows:

Extra Appointment.

	Eng.	Geog.	Hist.	Arith.	Alg.	Geom.
Principal (Failed) H. B. Lund	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
1st. Alt. (Failed) A. C. Omholt	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.4

Appointment No. 1.

Principal (Passed) D. C. Eckenbeck	2.7	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.8
1st. Alt. (Failed to Report) Chester Kraft						
2nd. Alt. (Failed) M. A. Webb	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.3
3rd. Alt. (Failed to Report) Reubin Opseth						

Appointment No. 2.

1st. Alt. (Failed to Report)  
Chester Kraft

The examination papers are marked on a scale ranging from 4 to 0, and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause the rejection of a candidate.

Mr. Eckenbeck was found physically disqualified on account of defective vision.

10,569

*Confidential*

United States Post Office

CLASS

MONTEVEDIO, MINN., P. O.

July 14, 1917

Hon. A. J. Volstead  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend— I received your letter a couple of days ago, which indicates that the Department may get busy again on the Montevideo Post Office matter soon. I hope it is true, for our people are considerably wrought up over the matter.

To day, however, I received a note from the Acting Supervising Architect, in answer to my letter of June 28, in which he said that no definite statement can be made at this time but it is probable the advertisements will be issued for bids about the latter part of this year.

It seems strange that they cannot get a move on, sooner than that and I judge they are in no particular hurry. Would it help any if a petition were forwarded by our Commercial Club or the principal business men of our town and would it be well to ask Senators Nelson and Kellogg to join you in urging speedy action?

It may not be just the wisest thing for me, as postmaster, to take a prominent part in pushing this matter, so I write you In Confidence

Very truly Yours

A. E. Howard

101569

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply refer to No.  
N/4/L

July 2, 1917

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I have the honor to inform you that  
Mr. Leo James Mc Gowan, your candidate for midshipman  
passed the physical examination and was admitted to the  
Naval Academy on June 26, 1917.

Sincerely yours,

*W. J. Kim*

Commander, U. S. Navy,  
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M. C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

10,569



Personal and Confidential

United States Post Office

CLASS

Montevideo Minn June 25-1917

Ivan A. J. Valshead  
House of Representatives  
Washington DC

Dear Sir:- I today received word from the Supervising Architect  
Treasury Department, that All bids received and opened  
June 19. for the construction of the Montevideo Post Office  
were rejected, as they were in excess of the amount available.

I understood there were several bidders but do not know  
who they all were, nor what amounts were bid; nor do I  
know what amount is really available nor what should be  
done now. I got this matter going again. The site was cleared  
last spring. The plans and specifications are very complete  
and, I presume will be made use of again, possibly with  
some modifications.

It is very reasonable to suppose that the cost would be  
considerable more now than it would have been a few years ago.  
and it would seem reasonable that an increased appropri-  
ation should be made, if the present one is insufficient.

Our people are deeply interested in this matter  
and I wish you would make such inquiries as are proper  
and find out what is likely to be done or what should be  
attempted. Under the present circumstances, Can you inform  
me what amount is available and how near the low bidders  
came to reaching it? Could there be some modifications in the  
plans that would reduce cost without making important changes?  
Could an increased appropriation be secured if it were shown  
that the high cost of labor and material are the cause of the failure?  
It will be a great disappointment to our people if this most  
necessary building is not constructed in the near future.

Kindly give the matter such timely consideration as its merit  
demand and let me know what, in your judgment, should be  
done or attempted.

Yours Confidentially

W. E. Howard

10,569

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply refer to No.  
N/4/P

May 18, 1917

My dear Mr. Volstead:

I have the honor to inform you that Principal A.W. Rosenwald on Appointment #1 failed to pass the mental examination of candidates for midshipmen April 17, 1917. Principal L.J. McGowan on Appointment #2 passed the examination. The marks follow:

	Rosenwald	McGowan
English	1.9	2.5
Geography	2.9	2.5
History	2.0	2.3
Arithmetic	2.1	2.5
Algebra	3.2	2.6
Geometry	3.0	2.5
	15.1	14.9

6/15.1/2516+ 6/14.9/2.483+

The examination papers are marked on a scale ranging from 4 to 0, and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause the rejection of the candidate.

Mr. McGowan will be called for the physical examination at the Naval Academy early in June, and if found physically qualified, will enter the Academy at that time. You will be informed of the result of his physical examination.

Mr. Rosenwald is ineligible to be renominated for the examination June 27, 1917, for the reason that he was not recommended for that examination by the Academic Board at the Naval Academy. The law provides that candidates for midshipmen failing in the examination cannot have another examination for admission to the same class unless on recommendation of the Academic Board.

1st Alternate D.C. Eckenbeck on Appointment #1 and 1st Alternate Chester Kraft on Appointment #2 were authorized to report for the June examination and you will be advised of the result.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. A.J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

*C. H. Bennett*

By direction

10,569

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO "K" RCW

Incs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON April 5, 1917.

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

: Transmitting circulars.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,

House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Volstead:

Complying with the request contained in your letter of April 2, 1917, that you be furnished a dozen copies of the "so-called Volstead Drainage Act," together with the recent amendment, I have the honor to inclose herewith printed copies of Circular No. 470 and a dozen press copies of the instructions issued under the provisions of the act of September 5, 1916, amending sections 5 and 6 of the act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169). Printed copies of the amendatory act, which will be found in the press copy of letter of instructions, are not available in this office.

Very respectfully,

Assistant Commissioner.



648019 "K" FBW

county in which the land is located for the purpose of maintenance, improving and extending the drainage works as set forth in the amended law.

Both the original law and the amended law make a distinction between the drainage charges and the excess. The excess is in the nature of a bonus and under the amended law is not to be collected by you. It should be collected by the County Auditor at the time of sale.

The instructions under the Minnesota Drainage Law found in 45 L. D., page 40, are accordingly amended with reference to paragraphs numbered 6, 11 and 12, to agree herewith. You will be governed accordingly in future entries under this law.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Clay Tallman

Commissioner.

Approved Jan. 25, 1917

(Signed) Alexander T. Vogelsang

First Assistant Secretary.



less any sum in excess of what may be due for such drainage charge, if the land when sold was unentered,

the following:

First, the unpaid fees, commissions, and purchase price to which the United States may then be entitled; and, second, the sum due at the sale for drainage charges; and, in addition thereto, if bid in by the State, interest on the amount bid by the State at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date of such sale, and thereupon the person making such payment shall become subrogated to the rights of such purchaser to receive a patent for said land. When any payment is made to effect such subrogation the receiver shall transmit to the treasurer of the county where the land is situated the amount paid for drainage charges, together with the interest paid thereon.

The amendments relate to the disposition of the excess bid by purchasers at a sale of the lands by the County auditors. Under the law as originally enacted, the excess in the case of entered lands went to the entryman, but in the case of unentered lands, the excess or bonus, in accordance with the construction placed upon the law by the Department, went into the treasury to the credit of the United States, or the Chippewa Indians, as the case may be. Under the law as amended, the excess in the case of unentered lands is to be used by the

sentence:

Any part of the purchase money arising from the sale of any lands in the manner and for the purposes provided in this Act which shall be in excess of the drainage charges then delinquent shall be paid to and used by the county in which such land is located for the purpose of maintenance, improving and extending such drainage works within the area benefited by the drainage project in which such land shall have been assessed for such drainage charge.

Sec. 6 of the act is amended by substituting the word "entered" for the word "unpatented" as the third word of said section. It further amends the next to the last sentence of the section with reference to the amounts to be paid by persons who desire to become subrogated to the rights of purchasers at a sale of the lands, by substituting in place of the following provision found in the original bill:

First, the unpaid fees, commissions, and purchase price to which the United States may then be entitled; and second, the sum at which the land was sold at the sale for drainage charges, and in addition thereto, if bid in by the State, interest on the amount bid by the State at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date of such sale, and thereupon the person making such payment shall become subrogated to the rights of such purchaser to receive a patent for said land. When any payment is made to effect such subrogation the receiver shall transmit to the treasurer of the county where the land is situated the amount at which the land was sold at the sale for drainage charges, together with the interest paid thereon, if any.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON January 26, 1917.

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

: Amendment of drainage laws.

Registers and Receivers,

Cass Lake,  
Crookston, and  
Duluth,

Minnesota.

Sirs:

Your attention is invited to the provisions of the act of September 8, 1916, Public No. 253, copy hereto attached, which amends Secs. 5 and 6 of the act of May 20, 1904 (35 Stat., 169), known as the Minnesota Drainage Laws. The act amends Sec. 5 of said drainage law by omitting the following sentence:

Any part of the purchase money arising from the sale of any lands in the manner and for the purposes provided in this act which shall be in excess of the payment herein required of the total drainage charges assessed against such lands shall also be paid to the receiver before patent is issued.

In lieu thereof, there is now inserted the following

JAMES P. CLARKE, ARK., CHAIRMAN.  
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA.      KNUTE NELSON, MINN.  
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OREG.      GEORGE G. PERKINS, CAL.  
JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LA.      WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, MICH.  
MORRIS SHEPPARD, TEX.  
JAMES K. YARDAMAN, MISS.  
JOHN K. SHIELDS, TENN.  
THOMAS S. MARTIN, VA.  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.  
FURNIFOLD MC L. SIMMONS, N. C.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Alexandria, Minnesota, October 30, 1916.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,

Granite Falls, Minn.

75-

My dear Mr. Volstead;

9916

I have noticed a statement in the "Minneapolis Journal" of October 29th to the effect that you had been opposed to the legislation transferring the Government Indian School at Morris to the State of Minnesota for an agricultural school. This charge is wholly untrue and unwarranted. To my certain knowledge, from conversations I had with you during the pendency of this legislation, you expressed yourself in favor of this transfer. The transfer was effected not by a separate bill but by a paragraph in the Indian Appropriation bill. The provision, as inserted originally in the House, was somewhat vague and indefinite, but Senator Clapp caused the paragraph to be modified and made more definite, which met with your approval, as I know of my own knowledge.

Yours truly,

Knute Nelson



A. J. Volstead  
7th District  
Minn.

Judiciary Committee.

**House of Representatives U. S.**

**Washington, D. C.**

Granite Falls, Minn. Oct. 21st, 1916.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to call your attention to my candidacy for re-election as Congressman. As the last session of Congress continued on so late, as to make it impossible for me to see any large part of the people of the district, I am depending on my friends to take an interest in my campaign. Hope that I may have your active support among your friends and associates. Your influence will help me very much if you will speak to them and get them to give me as large a vote as possible. The enclosed pamphlet may be of some interest in explaining matters. Shall be glad to have you write me at any time and want to assure you that your active assistance will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

*A. J. Volstead*

# A FOURTH OF JULY REVERIE.

---

—COMPOSED BY—

POET LAUREATE ALEXANDER GEDDES  
BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.

I remember so well when only a boy,  
How father would fill my heart with joy,  
Telling me stories of men, I say;  
Why Patriots loved Independence Day.  
He told me of Washington's "Minute Men,"  
"Paul Revere's Ride" and Nathan Hale, when  
He had but one life for his country, that's all  
That he could offer up for Liberty's Call.  
And Marian, who had British officers dine;  
Who had potato meals, they said it was fine  
To learn men would fight on such rations and be,  
Just satisfied hungry, in a land for the free.  
And Putnam escaping by scaling the wall,  
Looking back on his foes, who thought he would fall.  
Yet onward he rode with his brave, loyal band,  
Defying the British to halt their command.  
Then dear Lafayette and old General Wayne;  
I felt when a boy I could see them so plain.  
At Yorktown with Washington, meet General Green,  
And sign the Peace Treaty, an inspiring scene.  
And love for our country is like truth we're told;  
Forgetting our stocks and greed for the gold;  
If we'd pay more attention to Liberty's Cause,  
And be satisfied in George Washington's Laws.  
I'm sure all our nation would be satisfied,  
And live in the steps of the heroes who died;  
Who offered their lives for the bravest and best;  
My countrymen it's up to our conscience the rest.  
A President is with us to brighten the way,  
And he is our pilot to guide us today.  
So he is going to make questions right;  
Harding for justice with all of his might.  
All men born equal; this all impart.  
Forefathers said, "Keep Church and State apart."  
And so I have studied, since I was a boy,  
Trying to give all "My Countrymen" joy.  
And now I've arrived at the age of the man;  
I'm still as sincere for the best that I can.  
A Patriot as true as an American could be,  
Living or dying for Sweet Liberty.  
There yet is my drum that my father he gave  
With the horn and the bugle for freedom to save;  
And there is "Old Glory, the Red, White and Blue."  
Our forefathers told us forever be true.  
So Peace come upon us and truth be our guide;  
May Capital and Labor walk side by side.  
Co-operation come forth, let us pray,  
And end Prohibition "Independence Day."

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply refer to No.

N-4/T.

June 15, 1916.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I have the honor to inform  
you that your Principal for midshipman, Philip  
Raymond Kinney, passed the physical examination  
and was admitted to the Naval Academy on June 8,  
1916.

Sincerely yours,

*J. H. Dugan*

Acting Chief of Bureau.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

10,569

Chambers United States Judge,  
Macon, Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.

March 11th, 1916

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

I take the liberty to forward under separate cover, a newspaper report of my charge to the Grand Jury at this point, on Monday last, together with an editorial. Both are from the Savannah Press.

There has been a great change for the better in this community since you and I last met in the chamber in which I am writing, when you so fearlessly defended the cause of a Judge who was then made to appear, mainly by the shyster and the partisan, to be altogether unfriended.

With renewed assurances of great regard, believe me,

Ever faithfully yours,

*Emory Speer*

10,569



In reply refer to No.

N-4/T.

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 4, 1916.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

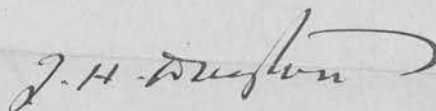
I have the honor to inform you that your Principal for Midshipman passed the examination February 15, 1916, making the following marks:-

P. R. Kinney.	
English	3.1
Geography	3.4
History	2.9
Arithmetic	3.6
Algebra	3.3
Geometry	1.9

The examination papers are marked on a scale ranging from 4 to 0; and a mark below 2.5 in any subject may cause the rejection of the candidate.

In regular course Mr. Kinney will be called for the physical examination in June, 1916, and I will be pleased to advise you of the result of this examination at that time.

Sincerely yours,



Acting Chief of Bureau.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, M.C.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

10,569

[19183]

**THE NATIONAL GERMAN-  
AMERICAN ALLIANCE AND  
ITS ALLIES—PRO-GERMAN  
BREWERS AND LIQUOR  
DEALERS**

# **A DISLOYAL COMBINATION**

---

THIS IS A BRIEF OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN  
BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JUDI-  
CIARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

CONGRESS GRANTED A CHARTER TO THE  
NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE,  
FEBURARY 25, 1907

CONGRESS REVOKED ITS CHARTER BY A  
UNANIMOUS VOTE JULY, 1918, AFTER A  
THROUGH INVESTIGATION BY THE SUB-  
COMMITTEE OF THE JUDICARY OF THE  
SENATE. THE REPORT CONTAINS SEVEN  
HUNDRED PAGES OF TESTIMONY.

---

PAGE REFERENCES UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED WILL BE TO OFFICIAL  
PUBLISHED REPORT. BLACK FACE TYPE MATTER COMMENTS OF COMPILER

## The Activities of the Organization Summarized

Mr. Ohlinger, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio, testified:

"Its activities have been for the consolidation of all those of German descent into one economic, political and social bloc in the United States, and as instruments for this purpose it has used the German press, the German parochial schools, the German stage, the societies of Germans, and a continued propaganda for the compulsory teaching of German in the public schools.

"It has aroused racial antagonism and has caused opposition to processes of assimilation.

"Since the beginning of the world war, it has apparently, automatically, and without consideration of the causes of that war or the issues, violently become a partisan of the German cause. I mean the cause of Imperial Germany.

"It has consistently during the last three years, and until the entry of the United States upon the war, opposed the foreign policies of this government as laid down by the responsible executives of our nation.

"Along with these other aims, it has developed a rabid and violent opposition to Prohibition or any interference with the liquor traffic." Page 11.

## German Unity and Opposition to Assimilation

To accomplish its purposes the Alliance appealed constantly for German unity. We must be united, appears in all their propaganda.

Official Bulletin, July, 1917, found on page 37, Official Report, says:

"Only unity makes strong. A strong bond must surround us all, and this band (or bond) is the National German-American Alliance. Join and unite together.

"The problem which should be first in the heart of every German-American is the creation of a great, united German-Americanism, which is conscious of its power. United we are strong, divided, we are powerless. \* \* \* Every society must be taught that it is a member in a mighty chain." Page 38.

"We should clearly understand that yonder German-Americanism is a part of our national body. \* \* \* We should learn the great lesson that the German nation extends beyond and will extend beyond the German state in which we live." Page 60.

Senator Sterling. Do you understand what is meant there by the national body? To what does the writer or the speaker refer in saying "our national body?" Does he refer to a Pan-German Alliance in Germany?

Mr. Ohlinger. That refers, in my mind, to the great general concept of a world-wide Germanism bound together by affiliations of race, common language, and common kultur. Page 60, Official Report.

"For the rest, we citizens of German descent and subjects of the German Empire must in the future also hold together closely and intimately for common protection and mutual comfort." Page 697.

Dr. Hexamer, president of the Alliance, said:

"My Dear Friends: We have before us a great and severe battle and we can go through this battle with success only if we are united—a united race of brothers! The time of small misunderstandings in our societies and alliances must cease. Everything that appears in a disturbing manner must be laid aside and every one of us with his whole manhood and with his entire heart must step forward and battle for our ideals." Page 25.

Hexamer, president of the Alliance, said in 1914:

"In this serious crisis which confronts Germany and through which she is passing, it is the duty of us German-Americans to hold together firmly and faithfully." Page 692.

"The executive committee of the National Alliance is conscious of the seriousness of the occasion and is on guard for the best interest of our Germanism and is looking for the best means of preserving the dignity of the German name against the prejudice and ignorance of a minority in our own land. \* \* \* Now is the time, without consideration of person or natural inclinations, that we show that the words, 'blood is thicker than water,' prevail also among those of German stock in our land.

"As German-Americans, we are a people who can look back upon a glorious past and who can look forward confidently to a no less glorious future; as Americans, on the other hand, we are nothing but an unknown quantity in the great racial scramble of this land. Let us, therefore, with united strength and with all means that are at hand, battle for the preservation and maintenance of our racial individuality (unseres Volkstuma) and its cultural achievements." Page 24.

The purpose of the German Alliance was to keep the Germans united and prevent assimilation, to Germanize Americans instead of to Americanize Germans. The purpose of the United States Government is "to form a more perfect union," to make a homogeneous people with a great national American spirit. How could this purpose be attained if the German-American Alliance should have succeeded in its designs?

## Encouraged Aggression on Other Nations and Was Allied With the Pan-German Alliance

"Also in the field of political activity we must learn to obtain for ourselves elbow room. To the courageous and to the confident the world belongs, not to the doubtful and to the modest." Page 7.

"Before long German-Americans will be able to welcome a new epoch in their relations to Germany. Soon the German, as the Englishman has done for a long time past, will think of the world when his country is mentioned. There will arise a world Germanism, and to preserve this world Germanism will be the affair of all Germans throughout the world. In the year 1870 Germans began to come to consciousness, but in the great year 1914, and in 1915, this feeling of greatness has grown." Page 43.

"About the year 1890 there was organized in Germany what is known as the Pan-German Union, whose object and purpose is to cement men of German blood, in all the countries of the world, together in the interests of Germany. About the year 1900 the German-American Alliance was organized, and the German-American Alliance has in very large measure done the work in the United States of the Pan-German Union. The German-American Alliance was chartered by Congress in 1907. That was several years after the initial organization." Page 95.

The Pan-German Alliance of Germany is an organization which is made up mostly of the junker class, those who stand for the idea of a Germany over everything else, a German Empire throughout the whole world. The aim of the Pan-German Alliance as expressed in its organization is to keep the German population in foreign countries in a solid bloc, prevent assimilation, to be able in that way to use the solid bloc of population in foreign lands politically in favor of Germany. Page 10 and 11, Official Report.

Here is an extract from a contribution to the Pan-German Gazette, written in 1902 by Robert Thiem, an American of German descent, resident in our midst: "The Germanization of America has gone ahead too far to be interrupted. Whoever talks of the danger of Americanization of the Germans now here in America is not well informed or cherishes a false conception of our relations. In a hundred years the American people will be conquered by the victorious German spirit so that it will present an enormous German Empire. Whoever does not believe this lacks confidence in the strength of the German spirit."

Secretary Lansing in his recent address gave further evidence that the German people had in their

mind a world domination by Germany. He quoted from Prof. Thenden and Prof. Meinicke as follows:

Prof Thenden:

Prof. Thenden, imbued with an astounding vanity, which is characteristically German, declared, as the great war began, "Germany, as the preponderant power in a Pan-German League, will with this war attain world supremacy." "And Poehimann in considering the good to Germany which would result from the conflict, wrote to his fellow-countrymen, 'We shall be an unconquerable people capable of ruling the world.'"

Prof. Meinicke:

"Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a world people has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world ourself."

Mr. Ohlinger in his closing testimony on page 694 of the Report, said: "The officers of the Alliance who have testified before the committee, have disclaimed any connection between the National German-American Alliance and the Pan-German League of Germany. This is astounding in view of the evidence of their official publication, the Official Bulletin, for September, 1915, which contains the proceedings of the Eighth Convention of the organization. On page 21 are listed the organizations and delegates in attendance. Among the organizations so listed are the Pan-German League (Alldeutscher Verband) and the names of the men representing the League are given. They were Dr. C. A. Kern and Gustav Schenck. Mr. Adolph Timm was present at this convention and acted as its secretary, and as such secretary must have prepared the list of accredited delegates published in the Official Bulletin. There were also present at this convention Mr. John B. Mayer, the president of the Pennsylvania State Alliance; Mr. Theodore Sutro, representing the New York State Alliance; Mr. John Tjarks, representing the Maryland Alliance; and Mr. Joseph Keller, representing the Indiana Alliance. It passes comprehension how these gentlemen who were present at this convention and took part in it could have overlooked the fact that representatives of the Pan-German League were also participating as accredited delegates in its proceedings."

What a world this would be with the kaiser and his selfish, autocratic ideas dominating everything, a world of militarism, and suppression of freedom of thought, each individual a mere cog in the military machine, intellectual freedom and moral progress blocked, the kaiser presuming to speak for God on all occasions, one man ruling the world, and the theory of American government of, for and by the people a thing of the past. As long as a single American of the Washington or Lincoln spirit remains, there never will be a world domination by Germany. Every true American would prefer death to such serfdom.



## Compulsory Teaching of German in the Public Schools

"We hope to introduce the teaching of German in all elementary schools. The more the teaching in German increases, the greater will be the number of boys and girls who will be brought to us and who will receive the keys to the treasure-house of our kultur." Page 24.

"What the root is to the tree, the German language is to the Germans." Page 24.

Mr. Meerscheidt, a German Alliance official, testified:

"For instance, we use it in local elections. The school board is elected. About one-half of the population of San Antonio is German, and we always want to be represented by Germans on the school board." Page 187.

A committee report adopted by the convention in 1905 of the National German-American Alliance:

"Nationality and language are indissolubly bound together. If we are to preserve the former for ourselves and our descendants, we must cherish the latter and protect it as the most precious treasure. One of the chief purposes of our Alliance, therefore, is the founding and the perpetuation of efficient German-American schools and the introduction and extension of instruction in the German language in the public schools of this country."

The Pan-German League's official publication in February, 1903, says:

"It is therefore the duty of everyone who loves language to see that the future language spoken in America shall be German. It is of the highest importance to keep up the German language in America."

In the Saturday Evening Post of June 15, is an astounding revelation of the extent to which the German Alliance had captured schools. It stated that in some of the schools of Nebraska until recently, the national hymn had not been sung, but the German national hymn was regularly used. Of 397 teachers investigated, 350 were Germans. That there were about 500 schools in the United States where the English language was not spoken. Can anyone give a reason why this country should spend money to teach the children in the elementary schools the German language? \* \* \* The crying need in this country is not for more of the German language to misrepresent American history and American principles, but more of plain spoken English to tell the truth about the brutality of German civilization and German frightfulness.

## The Pro-Germanism of the Alliance

Dr. Hexamer, president of the Alliance, in a speech in Milwaukee, November, 1915, said: "Whoever casts aside his Germanism from him like an old

glove, is not worthy to be spit upon. Such a rascal is a deserter, but I would prefer to use in place of this French expression a good German word which the great Blutcher used, 'Such a rascal is a contemptible hound.' We have long suffered the preaching that 'you Germans must allow yourselves to be assimilated, you must merge more in the American people;' but no one will ever find us prepared to step down to a lesser culture."

"For years the National German-American Alliance has summoned the Germanism of the land to assemble and to ward off the enemies of German cultural efforts, but now more than ever this warning comes with convincing insistence to the individual. Only by a strong organization embracing the entire German-American citizenship, can the future of the German-American citizenship be secured and its rights protected." Page 53.

At the annual convention of the Nebraska State Alliance held in Omaha, Nebraska, on October 5, 1915, as reported in 7 Official Bulletin 11, page 17, the president of the Alliance said:

"Germanism in the whole world stands today in a grim, implacable battle for its existence, there on the Old Continent with the sword and with the thunder of the giant artillery, here with moral weapons. The enemy, however, is here and there the same; the perfidious Albion. On the other side it has forced the sword into the hands of almost all the peoples of Europe against Germany. Here it has had the cunning to put a servile press in its service, which with all dishonorable means is stirring up hatred against what is German, and is poisoning public opinion."

In his annual report as president of the Oregon Alliance, Dr. F. H. Dammasch said:

"Consider, I appeal to you most earnestly, this thought: 'What might befall us in the future in the event Germany were beaten and our fellow citizens were to take as genuine the endless horrible and slanderous falsehoods which are dished up to them by the power press which is anti-German-American?'" Page 13.

Mr. Campbell, in 1916, the report of the Ohio German Alliance said:

"We stand at the close of an epoch in world history. It will end with victory of Germanism in Europe; the new epoch will then begin. We must all see to it that it bears fruit for America's future and that the German press of the country leads the way unitedly."

The German-American Alliance of Elizabeth, N. J., adopted "amid cheers" resolutions justifying the sinking of the steamship Arabic by a German submarine and endorsed Germany's submarine policy and extended to her marine commanders unstinted praise.

John Schwaab, of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifth vice president of German Alliance, page 696, Official Report—quotation from speech:

"If we are shaking the edifice of this great Republic, as we have been accused of doing, then our countrymen should mark well that the German tears down only when he expects to erect something better in its place. I read no English newspapers at present as a matter of principle. I do not wish to allow the gruesome lies which they print to rob me of my sleep. When we emerge victorious from this war, we shall continue to be hated for 50 years to come."

Everything in this country that is pro-German is Anti-American. Everything that is pro-German must go. The German press. The teaching of German in the elementary schools, at least. German Alliances and the whole German propaganda must be abolished. A great American patriotism is essential to national existence. Any alliance that weakens it, is an enemy and should be treated as such. The brewers and allied liquor trades that back such an alliance should suffer the same penalty.

## Political Activities

"In the hours that are so dark for Germanism, we must use our votes to the best of our ability. We must without regard to previous intimations and desires, vote only for those who are friends of Germanism." Page 37.

"That is, make your German demands on America" in the field of political activity, "with a boldness of approach which will reduce the American to a tractable, receptive attitude toward our Germanism."

"The delegates of the German-American central organization of Essex county, N. J., have received the watchword, 'Everybody against Roosevelt, Root and Wilson.'" Page 31.

"In German-American circles in Pennsylvania, not only are German ideals and customs being faithfully maintained, which have contributed so much to ethical development of a nation, but, through united co-operation, under the aegis of the German-American Alliance, our German-American citizens have become a political factor with which the ruling political powers must deal.

"Just as Europe has fallen upon Germany, so America is now falling upon German-Americans, or attacking them; but we have a weapon which we can use to good effect, namely, our ballots; and in these days so dark for Germanism, we must use our ballot for our Germanism." Page 33.

"Suddenly in the hour of need and peril of their old home, they rallied, and lo and behold, it is seen that they are a political power of first rank in American life. For those German-Americans comprise more than three million voters. They are splendidly

organized through their many associations, and they defy the despotism of English opinion." Page 128.

"Who shall say to us that we German-Americans have no right here in this country?" Page 306.

"Be he Harry or Theodore or Woodrow; we answer him that we have the right and title and we will let it be taken away by none, least of all by people of such ilk."

"It is high time that we hyphenated Americans wake up and bring the miserable rabble to the understanding that our land and our laws do not know how to ward off English encroachment."

"Then I hope this weak-kneed, miserable administration, that says a thing today and takes it back tomorrow, will be voted out."

Mr. Bartholdt said:

"We must now forget our party and, without consideration for our previous inclinations and wishes, vote only for those who are the friends of Germanism. We must remind ourselves of our political rights and exercise them. I give this warning to all who are assembled here today with the hope that they will take this warning to heart." Page 33, Official Report.

What would happen to an organization of Americans in Germany that would enter politics and attempt to control the policies of the government? The members of it would be shot by the order of the kaiser. Why should we permit a German Alliance here to enter politics and weaken our government, and indoctrinate our citizens with German ideas of autocracy? American politics and German politics have nothing in common. We weaken ourselves when we permit autocratic ideals and Germanism to be advocated.

## The Oath of Allegiance

Mr. Ohlinger testified concerning the poem entitled "Enough." Page 37:

"This is a poem published in the Official Bulletin for September, 1917, and the purport of the poem is that the fact of Allegiance to America does not demand of a German that he fight against his own country."

"The obligation of this oath is holy; therefore it must not demand what is so unholy. I will not help to dismember the race from which I sprang. If this is treason, then it is inhumanity that speaks shamelessly the verdict in the name of the law. Let come what will, I am prepared! I stand here, and can do no other! Amen!"

Das Grossere Deutschland said, Official Report, page 61:

"He must become an American; he is permitted, however, and can and ought in heart, thought, nature and act, to remain a German."

Senator Sterling: Do you find anything which relates to the German legislation—the legislation of January, 1914, in regard to Germans immigrating

from Germany retaining their German citizenship although becoming citizens of the country to which they have moved?

Mr. Ohlinger. You are referring to the well-known Delbruck law?

Senator Sterling. Yes, I think so.

Mr. Ohlinger. This law provides that if an immigrant from Germany who is about to be naturalized makes application to a German consul, he may retain his German citizenship, even after he is invested with that of his adopted government. Now, that is the substance of the law. Page 61.

"The committee desires to place in the record a statement as to the provisions of the German imperial and state citizenship law, enacted July 22, 1913, known as the Delbruck law, which provides in section 25 that 'citizenship is not lost by one who, before acquiring foreign citizenship, has secured on application the written consent of competent authorities of his home state to retain his citizenship.'" Excerpts from the speech of Dr. Delbruck in the Reichstag in 1912 when the bill was under consideration. "The Empire of Germany has also quite another interest now in attaching to itself all Germans who have emigrated, for the motives of emigration have in great part become quite different from what they were formerly. The German who emigrates now no longer does so with a view of separating himself economically and politically from his country; on the contrary, the large majority of those who emigrate go with the object of serving their country economically and politically."

A nation that will countenance such underhanded work is too conscienceless to associate with decent governments. This policy is the basis of the German spy system. It encourages and sanctions treason. You cannot serve two masters—nor can you give the loyalty of citizenship to two countries. Every German who takes advantage of the provisions of the German Delbruck law, should be told to depart. We need no such traitors in the United States.

## Our Government a Failure

Mr. Humes, U. S. Dist. Attorney, testified. Page 309:

"On the 23rd of March, 1916, he was in my office in the government building in Erie, and a friendly discussion was in progress, and in the discussion Dr. Hexamer made the following statements: 'THIS FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS A FAILURE. AND THE ONLY CORRECT FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.' He also stated that, after a long study of the matter, he was convinced that a monarchical form of government was better than our form of government. He also stated that the legal system in the laws of Germany was more concrete and better than the laws of this country. He held the laws of Germany up as a model. He added that there was

much more liberty under the laws of Germany as well as under the more liberal monarchies of England and Italy, than there was under the laws of this country. I was so surprised at his remarks that I turned to a stenographer who was sitting there and dictated them in his presence, and had them transcribed."

No loyal citizen would compare his country in this way with Germany. Who would trade freedom for slavery, or democracy for autocracy? Lives there a man in America with soul so dead, that he has never said with pride, this is my native or chosen land, the best country in the world? If there be such let him ask for a passport at once. America is good enough for Americans. No other need apply for permanent citizenship.

## Kaiser Decorated Dr. Hexamer

In a speech to a secret council of high German military, naval and other officers at Potsdam, the kaiser said: "Even now I rule supreme in the United States, where almost one-half of the population is either of German birth or German descent, and where 3,000,000 voters do my bidding at the presidential elections. No American administration could remain in power against the will of the German voters who, through that admirable organization, the German-American National League, control the destinies of the vast republic beyond the sea."

On page 84 of the Official Report of the investigation, Mr. Ohlinger quoted the remainder of the extract from the Kaiser's speech as follows:

"If a man was ever worthy of a high decoration at my hands, it was Dr. Hexamer, the president of the League, who may justly be termed to be, by my grace, the acting ruler of all Germans in the United States."

This is certainly sufficient to show that the German-American Alliance was pro-German, un-American and anti-American. What right has any man to serve the kaiser in this country? What could a decent, patriotic citizen do in this country that would call for such approbation from that autocratic, power-maddened kaiser? An American who does anything that pleases the kaiser ought to be taken before a public officer for a test of his loyalty. If anyone in America wants to serve the kaiser, he must do so outside of and not in liberty-loving and God-fearing America.

## Against War Program

"The National German-American Alliance frequently protested against the negotiations of an Allied loan in the United States, a breach of neutrality. It summoned all patriotic American citizens to withdraw their deposits from banks participating in such loan. It withdrew its own fund from banks that did not give satisfactory replies to its questions as to whether they held any of the bonds of these



government. (7 Official Bulletin, page 2.) The president of the National German-American Alliance sent out a letter warning against the dangers of the allied loan. The letter recommended that Germans take the necessary precautions in the selection of banks in which they deposited their money. The letter further recommended the German war loan as a safe investment of capital. (7 Official Bulletin 10, page 38.) Page 55.

Dr. Hexamer:

"I call upon all patriotic American citizens to pass resolutions in every American society or association to express their abhorrence of this unpatriotic and pro-British scheme and to earnestly appeal to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State to thwart this evil conspiracy; a conspiracy which would rob the American people of the money wherewith it can alone develop the natural resources of our land, increase our industries and extend our own commerce across the seas, improve our means of internal transportation and aid our agriculture. I call upon every true American to write to every financial institution in which he has deposited money, protesting against the use of his money for the proposed Anglo-French \$1,000,000,000 loan." Page 115.

It is the duty of this country not only to lend money to plucky England and valiant France, but to lend our Army and our Navy and all that we have. We are all one in this warfare against German frightfulness. We will lend and help and fight until the kaiser and the Hun have made an unconditional surrender.

## Red Cross

Mr. Ohlinger. "Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Germany, the Alliance through its organization, undertook at once the collection of large funds for the benefit of the war sufferers in the homeland, and the Alliance within five months after the outbreak of the European war raised something like \$319,000 through its branches and had turned it over to Bernstorff. By June it had turned over a total of \$400,000; by June, 1915, a total of \$500,000; by March, 1916, \$600,000; by November, 1916, \$800,000. This was turned over to Bernstorff for the benefit of the war sufferers of Germany." Page 76.

Bernstorff was a traitor to this country and a disgrace to his own. His double dealings while at Washington as the representative of the German government, is a matter of public knowledge. There is good reason to believe that a man with such a record used part of this money to double-cross America by carrying on his propaganda for Germany under the shield of his official position.

## Nativistic Encroachment

The German-American Alliance considered all restrictions of the liquor traffic as nativistic encroachments.

Dr. Hexamer:

"The threat to personal liberty, which is becoming more widespread, is the principle weapon of nativistic element, which is busily engaged in the effort to surrender the liberty of the United States to England. It is a weapon directed against German-Americanism, which will have none of it. We can gain influence and retain that which we have already won, only by organizing ourselves more clearly and by doing our duty at the ballot box. This cannot be too often reiterated." Page 36.

Dr. Hexamer, Milwaukee, November, 1915, said:

"Many are giving our German culture to this land of their children, but that is possible only if we stand together and conquer that dark spirit of muckerdom and Prohibition just as Siegfried slew the dragon. Let us stand up for our good right and hold together. Every society is as strong as the weakest member in the chain. Who would be weak? Be strong! Let every one be strong who stands forth for German kultur. Be strong and German. Remember, you German prisoners, that we are giving to this people the best the earth affords, the benefits of Germanic kultur."

If Prohibition is so obnoxious to this class of Germans as these statements indicate, they will either be compelled to change their habits and adjust themselves to the new environment, or else find some beer-soaked, Bacchus-dominated spot in the fatherland, and go there. Americans are too patriotic to harbor an enemy of the public good within her borders, when by prohibiting it they can better carry out the purpose of government and promote the general welfare.

## Pro-German Brewers and the Allied Liquor Interests Irrevocably Joined with German-American Alliance

The National Association of Commerce and Labor, which roped into the association every possible business and labor interest which had any connection or dealings with the liquor business, was organized by the brewers, as the testimony proved.

The name does not indicate a liquor organization, but this National Association of Commerce and Labor collected large amounts and, in the interest of the brewers and allied interests, entered into agreements with the German-American Alliance for political purposes, and paid over to the finance committee of the Alliance large sums of money for these political purposes.



These negotiations with the liquor interests were made with this same Dr. Hexamer, of whom the kaiser is reported to have said he is "by my grace the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States."

On Dr. Hexamer's recommendation the liquor interests through this Association of Commerce and Labor, supplied an office in Washington as headquarters for their political activity by the German-American Alliance.

Mr. Scholtz, attorney for the Alliance, said, on the witness stand:

"Mr. Chairman, I am willing, if you will permit me, to save your time if you are agreeable, to make this admission: The National German-American Alliance is perfectly willing to admit that it has combatted, to the best and fullest extent of its means, Prohibition at all times." Page 233.

Proof of the above is found in extracts from the record of the investigation, a few of which follow— (For abbreviations we will use the initials "A" for Mr. Andreae and "K" for Senator King, "S" for Senator Sterling, "W" for Senator Wolcott). Page 205:

The National Association of Commerce and Labor.

K. When was this organization of which you speak brought into existence?

A. In 1914.

K. What was the general purpose of the organization?

A. To combat Prohibition.

K. Were you in charge of the organization?

A. Yes.

K. Where were your headquarters?

A. At Chicago.

K. Approximately what funds were collected during your connection with the organization?

A. Well, of course, I speak from memory. The books will show everything, to a cent. We had everything audited, and I would not like, even within a hundred thousand dollars, to say, right or wrong in the matter.

K. Yes.

A. But so far as I remember in the three years that I was in charge the amount may have been \$500,000 or may have been \$600,000 or may have been \$650,000.

K. It may have been a million?

A. No. I do not think it was a million. I am nearly sure of that. I am sorry it was not.

K. And did all the money to which you have referred pass through your hands?

A. It was subject to my orders.

K. Were there any instrumentalities employed by this organization in the propaganda and work for which it was organized?

A. Oh, yes; many.

K. Are you acquainted with the organization

known as the National German-American Alliance?

A. Yes.

K. Was that so employed?

A. Yes.

K. For the purpose of combatting Prohibition?

A. **Prohibition. Yes.**

K. When was it first employed?

A. Well, in 1914. May I make a statement that will simplify in stating how it was done?

A. The arrangement was made in 1914 with the heads of the German-American Alliance.

W. In part of the year 1914?

A. It is rather difficult for me to give the exact time. I will have to think for a moment. I went to Europe that year. Is it very material?

W. Only approximately I would like it. What season of the year was it? Spring, summer, autumn or winter?

A. I rather fancy it was toward summer. Well, now, toward the summer before I went abroad, I went to Philadelphia with Mr. Keller, whom I had become acquainted with, to see Dr. Hexamer.

K. Is Mr. Keller the vice president of the German-American Alliance?

A. Of the German-American Alliance; I believe so. I am not sure.

K. And the president of the Indiana organization?

A. So I understand.

A. I wanted Dr. Hexamer's consent to let Mr. Keller, who had had a great deal of experience in this particular line that I was interested in, act with a view of bringing to the knowledge of his people the question in which we were interested, and that is the combatting of Prohibition.

K. When you say "his people" you mean—

A. I mean the German-American Alliance, either national or state; and I would like to correct what I have said before when I said that the scope was national. It was national, but we worked in the states, just the same wherever we could, combating Prohibition whether it was state or national Prohibition. We did the best we could to combat it.

S. Dr. Hexamer was president of the organization at that time?

A. Yes, he was president of the organization at that time.

\* \* \* \* \*

W. Right there; you went to see Dr. Hexamer with the secretary of the National German-American Alliance?

A. The vice president, Mr. Keller?

A. Yes.

W. Dr. Hexamer was the president. The purpose of that visit on your part was to secure the agency of the National German-American Alliance through which you might work the propaganda against Prohibition?

A. Yes.

W. Was Dr. Hexamer and also the vice president, Mr. Keller, agreed that you might use that organization for that purpose?

A. Yes; certainly.

W. THEN THIS ORGANIZATION OF WHICH YOU WERE THE HEAD, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, INTERESTED PRIMARILY IN COMBATING PROHIBITION, WAS TO THE EXTENT YOU HAVE INDICATED TO OPERATE THROUGH THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE, YOU SUPPLYING SIMPLY THE FUNDS AND THEY CONDUCTING THE PROPAGANDA WHICH YOU WERE PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN? THAT WAS THE SITUATION, WAS IT NOT?

A. YES, I THINK THAT IS CORRECTLY STATED. (Page 208.)

This fake National Association of Commerce and Labor is an offspring of German Alliance diplomacy and deception. For ways that are dark and purposes that are vile, this combination is master of villainies.

## Cumulative Evidence of Origin and Constituency of National Association of Commerce and Labor

It is interesting also to notice the origin and constituency of this National Association of Commerce and Labor and the scope given through it to the German-American Alliance to use the brewery money with a free hand in the pro-German propaganda as well as anti-Prohibition propaganda.

### Brewery Money Financed the Bulletin

Page 289:

Senator W. Who is the editor of the Bulletin?

K. Mr. Seibel.

W. He conducts this official publication of the German-American Alliance, does he not?

Mr. Keller. It is always published in Philadelphia, you know, and Mr. Timm, the secretary of the Alliance, furnishes the material. You know I had the Bulletin for several months, and I was the one, you know, that got it out of the dirt again, and Mr. Andreae helped me and Mr. Timm.

W. What do you mean by "got it out of the dirt again?"

K. It was not printed, we did not have any finances to issue it, for nine months.

W. And Mr. Andreae breathed life into it, resuscitated it?

K. I went to Mr. Andreae and asked him whether I could not pay the printing bills for a few months, until the Bulletin could have enough subscribers to

be self-sustaining; and Mr. Andreae allowed me in 1916 to do so, and I believe I paid the November, December, January and February bills. And then because I lifted the Bulletin into life again, Mr. Timm put my name as editor for the time on that paper.

W. And did not put Mr. Andreae's name as editor?

K. No. He sent me newspaper clippings, and the proof sheets, and those articles that appeared that were generally marked with an o. k., and I put the whole thing in an envelope again, and Mr. Timm selected those articles and printed them.

Loyal citizens should remember that the brewery money was used to print the Bulletin after the sinking of the Lusitania and similar German acts of hostility.

S. Did your arrangement with Dr. Hexamer and Mr. Keller cover the question of literature—anti-Prohibition literature?

A. Yes.

S. And by whom was the literature to be published and sent out?

A. Literature went out in the way of letters and circulars I suppose from Mr. Keller's office; and then they have, I believe, an organ of their own, what they call their Bulletin.

\* \* \* \*

W. The literature that went out for which these funds paid went out, did it or did it not, as strictly German-American Alliance literature?

A. I should think so; yes, sir.

W. So that there was no suggestion of the propaganda from the German-American Alliance organization like there was in the funds used, from its funds?

A. No.

W. Who organized this National Association of Commerce and Labor?

A. I did.

W. You had someone else with you?

A. Oh, yes; certainly. The organization was sustained, I may say, by thousands of firms in the country whose existence depends upon the defeat of Prohibition.

W. Would this be a correct statement, to say that the organization of the National Association of Commerce and Labor was organized by brewery and allied interests?

A. Yes; and allied interests.

W. Would that include also the dealers in spirituous liquors?

A. Yes, indeed.

W. They were included?

A. Yes, that is it.

W. Those trades are organized in some kinds of a national association?

A. Yes; the United States Brewers' Association I presume you refer to.

W. Was the National Association of Commerce

and Labor organized in reality by the United States Brewers' Association?

A. Yes; you may say it was really, at my suggestion.

W. SO THAT THE ACTIVITIES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN DESCRIBING, CARRIED ON THROUGH THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AND THE FUNDS SUPPLIED TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE, WERE EMANATING IN THE LAST ANALYSIS FROM THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION?

A. OH, YES; THE FUNDS—AND THE ALLIED TRADES. Pages 214-216.

The evidence is complete. The admission of the brewery representative is convincing. The mock innocence of the liquor advocates claiming that they are not back of the disloyal German Alliance, is unmasked.

The United States Brewers' Association and the allied trades are convicted of aiding and abetting this un-American, pro-German alliance. No patriot can defend the brewers and allied trades in this unpatriotic act. How can any loyal citizen, be he wet or dry, help or vote for a trade that is aiding a pro-German Alliance? The time is here for a division between unquestioned and undiluted American patriots, and slackers and enemy sympathizers. A German Alliance that carries on a propaganda for Germany or a brewers' association that backs it, has no claim on a patriot. The challenge to every 100 per cent American is to strike the hyphen from the German-American Alliance and make it an American alliance or destroy it. That task cannot be completed as long as its partners in disloyalty, the pro-German brewers and their allies, are allowed to gather money from the people to betray the government. The most patriotic act that the Congress or any Legislature or the people can do this year is to abolish the un-American, pro-German, crime-producing, food-wasting, youth-corrupting, home-wrecking, treasonable liquor traffic.

WAYNE B. WHEELER,  
Attorney and General Counsel for  
Anti-Saloon League of America.

The report of the judiciary committee of the House, recommending the passage of the bill to repeal the charter, is a ringing condemnation of the activities of the German Alliance. It says:

From the evidence available of its various activities, it appears that the National German-American Alliance, operating through its agents as the central body and by making use of various organizations in many of the states, has attempted to bring together as a strong and united working force all our citizens of German birth or blood and to use them as a potential and organized force in this country to promulgate German ideas and German thought. This has encouraged

them, as representatives of a foreign nationality, to segregate themselves from the body of our citizenship and tended to prevent them from becoming assimilated in our citizenship with true American ideas. This may be described as an effort to Germanize this country rather than to become citizens of America in its true sense.

In trying to accomplish this task their activities have covered a wide field of endeavor. There is evidence that they have attempted to further these aims through our public schools by requiring that the German language be taught in them. It is shown by the Official Bulletin of the Alliance that as late as April, 1916, it urged the combined use of the ballot "for our Germanism." Its Official Bulletin, as late as July, 1917, attempts to inculcate the idea that the German-Americans still owe superior allegiance to the Imperial German Empire, and in spite of his citizenship cannot be expected to fight against his own country. In the speech by Prof. Kuehnemann, in Milwaukee, as reported in the Official Bulletin of December, 1915, he refers to German-America as a "German cultural colony" and to Germany as the "mother country."

It is impossible to go into complete detail in this report and show the extent of the activities of this organization and its agents. The evidence tends to show that it has been a willing agency to aid in the dissemination of German propaganda and to further the interests of Germany. The organization brought about through this corporation has, it appears, been a danger to the very government that by the charter, sought to be repealed, gave it life. Its corporate existence in the light of its past activities, should no longer be allowed.

There is no place in this country, certainly in this day, for a strongly organized agency where those of any foreign blood, who are unwilling to become whole-hearted Americans, can carry on their campaign to injure this country. We have probably been too tolerant in the past toward those agencies that have endeavored to tear down or undermine our institutions. They have abused the liberty which our government has given them. Since there is abundant evidence that the German-American Alliance has abused the privileges granted to them in this charter, we should withdraw those privileges and immediately repeal the congressional act.

Congress revoked the charter of the German-American Alliance by unanimous vote July, 1918, and the President signed this bill July 31, 1918.



AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING CO.  
Westerville, Ohio



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1918

**"BREWERY AND LIQUOR INTERESTS  
AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA"  
INVESTIGATED**

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**SENATE RESOLUTION**

**307**

**ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF  
UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SEPT. 19, 1918**

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THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE MAIN POINTS OF  
THE EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE BREWERS'  
CORRUPT PRACTICES AND THE SYSTEM BY  
WHICH THEY PLANNED TO CONTROL THE  
UNITED STATES. THE COMBINATION BETWEEN  
THE BREWERS AND THE GERMAN ALLIANCE  
WAS PROVED IN THE FIRST INVESTIGATION  
(S. 3529.) CONGRESS BY UNANIMOUS VOTE  
REPEALED THE CHARTER OF THE GERMAN  
ALLIANCE. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF  
THE DISLOYAL COMBINATION IS  
PRESENTED IN THE REPORT.

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PAGE REFERENCES UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED WILL BE TO OFFICIAL  
PUBLISHED REPORT. EXACT LANGUAGE ON REPORT WILL BE IN QUOTATION.  
BLACK-FACE TYPE MATTER IS COMMENT OF COMPILER, WAYNE B. WHEELER.

## The System by Which the Brewers Controlled for Years and Attempted to Control Permanently the Destiny of the Republic

Exhibit 1038, beginning on page 1256, shows the system employed by brewers to secure information about leaders in public and business life. Surveys to cover virtually the whole United States were planned and widely carried out, showing for each little community the number of inhabitants, character of social, industrial, political and religious life, and percentage of German population. One hundred and six items were covered. Here are a few samples:

"24—What religion dominates?"

"25—Per cent of inhabitants church members."

"26 to 53 refer to membership in various lodges showing political activity and relative strength of each."

"54—German population."

"55—Membership of German-American Alliance."

"56—Officers of German-American Alliance."

"57—Names and addresses of most prominent Germans in county."

"67—Do women belong to any of these organizations?"

"71—Give all the active leaders in the Democratic party."

"78—Have the Republicans any strength in the county?"

"88—Give the names of newspapers in the county, their politics and attitude on the liquor question."

The personal life of political candidates was subjected to a still more searching inquisition. The following report taken from the files of the brewers is illustrative of the system:

### Congressman 9th Dist.

"1. Full name and address? George F. Burgess, Gonzales County.

2. Age? 55.

3. Married or single? Married.

4. If married, does wife exercise any undue influence in regard to his business or political affairs? No.

5. Politics? Democratic.

6. Is he popular or unpopular in his community? Very popular.

7. Schooling? High school.

8. Business? No other business outside politics.

9. Financial standing? Good, worth about \$30,000.

10. Where is his banking business, commercial and private, transacted? Dilworth Bank of Gonzales.

11. What position does the bank (or banks) assume on the wet and dry questions? Wet.

12. Is candidate known as a liberal or dry man? Liberal.

13. Was he ever a candidate for any political office? Yes, county attorney and Congressman. Was

elected to both offices without opposition. He can probably be Congressman as long as he wishes to hold the office.

14. Elected or defeated? Elected.

15. Elected by how many? Without opposition.

16. Defeated by how many?

17. Number of votes in the city? 850.

18. Number of votes in the county? 3,000.

19. Religion? He is a member of no church. Was put out of Baptist church.

20. To what fraternal organizations does he belong? Masonic; Knight Templar.

21. Recreation? Nothing in particular. Congress occupies his time.

22. Name some of his closest associates. C. S. Dilworth, Dilworth Bank, Gonzales. John H. Garner, Congressman. W. T. Bagby, Hallettsville. W. J. Rainboldt, Gonzales.

George A. Burgess was elected from the old 10th Dist. At that time it included Galveston. It was represented by a Republican previous to his election. He took his seat in 1900, serving his seventh term now, and will run again. He will have no opposition. He used to be "one of the boys," played cards and drank a little. His health failed, but he is still popular "with the boys." This report was taken from his most intimate friend, W. J. Fainboldt. (1263.)

Practically every item of information that would give the liquor dealers an opportunity to bring influence to bear upon leaders in private and public life was put into their hands by this survey. The use which they made of it is manifest in their activities hereafter set forth.

### Boycott Employed to Control Business Men

Letters of inquiry sent out by Secretary Fox of the United States Brewers' Association sought in advance the attitude of firms toward liquor traffic (220), and those opposed were classified as "unfair." A list of unfriendly firms sent out April 1, 1915, included among the rest the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh Steel Company, Carnegie Steel Company, John Wanamaker, Western Union Telegraph Company, Goodyear Rubber Company, Cadillac Motor Company and S. S. Kresge (117-18, 1312-3).

The Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, was blacklisted because it observed and advocated in general the observance of the Sunday Closing Law (289); the H. J. Heinz Company, because Mr. Heinz was president of the Sabbath School Association when it passed a resolution for Prohibition (134-44). The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, because following a wreck caused by an intoxicated engineer, in which 30 or 40 people were killed and 75 injured, it issued an order forbidding employees to drink (215). (See also 1312-13.) Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore (117) because Mr. Stone, the president of the company, favored a local option law.

Other blacklists of prominent industries were

published and distributed. The heroic independence of some of the other boycotted firms is illustrated in the following letter from John Wanamaker to Mr. Meyers, distiller and importer of New York.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1915.

"Mr. H. G. Myers,

"25 Leonard Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:—

"Your letter of the 17 of February comes before me as I am leaving on the next train for the South.

"I thank you for its frankness, but regret its narrowness. You only buy of me what you want and I give you value for it. I think I do you good service.

"As in one sense a father to from 10,000 to 14,000 employes, for many years I have suffered and lost so much from employees that killed themselves and ruined their families that I could not and cannot be in favor of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and with nothing but good will to you as a gentleman, I will say that personal interest to serve my business can never bribe me to change my principles.

Yours very truly,

"JOHN WANAMAKER."

The boycott was used not only to silence opponents but also to coerce friends, as the following shows:

"Dear Sir:—We have a state-wide Prohibition fight on our hands and it is fast and furious. It has only one merit, and that is short duration. . . .

"We need money and are appealing to all merchants, manufacturers, persons and corporations from whom each of the brewers in Texas bought goods in the year 1907 to give us 1 per cent of the amount of the bill bought and paid for.

"ON THIS BASIS WE ASSESS YOU THE SUM OF \$5.00.

"Kindly send us your check at once, making it payable to the writer individually. This donation from you will be bread cast upon the waters.

"Yours truly,

"THE TEXAS BREWERS ASSN.

"B. Adoue, President."

A copy of this letter, and lists of those who responded and those who did not were sent to Hugh Fox, Sec. of the U. S. B. A. (1312).

Later Percy Andrae used a similar method for financing the N. A. of C. & L. Discount stamps were sold to those from whom they bought their goods (raw material, bottles, machinery, etc.), so that brewers could identify those who were paying the tax. Local brewers reported confidentially to the Sec. of the U. S. B. A. whether firms used stamps or not, and special favors were distributed accordingly. (113.)

Mr. Haffenreffer of Fall River, Mass., wrote to Mr. Fox, "I should like to know if we are the only brewers in Mass. that are putting these stamps on our bills (in some states the brewer attached the stamp to his creditors bills). . . .

"P. S.—I would not be surprised to be summoned before the grand jury on account of affixing these stamps and deducting these amounts from the bills." (952.)

The audit of the U. S. B. A. for 1915 shows receipts of \$136,194 from sale of stamps. (427.)

The record shows that some firms were compelled to sign letters denying friendliness to Prohibition and in some instances they were forced to advocate license.

Such terrorization of business and forcible repression of public opinion would be certain, in the long run, to make free institutions a mockery and destroy the republic. A free ballot presupposes free discussion and free opinion. Where these fail no democracy can endure.

This attempt of the brewers to intimidate business interests of the nation by a boycott was foolhardy and hastened their overthrow. In the light of this tyrannical boycott system it sounds strange now to hear the brewers whine about personal liberty when they attempted to prevent every business man in the nation from thinking for himself on this important issue.

## The Brewers' Political Methods

The use which the brewers made of their survey of the states, is shown on pages 459 to 462:

"Upon the completion of the survey and when the analyses had been practically completed, a conference was held with Mr. H. L. Autrey, who had been designated by the brewers of Texas to represent them in the active campaign, and Mr. Rollins M. Colquitt, who had been chosen as the manager of the campaign. The reports covered by the survey, together with the analyses, were turned over to Mr. Colquitt, and taken by him to Texas. The Indianapolis Bureau of the German-American Alliance sent several men into Texas, where they proceeded to develop the elements of organization along identically the same lines as followed in Iowa. Your organization department likewise sent an active and intelligent labor man into the state and so effective was his work that for the first time in the history of the Texas State Federation of Labor it passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution at its El Paso convention, denouncing the iniquities of state-wide Prohibition, and pledging its support to the anti-Prohibition candidate for Governor, and against the submission of state-wide Prohibition. It might be well to state at this time that the Prohibitionists of Texas had nominated Thomas H. Ball for Governor, one of the strongest men that could possibly have been put forward by the Prohibitionists. The anti-Prohibitionists had centered upon James E. Ferguson, who was well and favorably known as a banker and a farmer, but who did not have an extensive acquaintance throughout the state as a politician. The Prohibitionists had also petitioned for the submission at the primaries of a resolution binding the Legislature to submit, in 1915, the question of state-wide Prohibition. It is herewith appropriate to state in Texas if the voters approve a resolution of this character at the Democratic primaries, that it binds the Legislature to its fulfillment. That the plan of campaign

suggested by those in charge of the fight in Texas proved to be all claimed for it is evidenced by a letter received from Colquitt under date of June 2, when entries for the primaries had been closed. Quotations from Mr. Colquitt's letter follow:

"I have found the report exceedingly valuable, especially in providing complete information for the men who are going to handle especial districts and who had some particular work to perform."

"The county chairman—have used the different elements of organization suggested in the reports to the best advantage and I believe when the vote is counted in July that the effect of this organization will be apparent."

"In several of the counties we have succeeded in accomplishing wonderful results."

"Mr. Colquitt's prediction was fully substantiated by the vote in July. Mr. Ferguson, the anti-Prohibition candidate, succeeded in defeating Thomas H. Ball, the Prohibition candidate. Submission was defeated, and a sufficient number of Senators were elected to make it impossible for the Prohibitionists to have two-thirds of this body, while the anti-Prohibition membership in the House is also sufficiently large to make it impossible for the Prohibitionists to have two-thirds of that body."

"The character of the work done by the organization department of your bureau in Texas has been referred to in a letter received from Mr. R. M. Autrey, from which the following extracts have been taken:

"I will tell you frankly that the data gathered by your men under your plan of survey is very valuable. In fact, it is indispensable to the manager of a campaign who is not acquainted with the ground over which he expects to operate. The Texas campaign took a turn of radical departure from the old line of political fights. In fact, it assumed an antithetical aspect to the old political style of campaigns and its success turned and hinged on that very feature, attacking the old politician and throwing him into the discard."

"Upon the completion of the survey in the state of Texas, the brewers of Illinois requested that a survey be made of that state in time, if possible, for use in the local option elections held April 27, and for such future use as they might desire to make of it."

"In April of this year your organization department, upon your instructions, was represented at a conference held at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia, to discuss the campaigns about to be waged in that state. At this meeting your representatives suggested a survey of the state and a campaign based upon the plans which such a survey might develop. Under your instructions a man was sent to Virginia representing your bureau in order to give such advice as might be required regarding the method of utilizing the information concerned in the survey."

"L. H. GIBSON.  
"GALE M. HARTLEY."

The following is from the Congressional Record of July 6, 1917:

"In October of that year (1913) an executive session of the United States Brewers' Association was held at Atlantic City, and there was organized at that time an association known as the National Association of Commerce and Labor. At that time a contract was entered into between the United States Brewers' Association and Mr. Percy Andreae, by which he was to receive an annual salary of \$40,000 for the purpose of taking charge of and organizing and conducting the National Association of Commerce and Labor. The records show that the name was selected because of its similarity with that of the departments of the Federal Government. . . .

"We find that in almost every instance the records show that when the Andreae bureau or the organization bureau of the United States Brewers' Association, contributed funds to a political campaign, there was an agreement by which a sum equal to one-half of the contribution of the United States Brewers' Association was to be paid for the same political purpose by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association."

"In the efforts to promote these political campaigns, Mr. Andreae caused to be organized an organization bureau of the German-American Alliance and used this organization to further his political purposes. This was done through Mr. Joseph Keller, of Indianapolis, and in the year 1914 alone he expended for this purpose the sum of \$25,633.41. The extent of the operations of the United States Brewery Association in 1914 reached startling proportions. Because of the alleged destruction of records, the Government has no assurance that it has a complete record of the funds raised and distributed by that association. We do, however, have an absolute record of the collection by the United States Brewers' Association in 1913 of \$755,385.18, a considerable portion of which remained in the treasury of the association at the close of its fiscal year. In 1914 we have an absolute record of collections aggregating at least \$999,300.88. How much more was collected during that year, of which we have no knowledge because of the destruction of the association records, we can make no estimate. We do know, however, that the bank accounts which we have thus far succeeded in discovering show an aggregate in the neighborhood of a million and a half of dollars."

## Liquor Interests Organized Under Misleading Names

Mr. McDermott, the head of the organization bureau for the brewers, gave the following testimony:

"Major Humes—Was it not also your policy, when you went into a state, to organize as many associations of various kinds as possible, liberty leagues, personal liberty leagues, manufacturers' and dealers' clubs, and other organizations, giving them various names in order to further your propaganda and to carry on your organization work?"



"Mr. McDermott—Certainly, we organized all the elements that were opposed to Prohibition.

"Major Humes—And you organized them under some trade name or some other name that would distinguish them from brewery organizations or liquor organizations?

"Mr. McDermott—The local people would organize and they would select their own name, whatever name they wanted. Because of the fact that they were making a fight against Prohibition we assisted them in making the fight. There were a number of states that were dry states and a number of counties that were dry counties. People were opposed to saloons in a number of instances in some of those states, but they were also opposed to the principle of state and national Prohibition.

"Senator Sterling—And under whatever name they were organized, they were organized for the purpose of fighting Prohibition?

"Mr. McDermott—Yes; they were organized to fight Prohibition.

"Major Humes—Was it not your purpose to use names for these organizations that would not indicate the real underlying purpose of the organization?

"Mr. McDermott—I never looked at it in that way, because before they went along very far everyone could understand the underlying principles of the organization.

"Major Humes—Could the public at large, those who were not associated with the organization, know the purpose of the organization from the name?

"Mr. McDermott—No; I do not suppose they could.

"Major Humes—It was good campaign management from your standpoint to organize in a way and under a name so that the public would not recognize the connection of the organization with the liquor movement? That was good politics from your standpoint?" (412.)

The brewers did much of their political and financial work behind patriotic and high-sounding names. Local branches were called, "Civic Liberty Leagues," "Manufacturing and Business Men's Association," "Manufacturers' and Dealers' Clubs," "Liberty and Independence Leagues," etc. (833-8.)

"THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND LABOR" was formed by the U. S. B. A. October 3, 1913, to unite industries whose business was largely dependent upon breweries. It was through this association that the brewers plied their insidious stamp tax, compelling these allied industries to help support their fraudulent political campaigns. (95, 369-400.)

THE ORGANIZATION BUREAU was formed November 1, 1907, by the U. S. B. A., with John A. McDermott as manager (830-9). It employed speakers and "took an active part during the last two years in state and local campaigns throughout the country." It gave personal service in 46 states and territories and won substantial victories in 26 state campaigns in 1910 (789-809). Mr. Gardiner estimated that from 1911 to 1914 this bureau had expended \$500,000 (329).

THE INTER-STATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE and Inter-State Executive Association were formed by the U. S. B. A. to unite and coordinate breweries and local organizations throughout the United States (798-808).

THE AMERICAN HOTEL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, a national organization, was financed in part by the U. S. B. A. for purposes shrewdly defined.

"Major Humes—Have you assisted in financing these activities?

"Mr. Fox—Yes. That is, we entered into an arrangement with Mr. Gehring to try—well, there were two things. One was to try to interest hotel people in an organization of their own, and the other was to try to convert hotel people to the beer and light wine idea." (317.)

"The National Investors' Protective League," Mr. Fox says, "was rather an ambitious personal scheme of a certain attorney who was interested in some breweries around New York to try to form a sort of organization of the stock-holders in breweries." (314.)

The German-American Alliance was used as a camouflage and extensively financed by the U. S. B. A., Mr. Andrea devoting much time and money to organization of local branches for political purposes, as explained elsewhere in this digest.

LABOR'S PEACE COUNCIL, an organization maintained by the German government to keep us out of the war (194), LABOR'S EMERGENCY LEAGUE, and the AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN LIBERTY LEAGUE (9650, 711, 731) were also encouraged.

Those whom they could not control by fear, appetite, or money, they attempted by elaborate methods to deceive into serving their political purposes. Any domination built on such foundations is a perpetual menace to free institutions.

## How the Brewers Raised Their Funds and Some of the Amounts Raised

Barrelage tax from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 cents was imposed by the United States Brewers' Association. This yields large amounts, carefully concealed by destruction of checks and stubs. (85, 342, 401.)

In 1913 Percy Andreae secured 3 cents tax on more than 25,000,000 barrels, yielding more than \$750,000 annually for 5 years (77). The largest annual deposit in central treasury is reported for 1918, \$1,049,091.07 (400) or \$1,400,000 (424).

The total for 1913-18, exclusive of 1916, was \$4,457,941.22 (401).

State Association levied as high as 20 cts. or 50 cts. bbl. tax (346, 417). The Pennsylvania Association in four years raised \$922,000.00 (96, 425).

The total expenditure for political purposes is by no means indicated in the records of the United States Brewers' Association treasury. There were large sums collected and disbursed by the officials who concealed transactions under personal names or

other auspices. In this way an advertising fund of \$535,000 was collected in 1917-18 (96, 309, 321). Mr. Feiganspan paid \$3,000 at one time to Fitzgerald and Walsh, attorneys, for defeating measures in the Connecticut Legislature, and solicited the amount from individual brewers (59, 306, 1026-29).

The United States Brewers' Association and National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association created a "General Fund" for specific campaigns as in Iowa, the brewers paying two-thirds and the distillers one-third. (331-2.)

## The Amount Raised in Pennsylvania is an Index of the Amount Raised in the Nation

"Major Humes—This is the Pennsylvania State Association. The bank accounts of the United States Brewers' Association were offered yesterday showing that the highest deposit in any one year was \$1,400,000.

"Senator Overman—This is the Pennsylvania State Association?

"Major Humes—This is the Pennsylvania Association summary showing the amount raised within the state alone. That was outside of and, of course, in addition to, the money that went into the treasury of the United States Brewers Association.

\* \* \* \*

"Senator Overman—Have you got how much was spent during that election year by the United States Brewers' Association? You say \$300,000 was spent by the State Association.

"Major Humes—We can figure out the withdrawals from the bank accounts of the state association. It was practically all withdrawn each year. The balance carried over from year to year each time is ordinarily twenty or thirty thousand dollars.

"Senator Overman—In that election year, as I recollect, there was something over a million dollars collected.

"Captain Lester—\$1,400,000." (424.)

Multiplied millions of dollars were at the command of the brewers, to use corruptly in politics to keep their friends in office. They bought some outright, hired others, subsidized still others, and every one who had his price from minister to minion was reached. The chief weakness of this system was they had to continue to buy them and were not sure even after they had paid the price that they would get the support paid for.

## Liquor Dealers Pledge Candidates for Office

Candidates for legislative and executive office were investigated and pledged against temperance legislation and law enforcement. The survey made of the states was used in this work to great advantage. Samples of the report may be found on pages 998 to 1025. The following pledge was secured from Mayor Thompson of Chicago and later when he enforced the Sunday closing law, Mr. Levi Mayer, the

liquor dealers' chief counsel in Chicago, gave this signed statement to the public as evidence of what was called a broken promise:

### "MAYOR THOMPSON'S PLEDGE TO UNITED SOCIETIES

"Expression of Views by Candidate for Public Office to the United Societies for Local Self-Government

"The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a candidate for the office of Mayor on the Republican ticket of the city of Chicago at the election to be held Tuesday, April 6, A. D. 1915.

"That he favors and will promote in every way the objects for which the United Societies for Local Self-Government were organized; namely: Personal Liberty, Home Rule, and Equal Taxation.

"That he believes every citizen should be protected in the full enjoyment of all the personal rights and liberties guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States and the state of Illinois.

"And, that if elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, he will use all honorable means to promote such objects:

"1. That he will oppose all laws known as 'Blue Laws' and that he especially declares that he is opposed to a closed Sunday, believing that the state law referring to Sunday closing is obsolete and should not be enforced by the city administration. And that he is opposed to all ordinances tending to curtail the citizens of Chicago in the enjoyment of their liberties on the weekly day of rest.

"2. That he is in favor of 'Special Bar Permits' until three o'clock a. m., being issued by the city of Chicago to reputable societies or organizations for the purpose of permitting such societies to hold their customary entertainments.

"3. That as mayor he will use his veto power to prevent the enactment of any ordinance which aims at the abridgement of the rights of personal liberty or is intended to repeal any liberal ordinance now enacted, especially one repealing or amending the 'Special Bar Permit' ordinance now in force.

"4. That he will oppose the further extension of the Prohibition territory within the city limits, unless such extension is demanded by a majority of the residents in a district in which, at least, two-thirds of the building lots are improved with dwelling houses.

"5. That he is unalterably opposed to having the Anti-saloon Territory Law extended to the city of Chicago.

"6. I hereby declare, that I have not signed the pledge of the Anti-Saloon League, any other so-called 'Reform Organization' and have not given any pledge to any newspaper.

"Chicago, March . . . . ., A. D., 1915.

"Name . . . . . WM. H. THOMPSON

"Address . . . . . 3200 Sheridan Rd.

"Received and placed on file, March ..20., 1915.

ANTON J. CERMAK.

"Secretary of the United Societies for Local Self-Government and the Liberty League."

To pledge officials to violate their oath of office is a type of anarchy. The above took place in the same city where the brewers boycotted the Blackstone hotel because its manager insisted on obeying the Sunday closing law. If the liquor interests could have their way, public officials would be pledged in advance to protect lawlessness and all those engaged in the traffic would either have to join in the lawlessness or be subjected to a merciless boycott system. An organized traffic responsible for such a system has no claim on a law-abiding citizen.

## **Brewers Defraud Government out of Money Paid out for Corrupt Political Purposes**

The Government Treasury was defrauded out of money by Pennsylvania brewers who admitted that they were deducting from their income tax reports contributions made to the brewery fund. They diverted to political campaigns money that should have been paid in taxes to the United States government.

The statement of the Pennsylvania Brewery Association to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is as follows:

"The association has been advised that under the rulings of the department that such contributions are not proper deductions of such contributions in making their reports, and that while the association is unable to give the information asked in respect to contributions of its members for the reason above set forth, it will immediately advise all of its members to make amended returns in respect to such contributions to the association as have been deducted in previous returns and upon which an excise or income tax has not already been paid, and it will advise its members to pay without delay such taxes as may be properly assessed in respect to the same without protest or claim for abatement or refunds or to execute such waivers as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the department." (1077.)

In order to appropriate the large sums of money which were used to corrupt the politics of the nation, they deducted equal amounts from their tax returns. They stole from the government and then used their stolen funds to corrupt the political life of the nation.

The brewers have been the chief offenders in corrupting politics. If beer is less dangerous than whisky because it contains less alcohol, it more than makes up the difference in corrupt political methods. These methods become so unbearable that many leading papers like the Detroit Journal give it as their reason for advocating total Prohibition. Clean politics has no chance where there is brewery domination.

In the Pittsburgh United States District Court 102 bills were returned against the brewers for violating the federal corrupt practice act. Each brewer

as he took the stand carried a yellow slip and read in substance from it his answer: "I refuse to testify because it would tend to incriminate me." The North American in commenting upon their action characterized the brewers as the criminals in politics. After putting up a fight on a constitutional question, the brewers appeared before Judge Thompson and pleaded nolo contendere. Fines were imposed amounting to \$60,000 besides the costs.

The attorney general in Texas brought action against seven brewery corporations for violating the election and anti-trust laws. They were fined a total of \$281,000 in addition to court costs. (See Congressional Record, July 6, 1917, page 5201.) Brewery activity in politics is simply the story of corruption, dishonesty, lawlessness and debauchery.

The aim of the brewers was complete political domination of every state in the Union with the fruits of beer—debased citizens and brewery slush funds—combined, to produce an ever-enlarging area of political corruption. There was and is no cure short of the annihilation of the beer traffic. To leave that will be to leave the seed from which the entire alcohol traffic, with all its evils, can grow again to what it used to be.

## **Brewers' Publicity Methods**

"Maj. Humes—I call your attention to a report marked 'A Confidential Report of the Publication Committee, to be Read in Executive Committee,' in 1915, and cite the following

"We have also conducted the society financially in the advertising campaigns which have been carried on for political purposes in Georgia, Louisiana and Maryland, and during the Michigan campaign we furnished the services of three journalists."

"Maj. Humes—Did you ever in your activities as a member of the publication committee, or as a committee, have any connection with the Socialist party?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—Not to my knowledge."

"Maj. Humes—I call attention to the same report, which reads as follows:

"We are supplying the committee on alcohol of the Socialist party with much more important data, which will be used in connection with their report next year."

"Maj. Humes—In other words, you employed someone to write an article, and because of the standing of the author the author was able then to sell the article to a periodical for publication?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—I believe that is true."

"Maj. Humes—And the author of the article received remuneration both from your organization and from the periodical in which the article was published?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—I believe that is true in some instances."

"Maj. Humes—I call your attention to the confidential report of the publication committee that was in executive session in 1915, that comes from the office of the United States Brewers' Association, as follows:



"During the past year a large number of articles have been published in many of the leading newspapers and magazines which have either been suggested by us or have been based on our investigations, and from the medical viewpoint articles and editorials have been published in the Medical Record, in the Journal of the Medical Association and in the British Journal of Inebriety.

"Articles have been published in the Survey, Outlook, American Underwriter and the Journal of the American Statistical Association, and the American Food Journal and the National Municipal Review." (Pages 60, 61, 62.)

The evidence that followed showed the use they made of the moving picture called "Liquid Bread."

### **Hartley and Gibson in a Report to Andreae Give Additional Evidence on Publicity Methods**

"Your publicity department early in July established a weekly news service, which is being sent to the weekly and semi-weekly newspapers throughout the United States, and from which excellent results have followed, showing that in the few months during which this news service has been in operation, 614 weekly newspapers published in 32 states have accepted the service and have published 1,308 special articles emphasizing the liberal side of the temperance question. Another phase of general publicity is the monthly magazine issued through your publicity department, which goes to 150,000 bona fide subscribers in the various states of the Union. THIS MAGAZINE IS ONE DEVOTED TO TOPICS OF INTEREST TO BOTH MEN AND WOMEN AND IN EVERY ISSUE CARRIES AN ARTICLE FAVORABLE TO THE LIBERAL CAUSE. . . ." (458.)

"Senator Overman—What magazine is that?"

"Maj. Humes—'The Hearthstone' was the name of it. It has since been abolished. (Reading):

"Another effective means of publicity established by you was when arrangements were recently made to take over the control, and direct the movements of, the National Model License League. This organization has an established name throughout the country, and it is the means of securing extensive dissemination of friendly matter. The fact that you are directing its movements will bring it into more harmonious accord with the general plans of publicity and organizations established in national and state campaigns. . . ." (458.)

It was about this time that the hotel men of the United States invited you to address them upon the subject of nation-wide Prohibition at a special meeting of their association held in New York City. As a result of your address they adopted resolutions and appointed a committee to take a poll . . . of their attitude toward nation-wide Prohibition, such poll to be carried forward under your direction, through your bureau. The committee . . . sent to

the 22,000 hotels in the United States a letter urging them to assist in the taking of such poll and . . . nearly 8,000 responded favorably. . . . (See report to president of the United States Brewers' Association, April 12, 1914, page 458.)

### **General Literary and Publicity Work**

Apart from my own speeches and writings, which . . . have been placed in the hands of the leading business men and other prominent men of the country, . . . the salient features of the past year have been the progress made with the news bureau . . . and the Hearthstone Magazine, which this August reached a circulation in paid individual subscriptions among the smaller communities of the country of 301,000.

The news bureau now supplies its weekly news letter to cover 5,300 of the 12,000 weekly papers of the country, all published in the smaller towns, and the list is steadily increasing. The total circulation of these papers is conservatively estimated at 1,000 copies each, so that the actual circulation medium of publicity here utilized represents 5,300,000 subscribers, and, since each copy of a newspaper is conceded on an average to be read by between three and four individuals, the total readers actually reached every week amount to between fifteen and sixteen millions.

The actual pieces of literature reaching readers by means of this bureau and the foreign language press alone may be computed, according to another method of reckoning sometimes used in this connection, to be 431 millions annually, namely: Foreign language newspapers, 5,000,000; reproductions of personal liberty articles 26 times a year, 156,000,000; 5,300,000 reproductions of our news letter in 5,300 weekly papers having a total circulation of 5,300,000 52 times a year, 275,600,000. Total, 431,600,000.

The play, "The Passing of Hans Dippel," presenting the story of a German saloonkeeper of the highest respectability being gradually ruined by the dry movement and his business destroyed without compensation by the operation of the option law, was produced by an excellent company in November and December last in eight cities in Ohio and Missouri, but owing to the complete collapse of the theatrical business at that period, which was practically universal, was withdrawn at the end of the year.

The contribution of weekly articles to the labor press through the Brauer-Zeitung has continued throughout the year. (1252.)

A scurrilous attack in a poem called "The Ten Preachers" from a book entitled "Crimes of Preachers," is found on page 295. It was taken from the library of the United States Brewers' Association.

### **Brewers' Control of Newspapers**

The United States Brewers' Association and affiliated organizations bought newspapers and subsidized the public press for the double purpose of opposing Prohibition and of favoring the German government.



Mr. Dernberg, in 1915, complained to Konta of New York that he could not get the German side of the war before the American people. Konta drew up a report of newspapers in New York City, stating that interests had repeatedly consulted him on this subject (11) and later confessed that the purpose of this letter was to combat Prohibition and earn a commission. (656.)

Mr. Konta's pro-German attitude was shown by this offer of \$1,000 to anyone who would prove a falsehood by any member of the German General Staff (657, 666). He wrote an article for the New York Times on "America's Economic Interest in the War," in which he asserted that Germany could not be starved out, and that her substitutes for cotton, copper, etc., would mean a permanent loss to the United States (689-94). It was reported that he had a plan for asking the German government for \$2,000,000 to purchase a newspaper (701).

Konta worked through the Hungarian Loyalty League (718) and made arrangements for shipping wheat to Hungary (657, 675, 679).

The Konta-Dernberg plan by coincident or design was finally carried out by Arthur Brisbane, who called the war "international murder" (754-5). He was employed by Mr. Hearst at \$100,000 a year (743).

Mr. Brisbane was given \$260,000 by Mr. Feigenspan for the purchase of the Washington Times, July 21, 1917. Mr. Feigenspan collected the money from 15 brewers and the United States Brewers' Association, using the name of the Growing Circulation Corporation for the transaction, and asking for no interest on the notes signed by Brisbane and setting no date for their payment (940-1). The Growing Circulation Corporation was owned by Mr. Brisbane (8-742). By November 26, 1917, Mr. Brisbane had received \$375,000 from Mr. Feigenspan (9-658).

Mr. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers' Association, made the following statement concerning the money which was advanced to Mr. Brisbane:

"Newark, N. J., July 30, 1918.

"During the month of June, 1917, to the best of my recollection, the matter of the Washington Times became of mutual interest to Mr. Arthur Brisbane and a number of brewers. Mr. Brisbane, as I have been informed by him, had an option to purchase the Washington Times from Mr. Frank A. Munsey for a sum which I recall as being \$500,000. The terms of the sale, as I recall them, were that \$250,000 was to be paid down, the balance to be paid in installments of \$50,000 each every six months.

"In order bring about the purchase of the Washington Times, I at various times advanced Mr. Brisbane funds through the Growing Circulation Corporation, a corporation which I believe is either owned or controlled by Mr. Brisbane. The aforesaid funds were advanced on the dates and in the amounts as hereinafter specified, and in the following manner: I first drew a check or checks on the account of the Federal Trust Co., they would in turn deliver to me a treasurer's check on the Federal Trust Co. payable to bearer, which treasurer's checks I in turn delivered to Mr. Brisbane personally.

"A statement of the relations which existed in connection with this transaction are more particularly set forth in a letter which I wrote to Mr. Brisbane, dated June 20, 1919, which read as follows:

"I write this note to define a business arrangement existing between us. I and a number of my friends, all of whom I am authorized to represent, have for years felt very strongly that the public welfare and our own industry—because of your well-known convictions—would be benefited by your personal ownership of a newspaper.

"We agreed to supply you with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for the purchase and establishment of a newspaper by you. We have, at this time, supplied two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars (\$295,000), although I do not enter into any legal obligations to do so, on behalf of myself or others. The understanding of myself and my friends with you, of which understanding this is a memorandum, is as follows:

"The money, which we gladly contribute to your enterprise, is to be disposed of, absolutely at your discretion, for the purpose, maintenance and establishment of a daily newspaper.

"It is understood that, after a period of five years, you will repay to me and my associates, at your discretion and convenience, on account of the principal, so much of the profits as may be derived from such newspaper as may, in your judgment, be taken out of the business without interfering with its proper operation and development; and that you shall be under no liability whatsoever for repayment of the sums contributed other than out of such profits. It is understood that no interest shall be paid upon this money, our claim to be satisfied in full upon the repayment of the principal without interest.

"You may, of course, repay part or all of the principal at any time and in any manner that you may choose, and our agreement with you shall not be considered as giving me or my associates any interest whatsoever in said enterprise. Should you sell the paper at any time, you will repay to us, up to the full amount of the principal, that we may have advanced any sums received by you in payment for the paper. . . .

"The only evidence of the foregoing indebtedness which I hold is a note of the Growing Circulation Corporation, dated June 21, 1917, for \$300,000, upon which there was advanced the sum of \$200,000 only, and a memorandum, dated Newark, N. J., on June 21, 1917, signed by Mr. Arthur Brisbane. Up to the present date I have received no payment on account of the foregoing indebtedness."

("Signed) C. S. Feigenspan." (9.)

Various newspapers were financed by the brewer. Mr. Feigenspan loaned the Ledger of Newark, N. J., \$15,500 (70-73) and in August, 1915, the Montgomery Advertiser was purchased by Mr. Chas. H. Allen with \$100,000 furnished by the brewers (38-50).

The National News Bureau was created by the United States Brewers' Association and in two months (1914) had 1,308 special articles published in 614 weekly papers in 32 states (462). Some were featured on the front page.

In 1909 Mr. Fox reported that the United States Brewers' Association had a mailing list of 3,000 important newspapers (806).

In 1915 the publishing committee of the United States Brewers' Association reported financial support of advertising for political purposes in four states, and services of three journalists in Michigan. (60.) The same report mentions articles in the Medical Record, Journal of Medical Association, British Journal of Inebriety, Survey, Outlook, American Undertakers, Journal of American Statistical Association, American Food Journal and National Municipal Review (62).

The Hearststone Magazine, with a circulation of 300,000, was published by the United States Brewers' Association for propaganda purposes (458).

This testimony explains why many papers and magazines championed the liquor traffic. Directly and indirectly certain papers were made mouthpieces for the brewers. Be it said to the credit of the press generally it was the exceptional newspaper owners who sold out their columns to this vicious interest. No one would deny the brewers the right to have a paper of their own or many of them, but to finance them in secret, as was done in the case of the Washington Times, the Montgomery Advertiser and doubtless other papers who successfully covered up their relationship, is inexcusable, unworthy of honorable newspaper ethics, and should be condemned by every honest citizen. Such papers are in fact nothing but brewery organs and should be made to establish their real ownership or be barred from the mails. The corruption of the sources of public information in a republic destroys that intelligence of action by which free governments live. It is as ruinous to a nation to have its trusted thinkers and writers hired to deceive as to have its trusted servants in government hired to betray, despoil and misgovern. The horrors of the great war were all but the ripened outgrowth of forty years of devilish propaganda in a great empire. The brewers have been guilty of like practice here.

### Methods Used to Gain Newspaper Support

Exhibit 82 on page 778 of the Official Report contains the following:

"From the standpoint of publicity, it would be much better to offer a series of prizes for a solution of the saloon problem to a string of newspapers or a magazine than it would to simply have the convention offer prizes and let it go at that.

"The advantages of the first mentioned scheme, I think, are obvious. If the Hearst newspapers, for example, could be gotten to co-operate with the brewers for months before the rewards were made, they would carry editorials and articles to stimulate interest. People would send in manuscripts and the winning articles would be widely read and discussed. On the other hand, if the U. S. B. A. offered a prize through the convention, the Associated Press would carry a short announcement of the fact. People would be interested, but their interest would not be stimulated. If they were interested enough to sub-

mit manuscripts, a great many would not know where to send their manuscripts. As to getting the winning manuscript nation-wide circulation that would be next to impossible. The most that could be hoped for would be favorable editorial comment. . . .

"Another thought occurs to me on the same subject: Why not bring over to America Alexander E. Part, the young man who has so successfully managed the Public House Trust of England? He could make an extensive study of the saloon situation in this country and offer his suggestions. It is possible that something practical might come out of this visit—the organization, for example, of a saloon trust in America. If it did not, however, the publicity received would more than justify the outlay of money and you would be emphasizing the fact that you are in earnest about this business.

"Again there is a possibility of securing the co-operation of the People's Institute in any proposition to improve the saloon. I think that Mr. Collier's pamphlet shows their attitude toward the proposition, and he might be the man to handle such a place on the lower West Side, the neighborhood in which he is particularly interested." (778.)

On page 780 Exhibit 86 is the following:

"Investigation has convinced me that the American Press Association is probably the most powerful agency for influencing public opinion in the United States. Unquestionably this is true of public opinion in the small towns and in the rural districts. The Associated Press supplies telegraphic news matter to a large number of newspapers, many of which, however, can afford to have their own staff of special correspondents, and those newspapers can thus secure the particular services they desire to suit their editorial and general policy. Moreover, the Associated Press dispatches can be scrutinized or altered by the editorial staff; they can be used, changed or left out, according to the judgment of the news editors.

"With the American Press Association the case is very different. The Association supplies stereotypic plates." (780).

Here was an attempt to get over their propaganda so that editors could not alter or edit it.

### Chautauqua

"Outside of the large centers of population, there is perhaps no organization more important in shaping the sentiment of thoughtful people than the Chautauqua, of which there are now some five thousand throughout the country. It would probably be impossible for us to arrange a hearing with them directly, unless occasionally in the form of a debate, the value of which is distinctly obvious. We have, however, been experimenting for the past four months in a number of the principal Chautauquas in the middle western states, through the medium of an organization that advocates the peaceful solution of all vexed problems of the day, by the application of sympathy, respect and co-operation. Its platform is that the reconstruction of society de-

depends upon the individual rectitude, rather than upon the civic or commercial revolution. The argument against sumptuary legislation fits in very well with this program, and has been brought in, incidentally, without creating the antagonism that it would if given special prominence.

"This organization has been engaged in booking speakers for the next year, both in Chautauqua meetings and in the churches, colleges, lyceums, etc. You will, of course, understand that the matter is of a confidential nature, and that the success of the movement would be destroyed by the exploitation of it." (1082.)

## Doctors

"One of the most notable addresses of the year, 'What Shall We Do About It?' was delivered by Dr. Henry Smith Williams at Battle Creek, for which we supplied a good deal of the material.

"A number of articles have appeared in the leading medical journals, as well as in economic and social welfare magazines, for which we have supplied material, or have provided for the necessary investigations upon which the articles were based. It is of exceeding interest to note that medical authorities of the highest repute have lately entered into the discussion concerning alcohol and its relation to every known subject, with the result that some of the most cherished hopes and dreams of the Prohibitionists have been shattered." (1083.)

## Ministers

"January 4, 1915.

"Mr. C. W. Feigenspan, Chairman,  
"Newark, N. J.

"My Dear Mr. Feigenspan—The purpose is to get the substance of my book, 'Religion and Drink,' in the hands and minds of the clergy of the country. This is to be effected in the way of a prospectus from the publisher, to be mailed to the ———. This prospectus will consist of four documents, as follows:

"1. A brief introductory letter from the publisher.

"2. A sample chapter, namely, 'Religion and Law,' which chapter many competent judges pronounce to be not only the heart of the book, but the most effective discussion of the subject to be found anywhere, and peculiarly timely in the present stage of the Prohibition propaganda.

"3. An extended synopsis of the book.

"4. A synopsis of the book reviews.

"These four documents together will make between fifty and sixty pages of print, well gotten up, attractive to the eye, convenient to handle. . . .

"E. A. Wasson." (1270.)

(Reverend Wasson was an Episcopalian rector.)

Other ministers were employed in various capacities to assist the brewers. Special assistants

were hired to devote their talents to silencing the increasingly clamorous consciences of the ministers of religion and the precincts of the pulpit invaded by their propaganda.

## Brewers' Control of Foreign Language Press

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was organized in May, 1908, by Louis Hammerling for political purposes (89, 466). It was an advertising agency, successor to the Italian-American Advertising Agency (465), which he bought for \$20,000 (471). Hammerling sent a circular letter to publishers of foreign language papers in United States with blanks soliciting stock sale, the purchaser to receive same in lieu of pay for advertisements (467, 621).

This association contracted with Percy Andreae, representing Adolphus Busch and the United States Brewers' Association (473) to pay costs and commissions for publication of personal liberty articles in 583 foreign language papers in 27 different languages. Mr. Andreae agreed to pay \$1,400 per month to cover cost of translation, extra postage, travel, etc., beginning January 1, 1914 (476). Mr. Hammerling added items of office rent, \$840 (478), and subscriptions to the American Leader, \$8,835; to rabbis, priests, ministers and newspapers (486.) He then charged Andreae \$2,518 (10 per cent of salaries of translators, etc.) as bonus for Christmas presents (487) and finally secured advertising to the amount of \$10,000 for five months in 1914 (478). Mr. Fox testified that Andreae gave to Hammerling not less than \$200,000 in two years (89). Mr. Andreae became vice president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers in 1915 (533). Mr. Andreae received \$40,000 per year salary from the brewers (996).

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was used by political parties for advertising and by German agents as well as brewers. Dr. Albert and Mr. Rumely (557) prepared an appeal which was sent by Hammerling to his foreign language publishers to be signed by them and published (595). The "Appeal" (559-567-76) was to manufacturers and workmen in munition plants to cease work in the name of justice and humanity. Thirty-six refused to sign. Mr. Rumely was a frequent visitor at Hammerling's office (551, 592-8, 565-80, 629). When it was noised abroad that HAMMERLING WAS SUPPLIED WITH AUSTRO-GERMAN MONEY, he gave his office force HANDSOME BONUSES TO KEEP QUIET. (Mr. Gabriel received \$500 or \$1,000. (630.)

Hammerling sent agents to investigate workers in munition plants (565) and received \$200,000 from Rumely for promoting the "appeal;" also sums from Dr. Albert (581). Of this he gave not over \$25,000 to the foreign language publishers for space (595).

Hammerling asserted that his profits were from commission on advertising only (10 or 15 per cent), (468), but evidence shows that he increased the commission at times to 30, 50 or 100 per cent (631). He



charged Mr. Andrea \$200 a month for services of Mr. Popovich, translator (476, 562) to whom he actually paid but \$10 a month (612, 621). Mr. Zotti testifies that Hammerling would contract with large companies to take space in specified papers weekly for a year. As soon as the small papers (circulation of 1,000), would receive the ad for the second insertion they would receive also a letter from Hammerling stating that the company desired to withdraw because of small circulation, but that he would use his influence with the company. He advised the publisher to run the ad the entire year to show his good will, though but two insertions would be paid for. Hammerling pocketed pay for the other 50 weeks (645).

On page 456 of the Official Report the evidence shows that Mr. Andreae, representing the brewery interests, wrote the articles and editorials and Mr. Hammerling signed them and published them in his name. These articles were carried on the books as advertising in the American Leader. Major Humes asked the following questions:

"Did you mark them 'advertising' when you published them in accordance with the act of Congress?"

"Mr. Hammerling—Not that I know of."

"Major Humes—Your periodical is entered as second-class matter in the postoffice, is it not?"

"Mr. Hammerling—Yes."

"Major Humes—Then you disregard the act of Congress which requires advertising matter to be so marked?"

"Mr. Hammerling—I did not know anything about it."

"Major Humes—Do you mean to say that you are not familiar with the act of Congress which requires advertising matter to be so marked?"

"Mr. Hammerling—No, sir."

"Senator Wolcott—One moment. I want to see if I have a correct understanding of this. This contract for translators, checkers, etc., just mentioned there, was to compensate the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers for translating personal liberty articles into various languages and having them inserted in various foreign language newspapers. Is that correct?"

"Major Humes—Yes."

"Senator Wolcott—This is correct, Mr. Hammerling?"

"Mr. Hammerling—Yes."

"Senator Wolcott—These personal liberty articles were articles written—"

"Mr. Hammerling—By Andreae."

"Senator Wolcott—And published under your name?"

"Mr. Hammerling—Yes."

"Senator Wolcott—And published under your name?"

"Mr. Hammerling—Yes."

The value to the liquor forces of these deceptive articles written by the brewers and signed by Mr. Hammerling is set forth in a report to Mr. Andreae by Mr. L. H. Gibson and Gale M. Hartley as follows:

"Undoubtedly one of the most important factors

developed, from an organization standpoint, is that of the relationship you have established with the so-called foreign language elements through their representative publications in the United States. At this date 683 newspapers with a total circulation of approximately 7,500,000 are republishing in twenty-nine languages the articles on personal liberty appearing bi-weekly over the name of Louis Hammerling in the American Leader and working towards a general organization among the readers of these newspapers in defense of the people's liberties." (456.)

The brewers by this method controlled the editorial and news columns of these foreign-speaking newspapers, publishing articles over the name of Mr. Hammerling and in this way tried to poison the minds of the foreign-speaking people against the ideals of this country, and make them permanent adherents to and dupes of the liquor traffic.

## Brewers Subsidize Magazine Writers

John Koren was retained by the United States Brewers' Association for \$5,000 a year (58, 87), to furnish statistical advice. Mr. Koren furnished data for the answer to the article by W. A. White in the Saturday Evening Post (111) and wrote articles for the Atlantic Monthly (87). Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ira Bennett of Washington and L. B. Namier were paid contributors of the American Leader (577). Mr. Nagel received \$125 an article (579).

Michael Mouchaeu was paid for special writing and for articles in his own pamphlet, "Phoenix" (103, 7).

Senator Nelson asked Mr. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers' Association, whether they had employed Mr. Koren. Following is the evidence:

"Senator Nelson—Did you hire editorial writers to write articles for the magazine?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—Not editorial writers, but we hired writers to write up certain subjects."

"Senator Nelson—Did you employ John Koren to write articles in the Atlantic Monthly?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—Mr. Koren was not engaged by me; but was employed by the association while I was chairman. He was engaged as statistician. . . . I did not know who originally retained him. But he was retained by the United States Brewers' Association while I was chairman of the publication committee."

"Senator Overman—How much was he paid?"

"Mr. Feigenspan—I think it was \$5,000 a year. I would not be positive as to that amount, but that is my recollection."

When Mr. Koren's articles were used extensively as the original investigations of a great authority and independent research specialist, he had the endorsement of influential educators and prominent men, all this time he was simply the paid agent of the liquor interests at \$5,000 per year. In the light



of the investigation Mr. Nagel's campaign for the brewers also is stripped of its influence and supposed disinterestedness.

## Brewers' Control of Labor Leaders

The purpose of the brewers' employers in unionizing their brewers was brought out by Major Humes in the following instances:

"Major Humes—Now, Mr. Fox, there has been some mention of the non-interference resolution. You say that the brewers were 100 per cent union. Is it not a fact that the attitude of the brewing industry toward organized labor was a subject of much agitation and much discussion, and that it was finally decided for political reasons that in order to secure or endeavor to secure the help and co-operation of organized labor in political contests it was expedient to unionize the industry? Is not that a fact?"

"Mr. Fox— . . . I think it is probable—this is somewhat conjectural—that the determining consideration was the fact that probably 90 per cent of the product is consumed by workmen."

"Major Humes—Is it not a fact that there were on the pay rolls of the United States Brewers' Association certain members or officers of labor organizations whose activities in behalf of the association were purely political?"

"Mr. Fox— . . . To be specific, we had, in general charge of what we call the labor department of the association, a gentleman named Moffett, who was the former president of a labor organization. . . . We also had in this organization bureau a gentleman named Thompson who, I believe, was the president of a national labor organization. Those are the only two of whom I have any personal knowledge." (85.)

Mr. McDermott, an officer of the liquor dealers' organization, testified as follows:

"Major Humes—When you went into a state to organize that state, how did you build up your organization?"

"Mr. McDermott—We organized the trade in the state, as I explained yesterday, the brewers, the wholesalers and the retailers, and we took a general survey of the situation in the state, the size of the state, the number of large cities, the population, and campaign managers were picked and publicity managers, organizers, country managers, and so on down the line."

"Major Humes—Did you seek to dominate or secure favorable action from the labor organizations in those states?"

"Mr. McDermott—As a general rule the labor organizations independently, of their own volition, always passed resolutions opposed to Prohibition, because 90 per cent of them were opposed to Prohibition."

"Major Humes—Why was it necessary for you to employ George Thompson to go into those states and use his connections with organized labor to gain admission to various labor organizations and secure

the passage of resolutions by those organizations?"

"Mr. McDermott—Because it was necessary to have a man in organized labor to explain this whole situation to organized labor in the state. . . ."

"Major Humes—He was the one who actively presented the matter?"

"Mr. McDermott—He brought the matter to their attention."

"Senator Overman—He initiated it?"

"Mr. McDermott—He initiated it." (411.)

On page 811 we find the following:

"In addition to this, the Labor Bureau might be of great value in our political organizations by establishing a permanent working connection with the other labor bodies who make up the American Federation of Labor, and who have any direct or indirect connection with or relation to the liquor industry. There are probably a score of trades and crafts included in this category."

Exhibit 158 on page 829 gives the illustration of the methods used to reach labor organizations:

"Acting under instructions from the organization committee, at which the president and secretary of the United States Brewers' Association were present, I called together representatives of half a dozen labor unions directly concerned at our office in Chicago, and they issued a call to representatives of 19 international unions, directly or indirectly concerned in the economic side of our question."

"They called a meeting at Cincinnati April 28. At this meeting there were present representatives from the Waiters', Bartenders', Cigar Makers', Brewery Workers', Coopers', Woodworkers', Musicians', Glass Blowers', Firemen, Engineers', Teamsters' and Horseshoers' Unions, together with Mr. Geo. J. Thompson, our Labor Bureau man, and your manager."

## Brewers and the "No Beer, No Work" Campaign

The following colloquy which occurred between Major Humes, who was conducting the investigation, and Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewing Association, throws some light upon Ernest Bohm, a leader in the "no beer, no work" campaign, and his pro-German affiliations:

BOHM'S RECORD (Page 199)

"Major Humes—Is it not a fact that Ernest Bohm was treasurer of Labor's Peace Council and associated with David Lamar and Frank Buchanan, and organizations that it has been clearly established by the courts were financed by the German government and in connection with which those who have been indicted have also been convicted and repudiated by the American Federation of Labor?"

"Mr. Fox—I do not know, sir."

"Major Humes—Did you not know that is a fact?"

"Mr. Fox—I remember something in the papers about it, but it is very vague. I know this man Bohm very casually."

"Major Humes—Is he still employed by you from time to time?"

"Mr. Fox—I do not think we have employed him for a long time."

"Major Humes—Well, how long?"

"Mr. Fox—I do not recall. I do not think I ever actually employed him. I think I may have given him a \$20 bill occasionally to get us a piece of information; but his relation, if he has any, would be with local people." (189.)

## Sent to Fox to Make Trouble for Employer

Notwithstanding Fox's feeble memory, the facts are that in February, 1915, Bohm was employed to make trouble for the Nichols Copper Co. at Laurel Hill, Long Island, because of an order issued by that company to their employees restricting liquor drinking while on duty. The portion of the order in question referring to saloons and liquor drinking was issued January 16, 1915, and was as follows:

"The state law says if an employee has been drinking and he is injured, the company does not have to pay him money. The company has found that men who drink are injured much more than men who do not drink liquor.

"Beginning February 1 (Monday) at 7 a. m. and thereafter, no beer, wine, spirits, or alcoholic drinks of any kind will be allowed to be brought into the works of the Nichols Copper Co.

"Any employee having such in his possession in the plant will be dismissed immediately without notice.

"If 9-hour day men who leave works between 12 and 12:30 noon, go to saloons for lunch, we will assume they buy beer, and they will be discharged, without notice. Heads of departments and watchmen are instructed to discharge all men instantly for any of the above reasons.

"The company believes that the abolition of liquor will be for the best interests not only of the company but for the employees.

"It is suggested that all employees take this circular home and read it to their wives and ask their wives if they do not think these are very good rules for everyone."

The Otto Huber Brewing Company of Brooklyn became incensed because of this order which affected five saloons in the neighborhood and reported the same to Fox, as also did John Koenig, representative of the Master Brewers' Association. Bohm made the investigation and under date of February 20, 1915, made report to Fox as follows:

"CONFIDENTIAL" (See page 198)

"Mr. Hugh Fox:

"My Dear Sir: In re Nichols Co. here is the information. They employ about 2,800 Italians, Poles, Huns, Slavs, are a non-union concern and manufacture copper billets which they sell to coppersmiths, rolling mills, etc.

"I have taken the matter up with the different

trades and we are going after them hot-footed. Will give you this information as the fight progresses. I also collared the circular they issued and gave the contents to the press.

"Yours,

"ERNEST BOHM."

It is made clear that Bohm in the past acted as the representative of the German government in peace propaganda, at the same time acting as representative of the brewery and liquor interests and as a labor leader, the agitation that Bohm is conducting in the name of liquor, with the slogan, "No beer, no work," is not the voice of labor, but the voice of the brewer and saloonkeeper.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor, through its representative, Mr. Hilfer, said at the hearing on the federal amendment at Trenton, that the Federation of Labor had not endorsed the "No beer, no work" campaign, and if the 18th amendment was upheld that organized labor would obey the law.

The truth is that in many states, by the brewery manipulated election of the servants of the brewers to places of executive authority in labor circles, a species of terrorism is still exercised over local unions and they cannot express themselves in any way hostile to the liquor traffic without incurring severe penalties from the higher-ups. These are the brewers' methods of bludgeoning business used on labor.

## Brewers and German Propaganda

Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, at the time of the investigation, and now Attorney General of the United States, said:

"That the organized liquor traffic of the country is a vicious interest because it has been unpatriotic; because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct. Why, you and I know perfectly well that it is around these great brewery organizations owned by rich men, almost all of them by German birth and sympathy, at least, before we entered the war, that has grown up the societies, all the organizations of this country intended to keep young German immigrants from becoming real American citizens. It is around the saengerfests and the saengerbunds and organizations of that kind, generally financed by the rich brewers, that the young Germans who have come to America are taught first the fatherland, and second America." (10.)

Mr. Konta, of New York city, made an investigation of the newspapers, to-wit: The Herald, Evening Telegram, Tribune, Times, Sun, Press, Morning Telegraph, New York Commercial and others, reported their financial standing and the amount for which they could be probably purchased. He also reported the plan for operating them in carrying pro-German matter and pro-beer propaganda. The report was made to Dr. Dernberg, the German agent in New York. The part of Konta's report relating to the brewers' interest and support of this propaganda is found on page 12 and reads as follows:

"In the ordinary circumstances a loss of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 per year would have to be pro-

vided for, but I believe that, owing to my connection with certain interests in this country, this could be greatly reduced, if not wiped out altogether by attention to newspaper management. Prohibition is seriously occupying the minds of the brewers and distillers of this country. It is not a question of temperance, which they advocate, but of the actual Prohibition by law of the sale of beers, wines, and liquors. A paper that would not be hostile to the personal liberty of the citizen to drink in moderation what he pleased would count upon the powerful support of the brewers and distillers who command almost illimitable capital, and what is more, means of giving the paper in question a circulation strong enough to attract advertisers. Add to this a discreet appeal to every German society in the country for support by its members, and we could easily count upon a national daily circulation of 500,000 copies. This, to be sure, would be a circulation among Germans and German-Americans, whereas, what is wanted is native American readers, but if this German circulation is built up discreetly as I suggest, the man in the street will only be impressed by numbers. A large circulation, widely advertised, would impress the native American and lead him to take the paper. And, meanwhile, a deficit would be changed into a profit to be used for further propaganda.

"... Politically, the transaction would have to be handled with the **UTMOST DELICACY. NO SUSPICION OF THE INFLUENCES BEHIND IT SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO REACH THE PUBLIC.** The newspaper world is like a sounding board. I shall be delighted to **KEEP MYSELF AT YOUR EXCELLENCY'S DISPOSAL** in case you should desire further facts." (12.)

On pages 329 330, etc., is evidence showing that the United States Brewers' Association furnished money to the German-American Alliance. In the original investigation (S. 3529), on page 208, Senator Wolcott asked the following questions, which were answered by Mr. Andrae, who represented the brewers and National Association of Commerce and Labor:

"Wolcott—Then this organization of which you were the head, the National Association of Commerce and Labor, interested primarily in combating Prohibition, was to the extent you have indicated to operate through the German-American Alliance, you supplying the funds and they conducting the propaganda which you were primarily interested in? That was the situation, was it not?

"Andrae—I think that is correctly stated."

On pages 214 and 216, Senator Wolcott asked the further question:

"Wolcott—So that the activities that you have been describing carried on through the German-American Alliance and the funds supplied to the German-American Alliance were emanating in the last analysis from the United States Brewers' Association?

"Andrae—Oh yes, the funds; and the allied trades."

Hammerling representing the foreign language press, was the mouthpiece for both pro-German and brewery propaganda. On page 557 we find the following:

"Major Humes—This 200,000 dollars that you got from Rumley and Albert, how was that spent?

"Mr. Hammerling—It was paid for advertising in English and the foreign language pages for the mechanical work and for the commission." (Rumley and Albert were German agents.)

The amount paid by the brewers to Mr. Hammerling for translators, stenographers, etc., is set forth in the following:

"My Dear Mr. Hammerling: This is to serve as a contract from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, for which I guarantee to pay you \$2,250 monthly for translators in different languages, stenographers, checkers, room rent, postage, expressage, etc. . . . Your countersigning this order constitutes the contract.

"Percy ANDREAE." (483.)

The universal condemnation of the German-American Alliance was well expressed in the unanimous vote of Congress to take from that disloyal organization its charter. The House Judiciary Committee in making their report recommending the repeal of the charter said:

"There is no place in this country, certainly in this day, for a strongly organized agency, where those of any foreign blood, who are unwilling to become whole-hearted Americans, can carry on their campaign to injure this country. We have probably been too tolerant in the past toward those agencies that have endeavored to tear down or undermine our institutions. They have abused the liberty which our government has given them. Since there is abundant evidence that the German-American Alliance have abused the privileges granted to them in this charter, we should withdraw those privileges and immediately repeal the congressional act."

If the national German-American Alliance was properly put under the ban of the law for its disloyalty, by the same logic the United States Brewers' Association and its allies who furnished funds for it should suffer the same penalty. With the closing of the war new light is being thrown upon many questions. We cannot help but ask ourselves what would have been the outcome if the power of the brewers and liquor interests had not been broken before the war began? The brewers had built up a system by which they planned to control the destinies of the republic. The North American, in an editorial of March 14, 1919, said:

"The liquor traffic and its advocate started with advantages that might moderately be estimated at 1,000 to 1. They had behind them a social system with precedents, customs, and traditions centuries old. They had an institution legalized by statutes and court decisions, sanctioned by long toleration, defended or condoned by a large part of the population, including some of the most reputable elements. They had an organized industry backed by hundreds of millions of capital, with multitudes of



agents and representatives in every sphere of public activity and with connections in the social, political and financial worlds which made it the most powerful combination of special privileges this nation has ever known. It had the support of virtually the entire newspaper press of the country; and what there was of genuine conviction in this support was not weakened by the fact that the traffic expended millions of dollars annually in advertising, a liberal share of which went to the New York papers. When the issue was fairly joined twenty-five years ago, the medical profession was a character witness for booze. Liquor had a respectable standing in society and a place of repute in business. Moreover, it so dominated both the great political parties that its word was law on all matters affecting even remotely its special interests. It controlled the Legislatures of all states except the little group which had outlawed rum, and was a power in every important municipal administration. It directed political conventions, edited party platforms, dictated nominations, swayed elections. Its supporters not only guided the law-making machinery, but filled administrative offices everywhere and presided over courts of justice which interpreted the statutes. . . .

"It was in 1893 that the movement which was to destroy the liquor evil had its unnoticed beginning in the formation of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio in the little town of Oberlin. A few determined, far-seeing foes of liquor there made its overthrow their life-work against the colossal might of the system they pitted their faith in the decency and common sense of the American people, and against its stupendous wealth they started with a war fund of \$500 a year pledged for three years. . . .

"But with the right and reason on their side, the founders of the League went resolutely to work, and steadily the movement which had begun in so small a way, spread over the land."

If the brewers and their ally, the German-American Alliance, had been allowed to dominate state Legislatures, and Congress, and public officials as they did twenty years ago, there is only one conclusion that we can reach from the evidence presented in this investigation, and that is that the United States would have been kept out of the war. It is not difficult to estimate what would have happened if the United States had not put her army and navy into the fight when the battle lines were bending on the western front or if we had not loaned our billions to our allies and aided them with food, fuel and supplies. In all probability the greatest war in the history of a righteous cause would have been lost. The whole trend of civilization might have been changed and the United States would have been responsible for it by her inaction. When the last analysis of this great war has been made and the proper estimate is given to the forces that saved democracy the movement that destroyed the liquor traffic will have an honorable place in the record. The liquor traffic has been sentenced to death by the overwhelming sentiment of this nation. Fifteen-sixteenths of the states and over 95 per cent of the

population speaking through their legal representatives, have written Prohibition in the organic law of the nation. Every officer of the law by oath of office, every citizen by the terms of his citizenship is bound to support the constitution until it is changed in a legal and orderly manner. The challenge to Congress and to state Legislatures is to enact laws which will make effective the 18th amendment to the constitution. The challenge to the people is to call upon public officials to enact and to enforce law, and to help bring to a consummation the ideal expressed by Abraham Lincoln:

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges, let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice, and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

WAYNE B. WHEELER,  
Attorney and General Counsel of  
the Anti-Saloon League of America.



Published by A. I. P. Co.  
Westerville, Ohio



# Chippewa County State Bank

CHAS. H. BUDD, President  
LLOYD G. MOYER, Vice President  
L.R. MOYER, Cashier

Montevideo, Minn.

September 10, 1918.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Volstead:

I wish to call your attention to the Post Office Quarters in this City, and if you have time to give it any attention, we will greatly appreciate any service that you may be able to render. In order that you may more readily grasp the situation I herewith enclose the lease that was made between the Montevideo Improvement Company and the Government, November 10, 1910, for a term of Ten years. The Improvement Company wishes this lease greatly modified at the present time, or cancelled for the following reasons:

1. In the eight years that this has been in force conditions as you well know have greatly changed in Montevideo. Not only has the town increased in population, but owing to several industries being established here, and the rural delivery service to the surrounding country, the business of the Post Office has greatly increased. Also City delivery has been established and at present ten carriers are employed. A night service has also been put in which requires constant use of the building for twenty-four hours in the day. Under the lease, the lessors, as you will notice, are required not only to furnish the building and equipment, but also to heat and light the same. When the original lease was made, two Rochester kerosine lamps were used. Since then Electric lights have been installed at the expense of the lessor, and the expense of maintaining the same have greatly increased over the expense of operating the kerosine lamps. Recently, as you well know, the rates for Electric service have been increased by the Northern States Power Company by over 40% and the system of charges applied have more than doubled the former cost of that item alone, and while the darkest time of the year is not yet here, last month under the new rates, the Electric bill was nearly \$20.00. With increased prices of all kinds of coal, the heating of the building has greatly increased also, and with the increased rate of County and City taxation largely necessitated in maintaining our school system, and the Government tax upon the Montevideo Improvement Company has more than cancelled the rental of \$480.00 per year, allowed by the Government under the lease. Owing to these conditions and the tendency of the Government in other lines of compensation, to make allowance for the higher cost that touches all things in these War Times, it seems to us that this lease should be increased to at least \$600.00 per annum, from which the lessor could make certain betterments in the building that are greatly needed.

2. There is one other proposition which we would like to have the Post Office Department consider, and that is the purchase of the property from the Montevideo Improvement Company at this time, at

10,569

# Chippewa County State Bank

CHAS. H. DUBB, President  
LLOYD G. MOYER, Vice-President  
L.R. MOYER, Cashier

Montevideo, Minn.

September 10, 1918.

Page #2.

such price as might be fixed by disinterested appraisors in case an agreement should not be reached. As you still know, <sup>the</sup> appropriation for the Post Office building passed by Congress was inadequate to erect the Post Office building in accordance with the adopted plans. In view of the uncertainty of the termination of the present war and the desire of the Government to place the telegraph and telephone offices in the same building with the Post Office, an opportunity to make that arrangement could easily be reached with this building at small expense. The second story is well adapted to such offices and the central light well that now runs down to one story could with little expense be carried through the floor to light the Post Office room below, which would greatly facilitate ~~the~~ handling the mail and cut down the need of so much artificial light. The lot has about thirty feet vacancy back of the Post Office building fronting on Second Street, where at a comparatively small expense, a steam heating plant could be installed that would heat the entire building, at about the same fuel supply as is now used in inadequately heating the room occupied by the Post Office department. The lessor cannot do this work for the following reasons:

Plans are already being made to dissolve the corporation not later than July, 1919, and dispose of all of its assets, which consist entirely of real estate holdings for the reason that one year from that date and before the expiration of the term of the present lease with the Post Office department, the charter of the Corporation will expire and will not be renewed.

My own belief is that under the different conditions it will be fully five years before the post Office building will be erected here, and this building is so near the site where the ~~present~~ post Office building ~~would~~ be built, it seems to me that the Department would find it a great advantage in having this property for auxillary purposes of storage even after the other building was equiped, and especially so if the Government continues to exercise a supervision over the telegraph and telephone, which many people believe will be permanent. A better location could not be found in this city for those offices as they would be near the <sup>new</sup> Post Office, near the hotels and near the Court House.

If nothing can be done for the relief of the lessor, the Improvement Company would sooner forgo the rentals under the lease, provided the Government will operate at its own expense, until the dissolution of the Corporation on July 1, 1919. The Company's financial affairs are such that they can make no improvement without

# Chippewa County State Bank

CHAS. H. BUDD, President  
LLOYD G. MOYER, Vice-President  
L.R. MOYER, Cashier

Montevideo, Minn.

Page #3.

borrowing the money, which is a hardship at this particular time.

I am sorry to bother you with this matter, when I know that you have always more than you can do, and if you are put to any expense please let us know, and we will cheerfully make it good.

Very sincerely yours,

*Montevideo Improvement Co.  
By Lloyd Moyer, Its Pres.*

LGM/M



EDWIN Y. WEBB, N. C., CHAIRMAN.  
CHARLES C. CARLIN, VA. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN.  
ROBERT Y. THOMAS, JR., KY. JOHN M. NELSON, WIS.  
WILLIAM L. IGOE, MO. DICK T. MORGAN, OKLA.  
WARREN GARD, OHIO. GEORGE B. GRAHAM, PENN.  
RICHARD S. WHALEY, S. C. WALTER M. CHANDLER, N. Y.  
THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, ARK. LEONIDAS C. DYER, MO.  
M. M. NEELY, W. VA. JOSEPH WALSH, MASS.  
HENRY J. STEELE, PENN. C. FRANK REAVIS, NEBR.  
J. RANDALL WALKER, GA. WALTER W. MAGEE, N. Y.  
HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX.  
JOSEPH FLYNN, N. Y. A. L. QUICKEL, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., June 3, 1918.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to call your attention to my candidacy for re-nomination as Congressman at the approaching primary, June 17. My presence here makes it necessary that I depend upon my friends to make a campaign for me. May I ask your assistance in getting your friends to aid me in this primary? When convenient, shall be glad to have your views on the situation.

We are all deeply interested in the many problems of the day and in their proper solution. We can all help. Any suggestions of what ought to be done will be of assistance and I hope you will feel free to write me at any time.

Very truly yours,

*A. J. Volstead*



C. A. LINDBERGH  
6TH DIST. MINNESOTA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON

840 Plymouth Bld.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
June 4, 1918.

A. J. Volstead,  
Washington,  
D.C.

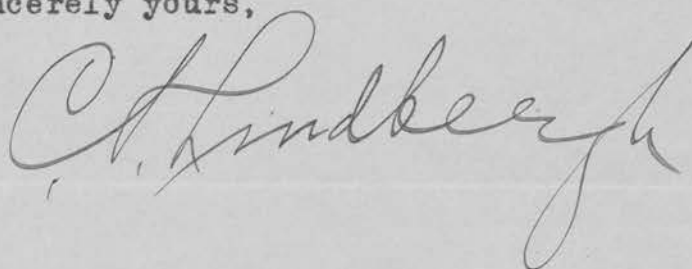
My dear Mr. Volstead:

Enclosed is a check for \$180, the Williams interest. At your convenience send me the coupons.

I was over in your district making a few speeches. Did not hear much on the Congressional campaign. Heard a few side remarks, complimentary of you. Your opponent is not known very well in the district. From what I learn I guess he is a very good man. Of course you have an advantage in the campaign.

My discussions are entirely upon the economic problems. I discuss nobody's candidacy, not even my own.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. A. Lindbergh". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Sincerely yours,".

In future correspondence on this subject, refer to 351.15 (West Point) Off.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
**WASHINGTON.**

May 27, 1918.

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,  
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

*I have the honor to invite your attention to the following extract from a report, by the Academic Board, of the results of the examination, that began on March 19, 1918, of candidates nominated by you for entrance to the United States Military Academy:*

NAME	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	MENTAL EXAMINATION						RESULT
		ALGEBRA	GEOMETRY	ENGLISH GRAMMAR	COMP. AND LIT.	GEOGRAPHY	HISTORY	
Franklin P. Serrin, prin.	R	D	D	P	P	P	D	Not qualified To be admitted
Alexander G. Sand, 1st alt.	Q	PROFICIENT						
Walter H. Peterreins, prin.	R	D	D	D	P	P	P	Not qualified To be admitted
Robert H. Krueger, 1st alt.	Q	CERTIFICATE ACCEPTED						
Richard C. Dougherty, 2d alt.	Q	D	D	P	P	P	D	

Very respectfully,

  
The Adjutant General.

NOTE:

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COLUMN:

"Q" means qualified physically.  
"R" means rejected physically.  
"P" means accepted on probation.

MENTAL EXAMINATION COLUMNS:

"P" means Proficient  
"D" means Deficient.  
"Proficient" means proficient in all subjects.  
"Deficient" means deficient in all subjects.  
"Certificate accepted" means qualified mentally by educational certificate.

JAMES R. MANN,  
MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
OFFICE OF REPUBLICAN LEADER,  
CAPITOL BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 29th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Volstead:--

9438  
Last winter you were kind enough to subscribe to the fund for the purchase of a wedding present for Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, the daughter of the Speaker. As chairman of the committee which had the matter in charge, I beg to enclose to you a copy of the letter which was received by me acknowledging the gift.

Yours very sincerely,

*James R. Mann*

(Copy)

"Honeyshuck",  
Bowling Green,  
Missouri.  
June 23rd, 1915.

Dear Mr. Mann:--

The necklace from the members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses has come to hand. No amount of adjectives can adequately express its worth to me in its beauty and usefulness; but most of all in the wealth of sentiment connected with it.

Since the day I ran away from home, at the age of two, and put in my appearance in the House, in a gingham apron, I have had a decided predilection and affection for that body.

It is with pride and joy very close to tears that I receive this exquisite necklace, accompanied by that other gift which is above all price "the affectionate love and sincerest best wishes" of the members of the outgoing and incoming congresses.

Will you express to them my most sincere appreciation.

In thanking you as the official representative of the House, in this matter, and in your personal capacity, I subscribe myself,

Affectionately yours,

Genevieve Champ Clark.



July 12th, 1915

Hon. W. W. Lambdin,  
United States Judge,  
Savannah, Georgia.

My dear Judge Lambdin:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 10th inst. in which you advise me that the person you have in mind for Referee at Waycross is J. L. Crawley, of that place.

I regret to state that the designation of few others could be, in my opinion, more objectionable. Not only has Crawley given public, unprovoked, unnecessary, and gratuitous insult to the senior Judge of the District Court, but he has testified under oath, after ~~their~~ pleas of guilty, that he knew two persons convicted of peonage, although they had a perfect defense, had been coerced to this action by the Judge. This is a fact notwithstanding that one of the convicts, his brother, and I believe now, his law partner, over his own signature, had written to the person holding them in peonage, that he sold to him, his client and the other peons. The original letter is in my possession, but I have as yet refrained from making it public.

This testimony of Crawley has been

#2 - Hon. W.W.L.

repudiated by the unanimous action of the National House of Representatives. Surely a man with such a record should not be honored with a high judicial station by the designation of a National court. Surely also, among the many able and intelligent, and conscientious members of the bar in the large territory in which you wish to appoint an additional Referee, there are not a few with equal or greater ability than Gnewley, who have not a record so offensive to a judge of the court and so abhorrent to a most humane feature of the Constitution and the law. I trust, and will be glad to know, that this conduct of J. L. Crawley has escaped your attention.

In any event, for the reasons stated, I have to request that the creation of the new referee division, and the designation of a Referee be held in abeyance.

Assuring you of my willingness to do all my sense of duty and self-respect will permit to conform to your desire, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. Judge.

Chambers United States Judge,  
Macon, Georgia.

January 1st, 1915

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

10,669  
After wishing you and yours all happiness for the new year, and many another, I write to advise you that I think it my duty to submit to you a reply I have made to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which asked for suggestions from me relative to the bill to create an additional judge for my district. It is accordingly enclosed. If you do not think it improper, may I beg you to call the attention of Senator Nelson of your State to this paper? While I note that you approved the bill, I am deeply grateful for the generous manner in which you referred to me. You possess the enduring affection and gratitude of my family and myself.

You will be glad to know that I am again very well and strong, and that I am daily riding a very fine horse I recently purchased. He is handsome, fearless, indeed frightens at nothing; surefooted, and is all that a noble horse ought to be. His name is "Volstead".

Mrs. Speer and my daughters join me in the kindest regards to yourself and your lady. Believe me, my dear Mr. Volstead,

Ever faithfully yours,

*Emily Speer*

Chambers United States Judge,  
Macon, Georgia.

July 12th, 1915

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,  
Granite Falls, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Volstead:-

After the reassurance of my great regard, I beg to enclose you an editorial from the Brunswick News, giving you some idea of my work. This has been quite important. A less agreeable enclosure is a copy letter I felt obliged to write to Judge Lambdin.

You will remember the testimony of J. L. Crawley. I had expressed to Judge Lambdin that I had no disposition to combat his desire to appoint a Referee at Waycross, but suggested that I should have the opportunity of pointing out objections to the fitness or qualification of the man he desired to appoint, if unhappily they seemed to exist. I was amazed to receive his letter that he had in mind this Crawley. The other defendant in that case, McClellan, who also plead guilty to peonage, has been acting as the new Judge's special bailiff at Valdosta.

After about three days session in Valdosta and two in Albany, the congestion of business in the District has wholly disappeared. Judge Lambdin has been holding court for Judge Newman in the



#2- Hon. A.J.V.

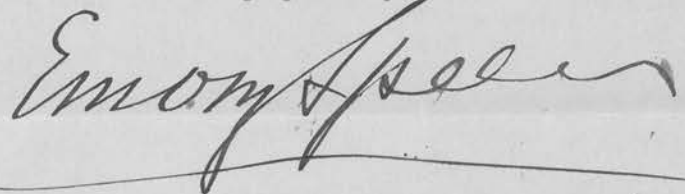
Northern District, and I learn, has accepted an invitation to go to New York and preside there. I also have accepted an invitation to spend the month of November in Texas with the Circuit Court of Appeals, this at the invitation of the presiding Circuit Judge.

I have not written you further about your speech because the public are thinking of nothing but the war, but I will wish next Winter to circulate at least ten thousand copies.

I leave for Mt. Airy in a few days. "Volstead" and his two companions started through the country for the one hundred and sixty seven miles to-day. I mean to send you his photograph.

Believe me, dear Mr. Volstead, always with warmest emotions of gratitude and sincerest respect,

Ever faithfully yours,

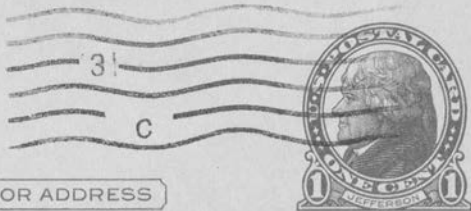
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Emory Speer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name. A horizontal line is drawn underneath the signature.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Judiciary Committee  
U. S. Senate  
Washington  
D.C.

Why don't the  
fanatical Prohibition  
ists buy the Saloons  
with their millions  
and run them as  
they see fit instead  
of legislating them  
out of business  
without Compensation  
or in other words  
robbing a man of  
his personal property  
and telling him to  
go to the hot spot!  
Are they a Kaiser? We  
just got through with him



Andrew J. Wolstead  
c/o The Brighton  
Washington  
D.C.



[Dec. 15, 1919]

## Hotels Rent Glasses for Guests' Liquor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Hotels may charge for service or for ice and glasses for guests who bring liquor into the dining rooms for their own consumption without violating the war-time prohibition act, provided there is no sale involved, according to a ruling from the bureau of internal revenue.

Here's a chance  
to put through  
another fool law.

If you get enough  
of them you'll  
get all but Crooks  
in jails

K Konarowing

where does Congress get authority to butt in on state rights?



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Congressman Volstead  
House of Representatives  
Washington  
D. C.

Mr Valstead

Now your dirty work is finished, But the money you and the others got for it will do you NO GOOD. I am not a Saloon Man, but I like my Beer or Wine, I never was Drunk in my Life. I have a Family but you made a Bolshevik out of me. We will clean the Country of ALL TRAITORS. You shall NOT enjoy the Bride You took. THE AMERICANIZED Worker will not be ruled by The Church Braid AND BRIBED AND BOUGHT Men like you. You, Sterling Sheppard, Randall Kellag and others will pay for it. So get Ready. All of you are TRAITORS. WHY Didn't you let US, The Workers, Vote on this Issue? You say the War is not OVER? Well in War Time, TRAITORS ARE SHOT.

I am an honest Workingman

First-Class Postage

Post Card

[Dec. 8, 1918]



BARS IN ST. LOUIS  
RUN WIDE OPEN



Andrew J. Volstead

Washington  
Granite Falls

DL

Minn

40 Brighton  
Please forward



1 Prohibitionist in Congress  
made the Country DRY !!??

It would pay the U.S. to  
keep you home on Union  
Sunday Tray. A bottle of  
beer has cost the U.S.  
thousands of dollars and  
the citizens millions. Some  
patriotism in this and it  
all comes out of taxes.  
If you had to pay one of  
those law suits you'd not be  
so gay in jamming through  
bum laws.

Disgustingly yours  
K Kormering

Followed the sheep  
Lamb

Ortonville, Minn.

April 1, 1915.

Hon. A. J. Volstead,

Granite Falls, Minn.

My dear sir,-

With this letter I send you some papers in the hope that you can have the time to glance them over and if possible give me some advice in the matter to which they relate. You will note that it appears that I have some rights arising out of my military service, and I take it that you may be in a position to advise me. Will you kindly look these papers over and give me any suggestions that you can and return the enclosures to me when you are through with them.

I attach hereto a letter received from one Edward R. Harvey, Attorney, in Washington dated Dec. 29, 1914; also a copy of my reply dated Jan. 5, 1915, and his letter to me of January 9th. I also enclose a copy of a postal card referred to in his letters and a copy of my army discharge.

I would ask whether from your long experience with the departments at Washington, you can tell me what my rights in this matter probably are.

I note from the newspapers that you are leaving Washington and therefore address you at your home. I hope that I am not imposing upon you, but being an old man and without any way to get reliable information from any other source, I hope I may be excused for taking up some of your time.

Yours truly,

James Doris

James

1915  
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