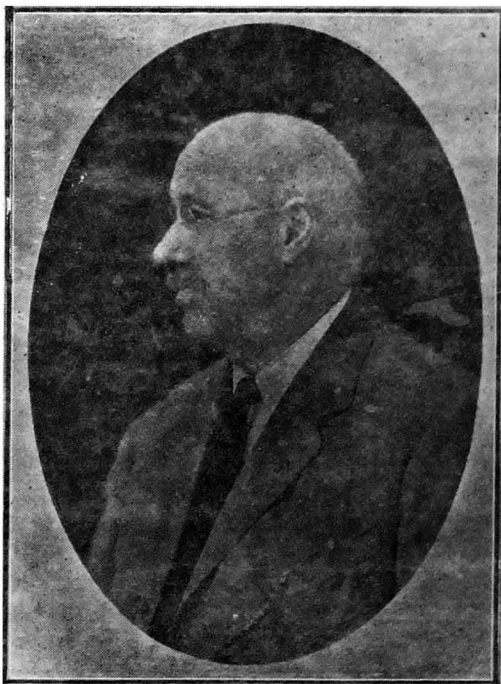


**“PUSSYFOOT” JOHNSON
THE MAN AND HIS WORK**



W. E. JOHNSON
"PUSSYFOOT"

“PUSSYFOOT” JOHNSON
The Man and His Work

BY

G. V. KRISHNA RAO

AUTHOR OF

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Nicolai Lenin : His Life and Work.

MADRAS
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1921



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AUTHOR'S NOTE.

IN this book I sketch out to my Indian brethren the noble life and work of William Eugene Johnson (known as "Pussyfoot"), the great temperance worker of America, who is amidst us to-day to witness our fight for prohibition. He comes to us at a time when we are fighting for our existence as a nation and although he might keep aloof from participating in our domestic politics, it is better that he should take note of what is happening here and relate afterwards his experiences of the Indian tour to our American brethren. He comes to us to relate the story of America getting "dry" and the beneficent results of the prohibition in America. The coolness he shows in times of danger and the persistency of action he exhibits should certainly attract our admiration and his life must be a bugle-call to our temperance workers to carry on vigor-

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ously their work silently and cheerfully amidst the dangerous pinpricks of the powers that be and even to court death if necessary.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to all authors and newspapers from whom I have freely quoted in this book.

Gandhipet,
Guntur :
28th Aug. 1921. }

G. V. KRISHNA RAO.

FOREWORD

“State the facts,
Read the text right, emancipate the
world.”

Browning.

FROM immemorial times India is not addicted to the drink evil. The large masses of the Indian people are enjoined strict abstinence by their religions and we may well say that they have inherited the instinct of temperance and moral sobriety. This evil is of a recent growth in us. With the advent of the British Rule, along with other evils, this drink evil was imported into India and the liquor traffic has become one of the important financial foundations of the rulers. Even in the formation of the Excise Policy we have had no part in it and one must admit that a very small percentage of our people indulge in this bad habit. Official statistics clearly prove the steady increase in the drink revenue due not

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only to the enhancement of the duty charged but also to a decided increase in the volume of liquor consumed. The excise revenue in 1904-5 was £ 5,295,863 while 7,680,070 gallons of liquor was consumed. But in 1918-9 the revenue was £ 11,421,524 and the liquor consumed was 9,710,056 gallons. Thus we find the excise revenue more than doubled and the consumption of liquor increased by roughly two million gallons in a decade and a half. The people who consume liquor are considerable percentage of the wage-workers in Madras and other industrial areas, whose condition may be compared to the squalid misery of the South East London.

When hard pressed to abolish the drink evil, the British official in India has pleaded always that the excise revenue is one of the important financial items which he could not lose. He seems to say.

“ Let them die, but let me live !

Let them be put under a ban, but let me prosper !

Let them perish, but let me increase !

Let them become weak, but let me wax strong.”

FOREWORD

In fact, the Executive members of the Bihar Council, in so many words, confessed that the Government could not be carried on without its 'drink' revenue. By licensing the shops the Government is only *Indirectly* encouraging the people to become drunkards and this will in no way elevate us in our actions. For, as Lord Chesterfield has truly said, "there is no doubt, but those in authority will be directed by their masters to assist in their design to encourage the consumption of that liquor, from which large revenues are expected." The Government of India naively expressed its sympathy with the temperance movement and Sir William Vincent, the Home Member, said that the Government had never opposed anyone advocating the temperance cause without any violence. I should characterise Mr. Vincent's reply as hypocritical. Let us analyse the facts and the hollowness of the Government contention will be clear.

The Government gets an annual profit of 17 crores of rupees out of its licensing and excise for "liquor and drugs." The Government manages this dirty business through a special Department. The promotions of ser-

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vice in this Special Department, as confessed to me by one of the officers of that Department, depend largely on the effective collection of revenue. You could get a large revenue only if there is more consumption of liquor. To have more consumption, licenses should be increased. And if the temperance workers effectively take up the propaganda against drink they cannot but come into conflict with the excise officials whose duty it is to promote liquor consumption. Consequently charges of intimidation or violence are trumped up against the temperance workers. And yet, Mr. Vincent says that the Government sympathises with the temperance problem and sheds his sympathetic crocodile tears in the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India !!!!

After a careful investigation of facts, one must confess that the real enemy, the dangerous enemy, to the temperance reform in India is not the professional drunkard but the "misguided" official "who feels and fears that the whole structure of the Government machinery will crumble down with the reduction or disappearance of the excise revenue."

FOREWORD

The attitude of the British Bureaucracy towards the Congress campaign against drink at the present moment justifies also our contention.

With the arrival of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, I believe, we have secured a powerful ally to support our cause. Coming as he is with tremendous experience, we welcome him into our midst to help us with his advice and active co-operation to destroy the drink evil, root and branch, in this ancient land. I earnestly hope that all parties, irrespective of caste, creed, or color, will join in this great national prohibition campaign and raise their fellow brethren, who, seduced by satan, fell into evil ways.

“Pussyfoot” Johnson

EARLY LIFE.

WILLIAM Eugene Johnson saw the light of day in the village of Coventry, New York, on 25th March 1862. His father was a farmer by profession; and both of his parents came originally from England and settled on the American soil two centuries ago. His grandfather travelled from Connecticut to New York to purchase a new site. Having done his business he returned back to Connecticut to get his savings and pay them to the French-man from whom he bought his new site. On reaching home he learnt that his brother had spent his savings upon drink. From this his grandfather had inherited his antipathy for drink. But undaunted he went with his family to Coventry and occupied the land he bought promising to pay the money at an early date.

His grandfather had two sisters, Clarissa and Jerusha. A medical missionary Dr. Marcus Palmer married Clarissa and, after her death, her sister Jerusha. Dr. Palmer was a great fighter in the cause of abolition of slavery and he managed to run a station on the famous "Underground Railways" by means of which negroes escaped to the North to be free men. The work of this great uncle made a great impression upon the boy Johnson and this was greatly strengthened "through the noble influence of his mother, who, he says, has, from the very beginning, been one eternal inspiration to higher and better things."

Dr. Palmer educated a negro boy who was able afterwards to become a teacher in a school managed by the worthy doctor's daughter. The negro boy was for sometime Johnson's teacher. Johnson was bred and brought up in the surrounding atmosphere of temperance and the ideals of anti-slavery.

Johnson used to take a great deal of physical exercise. He learnt at an early age to master horses. He is always ready for a fight and will go through it to a finish.

The influence of his mother over him was immense. She lived for a long time and made the boy what he is. Johnson paid tribute to her thus:—

To my Mother,

From the beginning she has been an eternal inspiration to higher and better things."

He started his life as a teacher; and once sleeping in a damp bed in the poisonous atmosphere of the "preacher's room" he suffered from illness and had a severe attack of asthma from which he suffers to this day. To recoup his health he went to a ranch near Fremont, Neb, and doing for sometime open-air work he increased his weight by 45 lbs. Afterwards he went to the state Department of Education and asked the Superintendent to give him work. The Superintendent said that he should pass an examination and for that winter the examinations were over. Anyhow the Superintendent promised to have a special examination held for him next morning and handed him a list of subjects in which he should pass. One of the subjects was physiology. Johnson knew nothing,

of physiology. Immediately he went to a secondhand book shop, bought an old textbook and studying it the whole night, next morning succeeded in his examination to the surprise of all.

There were only two schools wanting in teachers and Johnson started to try his luck in them. He went to the first school and learnt that the place was already filled. So he turned round and went to the second district where a teacher was required but warned by many people not to go there.

This district was inhabited by German-American families. The local authorities agreed to appoint him as a teacher on forty dollars a month but said, "we will only pay it if we are satisfied that you are maintaining proper discipline. We are to be the sole Judges as to whether you are or not."

Johnson agreed and only after signing it was appointed to the post. The school opened and 30 pupils—28 boys and two girls—came. All boys were ordinary-looking except one young fellow who had a strong muscular development. During the first few days nothing untoward happened. Then one after-

noon, the muscular young fellow was throwing a book at another lad; and Johnson seeing it forbade him from doing such mischief. The young fellow rebelled against Johnson and rising from his seat he went up to his master to beat him, followed by other boys. Johnson, allowing the fellow to come within easy reach of himself, gave him sound thrashing and that too effectively.

From that time there was no more trouble in that school. The school authorities admitted that there was a man at last to maintain discipline in their school and paid him forty dollars according to the contract.

Then Johnson went to Nebraska university. Though he remained at the university for three years he did not graduate. From an academic point of view his career was a failure.

Afterwards Johnson became a circulation manager of a Newspaper and by hard work he earned his living. Just about that time a great wave of land booming swept through the country. Johnson entered it and succeeded in a few months to be a master of 30,000 dollars. He married Miss. Lillie. M. Trebitt of

Lincoln, who ever stood by him in his dark hours and cheered him when serious situations threatened him. He took seriously to journalism and became the manager of the Nebraska News Bureau.

II

FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION.

In the year 1837 a committee of the Maine Legislature reported thus:—

“ The traffic (in strong drink) is attended with the most appalling evils to the community. It is an unmitigated evil. Your committee are not only of the opinion that the law giving the right to sell ardent spirits should be repealed, but that a law should be passed to prohibit the traffic in them, except so far as the arts or the practice of medicine may be concerned.”

Neal Dow began an agitation to embody it in the law and the first prohibition Act was passed in Maine in 1846. Being an imperfect measure, the Act failed in its purpose. Dow framed another drastic measure and carried it through the State Legislature amidst strenuous opposition.

The example of the Maine State was followed and by 1855 thirteen states had pas-

sed prohibition laws. Then came a re-action owing to the civil war. In some States the law was not enforced but simply adorned the statute-book. More or less all States remained indifferent to the question of temperance. The State of Maine remained faithful but even there the law was honoured more in breach than being enforced to the progressive welfare of the inhabitants. As the fight became harder, the liquor trade organised themselves thoroughly, had bribed the Legislatures and the manipulation of the Press became a fine art.

Some of the prohibitionists, seeing the impracticability of their proposal, proposed measures for more effective control of the drink trade. A measure was proposed known as High License which laid down a high license fee on every Saloon-keeper and a reduction of saloons. This measure helped to promote drink for the license fee became a financial interest for the tax-payer whose tax was reduced owing to the increase of the license fee.

Nebraska was the first state in the Union to adopt the measure of high license. In 1889 the prohibitionists put up a hard fight for a

constitutional prohibition amendment and Johnson threw himself heart and soul into the campaign. His experiences as a journalist helped him very much to fight the liquor trade.

Learning about the corruption by the liquor trade, Johnson determined to find out the truth and expose it to the world. He hit upon an ingenious device of posing himself as one of them and having some letter-heads printed "Johnson's Pale Ale" wrote to a number of liquor dealers and other people who were taking an active interest in the anti-prohibition campaign, asking them to let him know the best way of defeating the prohibition campaign in Nebraska. Here is the letter in full showing the ingenuity of its author:—

"DEAR SIR,

There is a prohibition amendment pending in this state, and I would like to have your advice, as a member of the trade. You have had experience in fighting prohibition in your state, and you know what the best plans are.

Please tell us frankly what you think we should lay the most stress on in Nebraska, for accomplishing the best result for the liquor

trade. It is my opinion that if the Nebraska dealers will take up high license and show its advantages as a revenue measure, and a plan for regulating the traffic, etc., they will get the support of the best people, and even some preachers. What do you think of this?

What effectiveness is there in using anti-prohibition documents? What class of documents are best? Do you know of any documents that will have weight against prohibition among the religious people?

How should campaign funds be distributed for the best results? Is it worth while to hire speakers or to engage in debate with the prohibitionists? I think myself that the trade will accomplish more by spending the bulk of the funds among newspapers, and for quiet work with men of influence, especially politicians. Give me your best plan for working through political machinery, and especially how to 'silence the pulpit and the press.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM, E. JOHNSON."

The organisers of anti-prohibition fell into the trap and taking him into confidence wrote

to him long letters describing their plans. When Johnson felt that he had secured enough material to incriminate the liquor trade he published these letters and drew the public attention to the work of the liquor trade.

The liquor traders became angry and tried their best to prevent the circulation of his writings in Nebraska. His enemies, though abused him, admired his personal courage.

At this time he was engaged in a fierce prohibition struggle at Omaha ; and here is his description of Omaha :—

“ Omaha has degenerated into an incorporated band of outlaws. It presents to day the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed in the politics of any state. The whole city is in a state of moral stupor and mental delirium tremens. It has absolutely lost sight of every consideration of decency, fairness and respect for law which usually govern the relations of men in social and business life, and is wallowing in the filthy embrace of the saloon, while it fortifies itself by abuse, vilification and slander on the street and in the press, and defies the law by a criminal use of the boycott in business circles. Claiming a majority of six to one

against prohibition, it is in a crazy apprehension lest the prohibitionists will intimidate license voters, impede registration and voting, and inaugurate a reign of terror. It is a truly remarkable combination of crime, degradation and absurdity. If it were not damnable it would be pitiable. If it were not, pitiable, it would be ridiculous."

It was determined to take ballot on the constitutional amendment in Nebraska city and the census returns had been padded to a large extent. Johnson carefully studied the census returns and putting enumerators to work found out that in one ward 'three times too many names' were to be found on the electoral register. Johnson published these facts saying that the real population of Omaha was not over 115,000 but the census returns showed 139,000 people. This revelation enraged the liquor trade and vials of wrath were poured on him.

He wrote about the corruption of the census returns at Omaha in New York *voice* and Lincoln *call*. The anti-prohibitionists, being in control of the administrative machinery, held up the copies sent for sale and de-

layed the distribution of the mailed issues of the *voice* until after the election was over.

Learning this, Johnson with his friends started a daily paper at Omaha. Through this paper he began to hit hard against the liquor trade. This roused his enemies to anger and there was even an open talk of doing away with him. But Johnson never cared for his opponents and did his work more vigorously. One day his enemies lay in ambush, caught the paper boys, took their papers away and kicked them cruelly. All paper boys ran away; but one young fellow went to Johnson and told him about the occurrence. Then Johnson gave the boy some more papers, sent him out again and followed after the lad at some distance. At one corner a man leapt on the boy and the next moment Johnson was upon his enemy. A few minutes later "a limp-looking opponent was left on the pavement." A crowd gathered and his enemies wanted to beat him. Being a man full of physical strength, he warded off his enemies' blows successfully. A friend of his wanted to give him a revolver. At that moment a police patrol came up and firmly

secured Johnson. He was taken to a police station and fined for carrying dangerous weapons. Johnson paid the fine and took a receipt which he preserved carefully.

Johnson became a well-known, successful newspaper man and began his fight against the liquor trade zealously. For a time he did a lot of work for a Kansas City paper which, in the course of three years, had to fight about 300 libel actions.

At the end of 1885 he was invited to join the staff of the *voice* at New York. He accepted it and remained there till 1900 and made it a powerful organ.

In 1896 Johnson began to examine into the administration of the Raines Law in New York. "Under this law, which had been introduced by Senator Raines with a genuine desire to increase temperance, various reforms were introduced. Saloons were compelled to be closed on Sunday. Intoxicants could be sold on that day only in hotels and when served with meals, etc.; the abuse came in defining what constituted an hotel; the outcome was the addition of a few sleeping rooms as an adjunct to the common saloon,

and the serving of a sandwich was considered a meal". Johnson carefully examined Raines Law Hotels and collected a number of statistical facts about them. When called upon by the Raines committee to give evidence before them he produced a number of statistics showing that the law rather increased drunkenness and crime very much than suppressed them. He described vividly the immoral condition of the hotels and showed the absolute ineffectiveness of the Raines Law. His evidence caused a great sensation and "annoyed Senator Raines who gave evidence of temper in questioning the witness." Johnson produced letters written from time to time by police officers about the administration of the Raines law showing the futility of it. Senator Raines at last admitted the failure of his measure.

Johnson gets up his facts carefully and accurately and presents them like a prosecuting counsel. This noble quality of his has always stood by him in his investigations in after years. At South Carolina the State had the monopoly of the liquor traffic "abolishing all liquor shops and substituting for them dispensaries where the liquor could be purchased

in bottles for consumption off the premises." The Legislature elected five of its members to supervise the trade.

In 1899 Johnson visited South Carolina to study the working of the dispensary system. Having examined everything that was necessary, and collected his facts he issued his report and showed that there had been a large increase in the consumption of liquor under the dispensary system. He also proved that there was illicit trade going on in the state. His report gave a rude shock to all and the prohibitionists reopened their battle with renewed vigour. At last the dispensary system was dispensed with and prohibition was enacted by a popular vote.

When the *New Voice* changed its headquarters Johnson did not follow it but still he remained as the staff correspondent of it. He visited England to study municipal enterprises. Then he went to Sweden where he studied the Gothenburg System. He exposed its hollowness and this led to a Controversy with the English authorities on that subject.

In 1902 he came into close contact with J. G. Woolley, the temperance orator; and

both of them produced a book, *Temperance Progress in The Century*. We might well say that the sole burden of writing the book fell on Johnson for it was he who collected the required facts and strung them into a book.

Shortly afterwards he visited the Phillipines and there "stirred up a hornets' nest by exposing the American officials who had suppressed the report made by Dr. Ira. A. Brown, an army surgeon, who after a careful investigation, had condemned the supply of whisky to troops". He returned from the Phillipines and wrote a pamphlet entitled *Benevolent Assimilation of the Phillipines*, which drew the pointed attention of the Americans to the evils of their military administration in the Phillipines. He appealed to the Government to cut off the supply of liquor for the army.

In 1902 Woolley secured control of the *New Voice* and Johnson became its managing editor. The Directors of the paper sold a page at regular advertisement -rate to the opponents of trade unionism. Johnson condemned this action of the Directors.* This

* Vide Appendix I.

strained his relations with the Directors and he resigned his post.

In 1904 he stood as a prohibition candidate for Congress for the 5th district Maryland but was not elected.

LIFE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the summer of 1906 the Federal authorities appointed Johnson to suppress the liquor trade in Indian Territory which was later assimilated in the State of Oklahoma. This region was famous for its lawlessness and every murderer fled to Oklahoma knowing perfectly well it was a place of safety for him. The United States officials tried their best to suppress crime but the murderers with their deadly weapons defied them and engaged them in perpetual warfare. Here in this Indian territory murder was no offence but horse-stealing was a serious offence punishable with lynching.

The U. S. Congress voted 25,000 dollars to take special efforts to enforce prohibition. Johnson was appointed as the special officer of the Govt. Indian Bureau, for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory", with a salary of \$ 2500 a year and expenses

and the right of appointing his own assistants. The liquor trade protested, and interested politicians tried to interfere with Johnson's activities. But President Roosevelt refused to listen to them and characteristically replied "Leave Johnson alone: more power to his elbow"

Johnson arrived at Oklahoma and with one bold move, he alarmed the liquor trade. In Tulsa he secretly investigated the places where whisky was sold, drew a map of the town and located the strategic points. Then with a dozen of deputy sheriffs Johnson swooped down the place, captured 8 men and emptied on the ground eight barrels of whisky. Similarly in four or five weeks he raided one after another so swiftly that the liquor trade was panic-stricken. He inspected the railway stations and confiscated whisky packages.

Johnson's experience at Enfaula spread his fame far and wide. It happened in this way:—

"A popular druggist there was, well-known to be illicitly selling liquor. Attempt after attempt had been made to catch him, but in vain. In the back-room of his store he had a monster safe in which he kept all his drinks-

The place was raided by the Deputy-Marshall, Johnson taking part. The druggist managed, however, before the men broke through, to get his drinks in the safe, and to lock it. When the deputies demanded that the safe should be opened, he flatly refused. One of the Marshal's men sought out Johnson and asked what they should do. He told them to hurry back and see that nobody tampered with the safe. Soon afterwards he returned and said, "Open that safe?" The druggist laughed at him. Johnson pulled out his watch.

'I give you fifteen minutes to open that safe' said he,

Then he went out, found a sixteen-pound sledge-hammer with a long handle, and returned with it. There were still three minutes of the fifteen to spare. The druggist had a lawyer by his side and a crowd of several hundred men stood around, all with guns, and ready to shoot down the Govt. officials at the drop of a handkerchief. Johnson had five or six deputies with him, all armed, and he knew that his men, trained to work together, were good for at any rate twenty-five to thirty of that crowd.

He again looked at his watch.

'Three minutes yet,' he remarked. The three minutes passed in silence. He turned to the druggist,

'Time to open the safe.'

The reply came from the lawyer, who stepped forward and gave Johnson formal notice that the safe must not be touched.

Johnson had expected to bluff the druggist into doing as he bade him. His bluff had been called.

'All right,' said he. 'I will have to open it myself ;

He had not the slightest idea how to force a safe open, but he believed that he could at any rate fix the lock so that nobody else could open it until he had had sufficient time to think out a fresh plan of campaign. He took off his coat, raised the sledge-hammer as high as he could, and brought it three times down with all his strength on the nose of the combination, hoping to jam it. At the end of a third blow he turned a handle. To his surprise the door came easily opened. He had struck it with such force that the flanges had flown out. The druggist readily consented.

to open the inside door, to save it being forced too, and there a great stock of whisky was found."

The druggist was called before a Federal judge and held in a \$ 2000 bond.

Johnson gathered round him veteran fighters as his adjutants and vigorously fought the drink evil in all its aspects. During this phase of his career he dealt with more than 6000 criminal cases, a great majority of them mixed up with the whisky business. He secured conviction of over 97 per cent. of these cases. He tried his best to prosecute only when he could prove the guiltiness of the criminal. "I would not present a case unless I was entitled to a conviction," he said, "and when I put in a case I expected a conviction. Not only was I careful to have a perfect case but I was also careful to have it intelligently presented, with the same energy and the same fullness of detail that you would employ in a murder prosecution."

His activities attracted the attention of the commonfolk and they looked upon his work with interest. He tried to convince the Express Companies that it was to their best

interests not to smuggle drink against the law into Indian territory. He appointed an Indian agent at every railway station to get hold of every whisky consignment that would arrive there. He analysed the so-called "soft" drinks and proved they were no soft drinks at all. The liquor trade at first threatened him and then entreated him. But Johnson was firm. A South Mc, Alester paper wrote poetry as Christmas drew near thus:—

TO Mr. JOHNSON.

Say, Mr. Johnson, turn me loose,
 And let me have my Christmas juice,
 Don't break these bottles: let them be;
 There's plenty there for you and me,
 Just shut your eyes, don't make a row;
 Be good this once, right here and now.
 Say, Mr. Johnson, please go 'way,
 And come around some other day,
 Be good this Christmas, what's the use
 Of spilling all our good red juice?
 Say, Mr. Johnson, you are too fly;
 Come, old man, just wink your eye.
 Just let expressmen turn it loose;
 It's Xmas now, a good excuse.
 " Say, Mr. Johnson, what's the use

Of spilling all the good bug juice ?
You won't make good, there'll come a time
When you must find another clime.
Say, Mr. Johnson, just you skiddoo,
Let 23 be good for you.
You're on the state when we're out loose ;
We'll then get plenty of red juice,"

In 1906 there was a "dry" Christmas in Indian territory and surely it is a red-letter day in the annals of the Temperance movement. Once Johnson broke 1920 bottles of whisky and it took him two hours to do this work. The liquor trade tried legally to get injunctions to restrain him from his breaking business. But Johnson was above all these. He dodged some and defied others. Afterwards he arraigned and indicted them before grand juries.

Johnson is a man of great resourcefulness and cool interpredity. During this period he was every moment in the gravest peril ; he never lessened the rapidity of his activities, but went on busily with them. The following instance shows the patience and courage of the man when he confronts a danger :—

"The owner of a pool-hall at Has-

kell sent a public notice to Johnson that if ever he came to Haskell he would shoot him at sight. Everybody knew that Johnson had been challenged. He could not afford to notice it for, in the West in those days, the man who showed a sign of weakness or cowardice was done. He enquired if the pool-hall-keeper had ever seen him. He was told that he had not, but had a very good description of him. Thereupon Johnson altered his make-up, mounted his horse, and went to Haskell. He tied up his horse in front of the pool-house, and walked in, pretending to be drunk. Slamming a dollar bill on the counter he demanded a drink. The pool-hall-keeper passed him over a bottle of sarsaparilla. Johnson flung the bottle down in sudden passion. 'What's the use of that to me?' he yelled. 'You give me real hell-fire!'

The pool-hall-keeper studied him, and concluding that he was a genuine customer, opened a trap-door, took out a bottle of spirits and handed it over. Johnson poured out the drink and then demanded some tobacco. The saloon-keeper had a .44 revolver sticking out of his pocket and was of the type that would

shoot at the first suspicion. Johnson wanted to get at him so that he could not readily reach his gun. The man turned round to take his tobacco-jar down out of a cup board. Instantly Johnson had whipped his revolver out of his pockets and placed their cold barrels on the ears of the bravo. He had his man disarmed and led out a prisoner in no time."

This adventure won him the name of "Pussyfoot."

On another occasion a reward was proclaimed to be given for Johnson's murder. Let Johnson himself relate this story:—

"I went up to Byars and an enterprising fellow, J. W. Lincolnman, was running a pool-hall there. He sent out letters stating that he had a man who would kill me for \$ 1000 and he wanted a fund to be collected for this purpose. One of my scouts got hold of one of those letters and found that the Lincoln man had collected about \$ 700. So my assistant arrested him and telegraphed to me and blazed it out to the newspapers. At Byars I looked into the matter and satisfied myself that he did not have anybody to kill me and had no intention of killing me. All

he wanted was the dollars. That rather amused me, and so I went round to the Jail and told him, 'Get out and get the rest of that money.'

The Commissioner for Indian Affairs, being wonder-struck at the excellent work turned out by Johnson during his first year, wrote thus on 30th September 1907:—

"His courage and devotion to duty deserve the highest-praise. I know of no more efficient officer in the Indian service; and indeed I may safely give him the credit of turning what used to be a rather dreary farce into an actual accomplishment in the enforcement of the Acts of Congress forbidding the liquor traffic in the Indian territory.....Mr. Johnson has seized thirty-two horses, thirteen wagons, thirteen sets of double harness, and five saddles which have brought at public sale 482 dollars. During the eleven months ended on June 30th, he and his deputies have made 902 separate seizures, and destroyed intoxicating liquors in the following quantities:—

Alcohol	gallons	209
Choctaw Beer	do.	247
Spiked cidar	do.	3,329

Intoxicating bitters	bottles	3,286
Beer	pints	4,637
Wine	do.	286
Low-grade beer	do.	25,949
Whisky	do.	28,559
Brandy and liquerers	do.	175. "

In the summer of 1908, he was appointed as the Chief Special Officer to suppress the liquor trade in all Indian Reserves in the united states. He was given 100 men to work under him and the Congress voted \$ 40,000 for his work.

Johnson began his work with the same zeal as before. He raided the principal towns, broke whisky bottles and arrested numberless persons. By the year ending June 30th 1909 he arrested 1091 men, secured 548 convictions including about 350 grand Jury convictions mostly for selling liquor to Indians." He caused the exterment of a lot of law-breakers from the Indian Reserves.

Johnson had another interesting experience at Minnesota in 1909. He went there to put down the liquor traffic and gave notice of the time-limit to the persons concerned. But the liquor traders thought this to be a bluff, and

determined to oppose him. After the time-limit expired Johnson with his deputies raided the houses concerned and broke all the liquor bottles. The Mayor of the city came and protested against Johnson's action, but Johnson "brusquely" replied that he represented the Federal Govt. and he would do his work and go away. He sternly asked the Mayor to return home. The Mayor fearing his thundering attitude returned to the city council Hall and rang the fire-bell. All people gathered there. In the meanwhile Johnson finished his duty and went with his lieutenants to accost the Mayor. Johnson inquired the Mayor whether he would like to arrest him. The Mayor said 'Yes.' Johnson agreed to be arrested with his deputies. Then they were arraigned before the local Justice of the Peace and sent to jail. At last the case came up for hearing before the supreme Court of the United States. In the supreme Court Johnson succeeded.

Between 1907 and 1911 Johnson and his men made 5473 arrests. He became an inveterate personal enemy of a great majority of the people. Many of these people

tried their best to remove him from his office. President Roosevelt did not agree. After Roosevelt, Taft became the President and it became evident that his enemies in the Interior Department began to gain influence.

It became impossible for him to remain any longer in the services of a Government from whose policy of administration he differed to a large extent. At last after a hot controversy he resigned his office. His resignation evoked much excitement and comment in newspapers who attributed the resignation to a "cabal" of the liquor trade. Johnson received innumerable messages of sympathy but the following was the most interesting one and here it is quoted in full to show how much the Indians feel for a man who had done them tremendous good:—

"ESPANOLA, N.M.,
Sept. 19, 1911.

MR. W. E. JOHNSON,
Chief Special Officer, U.S.I.S.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir,

The Pueblo of Santa Clara, mindful of its regeneration through your efforts, most

cordially invites you to be its guest for as long a time as you will enjoy it. Horses, saddles, guns, guides and tents, with the best rations at our command, will be provided for you as long as you can make use of them. We hope you will come to us and go to the mountains for a much needed rest. All we have is yours, now and always. This is but a small pay for the manhood you have restored to this village by stopping the liquor traffic here. We know you helped us at the price of your position. No other man in the Indian Service would have risked his head by staying with us and saving the life of Juan Cruz. You may go down in apparent defeat before the whisky ring at Washington but in the hearts of a quarter of a million American-Indians you are a hero. There is probably not one of this great number but what had come under the influence of your work.

Come and be a good Indian with us.

Very sincerely, "

The Council of Santa Clara,

By Victoriano Sisneros,

Acting Governor."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

After bidding good-bye to the Indian service Johnson accepted the post of the managing editor of the Literary Department of the Anti Saloon League. At the beginning of 1913 he started a paper titled *New Republic*. During this phase of his activities he planned a great scoop to get hold of amazing confessions of newspaper men in west Virginia involving them in the liquor traffic. Under the non-de-plume of C. L. Trevitt, a literary agent at Washington Johnson wrote to a large number of newspaper editors inquiring what terms he could make with them "for the privilege of laying arguments against prohibition, before your readers.Advise me what rate per line you will charge for pure reading matter without advertising marks and also what rate you will charge for editorial matter. I am willing

to pay for editorials against prohibition, even if written by yourself." The editors of the newspapers fell in the trap and some asked him to send money by wire. Another editor, a Sunday-school Superintendent, wrote—" I am in the market for business and I accept your proposition. I am hard up too, and the sooner you send your matter, and a small cheque, the better it will be for me." Only 10 papers (out of 70) refused to accept any such advertisements.

Johnson published a statement with photographic copies of the various letters. The newspaper editors howled at him and called him by names to their heart's content. Johnson in an interview with the representative of *Collier's Weekly* said—" These were the rascals I was after, I have no apologies to make. I went out after scamps and got them. It is not the first time I have set bear-traps for crooks "

After this incident Johnson settled down to gather data, prepare literature and lecture on temperance reform. He took part in the campaign of first state-wide and then nation-wide prohibition. In 1913 the Anti-Saloon League launched a campaign for National Prohibition. A committee of the Anti-Saloon

League marched to Washington and presented a petition to the Congress to embody a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution. From 1912 to 1918 Johnson devoted himself to the organisation of the great campaign. "There were states to be organised, books to be written, economic and political studies to be made, funds to be raised. The business interests had to be convinced that prohibition would be good for him, that it was their duty to support it with all their force. Churches had to be kept at white heat, and legislatures had to be watched."

Johnson did this work most cheerfully and wrote a book titled *the Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic*. He visited Russia and wrote a book on the liquor question of that country.

After the successful passage of National prohibition in America the Anti-Saloon League determined to open a world-wide campaign and for this purpose sent Johnson many times to the continental countries. In November 1918 a conference was held at Columbus, Ohio, to which conference delegates from United States and other foreign countries attended. A programme covering world-wide prohibition was settled.

HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Johnson was invited by the Secretary of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association to come to Scotland and help in a liquor option campaign. He at first declined to go to Scotland but yielded to the request and arrived in Britain on September 13th, 1918. He investigated the Scottish situation and after due consultation with his friends he set up his office in Fleet Street, London.

During the war the liquor lords accumulated enormous profits out of the drink trade. The public was clamouring for the relaxation of control over the liquor trade. By July 1919 the situation, from the prohibitionist point of view was hopeless.

Shortly after his arrival the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* interviewed Johnson who definitely told him that he had not come to interfere with the British politics. But the

published article of the *Daily Mail* created the impression that Johnson wanted to interfere in British politics.

In the meantime Johnson went to Finland to help the Finns in the prohibitive campaign. He learnt the fuss made out of his published interview in England and purposely staid on the continent till the situation eased down. After an absence of six weeks he returned to England. He gave an interview to the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* and in that interview he tried his best to dispel the gross illusions which the British people entertained about him. But the impression created on the British Public was difficult to be removed. The country was flooded with anti-prohibition literature and in leaflets it was expressly stated "to send the alien agitators home." Meetings of the temperance workers were broken up. In fact the whole British public opinion was against "Pussyfoot."

On Nov. 13th the overseas club organised a debate on "How and why of American prohibition" and invited Johnson to come and take part. Johnson agreed. Before Johnson entered the Essex Hall, (where the debate was

to be held) students from University College, King's College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital occupied a large number of seats and were shouting :

“ Pussyfoot, Pussyfoot, we want Pussyfoot.
 Bart's wants Pussyfoot ;
 Guy's wants Pussyfoot ;
 We all want Pussyfoot.
 Pussyfoot !”

The chairman requested the audience to give Johnson fair play and further said “ I have as much time to spare as you have and I am prepared to wait here all night, if necessary until you are willing to listen.” Johnson also agreed to wait. The students never cared for the chairman and they went on singing.

We won the Battle of the Somme on rum and
 rum only
 And the sooner Mr. Johnson realises that the
 better.”

Without fearing for this hostile demonstration Johnson got up from his seat and said that he came to England on the express invitation and partly at the expense of a large body of Britishers and he had a British right to speak. The students rose from their seats and en-

circling the platform tried to seize "Pussyfoot" and his chairman. Johnson tried his best to keep the youths off. But temporarily blinded by little bags of flour thrown at him by the boys, was seized and borne out triumphantly.

Outside the hall a crowd of 2000 students was waiting. Having commandeered a newspaper cart, the students threw the chairman, bound hand and foot into it and dragged the cart to the king's college near by. By another route Johnson was carried amid the yells of "Pussyfoot, Pussyfoot, we've got Pussyfoot." He was offered beer at the king's college which he, of course, refused to drink. Johnson was asked to make a speech which he did but was not heard owing to much noise. Then another procession was formed and placing Johnson on a stretcher and his chairman in a cart, the students went throughout the city. Some students, carried banners. One of these bore the inscription.

"Pussyfoot, Pussyfoot, why are we here ?

We've come to prevent you from stopping our
beer.

Pussyfoot, Pussyfoot, there'll be a big riot,
We drink in pubs, and you on the quiet."

The police vainly tried to rescue Johnson. College poets wrote poems for the occasion. Here is a sample.

“We don't want beer and whisky,
We don't want gin and bitters,
All we want is frisky
Pussyfoot.”

Thousands of the people lined the streets laughing and joking. When Johnson came to understand that it was only a rag, he enjoyed it very much entering into the spirit of the affair.

The police again and again tried to rescue but in vain. At last through the help of police reserves Johnson was rescued. But as he came out of the crowd a stone struck on the ball of his left eye. The students declared that it was none of them. Immediately he was taken to a surgeon who did his best to save it but in end it was removed. He wears now a glass eye. He sent a message of good will to the students saying “Tell the boys there is no ill-will on my side, not a grain.”

This accident turned the tide of public sympathy in his favour. The students themselves wrote a letter of sympathy and sent a depu-

tation to see him and express their sorrow. Even in public house-bars and hotel saloons sympathy was expressed freely. The king made enquiries about his progress. The Lord Chancellor of England condemned the action of the students in severe language. A newspaper in London *Evening News* started a popular subscription as a mark of public sympathy. When the subscribed fund was presented to Johnson, he in return, gave it to St. Dunstan Hostel—an institution for blinded soldiers. The Right Honourable H. A. L. Fisher wrote, as follows to Johnson expressing his regret.

“ Board of Education,
WHITEHALL, LONDON, S. W.,
15-11-19.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON,

I am much concerned to hear of the treatment which you have received from a body of University Students in London. Had you been an Englishman, the proceedings which are described in the newspapers and which have had the result of inflicting on you a serious bodily injury would have been generally condemned as a violation of the canons of decency and fair play. But you are not an

Englishman. You are the citizen of a foreign country bound to us by the closest ties of friendly association and you came to us on the express invitation of a body of our countrymen to ventilate an important question of social policy. All the more should you have been protected from ill-usage by the sentiment of hospitality which all right-feeling Englishmen entertain towards a guest.

I have not the least doubt that the students acted from an impulse of thoughtless levity and from no feeling of ill-will and that they will on reflection be ready to acknowledge their fault. Indeed I am glad to hear that expressions of contrition have already reached you.

Nevertheless it is an incident most deeply to be regretted and entitling you to the expression of most complete and unreserved apology.

With best wishes for your speedy recovery.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. A. L. FISHER."

From America he received long messages from his old friends of the Anti-Saloon League. The Executive Committee of the League passed a resolution on this question.* The following letter written to Johnson by Mr. E. H. Cherrington, one of the foremost figures of the Anti-Saloon League, deserves reproduction. He wrote :

“ Your eyes have been of great service to the cause of righteousness in general and the Prohibition movement in particular, and yet I am fully persuaded that all the great service which both your eyes have rendered in years gone by is not to be compared with the remarkable service which you have rendered in the loss of one of them.

In fact, you have gone Samson one better, for you still have an eye, and from all evidence there are other assets still remaining.

I want to congratulate you, first of all, on the faithful, persistent, determined and successful effort which you have made in England to properly represent the Anti-Saloon League movement in America.

I want to congratulate you, in the second place, on standing your ground to the point of

* Vide Appendix II.

physical exhaustion in defending your right as a free man and an American citizen lawfully to express your views.

I want to congratulate you, in the third place, for the masterly manner in conducting yourself and the remarkable qualities of good sportsmanship shown in the way in which you have accepted the inevitable and tried to make the world believe you have enjoyed it.

I want to congratulate you, in the fourth place, for the superlative good judgment in declining to accept for yourself the contributions raised through the *London News* and the turning of the same to the benefit of the hospital for blind soldiers.

I want to congratulate you, in the fifth place, for the fortitude and diplomacy you have shown towards other temperance representatives from America and the leaders of other temperance organisations in England and the British Isles other than those which were first recognised in the formation of the world League.

I want to congratulate you, in the sixth place, because you have "run true to form" and have been able to more than justify the confidence which some of us have always had

in your ability to make good on practically any proposition.

I want to congratulate you, in the seventh place, for having the privilege of rendering the greatest service to the prohibition cause throughout the world that has ever been rendered by one individual in the space of time which it took you to make good in England.

The Anti-Saloon League of America is, and 'of right ought to be' proud of your remarkable achievement.

Most cordially yours,

(Sd.) ERNEST. H. CHERRINGTON."

His noble wife cabled to him thus :

" Westerville.

Antisalleg, London.

" Keep courage. Will come right.

Am praying for you. With love.

Dated 18. William Johnson."

After Johnson's return from the Nursing Home, he was given a public banquet, followed by a public meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, attended by more than 3000 persons. Johnson told them that he grieved not about the loss of his eye, his cause spread more rapidly and the benefits which had accrued to

his cause more than 'counter-balanced' the loss of an eye.

After the meeting, Johnson went to North Africa to regain his health. On returning to London he found a changed atmosphere. He began his London Campaign. A year ago the temperance cause in England was moribund. Now everywhere prohibition was in the air. Everybody, the people, the Government, the press was discussing one aspect or another of temperance reform.

On April 13th 1920 he returned to America. Before he set sail to America in an inter-view with Mr. Mackenzie he opened that England would be "dry" by 1930. Let us hope his prophecy will be correct. To-day he visits India to tell the Indians the story of America getting "dry". May God bless him with long life and sound health that he might finish his appointed task of making the world "dry".

“ DRY ” AMERICA.

Owing to the zealous and tremendous work carried on by the Anti-Saloon League and the Women Christian Temperance Union, the following resolution was ratified by 45 States out of 48 States in the United States of America :

Joint Resolution.

“ Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the constitution :

ARTICLE.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the Several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution, by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided by the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

After the ratification by the States, for all intents and purposes it has become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Prohibition Campaign did a great good to the Americans. Everyone reaped economic, moral, and industrial benefits, crime reduced a great deal, bank deposits steadily increased, and there was a good growth of

industrial business. Prohibition promoted efficiency, good order, good business, good morals, and increased prosperity. Millions of dollars wasted on liquor daily have been diverted to business and everyone is profitted to a great extent. The cost of supporting criminals and that of poor and ill has been reduced and people became sober and busy. Charity Associations reported that the number of needy families seeking charity has decreased in a noticeable manner. The farm labourers stayed at home and worked on their crops and consequently there was an enormous growth of agricultural produce and wealth. The respect towards fair sex also increased. In fact many homes are happier, many broken hearts are healed, and many souls are saved in America.

“Various sections”, Mr. St. Nihal Singh has rightly remarked, “of the American people supported the movement for various reasons. The captains of industry—the big employers of labor—were interested in it because drink lowered efficiency and caused accidents. The workers aided it, because accidents through drink resulted in loss of limb or even life. Their woman-folk helped

because drink led to wife-beating, squandering of money, and neglect of children, and, in some cases desertion. The police and magistracy supported it because liquor was the most fruitful parent of crime. Persons interested in civic betterment and social welfare found their problems created, or at any rate complicated, by drink and had to deal with its products the slums, houses of ill-fame, and their devizens, and naturally pressed for the extinction of the traffic. Proprietors of cinemas, theatres, and shops helped in the crusade, because they saw that they would get some of the money which would cease to go into the pockets of the drink-seller and manufacturer. The leaders of the Red Indians and Negroes sought to get rid of drink because it roused the elemental passions in their people and made them commit outrages which disgraced their community. The whites, living in close propinquity to them, supported the movement because drunken Indians and Negroes menaced their civic and domestic peace".

Let us consider some of the statistics published by the various States which enforced prohibition law in their respective areas.

The following report from Washington, D. C. clearly shows the contrast between the last “wet” period (ended Nov. 1st 1917) and the year 1919 (“dry” one.) :

	1917	1919
Number of arrests for all causes ..	39,562	52,920
Arrests for drunkenness ...	9,540	4,910
Number of people given poor relief ..	1,090	479
Amount of city debt ...	\$4,687,902 49	\$3,075,963.40
City assets (public).	\$20,000,000.00	\$22,500,000.00
Number of parks ...	346	*Same
Area of parks, acres ...	5,700	6,000
Cost of schools ..	†\$8,000,000.00	† \$9,000,000.00

At Portland (Oregon) the number of arrests for drunkenness in 1914 were 7,401 while in 1919 it was 1,517.

“ The total number of arrests in 1914 was 22,188, and in 1919 it was 15,139. There were 2,354 families given poor relief in the first six months of 1914, while in the first six months of 1919 only 206 families were so aided. The amount of the

* With added acreage, † Buildings only.

city debt under the wet regime was \$ 16,169,100,00; in 1919 it was \$ 13,897,100,00. The public assets of the city increased from \$ 28,349,809,40 in 1914 to \$ 32,593,335,80 in 1919, the number of city parks from 13 to 20, and the area of the parks from 600 acres to 2,000 acres, in the same period. The cost of the public schools increased from \$ 1,463,771.00 in 1914 to \$ 2,088,796.72 in 1919. The bank deposits increased from \$65,180,677.26 in 1914 to \$1,39,725,200.10 for the first six months of 1919, and the postal savings deposits increased from \$1,213,255.00 in 1914 to \$1,882,976.00 during the first six months of 1919. A \$500000 bond issue to purchase additional park sites has been authorized"

Here is the detailed report of arrests in Omaha, Nebraska, for 3 "wet" years and 1 "dry" year. This evidently indicates the effects of prohibition in that city.

	1908	1912	1914	1918
Drunk ...	175	200	252	93
Drunk and abusing family	1	5	8	1
Drunk and assault ...	6	—	1	—
Drunk and begging ...	7	2	10	—
Drunk and complaining witness ...	2	1	1	—
Drunk and disorderly conduct ...	74	30	25	2

Drunk and disturbing the peace ...	13	6	24	8
Drunk and carrying concealed weapons ...	3	1	—	1
Drunk and suspicious character ...	19	—	1	—
Drunk and unlawful possession of liquor ...	—	—	—	10
Drunk and petitlarceny	—	—	—	1
Drunk and resisting arrest ...	—	—	—	1
Drunk and interfering with an officer ...	—	—	—	1
Drunk and keeping dis- orderly house	—	—	—	2
Drunk and inmates of same				
Drunk and reckless driving				1

At Vallego, California the effects of pro-
hibition are substantial and the following
table proves it :

	1917-18	1918-19
“ Tax rate —	\$1.75	\$1.70
Number of police—	12	10
Cost of police —	\$14,147.95	\$13,239.12
Arrests for all causes —	430	564

Arrests for drunk- eness	—	164	103
City debt (auditor).	\$282,200.00		\$241,405.00
Savings Bank depo- sits (one bank only)	\$1,216,147.18		\$1,585,863.55
Number of deposit- ors in savings banks	—	3,233	4,562"

The prohibition law prevented the ruin of those who have not acquired the drink habit and it also helped a man to come off his dirty life and reclaim his manhood. A leading business man of Baltimore related the following story to a temperance worker and it is an eloquent example of the benefits reaped from prohibition :

" My brother has always had a weakness for drink. About eight years ago he went so thoroughly to the bad that he walked out of his place of business and disappeared. It was a newspaper scandal. We had the police looking for him everywhere. One day a man telephoned me that he had seen my brother at a certain place. When I got there I found him dead drunk in the back room of a saloon. I called a taxicab, put him in it, and took him home. He was always the most lovable one of the family and my wife was very fond of him. For fifteen

months we watched him and while he was not completely sober for fifteen days of those fifteen months, we did succeed in keeping him from getting beastly drunk. But he chafed under this espionage, and one night he slipped out of the house in his stocking feet. During six and one-half years we heard from him only twice, but we learned enough to know that he was dragging himself through the gutters of nearly every western city. Last May I got a letter from him written in Philadelphia, saying that he was down and out and giving me a clear impression that unless we went to his help immediately he would soon be in his grave. I arranged to go to Philadelphia and he designated a certain street corner as a place to meet him. My wife and I awaited him there at the time named and when we saw him approaching we could hardly believe our eyes. His hair was long, his face was in a horrible condition, he was filthy, and he was clothed only in blue overalls, blue cotton shirt and shoes without any soles. He had great holes in both legs where he had been kicked on the shins in a fight and the wounds had become infected.

"We took him to a bath house, took his clothes to a vacant lot, poured kerosene on them and burned them. I carried him to Baltimore and put him in a hospital and asked them to hold him there until July 1st when prohibition would go into effect. They did it.

What Prohibition Did for Him.

"That man now has a good position, his wounds are healed, his face is once more presentable and he has a checking account in the bank, and so far as I know, he hasn't even thought of drink. In the old days he could not have reformed because every friend he met on the street would say, 'Come and have a drink with me,' and every saloon would flaunt its wares before his eyes."

Thus we see that America has reaped beneficent results from the prohibition law and, ere long, let us hope, other countries will tread the noble path sketched out by the United States of America and stamp out the drinking evil—the enemy of both God and man—from this world.

APPENDIX I.

Here is the editorial note Johnson wrote condemning the Directors' action of publication of advertising matter as news :

“ When organised corruption and greed wish to fight against the development of reform movements the crooks begin at once to hunt out the crooked newspapers and there poison the springs of information.

Just so when organised crookedness and greed seeks to crush out the life of labour organisation battling for their own uplift, the crook comes sauntering into the business office of a crooked newspaper jingling gold in his breeches and asks ‘ How-much-a-life-for-news-space-to-fight-Labour-with ?’

The business office of the modern newspaper is the bedhouse where the two classes of crooks meet for these assignations.

There the boodler and the boodled meet on common ground, with the curtains drawn and cotton in the key-hole ; there the gold is counted and the plots made to pollute the streams of information which feed the intellectual republic".

APPENDIX II

The Resolution adopted by the Executive-Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America on 19th January, 1920, runs as follows :—

“ The Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America has learned with deep regret the maltreatment of our W. E. Johnson by students in London. Concerning the moral quality of such treatment we do not wish to say more than to express our surprise and disappointment that an honoured and eminent citizen of the United States of America should be so treated by the citizens of Great Britain, when his only offence was to respond to an invitation by Britishers to visit their country and to give testimony concerning the benefits of prohibition in America.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us, that, we believe, to the American public, that English public opinion as expressed by

telegram and letter, and through the press, has strongly condemned the conduct of the students.

We hereby record our unbounded admiration for the fine qualities exhibited by Mr. Johnson under the trying circumstances and throughout his suffering and loss. While his course in no sense surprises us it is none the less gratifying. We congratulate Mr. Johnson upon the fortitude, chivalry and good temper which he exhibited throughout.

We would also hereby record and instruct our secretary to convey to Mr. Johnson reassurances of our continued esteem and support in his faithful and efficient services. We do not believe that such services will fail of appreciation and moral support from the British public."

APPENDIX III.

The following are some of the opinions expressed by the Governors of the different states where the prohibition law has been enforced in America.

GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

“Wherever local Prohibition has been enforced by the Governor of the State of Florida, making the sheriffs, constables and other officers do their duties, we see that the crimes which were usually committed when whisky was sold in those districts are not committed now. The people all resort to a clean, peaceful and happy life. This was brought out by a decrease of criminal convictions to such an extent in Florida that the board of commissioners of state institutions could not possibly supply the quotas of prisoners which they have done in former years.

Wherever Prohibition has been enforced in Florida the women and children are now well dressed, well shod and go about the streets with a lack of fear which they could not possibly possess when drunken.

men were shooting and fighting in the days when whisky was sold there. The churches are better attended, preachers better paid, schools better attended, roads better kept up, less debts on the counties than formerly, and in fact a general air of peace and prosperity exists all over the districts where Prohibition is enforced.

In former years the majority of large corporations worked immense numbers of hands and they always feared the time from pay day, Saturday afternoon, until the bell rang for work Monday morning, as the men would draw their pay, go to the grogeries and blind tigers and get drunk, fight, curse, shoot, cut and create all kinds of disorder through Saturday night and Sunday. The women and children dared not come to town Saturday evening. Very few of the hands got to work before 12 o'clock Monday, while the bosses and managers were spending from 6 o'clock Monday until 12 M Monday, settling fines, getting all kinds of cases compromised on account of drunken rows, etc. Now it is entirely different and the men themselves who used to drink are much better satisfied than formerly, while their wives and children wear smiles, good clothes, good shoes have good food and all bless the Lord for Prohibition.

Even the large corporations of the state are seeing the good effects of this change and the poor justices of the peace are being starved out to such an

extent that in some cases they are resigning because there is nothing to do.

These and many other reasons show why we believe in Prohibition ”

SIDNEY J. CUTTES.

Governor.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

“No people received the action of Congress in passing the National Prohibition Amendment with a greater degree of satisfaction and gratitude than did the citizens of Kansas. Kansas long has been regarded as the leader in the Prohibition movement and no matter where the fight was waged, the saloon interests have directed their heaviest broadsides at this state. Kansas always was pointed out as the “horrible example” of Prohibition. But Kansas never has flinched. She has returned shot for shot and now enters the final battle with enthusiasm and a determination to be in at the finish of her ancient foe. ”

We have had Prohibition in Kansas for more than 34 years. To Kansas citizens Prohibition is not an experiment; it is a tried and established institution. Our people have had an opportunity to observe the operation of Prohibition closely and I am entirely conservative in saying that fully 95 per cent of them consider the prohibitory law one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the state by legislation.

As a strictly business matter Prohibition has paid big dividends in Kansas. Its strongest advocates in the state are the large employers of labour, the managers of the big railroad corporations, and the labour organizations. More than 4,000 men are employed in the Santa Fe railway shops in Topeka. These shops maintain the highest efficiency of any shops in the Santa Fe the company show these shopmen turn out more work, consistently and promptly the year round than the men of any other railroad shops. Seventy-two per cent of the married men in these shops own their own homes—a showing not equaled by any other railway town in America.

When Kansas adopted Prohibition a great and wonderful change was effected in personal credit. Butchers and Grocers found that the men who were "dead beats" under the saloon's influence became debtors of reliability and good standing, and that bad accounts were a rarity. Garnishment cases virtually disappeared from the courts.

The live stock, orchard and agricultural crops of Kansas for 1917 amounted to \$ 860,000,000—an increase of nearly \$ 200,000,000 in one year. Of course, no one contends that Prohibition is solely responsible for this showing of wealth, but this showing does present substantial evidence that Prohibition does not hamper the progress of a people.

Kansas is one of the very few states in the Union without bonded indebtedness.

On the basis of property assessed for taxation, Kansas has the greatest per capita wealth in the Union, \$ 1,773 for every man, woman and child within the state.

Kansas has more than \$454,000,000 deposited in her bank—an increase of more than 160,000,000 in one year.

Kansas, under Prohibition, is one of two states in the Union having the smallest number of persons who cannot read and write. It is significant that the other exceptional state also is a Prohibition state.

Kansas, has 40 counties, out of a total of 105, which did not send a prisoner to the state penitentiary last year. The prison rate for the entire country is 121 to the 100,000 population. In Kansas it is 50—one-half of one-thousandth per cent.

Thirty-two Kansas counties have abandoned their county poor farms. With one exception Kansas has the lowest death rate of any of the states within the registration area recognized by the Federal government. Again the exception is a Prohibition state.

An investigation by the chief of the medical staff of the Osawatomie State Hospital for the Insane at Osawatomie, Kansas, shows the ratio of insanity having its origin in drunkenness, is only 1·7 in Kansas.

The national average is 10.1 per cent.—ARTHUR CAPPER, *Governor*.

III. GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

"I have no hesitation in stating that my observation convinces me the Prohibition law as enacted by our General Assembly in 1916, and as now administered is highly beneficial to the masses of the people. While there are many honest and patriotic citizens of Virginia who are and probably always will be consistently opposed to the law as it now stands, especially the bone dry feature added by federal enactment, I am nevertheless confident that public sentiment is strictly behind the law and can be relied upon for a vigorous and effective enforcement of it through the courts.

There can be no doubt that Prohibition has greatly diminished the use of alcoholic beverages in Virginia, and especially is this true as to the great mass of men who have been most injured heretofore by too easy access to intoxicants, either by the mail order trade or by the presence of the open bar.

In a material sense the benefits of Prohibition appear :

1. In the saving to the individual for a more profitable and less harmful uses of money formerly spent for strong drink, much of which so spent was drawn from those least able to spare it.

2. Increased individual efficiency in every line of human endeavour.

3. The aggregate contribution to the public welfare arising from individual savings flowing through more healthful channels of trade, and the increased productivity arising from increased individual efficiency.

The moral welfare has been promoted by the withdrawal of a temptation from the masses which has been the most prolific of all causes of want and suffering and crime. The accuracy of these observations is reflected in the steady decline of felony cases in our courts and in the rapidly diminishing roll of criminals in our jails and penitentiary"—H.C. STUART, *Governor*.

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Miss La Morte says: "A nation that can subjugate 300,000,000 helpless Indian people, and then turn them into drug addicts, for the sake of revenue, is a nation, which commits a cold-blooded atrocity unparalleled by any atrocity committed in the rage and heat of war."

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