



John G. Woolley, one of the most eloquent and convincing of his time, was born at Collinsville, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on 15 February 1850. He was the son of Edwin C. and Elizabeth K.H. Woolley.

Woolley graduated from Ohio Wesleyan College in 1871 and attended the University of Michigan law school the following year. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1873, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in 1878, and of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1886. He was City Attorney of Paris, Illinois 1876-77 and State's Attorney at Minneapolis, Minnesota 1884-86.

In his own words, Woolley became a Christian and a party Prohibitionist at the same instant, 31 January 1888, in New York City. He joined Dr. Deems "Church of the Strangers" and launched into active Christian and Prohibition Party work. Soon acquiring a reputation as a speaker of wonderful power and marvelous flexibility of language, Woolley was sought upon all occasions in Prohibition and temperance work. Since 1888, he has, on average, made one speech a day.

In the fall of 1892, he went to England as the guest of Lady Henry Somerset and spoke nearly every day during 7 months in the cities of England, Scotland, and Wales. The next year, he was engaged by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour of Illinois to lecture for 300 nights in succession on "Inalienable Rights." For several years, Woolley was the speaker par excellence at many of the largest and most important religious, political, and temperance conventions.

A gathering of his speeches was published as the collection, "Seed." Data from *An Album of Representative Prohibitionists, 1895*

The Prohibition ticket, 1900

Vegemite

Vegemite is an Australian delicacy, a kind of sandwich spread, sold in grocery stores there, under familiar brand names. It is based on old brewers' yeast, and it has become popular in some aboriginal communities as a surreptitious means of getting drunk, it can also be used to make moonshine.

We can legislate and prosecute all we want to, but the key to controlling alcohol problems is to make alcohol use socially unacceptable. Shame the drinker!

What's Wrong with a State Lottery?

Is it a proper function of government to promote an activity in which most of the participants must lose? An ethical government protects its citizens. It does not exploit them.

Lotteries prey on the poor, transferring the burden of government onto those who can least bear it. Poor people spend proportionately more of their incomes on lotteries than do the rich.

Lotteries are highly advertised on television, on billboards, and in newspapers. Lottery states employ advertising agencies to stimulate even more ticket sales, creating a gambling pathology which, in turn, fosters more forms of gambling.

Lotteries siphon off purchasing dollars from legitimate community businesses and organizations. Wage-earners cannot spend money twice.

Lotteries are contrary to consumer-protection laws, offering a product worth nothing at all to most purchasers.

Lotteries promote fantasies, dreams of vast wealth quickly and painlessly acquired. A government can make money from a lot-

tery only if most of its citizens lose.

Gambling ultimately lowers the standard of living and creates human misery. Lotteries are economically unsound, social disintegrating, and morally dangerous; they have no place in an enlightened society.

— *Progress* magazine

Candidate's Musings

There's a Midwestern, cornbelt expression which is totally incomprehensible to people who don't live there: The Bottom of the Road."

You see, we have 5 seasons out here. They are spring, summer, fall, winter – and mud. Because of the usually thick glacial deposits, many parts of the cornbelt have more than 100 feet of topsoil overlying the bedrock. When winter ends and the ground thaws, this lovely dirt becomes a soggy, viscous, mucilaginous trap.

Later in the year, it will grow a bumper crop of most anything. In mud season, though, it engulfs farm equipment in the field, tears transmissions out of road vehicles, and is a greater impediment to commerce than are the snow drifts which precede it. People qualify promises to go places and do things "if I can find the bottom of the road."

Our farm was at the top of a hill. One year, the township spread crushed stone up one side of the hill, to our lane, but left bare dirt – mud -- on the other side of the hill. People who didn't know the road would come racing up the hard side and, before realizing that the stone had ended, go over the top, onto the soft side, and into the mud. We would then pause in whatever we might be doing and watch their struggle. If they made it to the bottom of the hill before becoming totally mired, they would go to the neighboring farmer and borrow his tractor to get pulled free; if they made it only part way down, though, they would come to us and borrow our tractor.

One rainy, muddy night, a local married man and his girl friend got stuck fast halfway down the hill. Our tractor couldn't free them. He used our telephone to summon a tow truck. The tow truck couldn't get them loose, either. So then, much to our amusement, Lothario asked to use our telephone again, this time to call his wife and feed her a story about why he would be late for supper and about why, when he did show up, he would not have the family car with him.

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Drug Legalization

Relaxing the rules against use of recreational drugs



Legalization is often presented as a way to cut the cost of prisons, and it is an unfortunate fact that the "prison industry" has grown fat on the persecution of marijuana users. America, which calls itself "the land of the free," has 5 percent of the world's population but 25 percent of the world's prisoners.

Other times, the argument in favor of legalization is based on allowing doctors to make medical decisions about appropriate treatment without government interference; a stock joke in the Prohibition Era was "Our town used to have one drug store and five saloons, but now it has six drug stores.

Still another oft-heard viewpoint is that limiting access to recreational drugs is somehow "un-American;" this is the tack taken by George Soros and his arrogantly named "People for the American Way."

And then there are the tax advocates, people who have deceived themselves into believing that the tax receipts from alcohol, tobacco, and in the future possibly other recreational drugs are larger than the social costs of drug use.

Implicit in all this is the assumption that, one way or another, government would retain control over sales and use.

That last statement is the easiest to refute: It is true that alcohol causes slightly fewer problems in "control" states than it does in "free enterprise" states, but dramshop laws are rarely enforced, minors obtain alcohol from parents or from older friends, advertising is ubiquitous, and hospitals and jails are full of victims; over time, "control" becomes weaker and then is abandoned entirely.

The tax argument is a non-starter: The most recent study showed that the cost to the community is 17 times as large as the

tax income; estimates vary, but every study has shown a tax loss.

There is no "American way" of victimizing other people by selling them recreational drugs. No ethical way, no moral way, no religious way.

It is noteworthy that the recent development of pharmaceutical grade cannabidiol, the therapeutically active ingredient in marijuana, has panicked the "medical marijuana" lobby. They don't really care about medicine, they want unrefined weed including the tetrahydrocannabinol which makes them high.

The jail problem is real, however. Today's drug policy should be informed by the way in which National Prohibition was conducted: The 18th Amendment said nothing at all about possession of alcohol; it criminalized only the traffic in alcohol, the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Prohibition didn't care if you had some on your person. It was invoked only if you provided alcohol to someone else. By making alcohol harder to get, it reduced percapita consumption by two-thirds.

Today's "War on Drugs" has been carried out by criminalizing the victims. That approach has distorted law enforcement, destroyed careers and families, and handicapped hundreds of thousands of otherwise productive citizens by tagging them with criminal records.

There needs to be strong resistance to recreational drugs, but it should seek to disrupt the traffic in drugs, not to persecute drug users individually.

Q- Why did the cows return to the marijuana field? **A-** It was the pot calling the cattle back.

Pot vs Booze

A University of Iowa study comparing driving drunk with driving stoned found that drivers simultaneously under the influence of both alcohol and of marijuana are less steady than are drivers under the influence of just one or the other, but that using both together does not double the impairment. Of the two drugs, driving drunk is more dangerous than is driving stoned.

The research was done using a driving simulator, to avoid endangering anyone.

hedgesandbayes2016.org
prohibitionparty.org
prohibitionists.org

Trump Doesn't Like Immigrants? Really?
Donald Trump has had several foreign wives. It turns out that there really are jobs Americans won't do. — *Mitt Romney*

Personal Example

We should encourage people concerned with social evils to set personal examples of righteousness in their own conduct. Too often, we find that opponents of marijuana use tobacco, that governmental agencies working against drug abuse sponsor cocktail parties, that churches opposed to casinos hold bingo games, that critics of unwholesome television programming have TV sets in their homes.

"In order to be heard and believed – in order to believe yourself – the [advocate] must achieve a heightened personal authenticity. It is never enough to bear the message; [we] must enact the message." -- Richard Todd, writing in *Civilization* (Jun/Jul 99, p.52)

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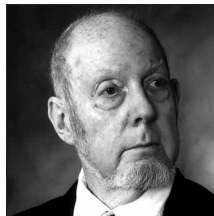
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Lost Causes

Prohibition is not a lost cause. Even if it were, from the perspective of realism, a continued commitment to it is greatly preferable to defeatist resignation and indifference to the personal and social problems which it addresses – to paraphrase what Richard Falk said in *The Nation* magazine in regard to the Palestinian quest for statehood (Jan. 2015). A policy which is inherently reasonable must someday prevail, regardless of whatever discouraging “facts on the ground” may be encountered on the way to the goal.

We know, that National Prohibition was more successful in reducing alcohol problems than has been any other previous or subsequent approach: It caused per-capita alcohol consumption to drop by two-thirds. Yes, estimates vary, and 2/3 is a high-end estimate, but every analysis of National Prohibition has found a decrease. Prohibition worked. It will work again. It will require renewed sacrifice. The Black liberation movement in America cost thousands of lives. The Palestinian liberation movement in the Near East has cost thousands of lives. Our own forebears gave up careers, wealth, and sometimes their lives to advance Prohibition.

Falk continues: In moral and practical struggles, in the end “The side with the greater perseverance and resiliency, not the side that controlled the battlefield, won ... only lost causes ... possess the empowering potential to address the challenges confronting humanity ... a burning faith in the unrealizable creates the possibility, however remote, that what seems beyond reach will at some point be reached.”



The candidate speaks

Immigration

The Prohibition platform plank on “Illegal Immigration” says: *We would deploy sufficient resources to stop all illegal traffic in people and drugs across America’s land and sea borders. We would not provide drivers’ licenses, educational subsidies or welfare benefits to illegal aliens, except that the medical conditions of gravely ill illegals would be stabilized before they are deported. We strongly oppose granting citizenship to ‘anchor babies’ born to illegal-alien mothers.*

Presidential candidate Jim Hedges recently was invited to participate in a Pennsylvania candidates’ forum on immigration. The program ran for two hours and is available on You Tube at www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfuZi5qNO8o This was Hedges’ opening statement (limit of two minutes per candidate):

“America is a land of immigrants. Everyone here is descended, sooner or earlier, from immigrants. In the old days, there were no rules – one just got on a boat and came. Today, there are many rules; the rules should be vigorously enforced, and they should apply equally to everyone, with no politically motivated exceptions for Cubans and no religiously motivated additions for Muslims.

“About Latin Americans, specifically.... We cannot send back all the illegals. The forcible capture and deportation of ten million people would not be feasible. Nor should we build a wall along our border with Mexico. Walls are highly effective, as East Germany and Israel have shown, but a separation wall against Mexico would be un-American. Building ‘Trump’s Wall’ is, as Mexican president Calderón has said, ‘a ridiculous proposal’ serving more to inflame than to protect.

“So, while patrolling our borders to prevent new arrivals, we have to accommodate the illegals already here. There has to be a path to citizenship, and we have to furnish primary and secondary education to the children of illegals in order to avoid creating an underclass of unemployable poor.

“We should discourage illegal immigration in the first place by refusing free col-

lege education, drivers’ licenses, welfare benefits, *et cetera* to undocumented immigrants. And there should be no bi-lingual schools or multi-lingual government documents: One of the obligations of an immigrant is to learn the language of his new country.”

Competition Ruins Casinos

The recent proliferation of gambling casinos in Pennsylvania and New York has seriously damaged older gambling dens. Atlantic City, New Jersey, lost a third of its casinos in just one year, 2014.

We would rejoice. Yet, the four defunct casinos provided thousands of jobs to the local community and critical tax revenues to the government, taxes which partially offset the public cost of social problems caused by the gambling industry.

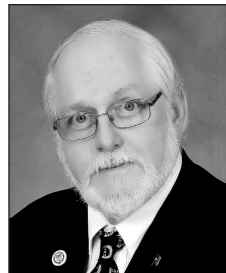
Sin taxes are a will-o’-the-wisp, the lingering pain of which lasts far longer than does the initial glow of pleasure.

Gambling

Americans spend more on state lotteries than they do on sporting-event admissions, books, video games, movie tickets, and recorded music combined. The allure of getting something for free, of getting rich without working is so strong that all of reformers’ teaching that the lottery is only a way to get nothing for something is for naught.

Taking the citizens’ money under the guise of playing a game with them is an easier sell than is persuading them that taxes are necessary to pay for the governmental services that the citizens want. The government persuades you that you are only playing a game, then it takes your money, subtracts a large “administrative fee,” gives back what’s left as “winnings,” and tells you that it has done you a favor. The mote of winners go about shouting that they have indeed obtained something for nothing – free testimonial advertizing for the lottery, and the beam of losers drown their sorrows in silence.

Calling wickedness a “game” is only a nice-sounding way of preying on the poor and the poorly educated, on the credulous, and on the gullible. If you want to get rich without working, go talk to your local bookie. He will give you better odds on getting your money back than does the government lottery!



From the Chairman’s Corner

Rick Knox

The time has come for action. We have a cause to win and a battle that must be fought. We need help, and that means you! A football team cannot function with only a quarterback and a center, and a political organization cannot function with three people doing all the work. It’s time to get excited and time to get involved. This Party has a mission to accomplish, and we will accomplish it only if each member does their fair share.

We need your help now! Jim Hedges is on the ballot in the California Independent American Party this June. Call your friends in California and urge them to vote for Jim at the primary. In politics, the only bad publicity is no publicity. Jim has been a soldier in the ranks of this Party for many years. His dedication to the Cause and to the Party shows his interest in what we believe. We have a nominee who is dedicated to the Party, to its growth, and to its place in political history. I have dealt with the Prohibition Party since 1984, and I assure you Jim Hedges and Bill Bayes are the best ticket we have put forth in five decades.

We have already made the ballot in Colorado, Mississippi, and Arkansas. New Jersey and Iowa are finishing. Tennessee and Louisiana will start soon. Additional states are possible. Our task is not easy, because the major parties control the election activities in each state. We have tried hard to get the Florida party going, but the Secretary of State’s office keeps throwing road blocks in our way.

Please, we need your help. We need to be able to count Party members to help us carry the ball. I need your cooperation and support. Please donate a few hours each week to your Party. Help us find electors. Donate to the Party. Help us carry the message. As the old saying goes, now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party. It’s not a time for silence, not a time to put our Party “on hold.” The time is now!

You may contact me at knoxandknox@aol.com if you have any questions, but do

not delay. Time is of the essence.

I ask all of you to pray for the quick recovery of former Party chairman Don Webb, who has been ill since March.

Time to roll, folks: straight ahead to victory!

Non-Sequitur

Turkey, a largely Muslim country, has the next-lowest per-capita consumption of alcoholic beverages of any economically advanced country (the driest country, Indonesia, is also Muslim). Yet the Turkish government, while banning local advertising, sponsorships, product placement, even wine-tastings, promotes wine production for export.

That’s reminiscent of the American government’s discouraging tobacco use state-side but promoting tobacco production for export. In both cases, government is saying it’s OK to poison your neighbor if you can make money by doing so (just don’t harm yourself).

The Prohibition Party condemns profiting from the sale of disease and death – everywhere.

Morality and the Presidency

Herbert Hoover donated his entire salary to charity, the only U.S. president to do so. Hoover also was one of a very few presidents whose personal life was not blemished by scandal.

The expression, national prohibition is a “noble experiment,” was first used by Hoover.

Alcohol Downer

Alcoholic beverage sales are highly sensitive to economic conditions. During the latest recession, when consumers had less disposable income, off-premise (bottle and can) sales of booze fell 10.9%. Beer imports dropped about 6%, while domestic sales dropped around 2.5%. Bar and restaurant sales also decreased.

Not that we would want to cause an economic collapse in order to reduce alcohol consumption, but booze clearly is a luxury item the purchase of which is dependent on affordability.

Along the same line, improving economic conditions in sub-Saharan Africa have brewers salivating over the likelihood of increased sales there: They intend to rob Africans of their new-found wealth by siphoning it off into the alcohol vat.

Who’s got the Button?

There are four “official” campaign buttons this year: The 1¼ text button obtained by Rick Knox from a commercial manufacturer, the 2¾ inch sousaphone Hedges button produced by Jon Pietrowski, and a Hedges/Bates jugate picture button produced by Mark Warda (2¼ and 1¾ inch sizes).

Any other buttons which may appear will be privately issued “vendor buttons.”

A set of four “official” buttons will be sold for \$10. Any one button will be \$5. Other prices on request.

Single-Payer Health Care

Obamacare is unnecessarily expensive because it is based on profit-seeking private insurance. Single-payer health protection is analogous to non-profit, tax-supported fire protection.

Urban communities, although not always rural, levy a tax to support fire companies, for fire protection. Many of us never need their service, but everyone pays. If we want, also, to insure ourselves against property loss due to fire, that is a personal option.

Likewise, health protection should be a community service supported by tax, even though some of us will never need it. If we want, also, to insure ourselves against loss of income due to illness, that would be a personal option.

In both cases, some of the tax money is spent on prevention, which reduces the over-all cost to the community by lowering risk.

Prohibition of alcohol and tobacco, as well as of other recreational drugs, would reduce risk and cost a great deal.

Renewing Our Party

Today’s young people, everyone under 40, say, are reluctant to participate in community organizations. Be they fire departments, civic groups, fair associations, or churches, the average of members is rising. Young people are too busy pursuing their own selfish interests to set aside time for their communities.

This is especially true of the Prohibition Party: Whereas we used to have many enthusiastic members in their teens and twenties, today nearly all of us are past 60.