



We did it! 5527 (and counting)

Comparable to the 5623 received in 2016, and
It was a much less favorable year for third parties.

Our candidates received 4314 votes in Arkansas (4709 in 2016), 538 in Colorado (185 in 2016), 1146 in Mississippi (715 in 2016), and 129 in Vermont. A few probable additional votes have not yet been reported. See pp.3-4 for a full report.



The Bell Tolls for
W. Dean Watkins

W. Dean Watkins, our year 2000 vice-presidential candidate, died last September 17th, of injuries sustained in a fall. Watkins was the grandson of Aaron Watkins, Prohibition presidential candidate in 1920.

While researching his grandfather, he found that the Prohibition Party still existed. He then made contact with Earl Dodge and agreed to be our candidate. After the 2000 election, though, he fell out with Dodge and worked with the Action! Prohibitionists Caucus to improve management of the Party.

Watkins was born in Canton, Ohio on 14 February 1931. He earned a degree in Physics from Butler University and worked as an aeronautical engineer. He spent 19 years with the Materials Testing Laboratory of the Naval Avionics Center in Indianapolis, then an additional 13 years with Hughes Aircraft in Tucson. He and his wife Diana were married for 66 years. They had

three children, Merrill, Vicki, and Lori. He was an accomplished organist and over his lifetime played for services in several Baptist churches. His ashes were returned to Bellefontaine, Ohio for burial.

W. Dean Watkins had an analytical mind and was a precise writer. He was one of the Editor's most trusted advisors.

New JAMA Study Finds Rising Abstinence

Data published in *JAMA Pediatrics* last October showed that the proportion of alcohol-abstinent college students has increased from one-fifth to one-quarter since 2002. The proportion of young people of similar ages who abstain increased from one-quarter nearly to one-third over the same time period.

Among those who still drink, heavy drinking decreased by half.

These gains were partly offset, however, by an increase in marijuana use.

One of the authors, Prof. Ty Schepis of Texas State University, commented "Even with increases in marijuana-use disorder and co-use of alcohol and marijuana, there is a lot of hope in our study's results."

The study also found that abuse of prescription drugs is strongly associated with use of alcohol and marijuana; abuse of prescription drugs by abstainers is very rare. The other author, Prof Sean McCabe of the University of Michigan, noted that "...the substance-abuse landscape has changed over the past 20 years, with more young adults using ... several different substances, as opposed to just marijuana or alcohol.... Interventions that focus solely on one substance will be less effective than interventions that take a more holistic, polysubstance-use.

Abortion

The statistics are in hand, and they show that just as many abortions are performed in places with strict regulation as are performed in places with "abortion on demand." Rule-making is not effective: Most women will do whatever it may take to end an unwanted pregnancy.

The Prohibition Party is opposed to abortion. Let's promote contraceptive methods known to be effective, not spend time working on legal remedies which have failed.

[You are to be] the example to others that they were to you. The greatest lecture or sermon you will give is your example. What you do will matter far more than what you say. Who will be watching you, and what will you be teaching them?

-- Clarence Thomas

Medical Marijuana?

Field observations have suggested that marijuana use causes changes in the brain leading to loss of concentration and to hyperactivity. Now, animal studies appear to have confirmed that.

A rallying cry of pro-pot advocates is that marijuana appears to reduce the uncomfortable side-effects of some medical conditions and treatments. This seems sometimes to be true. However, there are side-effects to the side-effects, and pregnant women should avoid using marijuana, for any purpose, because prenatal exposure to marijuana has been found to cause hyperactivity, impulsivity, and increased sensitivity to drugs of abuse. Weedy self-medication is penny-wise and pound-foolish. Ask your doctor to recommend something safer.

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From the Chairman's Corner

Phil Collins

As the chairman and presidential candidate, I was impressed by aspects of our campaign. I was interviewed several times, and I never asked for the interviews. A reporter from Christianity Today magazine interviewed me, and, before he contacted me, I didn't predict that any famous magazine would mention me. I was interviewed by several bloggers and podcasters. Two of them requested two interviews, each. I participated in a zoom debate with four other minor-party presidential candidates. I was on more ballots than all of them. I was on ballots in four states and a territory. In two of the states, I got more votes than Don Blankenship, of the Constitution Party. I was a write-in candidate in 12 states, and I don't have all of the write-in totals. I emailed the majority of those states and asked for the results. An employee of the Minnesota secretary of state said that they'll announce write-in results on Nov. 24. Oregon said they'll announce write-in results on Dec. 3. New York said they'll announce write-in results in Dec. Iowa said that each of their counties report their write-in results only if a candidate receives at least 5%, in that county. Illinois will announce write-in results on Nov. 27. I'll keep researching the write-in results and send them to the party members, soon after I learn about them.

I appreciate all of the help from everyone who voted for me and asked others to do so. I hope that some members, of our party, will run for office, in 2021 and '22.



Our Man in Colorado

William Livingston was the first Prohibition Party candidate for any office to use paid television advertising during his campaign. Much use was made of radio ads in the 1950s, but no one had used TV prior to Livingston.

Livingston's Colorado ads were "cut-rate," and they ran later than prime time, but he said "It is surprising how many people are awake in the middle of the night."

"Dave," as he prefers to be called, was born in Galena, Kansas on 5 March 1940. He studied at the University of Kansas 1959-1962, then spent two years as a Peace Corps member in Liberia. Upon returning stateside, he completed a double-major in History and Geography at Kansas in addition to ROTC training and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

He was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division in Viet-Nam, then to an artillery unit in Germany, then was sent to Fort Hood to train as a helicopter pilot, then returned to 'Nam. He was severely wounded in January of 1970 and was awarded 100% disability. Retiring to Colorado, he earned an AA degree in accounting and opened a gun shop near Colorado Springs.

Dave enjoyed running the gun shop, but, he says, after three and one-half years, "I determined it was too risky a business for a guy as battered as I.

Progressive Reform

Prohibition is a public health policy based on science and advocated by people concerned about the welfare of their fellow men.

The booze industry and its shills have worked hard to portray people advocating restrictions on beverage alcohol as a horde of Bible-brandishing cavemen, zealots seeking to impose their own morality on everyone else. The Prohibition Party has had its share of those. But, most of our activists have been progressive reformers, community leaders motivated by their per-

sonal religious convictions to adapt Christian principles to the changing needs of American society.



Parker's Palisade

Billy Joe Parker

Josephus Daniels was Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson during World War I. A personal dry, Daniels was one of the American professionals who wanted the best professional services for Americans but who also wanted the best every day life and happiness for Americans. He wanted life for each American. He opposed alcoholic drinks because he wanted each American to live. He knew alcohol killed men, women, and children.

Teetotaler Daniels banned alcohol from United States Navy ships in General Order 99 of June 1, 1914.

(After the end of Prohibition in 1933, ship commanders determined that alcohol continue to be banned on board ship but that limited access to beer be maintained for sailors with 45 days or more of service on their records. Limited access to harder alcoholic beverages by officers to be distributed at their discretion was subsequently maintained for use on shore during official leave from onboard duty.)

On March 15, 1919, Daniels issued General Order No. 456, prohibiting all forms of work on the Christian Sabbath (Sunday): "In order to insure a proper observance of the Lord's Day in the Navy of the United States, and to provide the officers and men with rest and recreation so essential to efficiency, the following order will be carry out: Hereafter all commanding officers and others officially concerned will see to it that aboard ships and on shore stations to which they are attached, no work of any character whatsoever is performed except works of necessity. This order will be construed and embracing target practice, and drills of every character, inspection of ship and crew, clothing inspection, issuing of small stores, and all other ship activities that violate the letter and spirit of this order. No vessel of the Navy shall begin cruise on Sunday except in case of emergency ..."

Statement by the Prohibition Party on the Results of the 2020 Election

Greetings to our Voters:

We are here on the day after election day. Many millions of people have cast their votes to express their will and to select the people who will serve the public in many elected offices. It will take some time before the full results of the election will be completed. It is important that people respect the processes of our democratic republic and that we have a full and accurate account of the results of the election. In this election, we had Phillip A. Collins run as our candidate for president. We thank him for his willingness to run for office and to help carry forward the torch of our party on the national stage. We also thank his running mate, Billy Joe Parker, for his service and contributions to the campaign. We thank all those people who helped with our campaign, whether that be by organizing, helping with ballot access efforts, donating to our campaign, or spreading the word about our campaign. And we thank all those people who voted for Phil Collins in the presidential election. Together we helped to send a message to the nation: a message in favor of protecting the lives and wellbeing of people, of ethical public service, and building a better future for the American People.

As our party's 1884 presidential candidate John St. John stated, "Some people say our party, that it has not got money nor uniforms nor 80,000 torchbearers. Very True. But we are lighting a torch that will burn forever... People say: 'oh we don't want to throw away our vote.' Let me tell you that no vote cast for principle ever was thrown away."

While the full and official vote totals have not been completed, the four states that where Phil Collins was on the ballot have reported most of their unofficial results. Currently, we have a reported total of 4,597 votes: 2,784 from Arkansas, 1,146 from Mississippi, 538 from Colorado, and 129 from Vermont. As it stands, 98% of the unofficial vote total of Arkansas has been reported, along with 95% of Vermont, 95% of Colorado, and 84% of Mississippi. We can expect that we may get more votes from these states once the full total is reported. In addition, we have not yet received the numbers for the votes for Phil Collins in states and counties where he had write-in status. We will work to ensure that all votes for Phil Collins are counted and we will report the full total once the election results are completed.

The Prohibition ticket received 81 votes (0.31%) in the Guam straw poll (with all precincts reporting). These votes "don't count" as part of the national total, but it is interesting that we obtained such a high percentage there.

From the results that have currently been reported, it seems that our vote total might be a bit below the over 5,600 votes that we received in the 2016 presidential election. Even that proves to be the case, we should understand our results within the context of this election, and see the reasons why we can be proud of our performance. This election has been a challenging one for third parties. The novel coronavirus outbreak and social distancing made it difficult for parties to gather the (often large) number of petition signatures required to get on the ballot in various states. While some states made accommodations to ease the petition requirements, various states did not or only gave accommodations to the candidates of major parties. For our party, these factors undermined our efforts to get on the ballot in states such as Louisiana and Tennes-

see. Still, we were able to increase the number of states we were on the ballot from 3 to 4 and were able to get on the ballot in Guam's presidential straw poll for the first time.

The Democratic and Republican parties have been ramping up hyper-partisan tensions, and have sought to use fear of the other party to try to pressure people into voting for them. Both major parties have sought to stir up antagonism against third parties and those who would consider voting for them. Democratic and Republican messengers have falsely accused third party candidates of "stealing votes", when in reality votes belong to voters, who are free to choose who they wish to vote for, and they are trying to cast blame on third parties for their own party's failure to convince enough voters to support their candidates.

In 2016, roughly 6% of voters cast their votes for a presidential candidate other than the Democratic and Republican candidates. The current unofficial results indicate that less than two percent of voters voted for third party presidential candidates this year. Parties such as the Libertarian Party and the Green Party have received only a fraction of the votes that they received in 2016. When looking at the results in context, we have done relatively well. So far, the reported results show us with over 81% of our 2016 results.

Our decrease in overall results has come from not getting as many votes in Arkansas as we did in 2016. In Arkansas, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of people voting for third party candidates, comparable to the average decrease nationwide. We also had the additional complicating factor of C.L. Gammon. Previously, our party's presidential ticket was C.L. Gammon for president and Phil Collins for president. The party had sent a petition to get the ticket on the Ballot in Arkansas, before Gammon had to withdraw due to health problems, and Phil Collins became the party's presidential candidate. The state of Arkansas for some reason kept the Gammon/Collins ticket on the ballot as an independent ballot line, even though Gammon was no longer running. As a result, the Gammon/Collins ticket has received 1,459 votes in Arkansas. Added together, Collins received a reported 4,243 votes for either president or vice-president in Arkansas.

In every other state we were on the ballot, we received more votes than we did in 2016. In Mississippi, we received over 1,000 votes. Thus, we have two states where we received over 1,000 votes, as compared to one in 2016. In Colorado, we have received over twice the number of votes. In Vermont, the over 100 votes we received exceeded expectations for the state. In spite of the challenges faced, we still did relatively well and got our second-highest vote result of the 21st century.

With the votes for the 2020 election cast, the Prohibition Party will continue to move forward in order efforts to build up our party and to be engaged in the issues affecting our country. In the years going forward, we have a great opportunity to build up our party on the grassroots level and to lay the groundwork for 2024. In the years going forward, we can look towards expanding our messaging, recruiting new members, helping members be more engaged both in party efforts and their communities, improving fundraising, building up state and local level party organization, and running candidates for state and local offices. We will continue to advocate for good governance, community, social reform, the protection of life against selfishness and greed, and the advancing the public welfare. We will carry forward a light that will grow brighter.

— Jon Makeley, *Secretary, Prohibition National Committee*

Arkansas Problem

Our evolving national ticket and a bureaucratic foul-up in Arkansas led to there being two Prohibition tickets on the Arkansas ballot.

Prohibition Party ballot documents were filed in Arkansas during the time when our national ticket consisted of Connie Gammon and Phil Collins. After Gammon withdrew, we corrected the paperwork to show that Collins and Billy Joe Parker were our candidates – but, instead of deleting the Gammon/Collins ballot line, election officials in Little Rock changed Gammon/Collins to “independent” and left them on the ballot in addition to the “Prohibition” slate of Collins and Parker.

So, in addition winning 2828 votes (0.02%) for Collins and Parker, we won an additional 1486 (0.01%) votes for Gammon and Collins.

Measuring Protest Votes

The duplicate Prohibition slate in Arkansas gives an insight into how many of the votes we received were random “protest” votes and how many were deliberately cast for Prohibition.

About half as many votes were given to the “independent” Prohibition slate of Gammon and Collins as were given to the labelled “Prohibition” slate of Collins and Parker. If all of the “independent” votes were just “anybody except Trump or Biden” votes, then half of the Collins and Parker vote may also have been random “anybody” votes. Only the other half would have been cast specifically for the Prohibition ticket. In Arkansas, comparison of the Collins/Parker county map with the combined Collins/Parker and Gammon/Collins (“independent”) map shows few differences. Strong counties are strong on both; weak counties are weak on both. The “Prohibition Party” label didn’t help us, and the “Independent” label didn’t hurt us. This suggests that most of our votes were “protest” votes.

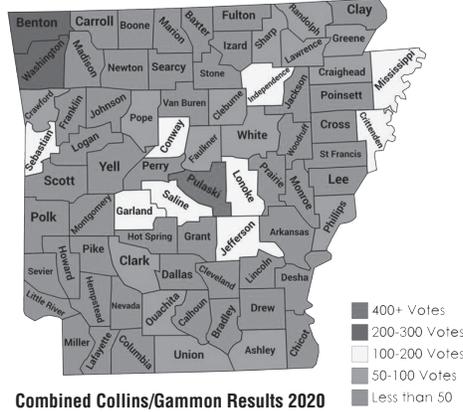
Radio Votes

Maps of vote distribution compiled by Adam Seaman show no clustering of votes in NE Arkansas and NW Mississippi, in the broadcast area of our Memphis radio ads. That was money wasted.

Geographic Distribution

In Arkansas and in Vermont, we received at least one vote in every county. There were a few gaps in Mississippi and large gaps in Colorado.

Our vote in Vermont appears to be trivial, but it equaled 0.022% of the total population (not of votes cast). In Colorado, a much larger state, we got many more votes, but they equaled only 0.009% of the population. Arkansas was our best state, and the vote there equaled 0.143% of the population. The Mississippi percentage was 0.038, and that of Guam was 0.047.



Phil seems to have had some personal influence around Little Rock and around Poplar Bluff. But remember, this is geographic-area county data, not % of population data. Those three counties have relatively large populations. Meaningful county comparisons would require converting the geographic vote totals to %-of-vote figures.

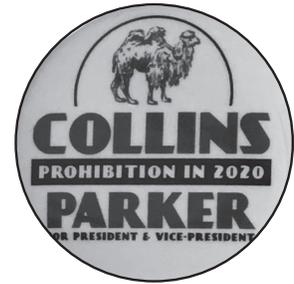
There is some overlap of 2016 “strong counties,” and 2020 “strong counties,” especially in northeastern Arkansas, but not a strong correlation.



Population density seems also to be the explanation for the distribution in Colorado: Denver and Colorado Springs have large populations, therefore we got “large” votes there. Percentages might show the opposite, because cities tend to be liberal. Eastern Colorado, the Great Plains part, where we received no votes at all, probably was Trump territory, with few votes for anyone else.



Parker’s Looking Great!



Button Up

The 2020 campaign was conducted entirely on social media. There were no official campaign pins or other publicity ephemera produced.

However, your Editor personally ordered some Collins & Parker buttons, which he is handing out on request. If you have not received one and would like a copy, please send him \$2 cash (for production and mailing).

The design is by “Graphic Politics.” They sent a handful of specimens. The specimens were handed out, pending receipt of the entire order – and then, “Graphic Politics” disappeared. A few days before the election, I panicked and asked “Galt Press” to complete the order. The Galt Press edition appears identical on casual inspection, but the union bug was removed, and the identification on the curl is different. I had no intention of creating a rare variant, but... stuff happens. If your copy has a union bug at the bottom, you were the lucky winner of a first edition 2020 Prohibition Party pin.

Somewhat fuzzy imitations of this button are being sold by a vendor named “Razzle,” in several shapes and sizes. Razzle varieties are made-to-order, one-off reproductions, not campaign items. And Razzle is still taking orders: Collectors call campaign items made after the said election “fantasy” products and generally disregard them.

Suck it in, Sucker

Vaping has exploded in popularity in recent years. What had humble beginnings a decade ago as a smoking cessation aid, has ballooned into a billion dollar industry and a full-fledged competitor in the nicotine and marijuana markets. While vaping may be helping to curb cigarette use in the U.S. it's by no means a healthy alternative. In fact vaping can lead to many of the same respiratory problems that smoking does, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Gambling is Recession-Resistant

Tax receipts from gambling in Pennsylvania fell only 18% because of the spring Covid-19 recession, whereas state sales-and-use tax receipts dropped by a quarter. The State Gambling "Control" Board reported in July that revenue from slots and table games fell by 30% during the just-ended fiscal year, but that decline was somewhat countered by increases in one-line and sports betting.

Pennsylvania is America's #2 gambling state, after Nevada; it is #1 in casinos. Pennsylvania collected \$1.4 billion from punters in the 2019-2020 fiscal year. The present State government under (Democrat) Governor Tom Wolf actively promotes games of chance.

All "sin taxes" are recession-resistant, because addicts give a high priority to maintaining their habits. During the 2007-2011 recession, Pennsylvania personal-income-tax receipts fell significantly, but alcohol-tax receipts actually increased somewhat. Tobacco-tax receipts remained flat.

Serenity Prayer

God grant me the serenity

To accept the things I cannot change,
The courage to change the things I can,
And the wisdom to know the difference!

A Life-Saving Fire

A fire on July 2nd destroyed 45,000 barrels of Jim Beam whiskey in a Frankfort, Kentucky warehouse. We expect that the loss of that much alcohol saved several lives.

Forty-five thousand barrels was about 1% of the company's inventory.

Food for Thought

A priest, a rabbit, and a minister walk into a bar together. The rabbit excuses himself, saying "My spell-checker thinks I might be a typo."

There are many statistics showing how many people die because of alcohol, but there are no statistics showing how many people are born because of alcohol.

On cars, sometimes one sees a metal tag proclaiming that "God is my Co-pilot." If God is your co-pilot, swap seats. He should be steering you where He wants you to go, not just coming along for the ride wherever you want to go.

Beelzebug: Satan in the form of a mosquito that gets into your bedroom at three in the morning and cannot be cast out.

What do you do if You are an atheist stuck at a green light, and the car ahead of you has a "Honk if You Love Jesus" bumper sticker.

Beer Bread?

A recent conjecture by Middle-Eastern archaeologists is that bread was first made, not for human consumption directly, but to ferment for beer. Burnt fragments of bread made from wild grains have been found at a 14,000-year-old campsite in Jordan.

There is evidence elsewhere that the first beer was made from grain ground into flour and baked into bread, rather than from grain, directly. Savages foraging for food in the area back then did not practice agriculture, but a desire to have ready supplies of grain for brewing may have led them to domesticate wild grain. And therefore, just maybe, a desire to get soused, rather than cool rationality, may have been the mother of agricultural invention which later enabled civilization.



Editor's Musings

Our local "Giant" supermarket has begun selling beer -- right inside the door and with its own checkout. But those of us who drink milk still have to hike all the way to the far corner, way in the back, in order to find it.

The store management claims to provide convenience and to promote local products. More people drink milk than drink beer, and although there are no breweries in Fulton County, there are lots of dairy farmers.

How about it, folks: Can we have the dairy case up front where it will be convenient to the majority of customers and will promote local businesses?

(Letter-to-the-Editor) published in my local weekly.)

On-Line Review

There is historical commentary on the Prohibition Party is the digital scholarly journal *International Social Science Review*. Here is the link.

<http://digitalcommons.northgeorgia.edu/issr/>

To access this article, go to the table of contents. The article is placed first under "Editorials." Click on that article to see it...

James H. Blanchard

James Blanchard was a well-known California Prohibitionist who, like many of us, ran for many offices over a long period of time. His entry in the 1908 volume of *Michigan Alumnus* (v.14, p.25) says:

"James H. Blanchard, '70, '72, well known in legal circles at Los Angeles, has also been an ardent Prohibitionist throughout his career. He has several times been nominated to high office by the Prohibition Party and has an acknowledged reputation as a stump speaker."

He ran for State Treasurer in 1898, for Governor in 1906, for Attorney General in 1914, and for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1902, 1904, and 1910.



(Source: <http://iowahistoryjournal.com/baseballs-early-years-part-3-3/>)

Baseball's first professional baseball club, the Cincinnati Reds, was founded in 1869. As it were, that was also the founding date of another American icon, the Prohibition Party. Little did I realize the two worlds would mix. Turns out, there have been two teams named the "Prohibitionists" in baseball history. The Des Moines Prohibitionists played in the Western Association and Western League in the late 1800's mostly and the York Prohibitionists who played in the Nebraska State League from 1911 to 1915.

In 1888 the Des Moines Prohibitionists played their first season in the Western Association, a class A minor league. Led by Manager Charlie Morton, the team had 73 wins and finished in second place. They were led by two 2-game winning pitchers in Bill Hutchison (23-10) and Ed Cushman

(20-12) and Center Fielder Bug Holliday who hit .309 with 7 Home Runs and stole 65 bases. In 1889 Jimmy Macullar took over the club as manager and they fell to a 41-77 record and last place. In 1890 Macullar didn't fair much better, the Prohibitionists went 48-73 and team moved to Lincoln, Nebraska where the team disbanded at the end of the year, but that isn't the end of the Prohibitionists in Des Moines. In 1894 they would like Saint Lazarus, rise from the grave and become the Des Moines Prohibitionists once again. They would go 55-73 that year. In 1895, The Prohibitionists would see their first winning year since 1888 under Manager Bill Traffley. They won 71, losing 55, good enough for 3rd place. The pitching staff was led by their ace Frank Figgemeier who won 25 games for the team. Mattie McVicker slapped 12 home runs and Tom Letcher would smack 184 hits in just 86 games (.359 avg.). The next year they would finished 56-22 and win their first Western Association pennant. In 1897 they would go 67-57 finishing in 4th place. It would be their last year in the Western Association. They had two 20-game winners in George Cooper (23-23) and Hal Mauck (21-20) while the offense was led by Kid Mohler who hit .319 and stole 75 bases and scored 121 runs.

While Des Moines would continue having a baseball club, the name "Prohibitionists" was only used 2 more times. In 1902 and 1904 in the Western League. In 1902 they went 54-83, and in 1904 they went 79-69.

(Source: <http://www.nebaseballhistory.com/york1912.html>)

The Prohibitionists name would next be used to represent one of the driest towns in Nebraska in the Nebraska State League from 1911 to 1915. York, Nebraska's baseball club got their nickname from an opposing team's sports writer after their first road game.

In 1911 the York Prohibitionists had a 48-64 record led by managers George Harms and Lefty Davis. The two managers were also players as was often the case back in the day. Harms hit .341 and smacked 21 home runs while Lefty added 12 home runs and a .301 batting average in just 86 games himself. Lefty took over in 1912 but the team didn't do much better winning 45 games. Of note however was a young pitcher in his first year of pro ball who won 11 games for them that year by the name of Dazzy Vance. Dazzy would go on to a Hall of Fame career winning 197 games and the World Series in 1935 with the "Gashouse Gang" St. Louis Cardinals.

York would win 57 games under a new manager in 1913 and won 60 games in 1914 under yet another manager, Jim Pierce. In their final year of existence, 1915, Pierce would lead the club to a 25-31 record before the league ceased operations on July 15th of that year.

Bringing to light some of the history of these two baseball clubs whom the fans knew as "The Prohibitionists." — Adam Seaman



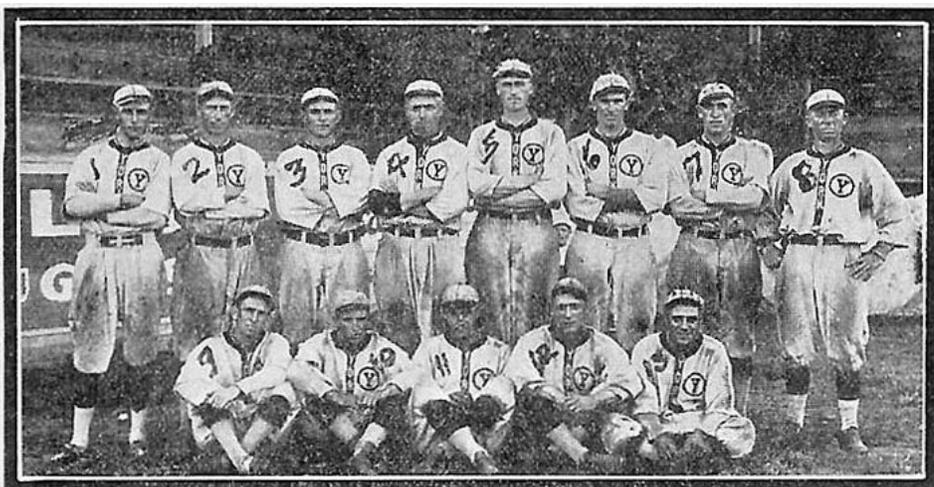
Hollis B(owden) Parrish

Hollis Parrish was a successful Alabama lawyer. He was admitted to the Alabama state bar in 1896. He was also a newspaperman, being Assistant Editor of *The Weekly Call*. He was a Methodist.

Parrish was born at Flowery Branch, Georgia on 20 May 1877 and died in Birmingham, Alabama on 19 December 1961. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, at Birmingham.

Hollis Parrish was the Alabama Prohibition candidate for U.S. Senator in 1944.

— Data from Find-A-Grave



YORK, NEB., TEAM, Nebraska State League

1. Helzer; 2. Harris; 3. Osborne; 4. Peirce; 5. Chase; 6. Totten; 7. Schissel; 8. Haley; 9. Rice; 10. Murphy; 11. Clarke; 12. Leo Harris; 13. Bechtold.