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ALCOHOL

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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ALCOHOLIC
COMA FROM OTHER FORMS OF COMA, WITH
ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CARE OF
PERSONS FOUND BY THE POLICE ON THE
STREETS IN A COMATOSE OR SEMI-COMA-
TOSE CONDITION.

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The differential diagnosis of alcoholic coma from other forms of coma is not unfrequently attended with much difficulty, and not only to those who have given little, if any, attention to the differentiation of the various forms of coma, but also to experienced practitioners and diagnosticians. It may be said that certain cerebral conditions are very similar to alcoholic coma in their general symptoms — and not unfrequently mistaken for it. This is especially the result when, as is not uncommonly the case, the person is taken sick or faint upon the street, and sympathetic bystanders administer the usual dose of whisky from the ever-present “pocket flask.” Under such circumstances a cerebral lesion with its accompanying stupor, complicated with the smell of

alcohol in the breath of the person, may well tax for the time being even the diagnostic skill of an experienced practitioner. A similar condition also pertains as when a person, we will say, returning from some convivial entertainment slightly intoxicated, falls and sustains a cerebral lesion. Here we have a decidedly mixed case, and unless the symptoms that accompany the cerebral lesion are well marked, such as are manifest in the case of a fracture of the skull with depression, or fracture at the base with aural hemorrhage, or a marked facial paralysis or hemiplegia, immediate diagnosis cannot be made, and we will of necessity have to delay the diagnosis until, it may be, some hours have elapsed and the effect of the alcoholic complication passed off.

It will be noticed that the difficulty of and the failure to make a proper diagnosis in these cases is first due to the great similarity under certain conditions of alcoholic coma and other forms of coma of cerebral or other origin; and, secondly, to the fact that the person who attempts to make it is incompetent to do so, or is superficial, careless, or indifferent in arriving at his conclusions, or by force of necessity due to the urgency of the case, is forced, as it were, to decide hastily, and so literally "jump at" an erroneous conclusion.

Take a hypothetical case. A person is found unconscious on the street by the police. The police are in doubt and call an ambulance. The ambulance surgeon detects the odor of alcohol, and other symptoms similar to alcoholic intoxication — stupor, mental confusion, partial consciousness; on being aroused, in a maudlin way the person may give his name and address, then lapse into unconsciousness. There is no apparent evidence of any cerebral disease or injury, or, indeed, of any other condition that could produce just these symptoms. Here is a case that certainly simulates alcoholic intoxication; besides, there is the corroborative evidence — the alcoholic odor to the breath. The decision must be promptly made. The hospital has a standing rule that "drunks" must not be taken in, or, in the official language, they are "refused." The ambulance surgeon must not break

this rule ; therefore, on what he thinks is good evidence, he "refuses to remove the case," and in his desire naturally not to infringe the hospital rule, he gives the benefit of the doubt to the hospital, and the patient is removed to the station house. He is there received and registered as "drunk ;" if at all demonstrative, "disorderly." He is placed in a cell. Some hours will elapse before his case is disposed of, and in the meanwhile he will sleep off his "drunk."

In due time the cell door is unlocked, but the prisoner will never appear before an earthly tribunal. The "dead drunk" has slept his last sleep. Next in order a "coroner's case." An inquest is held. The testimony is taken before the usual jury, and the cause assigned is "alcoholism and exposure ;" but, unfortunately for the authorities and fortunately for the deceased, his friends are not satisfied with the finding of the coroner's jury, and insist on an autopsy, and the actual cause of death is found to be fracture of the skull, or some other fatal cerebral lesion.

A similar case occurred not long since in a prominent western city, and formed the basis of an editorial in one of our leading medical journals.* Calling attention to the evils that attend the present method of dealing with the class of cases under consideration here, it said : "The intelligent coroner's jury heard the testimony of the intelligent officers, and rendered the intelligent verdict that death was the result of acute alcoholism." A second inquest held resulted in a verdict in accordance with facts — a fracture of the skull. The testimony further brought out the fact that the deceased was not a drinking man.

We now desire to dwell more especially at first upon the differentiation of alcoholic coma from other forms of coma. Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, F.R.C.P., in his article on "Cerebral Hemorrhage and Apoplexy,"—*Reynolds' System of Medicine*, p. 902 — thus writes under the caption "Special Diagnosis" :

"*Drunkness.*—The smell of drink must only lead us

* Journal of the Amer. Med. Association.

to a very careful examination of drunkenness, as patients who suffer cerebral hemorrhage may have been drinking, or may have taken spirits for premonitory symptoms. Oddly enough, patients soundly drunk, their real condition not being recognized, are now and then treated by doses of brandy and water.

This shows in another way the difficulties of diagnosis. A drunken man may be in one of two conditions. (1) He may be insensible without excitement; he may, indeed, be as deeply comatose as if he had extensive and fatal cerebral hemorrhage. This is so when the patient has been 'sucking the monkey,' that is, sucking raw spirits out of a cask by aid of a gas piping, or when he has drunk off a large quantity of spirits for a wager or out of bravado. In these cases, from the condition of the patient alone we cannot make a diagnosis, although, fortunately, it is usually made for us by the history. If we hear that the insensibility began suddenly, or if the patient all at once staggered and fell insensible, cerebral or meningeal hemorrhage is almost as likely.

Let us now suppose there is no history of the mode of onset, *the patient being found in the street by the police*. We try to rouse him, and we may get him to give his name or his address. There is, perhaps, some evidence that the case is not one of cerebral hemorrhage, but it had better be disregarded, as patients comatose from fatal cerebral lesions of several kinds can be aroused so far. That he resists our endeavors to examine him or swears when aroused is of no value at all as excluding fatal lesion of the brain. The patient may vomit (as he may in cerebral hemorrhage), and the vomit may reveal the nature of the case; if he does not we are justified in doubtful cases in using the stomach pump. Then the drunken patient oftener passes his urine and feces than do other apoplectic patients. Again, we may find alcohol in the urine. The mere presence of alcohol in the urine is not to be relied on to show that the apoplectic patient is suffering from a poisonous dose of alcohol only.

As before said, a drunken man may owe his coma in part

at least to hemorrhage into the arachnoid cavity. However, Dr. Anstie tells me that it would be possible to recognize the presence of a poisonous dose of alcohol in the system if one drop of the urine itself added to 15 minims of a chromic acid solution* turned the latter immediately a bright emerald green.

The other condition is one of excitement, of which there are all degrees. As we have seen, the patient, who, when left to himself, is insensible, may be aroused to resist and swear, but the main features of a case to which we are called may be one of 'uproariousness.' If the patient be violent and struggle, he is probably drunk.

A cautious man will still continue his examination for other causes, because it is certain that after severe and fatal injuries to the head the patient may struggle and swear, and even, as I saw in one of Mr. Hutchinson's cases, make a definite reply, as, 'What's that to you about my tongue?' when asked to put his tongue out. I have recorded a case supplied to me by Mr. Stephen Mackenzie, in which violence and swearing were the striking symptoms in a case of death from meningeal hemorrhage. As in this case, we have often a history of a mode of onset under circumstances which exclude the diagnosis of drunkenness. But to make a diagnosis from the condition of the patient only is quite a different thing. We can only make a diagnosis by exclusion, and the most important thing is to exclude injury to the head. The young practitioner must not hastily conclude that a patient is 'only drunk' even if he be only confused, or if he swears or is violent, or if he lies on his back insensible, growling or swearing if disturbed. If he does, I am quite certain that he will have now and then bitterly to regret trusting to such circumstances. To have said that a patient was 'only drunk' when a post mortem examination shows a fatal lesion of the brain is very painful to all concerned. Besides, deep intoxication is itself a serious matter."

* Bichromate of potash 1 part, and 300 parts by weight of strong sulphuric acid.

An article entitled "Practical Differentiation of Inebriety from Coma, etc.," written by Dr. John Morris of Baltimore, Md., was published in THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY, June, 1879, also since appearing as a reprint.* This article is full of suggestion, and of so practical a nature that we are almost tempted to incorporate it in this paper, but we will endeavor to give an ample synopsis of it.

"The frequent occurrence of blunders in mistaking brain diseases for drunkenness, and the serious reproach they bring on medical men, render it necessary that more earnest attention should be paid to the subject than heretofore, and that a higher knowledge should be obtained of the character of the dangers incident to these accidents. Unfortunately, drunkenness has not, save in a few instances, been studied as a disease, and consequently the manifestations pertaining to it are very little understood. This ignorance is particularly unfortunate when it is necessary to distinguish between it and brain troubles."

With this statement the author then enumerates the different conditions resulting from disease or injury that may be mistaken for drunkenness.

1. Fracture of the skull. *temp. pupils, breath, bruises*
2. Concussion of the brain.
3. Cerebral hemorrhage. *conv. more severe on one side, noisy, pupils*
4. Embolism and thrombosis. *C. sudden transient; paralysis*
5. Uraemia. *breath, also in urine, preceded by conv. catheterize.*
6. Epilepsy. *Short. tongue bitten, scars.*
7. Narcotic poisoning. *Pupils contract. resp. slow. breath*
8. Heat apoplexy. *head hot*

"In case of fracture of skull or concussion, in the absence of a history, the diagnosis is extremely difficult. Coma in these cases, frequently profound, simulates drunkenness. Alcoholic odor on breath is not a reliable guide, as a moderate quantity of alcohol, not enough to produce coma, may so affect the breath; also, alcohol is frequently given in case of accident, after the accident, before the physician arrives.

* "The Disease of Inebriety," E. B. Treat, publisher, New York, 1893.

“The temperature, the condition of the pupils, the breathing, should be carefully noted ; but the true rule *is to keep the patient under close and constant watch* until a fixed diagnosis is obtained. I desire to emphasize the fact that there are conditions under which it is clearly impossible to draw the line between simple profound alcoholic coma and coma arising from cerebral lesions ; or, on the other hand, to diagnose certain forms of cerebral lesions from alcoholic intoxication, until in both instances the case may have been under observation some hours. In all cases look for wounds or bruises, or depression of skull, and the usual signs belonging to all forms of cerebral lesions, *whether the breath of the patient be alcoholic or not.*”

Mr. Lawson, of Middlesex Hospital, reports a case as follows :

“The patient was taken to the police cell as drunk ; examined by a physician ; recovered from his apparent semi-consciousness ; was able to converse after a few hours ; severe cerebral symptoms came on ; was transferred to hospital ; died on the thirteenth day ; autopsy revealed laceration of brain substance, extensive hemorrhage, and fracture or fissure extending into lambdoidal suture. A remarkable feature of this case was absence of paralysis notwithstanding severe cerebral injury ; with the exception of loss of power over sphincters there was no paralysis whatever.”

Cerebral hemorrhage is more frequently mistaken for drunkenness than any other trouble, for the reason that the symptoms are similar in several stages of the two conditions.

There is a stage of noisy violence and uproar in both, and then a condition of complete coma.

In ordinary cases of apoplexy we look for paralysis of one side or the other ; but this does not obtain if the hemorrhage be into the pons or lateral ventricle. We may have convulsions in both diseases, but usually they are more severe on one side in apoplexy.

“The state of the pupil cannot always be relied on as a differential test.”

Doctor MacEwen of Glasgow says "that the ordinary opinion that dilation of the pupils is found in alcoholic coma is incorrect, but that contraction is the rule. He accidentally discovered, that if a patient was shaken, or rudely disturbed, the pupils dilated, but very soon contracted again."

He therefore lays down as a rule, that an insensible person, who, being left undisturbed for ten to thirty minutes, has contracted pupils which dilate on his being shaken, without any return of consciousness, and then contract again, can be under no other state than alcoholic coma. Unfortunately for this test, Dr. Reynolds has observed the same phenomena in patients suffering from acute softening under the same tests.

The truth is that in cerebral hemorrhage the pupils present no fixed regularity. These conditions may even vary in different cases of the same lesion.

Ingravescent apoplexy generally commences with delirium or convulsions, and coma comes on slowly and gradually. These are the cases that are frequently mistaken for drunkenness, provided the smell of alcohol is discovered in the breath of the patient.

Embolism and Thrombosis. In embolism, coma is sudden and transient; in thrombosis, paralytic symptoms are marked.

Uræmic coma. Generally preceded by convulsions — breath a peculiar odor — urine albuminous — and other evidence of kidney disease — patient can be catheterized and urine examined.

In cases of coma, where uræmia is suspected and there is suppression of urine, catheterization finding an empty bladder will help confirm diagnosis.

Urine may become temporarily albuminous from the inordinate use of alcohol — even when kidney disease does not exist, the urine and the action of the kidneys becoming normal after the effects of the alcohol have passed away.

Epilepsy. Is often complicated with alcoholic intoxication, as the results of it. Epileptic coma is, however,

usually of short duration. The tongue is bitten or bleeding. Where epilepsy follows an alcoholic debauch, the coma may be prolonged—possibly merge into an alcoholic coma, the patient sleeping off the effect in a few hours.

Opium Poisoning. Coma from an overdose of opium is similar to alcoholic coma. The extreme contraction of the pupils, regarded as the distinguishing mark in opium coma, may also occur, though possibly to not so great an extent as in alcoholic coma, and according to Dr. Wilks in apoplexy seated in *Pons varolii*. Dr. Morris thinks that the breathing in opium coma is slower than in alcoholic coma. The smell of opium, particularly if laudanum has been taken, can be detected, and is an important aid to diagnosis.

Heat Apoplexy—Sunstroke. “Coma is often the result of sunstroke, and mental disturbance and outward violence not an unfrequent result of aggravated cases. One valuable diagnostic mark in sunstroke always present is intense heat of the head found in no other disease except yellow fever.” In cases of alcoholic coma, the temperature would be at or below normal.

Method of Examination in Coma.

First. *Head* for fracture or evidences of cerebral lesions
scalp wounds or contusions, bleeding
from ears.

Second. *Face* — facial paralysis, congested or pale.
Eyes — squinting, conjugate deviation.
Eyelids — œdematous or not.
Pupils — contracted, dilated, irregular.
Mouth — bleeding, odor of breath, alcohol or
opium.
Tongue — for cicatrices, or recent tooth wounds.
Body — hemiplegia or external or internal in-
juries or convulsive movements.
Bladder — note absence, condition, quantity of
urine.

Examine urine for albumen, casts, other evidence of kidney disease, and also for alcohol.

In case of marked alcoholic coma use stomach pump, evacuate and examine contents of stomach, note alcoholic fumes, etc. In as far as possible, get a history of the case antedating the attack of coma.

Note the rate and condition of pulse.

Note the frequency and depth of the respiration.

Note the temperature, whether elevated, normal, or sub-normal.

Endeavor to arouse patient, ascertain degree of coma, and note any response to external impressions.

"In conclusion, observe close attention and watchfulness in all cases of coma supposed to be due to drunkenness. Many of these cases should be placed in the observation or reception ward of a hospital—in cases of doubt, a few hours will clear up the diagnosis, and determine whether the case is one of simple alcoholic coma or something more serious. After all, this is the only plan that can be followed in a certain class of doubtful cases, and is far better than to make a hasty diagnosis, and have the usual deplorable results which a mistaken diagnosis is certain to include."

The system heretofore pursued has been most barbarous, both in this country and Europe, and is a reproach to our civilization. Dwelling on this subject, Dr. John Curnan pointedly says :

"I must enter a protest against the routine treatment of drunkenness too generally followed, viz.: Emetics or the stomach pump, cold effusion, flecking the skin with a wet towel, and then the interrupted galvanic current.

"A patient having grumbled out a name and perhaps an address, is turned over to a policeman who speedily consigns him to a cold cell to sleep off his symptoms ; it cannot too often be insisted upon that a drunken man is suffering from acute poison and cannot be too closely watched.

"All police stations should have a regularly appointed medical officer in charge, and every case of sickness, or

aggravated case of drunkenness, should be put under his care.

“Certain necessary instruments and appliances should be on hand. When these precautions are taken, and when inebriety is added to the list of diseases and its treatment taught in our schools, many lives will be saved and much unhappiness spared the community.”

We have taken the liberty to present the article of Dr. Morris so fully because it not only covers the subject under discussion, but shows that the abuses involved in the method of dealing with the class of cases under consideration has been before the public for many years, and the system, with some slight improvement, if any, is still in operation. We have also *italicized* those suggestions or facts in the article that we desired to emphasize and also amplified and modified somewhat the rules laid down for examination of a person in a comatose or semi-comatose condition. We may suggest also in this connection that the police might have some simple instruction in “first aid” to such cases before medical aid can be had, such simple rules as opening the shirt collar, placing the body in a favorable position, and especially avoiding rough handling, clubbing the feet, cold water affusions, etc., before a correct diagnosis be made. The various cerebral-sedatives produce symptoms analogous to alcoholic intoxication — opium has already been referred to. But we desire to call particular attention to that condition which results from the long-continued exhibition of the bromides and is known as bromism.

Bartholow describes it as follows: “Various mental symptoms are in some subjects produced by the long-continued use of the bromides. Weakness of mind, without perversion of intellection, is a very constant result of the continued use of large doses — headache, confusion of mind, *and a sort of intoxication*, had long ago been observed to follow the use of bromide of potassium in even moderate doses (Puche).

“A form of mental derangement with hallucinations of a melancholic character has been observed by Hammond and

others." Indeed, so profound is the mental depression produced that suicide has not been an uncommon sequence of this condition. "The disorders of voluntary gait, the apparent defects of co-ordination, are variously explained; but they are doubtless made of several factors of which the cutaneous anæsthesia is the most influential. The bromides possess the power to destroy or impair the irritability of the motor and sensory nerves, and the contractility of muscle, and to these effects must be attributed in part the disorders of voluntary movement." Here we have a condition very much resembling alcoholic intoxication — confusion of mind, loss of memory, partial loss of co-ordination, a stumbling, uncertain gait — cutaneous anaesthesia.

Hammond of New York reports a case in which a patient of his while under the full action of the bromides, was arrested because of his staggering gait and his mental confusion and inability to give an account of himself. This patient was taken to the station house and the justice was about to impose the usual fine of "ten dollars or ten days," when Dr. Hammond appeared, interceded for the prisoner, explained the cause of his apparent intoxication, and secured his release.

A physician related to me his personal experiences while under full dosage of bromides — his memory seemed to fail him, almost completely; he made a professional call and remained in the house two hours, when, as it was an ordinary call, ten or fifteen minutes would have been sufficient. He afterwards said the patient regarded him as intoxicated; he also told me that he endeavored to read an article to a medical friend, and was told that he repeated the reading of it several times, not conscious of the fact he had previously read it.

Those who are at all familiar with intoxication from the bromides will at once see the similarity between that form of intoxication and intoxication from alcohol.

In addition to the statements of so prominent an observer as Dr. Jackson, and the article of Dr. Morris, to which

we have already referred, we will give the testimony of two prominent observers—Dr. Norman Kerr of London, England, and Dr. A. Baer of Berlin, Germany, who, in reply to a request for information as to the method of dealing with the class of cases under consideration, courteously answered in the following communications :

The London Police and their Procedure with Persons found "Dead Drunk" on the Streets. By Norman Kerr, M.D., F.R.S., London, Eng.

Strict injunctions are given to the metropolitan police force, and to the police force of Britain generally, to exercise the greatest caution in differentiating between drunkenness and illness in cases of individuals arrested for presumed drunkenness.

In an address to police constables on their duties, on the 5th of June, 1882, one of Her Majesty's judges, Sir Henry Hawkins, inculcated on his hearers the necessity to be very careful to distinguish between cases of illness and drunkenness, as many serious errors had been committed for want of care in this respect. Yet the heading, "Drunk or Dying," appears every now and again in English newspapers. No later than the 26th of March, 1894, the *London Daily Telegraph* reports the case of a girl of 15 years of age who was brought up before a police magistrate on a charge of having been found drunk on Sunday afternoon on the streets. The evidence showed that a serious mistake had indeed been made, the girl belonging to a "Band of Hope." She had just left Sunday-school, and fallen down in an epileptic fit, having been subject to such attacks for some years. The wrongly accused girl was discharged. In this case there ought not to have been so much difficulty in the diagnosis as in the case of a man with apoplexy, or with fracture of the skull. If the case was rightly reported by the *Daily Telegraph*, the police instructions do not appear to have been properly carried out. Colonel Howard Vincent, Q.C., M.P., in his "Police

Code for the British Empire” (1889), says: “Persons found on the streets in fits should be carefully taken to the nearest hospital or registered medical practitioner.” I have seen several such cases at the request of the constable, and have immediately, when in doubt as to the diagnosis, advised the convulsed person to be taken to the nearest hospital or infirmary, which has been acted on by the constable, who was armed with my visiting card, on which was indicated the doubt and a request for admission as an urgent case.

Regarding persons found insensible, Colonel Howard Vincent, who was a high police functionary, says: “Insensibility is the suspension of the functions of animal life, except those of respiration and circulation. Insensibility is liable to be mistaken for drunkenness, and it must be remembered that the conditions may be complicated with each other and with the effects of drink, and that no single sign can be relied upon in forming a conclusion on the condition of the patient. When a person is found insensible, the following points must be observed:

“*a.* The position of the body and its surroundings.

“*b.* The cause of insensibility. Place the body on the back, with the head inclined to one side, the arms by the side, and extend the legs; examine the head and body, pass the fingers gently over the surface, search for wounds, bruises, swellings, or depressions; ascertain the state of the respiration, whether easy or difficult, the presence or absence of stiffness, and the odor of the breath.”

In the same volume in which Mr. Monro, Q.C., late Chief Commissioner of Police in London, in his preface, says that “this code has been in use among the police force for several years,” we are told that “persons are frequently found insensible on the streets in reality suffering from apoplexy or other natural causes, the symptoms of which give the sufferer very much the appearance of persons under the influence of drink.” Such cases will require great caution, especially if there is no smell of drink. “The police should be especially careful not to assume that a person is drunk,

save on sufficient and incontestable grounds ; for illness or the excitement of being taken into custody may at first contribute to such conclusion. In all such cases the first thing to do is to try to rouse the drunkard by gently shaking him. If that fails, the neckcloth and collar should be loosened and the head raised a little, by which means breathing is made easier." It is also laid down that care is to be taken in conveying the apparently drunk and insensible to the station, and placing them in a proper cell. The practice of a constable, when a man is found drunk on the streets, is to take him to the police station, and in presence of an inspector apply certain tests. If the tests indicate suspicion of disease, the divisional surgeon is sent for by the inspector, and, at his discretion, sends the individual to either the infirmary or a hospital.

Though a part of the above "code of instructions" and of procedure seems proper enough, there can be little doubt that, probably from a levity begotten partly of the frequency of mere drunkenness, and partly of unacquaintance with the disease phenomena present in intoxication, the presence of drinking, as evidenced by the alcoholic odor of the breath, frequently so absorbs the attention as to throw the possibility of disease into the background.

A striking case recurs to my mind. A gentleman, aged 55, was found staggering and apparently mumbling incoherently on the street. He had been suddenly attacked by paralysis, and attempted to utter the word "Home," with his address, but could not. The constable thought he was drunk, which irritated the sufferer, who was quite conscious, happily. He saw a friend passing, and held out his hand. His friend, knowing his complete sobriety, recognized the gravity of the case, and took the stricken gentleman home. Curious to say, speech was regained on reaching his house, but the symptoms proved to be the initiation of general paralysis, which was fatal in eighteen months thereafter.

I have known a teetotaler treated, and very naturally so from the symptoms, as drunk, while insensible in an apoplec-

tic fit and suffering from a fractured skull. Nor is such an error in diagnosis confined to constables. But a short time ago a man was charged with drunkenness who had been examined and certified as "drunk" by a surgeon who had been called to the station by the inspector in charge.

The practice in London is to *put no drunkard in a cold cell*, and the instructions are *to visit a drunken man in his cell every half hour*.

A similar mistake as that related has again and again been made by *hospital surgeons*, and *apparently drunken cases have been refused admittance which afterwards ended fatally*, simply because only intoxication was seen, and hospitals could not have accommodation for the immense number of cases of drunken coma or insensibility. If there is a vacant bed, of course grave cases are never knowingly refused.

In view of the difficulty of the diagnosis between simple uncomplicated alcoholic coma and injuries or other serious lesions, I have long come to the conclusion that all cases of alcoholic coma, whether apparently complicated with disease or not, should at once be taken to special wards, either in the police station or hospital or infirmaries, or some other receiving house or home. In my opinion, the fact of being found "dead drunk" should be sufficient warrant for a constable to take such procedure on his own responsibility, if the services of a surgeon cannot at once be procured. If taken to hospital, the public purse should be at the cost of such ward provision, duly appointed and kept at a temperature not below blood heat.

There would be considerable expense incurred, but an imperative duty owed by the State to every person, from whatever cause found either unconscious or uncontrollable on the public way — a duty now very imperfectly paid in Britain — would be honorably fulfilled. I verily believe that not a few innocent lives would be saved, and that such a provision for the helpless and incapacitated would prove a true economy in the end.

Rules that govern the Berlin police in the case of persons found unconscious, etc., upon the streets. By Dr. A. Baer, Berlin, Germany.

“Every person found in coma or unconscious on the street, shall be brought immediately to a public hospital, in the first cab or carriage (*droschke*), or, if delay is possible, in a proper vehicle for the transportation of diseases. The policeman who finds a person in such condition shall transport said person on his own responsibility, without special order from his superior. In all cases, it makes no difference in the disposal of the case whether the coma be due to a cerebral lesion, an apoplexy, or simple drunkenness.

II. Every person who is found hurt or on the street in a helpless state shall be brought by the policeman (*a*) to his own house if he has one or (*b*) to a hospital if he has no lodging. In all these cases the policeman has to enquire the matter of fact and announce it to his superior police court.

III. If a person is found drunk he shall be brought to his own house, even if he is also unconscious, if the house or domicile is known or can be ascertained. The drunken person must be brought to the hospital if he is unconscious or comatose, and if his lodging is unknown.

A drunken person who is disorderly or scandalous is to be brought to the police station, and shall remain until the state of drunkenness has ceased. The name of this person is registered and then the person (having gotten over his intoxication) is given his freedom. If this person has done some wrong or has injured other persons, the fact must be announced to the police court and the person is thereupon transported to the police prison.

IV. All drunken persons brought to the police not quite unconscious, but in a helpless state, shall remain in the police room (station), which must be warmed, and a policeman shall see at short periods if the drunken person sleeps or what else he does. If there is a sign of dangerous illness a physician of the neighborhood is sent for, and if the condition is serious and the case urgent the patient is taken to

the hospital, the case is registered and announced to the superior police court."

Drunkenness, without some injurious behavior, is not punishable in Germany, as with us, subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Parisian system is most complete and satisfactory, and has been in operation many years. The description of it I take from the preface of the English translation of Dr. V. Magnan's work on "Alcoholism," translated by W. S. Greenfield, M.D., M.R.C.P., and published by Lewis of London, 1876. He writes :

"The Bureau d'Admission of the Department of the Seine at St. Anne Asylum in Paris of which Dr. Magnan is one of the two physicians, is an institution to which no exact parallel exists in England (we may add, or elsewhere). To it are brought all the cases of insanity previous to their admission to the various public asylums, and all cases of acute delirium and mania which fall under the care of the *police of Paris*. It is here that they are examined and their admission or rejection decided upon ; if admitted they are drafted to the one or other of the asylums which is the most suited to the class of the patient or the form of his malady.

"The Bureau d'Admission is quite distinct from the St. Anne Asylum itself, and under altogether different administration. In order to provide accommodation for the temporary lodgment of patients on their way to other asylums and also for the reception of the more acute cases, it is provided with about 50 beds, and is fitted up in every way as a small asylum. Here there are brought all the cases of delirium tremens and simple alcoholic delirium which fall *under the notice of the police*, and a large number from the lower and middle classes of society, and here they are treated until their recovery. Cases too, of fever with delirium are not infrequent, and it need scarcely be said that acute delirious mania is also often seen. Hence it comes to pass that a very large proportion of all the cases of delirium tremens occurring in Paris and its vicinity come under observation here. . .

There is also an out-patient department to which not

only cases of mental derangement but all forms of nervous disorder, especially epilepsy, are gratuitously admitted, etc.

The Parisian system is such that all cases of mental derangements, all cases of coma, all doubtful cases, which cannot be disposed of in any other way, such as taken to their homes or special hospitals, all such cases found by the police on the streets, in boarding houses, or in public resorts, are brought to a central bureau, to which is attached a hospital, a reception hospital, where they may remain until further disposed of. This system has the advantage that the case is promptly removed, and is without delay brought under the observation of competent medical men, and is at once placed under proper treatment, or assigned to such an institution as is suited to the class and nature of the disease of the patient. There is no unnecessary delay, no lack of prompt treatment, and the dangers of a "mistaken diagnosis," which is the opprobrium of medicine and surgery, are greatly lessened, if indeed it occur at all, because those who sit in judgment upon these cases are physicians of experience, and experts in their specialties, and have opportunities and a sufficient period of time to properly diagnose and treat the cases brought to them. There is no urgency because the case is a doubtful one, and therefore no occasion for a hasty diagnosis.

In glancing over the English, German, and French methods of dealing with the cases under consideration it will be noted that there are some points in common; while the police of each nationality endeavor to secure medical aid for the person, the French by aid of the central hospital system invariably seem to secure that aid in the promptest and most direct manner.

The Parisian method does not describe the conveyance of such persons, by what method, public or private. The German method refers to the privilege of hailing a passing cab or carriage, and thus getting its conveyance from a private source, a "disease wagon," or one conveying sick persons is spoken of.

Dr. Kerr informs me that in London they do not have any conveyance similar to our "ambulance system." Cer-

tainly it would seem the large European cities ought to have all the advantages derived from the telephone, the telegraph, and the "ambulance service," as we have it in all our large American cities, at least in New York and Brooklyn. Let me recommend to our transatlantic brethren the "ambulance service," susceptible of improvement, no doubt, and yet indispensable when promptness not only, but comfort to the injured are both combined.

We believe, with the best features of the English, German, and French methods, incorporated with our American ambulance service, the best results could be obtained in caring for those who are taken sick, unconscious, or insane on the streets of our cities.

It may be of interest to give a brief statement of the ambulance service of the city of Brooklyn for the year 1893:

During the year 1893 there were arrested for various specified offences, 33,748; of this number 23,307 were intoxicated when arrested. The total "ambulance calls" were 8,705, of these 399 were specified as "alcoholism." 5,264 "ambulance calls" were by the police, the balance by citizens or institutions, etc. It will be noticed that the ratio of the "ambulance calls" for cases of "alcoholism" in comparison with other causes were about one in twenty-one or twenty-two.

The disposition of the cases of "alcoholism" was as follows:

	Hospital.	Precincts.	Home.	Not removed.	No record.
L. I. City Hospital, . .	11	..	..	..	..
Homeopathic " . .	30	12	24	198	20
Charity " . .	6	..	..	..	..
Norwegian " . .	7	..	..	..	..
East District " . .	19	..	..	..	..
St. Catharine's " . .	27	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's " . .	14	..	..	..	..
City " . .	18	..	..	..	..
Meth. Epis'pal " . .	13	..	..	..	..
Total,	145	12	24	198	20

Total cases, 399.

It will be observed that exclusive of those taken to hospitals, or precincts, or taken home, a large percentage were "not removed," that is, were considered ineligible cases for hospital treatment, so that if we include the 12 precinct cases, 210 persons of the 399 for whom the ambulance was called did not receive hospital treatment; of the balance 24 were taken home and as to the disposition of 20 there was no record.

A more detailed record of the cases of "alcoholism"—from the time the ambulance was "called" until the final disposition of the cases, would render this department of the "ambulance service" more effective, and by a more accurate system of recording this class of cases be the means of preventing the errors to which the present method is liable, being also, from a statistical point of view, of value as the city increases in population. This branch of the "ambulance service" will increase also, and to be effective must be thoroughly systematized, and the average so-called "drunk" be carefully examined by a competent medical officer and given, at least, the advantages that the "ambulance service" extends to the generality of the diseases and injuries.

We believe, that by selecting and combining the best features of the English, German, and French methods, the police and medical authorities can secure a more perfect method of caring for the class of cases under consideration; we might almost add a perfect method, if we consider the advantage that the "ambulance system" gives us, in handling these cases with celerity and dispatch.

With a view to enquire into, and if possible to remedy, the present method of dealing with persons who are found upon the streets by the police, said persons being in a condition of complete or partial coma, or a state of mental aberration from disease, injury, alcohol, or other narcotic drugs, a committee was appointed by the president of the "Kings County Medical Society," Feb. 20, 1894, on motion of Dr. J. H. Raymond. The committee submitted, May 28, 1894, the following report and recommendations to the society:

BROOKLYN, May 28, 1894.

Mr. President, and Members of the Medical Society of the County of Kings:

GENTLEMEN:— Your committee, appointed February 20th, to report "what means have been provided in the city of Brooklyn for the immediate care of persons found unconscious in the streets" would respectfully present the following preliminary report.

In the brief time which has elapsed since they were appointed, they have had only time to make a superficial examination of the subject, but they feel that they have already ascertained enough to warrant them in making this preliminary report, and also in suggesting some recommendations, which are based on facts which have come to their knowledge.

They are not prepared to give specific instances which have occurred in this city, yet from their knowledge of the system in vogue and from the experience of cities where the conditions are not very dissimilar, they are satisfied that in Brooklyn there can be an improvement in the methods of managing such cases.

Perhaps in no better way can these defects be shown than by narrating concisely some instances which have come to the knowledge of your committee, and as it is not their intention or desire to criticise individuals, but systems, the places in which the events occurred will be omitted.

CASE I. Man found unconscious in the area-way of a dwelling. Taken by police to station-house. Ambulance surgeon summoned. After examination, during which the smell of liquor was recognized in the breath, the diagnosis of "drunk" was made, and man left lying on the floor of the station-house. Later, a more experienced physician by chance came to the station-house and examined the man. He advised that the man be sent to the hospital, stating that it was impossible for any one to tell whether he was suffering from alcoholic coma or from a fracture of the skull. His suggestion

was carried out, and the next day the man died, and the autopsy revealed an extensive fracture of the skull at the base.

CASE 2. Man found unconscious in the street. A well-wisher, who found him, rushed immediately to the nearest drug-store and obtained a glass of whisky, which he gave him. Ambulance surgeon was summoned and pronounced the man "drunk" and refused to take him to a hospital. The man subsequently died, and the autopsy showed a fracture of the skull, and the man's history was ascertained to be that of a perfectly temperate man.

CASE 3. Man, aged 55, suffering from incipient general paralysis, was arrested for intoxication.

CASE 4. Girl, aged 15, attacked with epileptic coma, was arrested for intoxication.

CASE 5. Fracture with cerebral laceration treated for alcoholism.

CASE 6. Uraemic coma mistaken for alcoholism.

CASE 7. Man found unconscious, taken to hospital, where he was refused admittance on the ground that he was only a "drunk." Was taken to the station-house, where he died. Autopsy revealed a fracture of the skull.

CASE 8. Man seen by a policeman to be reeling in the street. Was arrested on the charge of intoxication and locked up over night in a station-house. He was able to send word to his physician, a most eminent practitioner, who had great difficulty in convincing the police justice, before whom the man was brought, that his patient never drank, and that what the policeman took for evidence of drunkenness was the result of poisoning from bromides.

The following extract from the Journal of the American Medical Association is so much to the point that we venture to quote it:

"The death of John Markey a few days ago in Chicago from a fractured skull, he having been run into by a street-car, and booked for drunkenness by the police, is another evidence of the stupidity of the average policeman, and the

careless disregard for life that obtains in this country among police officers. An inquest was held. 'The intelligent coroner's jury heard the testimony of the intelligent officers, and rendered the intelligent verdict that the death was the result of acute alcoholism.' His wife was not satisfied, as she knew her husband was not a drinking man, and she induced the coroner to have a post-mortem made, when it was found that his skull was fractured. A second inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

"A man is found in the streets unconscious, no matter whether it is due to apoplexy, fracture of the skull, or any lesion of the brain; he is thrust into a cell to sleep off his supposed drunk (often to be found dead in the morning) or for the same reason not received at a hospital, when if he had been properly cared for his life might have been saved. In some cases, no doubt, there may have been evidence that the party had been drinking, and probably had received his injury while intoxicated, but this is no reason why he should be neglected. The police should be instructed, so that at least when in doubt a medical man be called to see the case. The judgment, "dead drunk," is too often literally true. Instances of this character have often occurred, and within the last six months twelve cases have been noted in different cities, and it is high time that something should be done to stop it. Unfortunately, the police are not alone in this disregard of life, as two months ago two ambulance surgeons of New York committed the same mistake, we might almost say the same crime."

These instances are but samples, and they might be greatly multiplied; they undoubtedly indicate a deficiency in the public service in most cities, which, in the name of humanity, demands a remedy.

The frequent occurrence of mistaken diagnosis makes it necessary that more earnest attention be paid to this subject than has hitherto been paid. The differential diagnosis between alcohol coma and cerebral conditions simulating it is

not easy, indeed, is sometimes impossible. Fracture of the skull, concussion of the brain, cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, uraemia, epileptic coma, narcotic poisoning, and heat apoplexy have all been mistaken for alcoholic coma. This is especially the case when an alcoholic condition has accompanied the other condition. Such mistakes have been made by well-informed medical men, and it is therefore not surprising that a policeman or a recent graduate of medicine, acting as an ambulance surgeon, should likewise err in diagnosis.

Your committee do not at this time feel prepared to make a final report on the matter intrusted to them, but do, nevertheless, feel justified in offering the following recommendations, asking that they may be continued as a committee until such time as they are prepared to make a final report.

Recommendations. First :— That while they believe that the system which exists in Paris is, perhaps, the most perfect, by which all persons found unconscious in the streets are taken to a special hospital where they have the most enlightened treatment possible, still it is a question with them whether the distances are not so great as to make such a system impracticable in Brooklyn. They prefer, therefore, to keep this question under advisement for a longer time.

Second. That all persons found upon the street in an unconscious or semi-unconscious condition, or wandering about in a state of mental aberration, shall be removed to their homes, or if they have no homes or their residence cannot be ascertained, then to the nearest hospital, and a visiting physician or surgeon shall be at once summoned.

Third. That alcoholism or suspected alcoholism should not exclude such persons from the benefit of proper medical treatment, inasmuch as simple cases of alcoholic coma, partial or complete, are serious and demand treatment, and again, alcoholism often obscures and is associated with serious cerebral lesions. In any event, therefore, such cases should have proper medical treatment.

Fourth. If for any reason such cases cannot be taken

either to their homes or to the hospital, and must be taken to a station-house, they should be placed in rooms properly warmed, and a physician should be summoned to examine them. If they remain in the station-houses, they should be visited every half hour by the watchman, and if any alarming symptoms supervene, a physician should be immediately sent for. The practice of locking in a cell for hours without inspection a person unconscious from alcohol, whether the same is complicated with injury or not, is inhuman.

Fifth. In case of doubt, as between the police and the ambulance surgeon, a police surgeon should be summoned, and the disposition of the case should be determined by him.

Signed by the committee.

J. H. RAYMOND, M.D., *Chairman,*

J. C. SHAW, M.D.,

L. D. MASON, M.D., *Secretary.*

Those who are interested in the work of the Committee and desire to communicate with them on the subject, can do so by addressing the secretary,

DR. L. D. MASON, 171 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

616.861

**CERTAIN HEREDITARY AND PSY-
CHICAL PHENOMENA IN
INEBRIETY.**

**BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.,
Superintendent of Walnut Lodge,
Hartford, Conn.**

**Reprint from
THE ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST,
St. Louis, October, 1886.**

Compliments of Author,

[Reprint from THE ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1886.]

Certain Hereditary and Psychological Phenomena in Inebriety.*

By T. D. CROTHERS, M. D., Hartford, Conn.,

Superintendent of Walnut Lodge.

I PROPOSE to group some general facts, which, like a preliminary survey in a new country, may become landmarks for other and more accurate studies.

Some years ago I examined two inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Hartford, who from birth had distinct symptoms of acute intoxication. Both were boys, aged nine and thirteen, and walked with a staggering gait and great muscular incoördination. One had a demented grin, and nodded continuously whenever he saw anyone looking at him. The other had a dull, vacant stare and congested, bleary-eyed appearance. He was very irritable, and sensitive to observation, trembling with anger from any little cause. These and many other signs of intoxication were present, and had been noted from birth. The parents of both were inebriates. These cases aroused my attention, and since then I have gathered many notes and histories of similar cases.

Greatly to my surprise I have found that these cases were not uncommon, especially in asylums and hospitals, and also in active life. Many of them are not so marked, and others require some peculiar conditions or circumstances to bring out these symptoms.

The history of the cases I have obtained may be divided into two classes—one in which the symptoms of intoxication are present all the time; the other, in which these symptoms only appear from some peculiar circumstances or exciting causes.

In the first class, some prominent defect, such as

* A paper read before the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, at New York, May, 1886.

idiocy, imbecility and congenital deformity, is present, giving the case a distinctness irrespective of the signs of intoxication. Hence, these symptoms of drunkenness are not separate from other defects in observation. Thus, in a prominent family, one of the children, an imbecile, had all the suspicious hesitancy of manner, also the walk of a drunkard.

In a private school for the feeble-minded, from the wealthier classes, three in fourteen cases had these unmistakable symptoms, which had not attracted attention.

In the home of a former patient I found a little girl, an idiot, whose voice and rambling utterance, with intensely red eyes and drunken expression, pointed back to causes and conditions that had not been noticed before. Other defects and deformities of the face and body cover up these peculiar signs of intoxication.

These symptoms may appear after birth, or be slowly evolved with the growth of the child, coming into prominence at or before puberty.

Of course, all the varied phases of idiocy, imbecility, progressive degeneration and malformation go on. The presence of a special class of symptoms, resembling intoxication so clearly, suggests a distinct alcoholic causation. In the second class I have noted, the alcoholic symptoms are not present, unless from some exciting cause (non-alcoholic), such as anger, fear, sudden excitement, etc. In this class are idiots, imbeciles and defectives of all degrees, who at times display distinct signs of intoxication, which subside after a period. Often in these cases appear the common delusions and deliriums of intoxication: also, the semi-paralysis and stupor. Teachers and superintendents of asylums and schools for this class realize clearly, the danger of excitement on these dements and defectives, throwing them into various states of mania, as well as intoxication. In one instance, a boy, an imbecile, would, if he was watched sharply, become agitated, and fall into a state of intoxication. If he became excited from any cause, the same symptoms would follow.

In another case, an imbecile from his birth, appears intoxicated when he first meets you, but quickly recovers himself, and all these symptoms pass away. The embarrassment of meeting strangers develops these signs of intoxication. The history of such cases uniformly point to inebriate ancestors. The common explanation of these symptoms is, that this pathological state reflects the condition of one or both parents at the time of conception, or some profound antenatal impression. To support this view, the history of the parents gives evidence, and also, in some cases, the peculiar form of intoxication in the parent is seen in the children. Thus, in one case the father, when intoxicated, had a delirium of agitation, in which he moved about incessantly: two idiot children born to him, both showed signs of intoxication and had muscular agitation and delirium.

In another case, a woman, when intoxicated, manifested hysterical fear of dogs: she had an imbecile child, which almost went into convulsions at the sight of a dog, and had all the symptoms of intoxication. Numerous instances are on record, of profound impressions on the mother's mind leaving a similar impression on the offspring. In one instance, an exceedingly nervous lady was greatly frightened by an intoxicated soldier; she gave birth to a boy that had all the signs of intoxication. He lived until twelve years of age, was an imbecile, and had all the marks of a person perpetually intoxicated; he staggered and would scream out from time to time, without cause or reason. Another case is reported, where the mother saw her husband stupidly intoxicated for the first time, and gave birth to an imbecile boy, who was stupid and acted as his father did, when poisoned with spirits. It is often difficult to trace these peculiar symptoms, which resemble intoxication, to a similar state in one or both parents at the time of conception; but in most cases, the probability of such a state is greatly strengthened by general circumstances and various marks of alcoholic defects and deformities. I find myself forced to conclude, that

these symptoms are inherited as special pathological states, representing the parents at the time of conception. Why they do not occur in all cases is not clear, but the fact is beyond question, that children of inebriates bear marks of defective organization of almost infinite degree, form and variety.

Beyond this range of cases there is another class, less common, yet with a distinct history and symptoms. Unlike the first class, they are persons who have average brain-power, and in many instances are men of genius and positive force, with a peculiar nerve organization. They are usually temperate men, never using alcohol, yet under certain circumstances, and from some particular excitement, act and appear as if fully intoxicated.

In these cases some form of mental shock takes place, destroying the normal balance, and bringing uppermost an inherited neurotic defect. In some instances alcohol cannot be tolerated without producing nausea, vomiting and extreme depression; and yet, from some unknown cause, purely mental, they will suddenly exhibit all the usual signs of intoxication, which pass off as quickly as they came on.

These cases come from inebriate parents or moderate drinkers, and have inherited some defective nerve organization which manifests itself in this way. I have collected a number of these cases, and grouped them under two heads—one of inherited toxic states, and the other of acquired toxic states. In the first class the notes and histories I have gathered will serve as an outline for more exhaustive studies, and they also suggest many new fields of psychological heredity not yet explored. The following are histories of some of these cases:

FIRST CASE.—Joseph B——, a farmer of fifty-four, temperate, a man of character and wealth, who had never used any kind of spirits, suffered from a violent shock and alarm from a runaway horse. He was thrown out of the wagon, and only slightly bruised, but could not walk after. His face was red, his voice jerking and husky, and

his language silly, and he staggered, with every appearance of a drunken man. He recovered, but was thought to have used spirits. Some months after, at the funeral of his child, all these and other marked symptoms of intoxication returned, to the great mortification of his friends and family. A year later another similar attack occurred from the burning of some outbuildings on his farm. A careful inquiry made it clear that he had not used any spirits, although he had all the signs except an alcoholic breath. His father was an excessive user of spirits, and his mother died of consumption, but could never tolerate the smell or taste of alcohol. He has been gradually becoming weaker for some years, and is now an imbecile.

SECOND CASE.—The treasurer of a large manufactory, temperate but very nervous, and a hard-working man, of forty-eight, suddenly appeared intoxicated when accused by the president of falsifying the books. He was unable to talk rationally, and both appeared and walked like one who had drunk large quantities of spirits. The next day he recovered, and fully explained, to the satisfaction of all. He was ill for a week, with some general debility and indigestion, then went to his duties, became angry, and had a similar paroxysm. A short time after another attack came on at his house, and the physician called it congestion of the brain. In all these instances no evidence of having taken any spirits could be obtained. His father was a sailor, and drank freely.

THIRD CASE—A merchant of fifty-eight years, lost all his property in a series of unfortunate speculations. He was much depressed, and went to live with his brother-in-law, a physician. He had been a temperate man, from principle, and was in good health up to his failure in business. One day, on the receipt of a letter with bad news, concerning some business matters, he became, to all appearance, intoxicated. His brother-in-law, the physician, made a careful examination of all the facts and surroundings, and concluded this was a case of what he called

mind intoxication, or drunkenness, from causes other than alcohol or drugs. A few weeks later a similar occurrence followed an exciting interview with a creditor. During the two years which preceded his death, three distinct attacks were noted, each one lasting from two to six hours. He died suddenly, from pneumonia. His ancestors were both moderate and excessive drinkers.

FOURTH CASE.—A recent one. A merchant, in good health, and temperate, while at work in his counting-room, received a dispatch of the death of his daughter. He laid down on a sofa in his office, and very soon became wildly intoxicated. A physician made this diagnosis, although there was no odor of alcohol on the breath. He was taken home, and remained in bed a week. Two opinions prevailed; one, that he had drunk in his office; the other, that it was congestion of the brain. He denied having used spirits, but was confused about the events of the past. In this case a similar heredity from alcoholic ancestors was present.

These cases are sufficient to illustrate the clinical fact I am attempting to demonstrate. I am informed, by good authority, that during the late war many similar cases were noted, and were the subject of much comment and speculation. Thus, men who were total abstainers, would, under the excitement of the battle-field, exhibit the wild frenzy of a drunken man, or be stupid and largely unconscious of the surroundings. As an illustration, a noted officer at Antietam, came riding back from the "front," swaying in his saddle, and shouting parts of songs, in a marked drunken state.

He was a total abstainer and had not drunk any spirits, but had been at the "front" for hours, under great excitement, having a horse shot under him. His conduct was so strange and wild, that he was ordered back, under the impression that he was intoxicated. Different surgeons noted this strange frenzied state, on many occasions, but in the excitement and change of battle, could not ascertain whether it came from the use of

spirits or from some mental state. On many occasions it was clear that by no possible ordinary means could spirits be obtained, and yet men, previously temperate, seemed fully intoxicated. When the battle was over and a degree of relaxation took place, many men would exhibit childish excitement and delirious irritability, identical with alcoholic intoxication. At other times, after a period of prolonged strain and excitement, when coffee was given freely, the same inexplicable symptoms of intoxication would appear, and be termed "coffee drunk." When these symptoms appeared at the "front" under fire, they were termed "*battle drunks*." Some facts very similar have been noticed in the navy, in the case of gunners, who, after a short time of exciting work, would become like drunken men, and be obliged to go to their berths. This condition has been noticed in persons who were shocked or greatly alarmed at the time of great disasters. A railroad superintendent informed me that on two occasions he had noticed instances of the apparent intoxication of railroad men, who seemed to be at fault through an accident. The intoxication came on after the accident, but from a most careful inquiry, he was convinced that they had not used any spirits then or ever, and that their condition was unaccountable.

An incident was related to me by a gentleman, who had been talking quietly in the cars with another man, when they were thrown down a steep embankment. The car side was broken in, and both were thrown out, only a little bruised. In a few moments one was fully intoxicated; the other, the narrator, could not understand this state, or explain it in any way. From these and other statements which I have gathered, I conclude that these cases are not unfrequent, but from want of accurate observation and the difficulty of obtaining the facts, they are overlooked. As far as it could be determined, I think that every case had a prominent substratum of direct heredity from inebriate ancestors. In the partial history of some of these cases, some form of brain exhaustion

was present, and the shock, or paralysis, brought to light the special pathological symptoms of alcoholic poisoning. It would be foolish to deny that this was a special nerve and brain defect transmitted from the parents, and only came to light from the action of some particular cause.

In the case of a total abstainer, who, during some state of excitement, manifested all the symptoms of intoxication, where beyond doubt he had not used any form of alcohol, and where inebriety existed in the ancestors, it would be a most reasonable conclusion to infer an origin in heredity, which burst into activity in obedience to some unknown exciting cause. From this point many and varied questions start up, which future observations and studies alone can determine. I think these cases are of the same class as idiots and imbeciles, with special symptoms of alcoholic poisoning, as a direct heredity from the parents; any difference being simply in the fact that these special pathological defects are dormant, but only appear from the action of some peculiar cause. This seemingly represents the conditions of the parents at the time of conception or some antenatal impression. The second class of acquired toxic states have less of mystery, and are more common. They are of the class of men who have been inebriates or intoxicated, and have become total abstainers, but from the same unknown causes suddenly manifest all the old signs of intoxication. Some factor of heredity is present, and possibly some nerve tracks, along which abnormal energy has been very active in the past, may come into prominence again. An outline of some cases will bring out these facts:

FIRST CASE.—The superintendent of a factory, a man who had been temperate and sober for fifteen years, his conduct and character, beyond all reproach, was engaged to be married, under circumstances of great promise. The day of the wedding the bride received a letter, warning her against him, saying that he was a secret drinker and a bad man otherwise. This she sent to him

by the hand of her brother. After reading it, he showed all the signs of intoxication, and went to bed. The wedding was postponed, and he afterwards asserted so positively his innocence, that I was called to give an opinion. An examination indicated that this was some condition of shock, or sudden congestion, in which symptoms of intoxication appeared; also his assertion of not having drunk was literally true. A history of moderate and excessive drinking was noted in his parents.

SECOND CASE.—A clergyman, with a marked history of heredity. He was under my care for five months, when one day, a brother clergyman paid him a visit, and no doubt talked very severely to him of the sin of drinking. I found him a short time after, in bed, with all the symptoms of intoxication. He had a childish, idiotic expression, and was in a semi-delirious state. He remained in bed two days, and had all the appearance of one who had suffered from alcoholic poisoning. This was the first pronounced case I had seen, and could not be mistaken. The sudden emotional excitement precipitated him into the pathological state of intoxication.

THIRD CASE.—This case was sent to me for an opinion, as follows:

A noted temperance lecturer, formerly an inebriate, for ten years or more had been an abstainer. One evening while lecturing, he was given a dispatch from his wife, announcing the fatal illness of a child. He drank a glass of water, and attempted an explanation to the audience, became confused, staggered and acted like a man rapidly becoming intoxicated. He was finally led from the stage, and laughed and shouted in a maudlin way. The audience supposed that he was drunk, but all the circumstances showed clearly, that no spirits had been taken.

These cases are most strikingly confirmed in many ways, and especially in circles of temperance reformers. One man of my acquaintance, after an eloquent lecture of an hour, during which he most dramatically portrays the conduct and manner of an inebriate, will go to his

room and be practically intoxicated for some time, or until he can procure a few hours sleep. This man has been an inebriate, but for the past five years has been lecturing on inebriety, with great power and skill. He has been in the St. John campaign, and lectured for months incessantly. These phases of drunkenness are called "queer spells" by his friends, and are guarded from observation. When the lecture is over, he retires at once to his room, and will not be seen until next morning. In another case a man of talent and genius of a high order, who had drunk to great excess for ten years, stopped and became a lecturer. He told me that often the impulse to drink was so strong that he could only resist it by having an audience and opportunity to talk or plead for temperance. He was really intoxicated in his extravagant enthusiasm and dramatic portrayals of the evils of drink. After the lecture was over, he was greatly exhausted and had all the feelings of one who had just suffered from intoxication. The psychological student will find a rare field of study in the temperance meetings of the day, particularly where they are conducted and addressed by reformed inebriates.

These facts are along the line of every day's observation, and are sustained by many collateral evidences. Beyond this are still further ranges of facts, on the same psychological field, less common and more obscure.

A pathological state has been observed, which I call unconscious imitative inebriety, where persons, from the influence or contagion of the surroundings or some unknown factor, are, to all intents and purposes, intoxicated. Here, as elsewhere, a strong substratum of heredity exists. I present the notes of two cases which were sent me, by accurate and very competent observers. One, J. H., was a lawyer, a delicate, nervous man, employed in the State Department, where a monotonous, exact range of duties had been performed for many years. He was unable to use spirits from the headache it produced. Although his father was an inebriate, he never could or would drink

any form of alcohol. He was a society man, and spent his evenings at the club. For several years past it was noticed that after an hour or more spent in company of men who were drinking to intoxication, he would take on their condition, and like them, become intoxicated. He would be with them hilarious or stupid, and use only coffee moderately, while the others drank wine. Sometimes these states would go so far as to make him stupid and unable to walk, and he would need the assistance of a guide and carriage to get home. The next morning he would have a headache. These occasions were at first infrequent, then grew more common, until at present he cannot remain an hour in the company of any friend who is intoxicated, without appearing and acting like them. He is called by his friends, the "Coffee Drunkard," for this reason. He will be as stupid as any of them, and yet use nothing but coffee. He would fall into this state more slowly if strangers were present, and sometimes not at all, depending on some internal force, that prevented him from giving way. He affirmed that the sensation was very pleasant, and he did not realize his own condition, but was always conscious of enjoyment, until the party broke up and he went home, when a feeling of misery and disgust came over him. The physician who examined him in these states, considered that he was a perfect barometer of the mental surroundings, and that after a certain point he gave himself up to a species of mesmeric influence, making him do anything the others did.

SECOND CASE.—A wealthy farmer and strong temperance man, was elected to Congress. He formed a strong attachment for a hard drinking man in the same body, and after being in his company for a few hours, would walk and talk like him. He would talk foolish, and stagger, and act identically like him; but if called away, he soon recovered and was as before, yet, in his company he used no spirits, and only occasionally soda. This imitation intoxication grew on him, and he seemed to fall

into this state in any drinking party where several were intoxicated. He was not aware of his hilarity or stupidity in drinking company, and only remembered that he could not use spirits. He was reported to be intoxicated in the papers, and could with great difficulty make any defence. He is still in office, but has learned to keep away from all drinking men and State dinners where wine and intoxicated and hilarious drinkers are present. A hereditary taint of both insanity and inebriety was present in his case. I have made another group of these cases, that brings out some facts seen in other circles of life.

They are cases of reformed men, who show signs of intoxication from the contagion of others who are intoxicants. The following is an example:

A prominent military man, who had drunk moderately during the war, and had abstained from that time on, while attending a dinner with his old comrades, where most of them were intoxicated, suddenly became hilarious, made a foolish speech and settled back in his chair in a drunken state, and was finally taken home quite stupid. He had not drunk any spirits, and had only used coffee and water, and yet he had all the symptoms of the others, only his was intoxication from contagion: the favoring soil had been prepared long ago in the army. Another case was that of a man who had been an inebriate years ago, but had reformed. He was recently elected to office and gave a dinner to some friends. Among them was a physician, who has been greatly interested in these studies. He sent me a long report, the substance of which was this: On the occasion referred to, many of the company became partially intoxicated, and the host, who drank nothing but water, became hilarious, and finally stupid with them. He was put to bed, with every sign of intoxication, but recovered, and next morning had only a confused notion of these events. The third case occurred four years ago. A reformed man, of twelve years' sobriety, went on a military excursion with a drinking company, and although he drank nothing but

lemonade, became as much intoxicated as the others. This event was the subject of much comment and loss to him, socially and otherwise, although he protested, and others confirmed his statements, that he did not take any spirits at this time.

In these cases, as in the others mentioned, two conditions were present—one in which some special unknown nerve state was inherited, which readily reflected alcoholic states from contagions; the other, in which this particular alcoholic state had been acquired, and more readily responded to contagious surroundings than otherwise. In both cases, undoubtedly, heredity was present, but in the latter some previous pathological state existed. What form of brain and nerve defect, and what circumstances and conditions combined to develop this special pathological state must be determined in the future. Along this line are many psychological facts of great interest, that throw light on other mental states. Thus, actors, who essay to represent insanity or inebriety, are successful in proportion as they inherit a nervous organization predisposing them to these affections. A single glass of spirits may awaken a latent nerve defect, and soon after merge into inebriety. So the effort to imitate the manner and conduct of an intoxicated person may give impress and direction to an organism that will be permanent.

An actor, greatly praised for his skill in "Hamlet," was obliged to leave the stage, for the reason that this character was becoming so intimately his, as to suggest insanity at an early day. A man who acted the part of a drunken man was, after a time, so completely intoxicated as to be unfit for his part. He could not use spirits, and had to give up this part of the play, for the same reason as mentioned above. A remarkable incident came to my notice along this line. A temperance writer, of great power and vividness of detail, said that he lived all the details of the hero he was describing, in his own mind. When the character was intoxicated, he had all the symptoms, and had to go to bed after writing that

the hero did so. He suffered, was exhausted, had pain, mental agony, was joyous, happy, contented, and lived over every event which he described. This man was strictly temperate, but had a drunken father, from whom he inherited a peculiar nervous organization, that gave him power to realize the toxic state from alcohol, and throw himself into it more perfectly.

He says that it would impair his health to write more on this theme, for he would be intoxicated most of the time while writing. Many of these states may be termed emotional trance states, and in some future time will be the subject of some very curious and wonderful psychological discoveries. Those who observe inebriates carefully, find them literally encyclopedias of psychological fact, that cannot be understood by any present knowledge of the subject. For instance, reformed men or those who have recently stopped the use of spirits, cannot safely listen to a recital of the sufferings and struggles of others to become temperate, without taking on some form of mental shock that is fatal to their own resolutions. The more vivid and accurate the struggles of a drunkard are described, the more certainly the will of the hearer is weakened and rendered impotent to help itself. Temperance lecturers, who hope, by painting the horrors of drink so vividly, to deter anyone in the audience from falling in that way, are deceived, and produce the very effect they seek to remedy.

In the same way, the sight of an intoxicated man, produces a dangerous form of excitement in the mind of the reformer, and if this should last some time, it would react in the same condition. I have embodied many of these curious facts in a paper, with the title of "Mental Contagion in Inebriety," published in the *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST* of October, 1884. In this brief glance of the subject, I have endeavored to bring out the fact, that states of intoxication are found in inebriates and defectives that are positive inheritances from parents. The organism has received a positive permanent impression,

from which it never recovers. Also that this pathological state of acute poisoning from alcohol may be covered up by other defects, and only come out from the application of some peculiar exciting cause. I have called attention to a class of cases, who from some exciting cause suddenly become intoxicated to all appearance, although they have not used spirits. An inherited predisposition to this form of defect, from inebriate ancestors, is present in these cases. Also a class of men who have been total abstainers for a long time, who, under similar conditions of excitement, appear intoxicated.

I have described a class of cases, where the intoxication was purely from mental contagion, appearing in persons who have previously drunk, but were temperate at this time. Undoubtedly, conditions of heredity, unknown at present, control and govern this condition. It will be clear from this outline-grouping of facts: 1st, that symptoms of alcoholic poisoning cannot be trusted as evidence of the immediate use of alcohol; 2nd, that *the excessive use of alcohol* leaves a permanent defect or impress on the brain, which will go down into the future with great certainty. It may be concealed for a lifetime in the child of a drinking parent, but at any moment may come to the surface, from the application of its special exciting cause; or it may appear in some other form of defect, that can be traced back to the injury from the toxic action of alcohol. In brief, the range of facts that open up from this point are truly bewildering, and their discovery and the laws which govern them, is the great future realm for investigation.

This is the field into which specialists press forward with increasing enthusiasm, confident that behind all this mystery of drink-craving will be found a majestic order of forces coming from unknown causes, moving in unknown orbits and about unknown centers; also, with equal confidence, that not far away, inebriety and its evils will be understood, treated and prevented, as positively as any other disease.

Los Angeles

Armona, Calif. Mrs. Cory.

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Hereditv as a Causative Factor in Inebriety

Presented to the Section on State Medicine, at the Forty-ninth Annual
Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at
Denver, Colo., June 7-10, 1898.

BY F. C. MYERS, M.D.
KALAMAZOO.

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1898.

HEREDITY AS A CAUSATIVE FACTOR OF INEBRIETY.

BY F. C. MYERS, M.D.

That heredity is a common cause of alcoholism, and that alcoholism is a disease, is becoming apparent to many medical men of the present day.

In that good old book, the Bible, we are told that "The sins of the parents are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations." That has been proven to be a fact, in the evil effects produced upon the system by the use of alcohol; the person whose brain and nervous system have been injured, and whose moral and will powers have been weakened, and whose stomach, liver, and other organs have become deranged by the use of alcohol, will transmit some of these derangements to his offspring.

The modern study of the therapeutics of alcohol has proven, without a doubt, that it is not a stimulant or tonic, but an anesthetic and a narcotic, and that it should be classed, in our works on therapeutics, as one or the other of these; and it has also been proven that it is a remedy of but little therapeutic value and one that could be dispensed with, even for medicinal purposes, with universal benefit to mankind. It is not my purpose in this paper to discuss the therapeutics of alcohol, but to prove, if possible, that the influences produced by alcohol are handed down from generation to generation.

The principles of heredity must have been known in ancient times, and undoubtedly gave rise to family names among the Romans, and in the present age the Bourbon nose and the Hapsburg upper lip are well-known family characteristics; while some families are characterized for such virtues as business integrity, truthfulness, temperance and frugality, others are as equally marked for dishonesty, mendacity and drunkenness. A marked physiognomy and proneness for commercial pursuits have been Hebrew characteristics from time immemorial. The transmissibility of an

alcoholic inheritance has been very generally admitted by many writers, among whom are Aristotle, Darwin, Rush, Morel, Grenier, Carpenter, Richardson-Thompson and Forel. The number of cases in which an ancestral history of alcoholism has been traced is probably much below the actual amount, as it is difficult to get relatives to admit the existence of an alcoholic taint. It has been found by studying the subject, that the proportion of hereditary cases has increased 5 per cent. over the acquired during the past twelve or fifteen years. Norman Kerr says: "In over 3000 cases of chronic alcoholism I have found fully one-half with an inebriate ancestry," and about the same proportion has been the experience of others who have studied the subject in America and Europe. Kerr again says: "I have observed children born more than a year after the father had been attacked by a brain disease or inebriety, exhibit from their earliest years propensity for intoxication, and in more than one family the children could, only by constant supervision, be kept from strong drink as soon as they began to crawl." And he says also: "Nearly two-thirds of the cases of inherited alcoholism are due to the alcoholism of one or both parents." I believe it has been fully proven that the child of an inebriate, born after the lesion has been established, inherits some nervous diathesis, and that the only security is by life-long abstinence on the part of the child. Beran Lewis attributed 64 per cent. of cases of chronic alcoholism to parental inebriety, some form of transmittal neurosis, or insanity. Piper puts the proportion of hereditary to acquired cases as 2 to 1.

In the examination of two groups of ten families each, in a children's hospital of London, one group of 57 was affected more or less by alcohol, the other of 61 was unaffected, or slightly so. Of the first group 20 had inebriate fathers, the mothers and grandparents being moderate drinkers; only 45 per cent. of these had healthy constitutions; 31 had inebriate fathers and grandfathers, but temperate moth-

ers and grandmothers; only 2 of these, or a little over 6 per cent., were healthy. Of the 61 children belonging to the temperate families 82 per cent. were in good health.

The customary drinking of light wines and champagne at banquets and public dinners has been thought by many worthy people in the past, to be perfectly harmless, but as more light is thrown upon the subject of heredity and the therapeutic action of alcohol, that custom will gradually be abandoned; in fact, it is becoming less customary at the present time. There has never been a time in America when every indication pointed so strongly to a decrease in intemperance as at present. There has never been so little drinking as at present, and never such a strong tendency toward moderation in quarters where alcoholic indulgence is general. The most careful figures bear out this statement. That hereditary craving for strong drink can be transmitted by parents who have not that craving, but who drink very moderately, has been proven. Forel says (*Medical Pioneer* of December, 1893): "Hereditary craving for alcohol may proceed from parents neither of whom possessed this craving, but were drinkers only by custom or sociability."

Not being connected with any inebriate institution my experience is limited to that of a general practitioner, but a typic case came under my observation a few years ago. A man, born and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, whose parents were wealthy people, but who had been in the habit of using light alcoholic drinks in the form of wines—as many Scotch families do—came to this country, entered business, and was a very bright business man and honest in all his ways, but from every month to three months—never going over three months—he would leave everything and enter upon a drunken spree. It made no difference how much was involved in business interests. As he was under my observation for two or three years, I know that it was against his will and purpose, and that he made every effort to overcome the hereditary power

that was controlling him. It was usually from two to three weeks before he was ready for business again. He was a person of much moral purpose and great business integrity when himself, and has told me many times that he always had a periodic craving for alcohol ever since he could remember; he had one daughter born to him who is a nervous uncontrollable child.

Another case of a bright young lady was under my observation for a year, who, every few weeks, from her earliest memory, had such a craving for alcohol that it seemed impossible to resist it. After taking a few swallows of diluted whisky she was satisfied, the craving for it ceased and her nerves became quiet. As she was a person who never had been in the habit of drinking, only in this way, the craving was undoubtedly from a hereditary source. Many other cases might be referred to, but as there are those here who have made that subject a special study and who would naturally see many more cases of the kind than a general practitioner, that part of the subject will be left for their consideration.

In conclusion I would ask: If one of the principal causes of inebriety is heredity, how is this form of inebriety to be cured and our future generations saved? I know of but one way, and that is to stop the drinking habit at once. As it has been proven that: 1, alcohol is not a food; 2, it does not promote digestion; 3, it does cause gastric disturbances; 4, it does not increase muscular strength; 5, it is not a tonic or stimulant, therefore I believe medical men ought to do all in their power to educate the rising generation in regard to these facts, and that alcohol should be classed in its proper place—with anesthetics or narcotics—and everything possible done to prevent its universal use as a common beverage in social and political life. By so doing inebriety may be practically wiped out of existence in one generation, and a blot removed from this fair earth of ours, which would be an untold blessing to thousands of families.

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A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM,

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE:

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(THE LIQUOR RESTRAINT,)

—AND—

SOL. GOLD AND HYOSCYAMINE COMP.-HYPODERMIC,
(THE GOLD CURE.)

The Gold Cure for Drunkenness,

BY

C. T. CLARK, A. M., M. D.

PUBLISHED BY

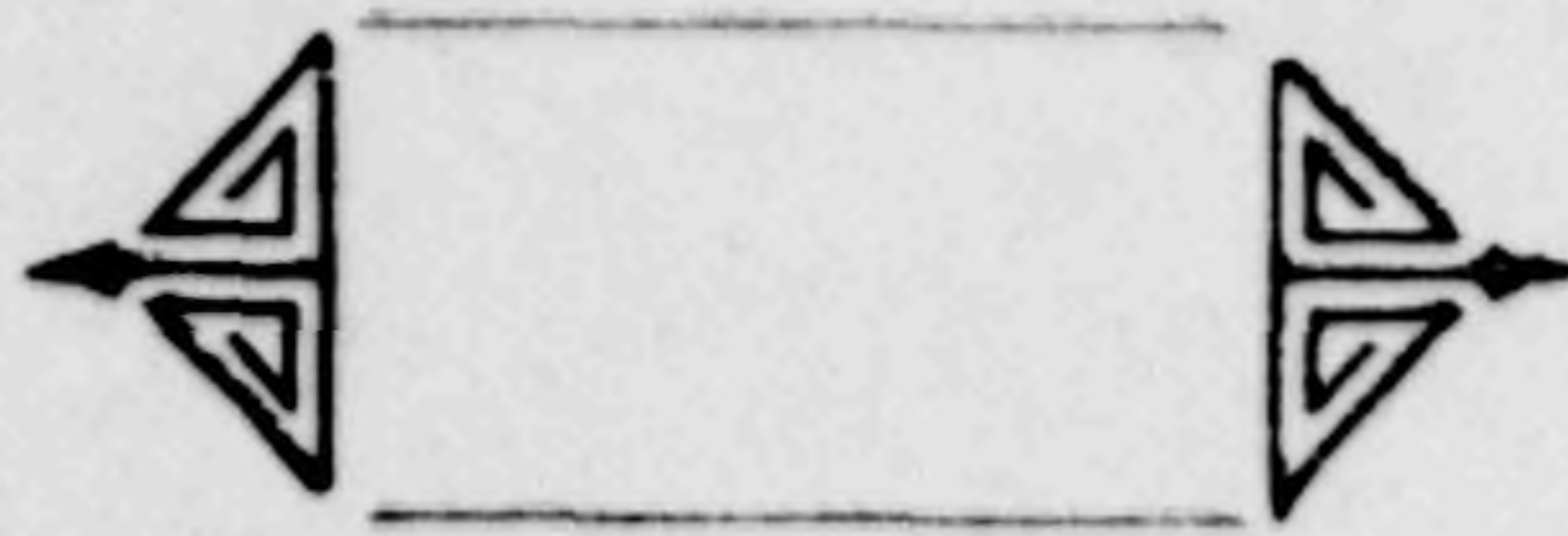
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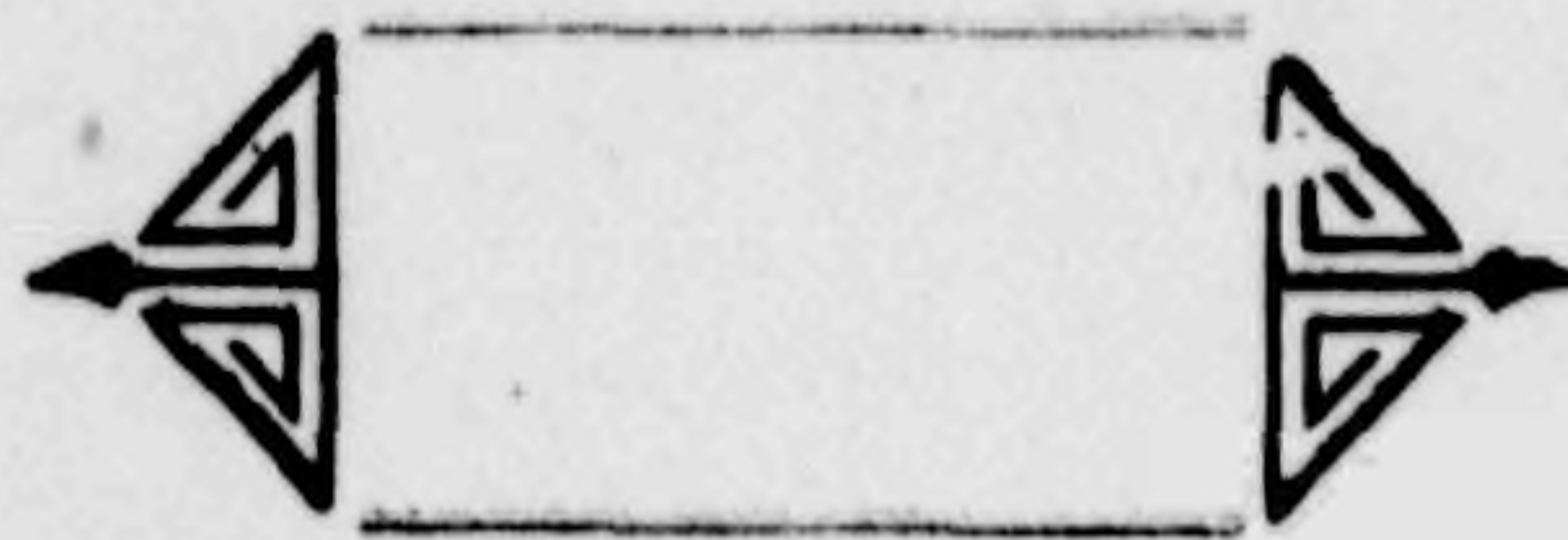




INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting the following treatise to physicians using my preparations for the treatment of Alcoholism, I do not attempt to discuss the pathology of the disease, the variety of organic changes produced, the functional derangements, the nervous phenomena developed, or the chemistry of the remedies used. This article will fully explain all there is to the gold cure treatment, that has attracted so much attention. The hyperdomic solutions are of uniform purity and strength, and can be relied on by the profession to give the results claimed in this article. I have tried to eliminate from the practice of this speciality all quackery, and unprofessional conduct, not publishing the details of the preparation of my formula, because of the injury it would do the treatment, and for the sake of the thousands of drunkards that under the present plan will be saved, who would be lost if the treatment was familiar to every physician. I believe the profession can use my preparations for the treatment of a disease as consistently as the preparations of any other manufacturing pharmacist, to relieve symptoms.

C. T. CLARK, M. D.



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT.

.....

THE important remedies used are administered by subcutaneous injection. They are perfectly aseptic, and with a surgically clean hypodermic needle will never produce abscess. After the first day, and for three or four days, the arm at the insertion of the deltoid muscle may be slightly tender on pressure, and occasionally the bruises produced by the needle may cause the skin to turn dark. This can be relieved to a certain extent by the application of vinegar or a stimulating liniment, after each injection. In my own practice I use no local application as a rule. After a few days' treatment the arm becomes more or less indurated in the locality of the injections, and the soreness is of little moment. Most patients, after the first few treatments, find that they are not painful, and pay but little attention to the arm.

The uniform average dose of the hypodermic solutions is eight to ten minims. The dose is easily obtained, as the hypodermic syringe of most manufactures is accurately graduated in fractional parts of a drachm. Never attempt to measure a dose by drops, as it is an uncertain quantity. The best plan is to test the syringe, become familiar with the register on the piston, and always use the same syringe. The prompt action of the remedies will soon give you an accurate dose.

The dose of the hypodermic solution should be repeated every four hours, until four doses are given in each twenty-four hours. The hours usually selected for treatment are 8 and 12 a. m. and 4 and 8 p. m. In connection with the hypodermic treatment, an internal remedy of a tonic and supporting nature is administered; it is given in drachm doses, and repeated every two hours during the day. The dose should be diluted in about two ounces of water before taken. A convenient method of giving the tonic, is to furnish an empty four-ounce bottle, with directions to put in two tea-spoonsful of the tonic

and fill the bottle with water; one-half can be taken at a dose at the regular hour should the patient not be convenient to glass and water.

There should be no restraint upon the liberty of the patient, should he be sufficiently rational to take care of himself, and understand and follow directions. Should he be intoxicated and unruly, a guard should be placed with him, to see that he does not disturb the peace, that he takes his medicine and stimulants as directed, and appears at the regular hours for treatment. Should he have delirium tremens, he should be placed in the care of a competent nurse. The necessity for either guard or nurse will not exist for the same patient longer than two or three days, when he will be able to take care of himself.

As a rule, a patient applies for treatment while drinking to excess, or just after a prolonged spree. He should be furnished with a reasonable amount of whisky, or other alcoholic stimulants, to relieve exhaustion and the nervous condition. As these symptoms subside, stimulants should be gradually but rapidly withdrawn. By the third or fourth day of treatment the craving for liquor will subside; the patient may be in doubt as to whether he can drink it without nausea; it will not taste natural, nor will it relieve his nervous condition. He is now rapidly being placed in a condition that renders alcohol incompatible, and its introduction into the system should be stopped. The patient soon realizes this. Whisky either acts as an emetic, or makes him feel so badly that he is glad to let it alone. Patients are usually very much interested at this stage of the treatment; they want to be sure that they can not drink, and that the appetite is permanently destroyed; they are inclined to experiment with different kinds of liquors; they often think the whisky furnished by the physician has been adulterated, or medicated for the purpose of making them sick. While it is important to satisfy the mind of the patient, that he is through with whisky, it is unwise and imprudent to administer alcohol after the system has been made antagonistic to it. At this stage, should the patient persist in taking small quantities of liquor, and the physician cut down the dose of the hypodermic, on account of the nervous symptoms the two produce, the system will soon begin to tol-

erate the new imposition, and the nervous system of the patient will be injured, and the treatment rendered a failure.

As soon as the patient passes under the full influence of the liquor restraint, (Hypod. Sol. Cocaine and Strychina Comp.) alcoholic stimulants should be gradually but rapidly reduced, and as soon as the demand of the system for the stimulant has been destroyed, the administration of any form of liquor should be firmly prohibited, and the liquor restraint stopped.

All danger of injury to patients can be avoided if this rule is followed. At the expiration of the time for a patient to use liquor, if he is in doubt about the craving being gone, because there are times that he feels like he could take a drink, or even thinks a drink necessary to relieve an empty, flat feeling at the stomach, assure him that as the treatment progresses, these symptoms will all leave him, and the doubt be relieved. Recommend a glass of milk, an apple, or anything light to eat, which will usually relieve that peculiar stomach distress of drunkards at this stage. An empty stomach, over exertion, excitement of the emotions, will tend to bring it on; these should be avoided.

Regularity and punctuality should be observed up to this time, in giving the hypodermic doses. Frequent bathing is necessary, to stimulate the sweat follicles, soften and relax the skin, and thus assist and relieve the kidneys in the extra work they have to perform. Should the kidneys be very inactive at the time of commencing treatment, they may fail to promptly respond to the action of the remedy, and the patient will complain of pain in the back, the dose may be slightly reduced, and the hot bath looked after. The water in the bath tub should be as hot as can be comfortably borne by the patient. He should not remain in long enough to produce a feeling of exhaustion. The temperature of the room should be such as to produce no shock when coming out of the hot water, when he should be rubbed freely until dry. The bath should be repeated two or three times a week during treatment. The bowels should be kept regular. If at the commencement of treatment, they are inclined to be constipated, they should be freely opened by the use of the Comp. Liquorice powder, or C. C. pill, U. S. P. An

active diarrhœa occasionally follows the first few days of treatment, especially when the alimentary canal has been used as the dumping ground of free lunch counters, midnight suppers, unwholesome food at irregular hours. A cathartic followed by a few doses of Syrup Doveri will correct the trouble.

The insomnia of new patients often calls for relief; twenty grains of Bromide of Potash at bed time may be sufficient. The syrup Chloral Hydrate comp. is much more efficient. It is composed of fifteen grains Chloral Hydrate, fifteen Bromide of Potash, and one grain each of Hyoscyamus and Cannabis Indica. One or two sleepless nights, after whisky is entirely withdrawn, is all that usually gives any trouble, the patient sleeping and eating well during the remaining term of treatment. The nervous condition of the average patient immediately after liquor is abandoned, will pass off in a few days. If the symptoms are very severe, a pill of Camphor, Hembane and Valerian will give some relief. If the symptoms somewhat resemble a cold, or la grippe, a four grain pill of Assafœtida every four hours is beneficial.

A patient with a severe attack of mania a potu, should be treated on general principles, and his condition relieved before commencing a prohibitory treatment. In case the nervous system is very much shattered, the intellectual faculties impaired, the body poorly nourished, great care should be observed not to turn him against liquor too rapidly. Stimulants should be given methodically, and gradually reduced as his condition improves. Six to eight minims of the Hypo. Sol. Cocaine and Strychnia Comp. will control the craving, and should that dose render him unable to retain alcohol, the dose should be reduced still farther, and no effort be made to render him unable to drink, until he can sleep reasonably well, retain and assimilate nourishment. Some, if cut out of liquor too rapidly, will have a confused memory, with symptoms of dementia; the brain will not act without the stimulant, the heart's action is feeble and irregular, with inertia of other important organs. With proper doses of hypodermic solution and alcohol, the patient will gradually improve, until from one to two weeks he can be permitted to give up liquor, which these very bad cases are usually anxious to do.

There are rare cases that are incurable. You may find that with all your efforts to improve the general condition of your patient, you can not reach a point where you can withdraw alcohol without loss of mind or life. The anatomical changes in the nerve centers and brain, have become so great that the presence of alcohol is necessary for their action. In these cases the only thing to do is to restore your patient to liquor, and stop the treatment. Unfortunately, in large and crowded institutes, these cases do not always have proper attention, and accidents sometimes occur.

The administration of the hypodermic solutions should be avoided, when there is fever produced by some acute disease. A patient should never be taken while suffering from any inflammatory disease of an acute nature, and should such occur during the treatment, it will be necessary to stop the injections and treat the patient for the acute malady. I know of no chronic disease, except tuberculosis, that is aggravated by the treatment. Catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney affections, and functional diseases of the heart are benefitted.

It should be borne in mind as important, that when treatment is commenced the symptoms produced should succeed each other in regular order, and without interruption. Experience will teach the physician that as his injections are regularly administered, his patient will pass through a series of uniform symptoms, much the same as in typical disease. If the treatment is interrupted, it is difficult to establish the same train of symptoms without beginning over again the entire course. When the entire course has been given, and a full development of all the symptoms (as given hereafter) produced, and the patient discharged as cured, should he then relapse, and his system again be brought under the influence of alcohol, a second treatment is worthless, as the beneficial results of the remedy can not be obtained the second time on the same patient, any more than he could have small-pox the second time; for that reason you will decline to treat a patient the second time. In a few instances, physicians using my treatment have given the liquor restraint the second time, sobered up the patient, and they are so far doing well, but I have no confidence in this treatment

the second or third time. You can get a drug effect from the remedies, but the condition of the system now will yield to the remedies no beneficial results.

The question is often asked: Should a patient who, on commencing the treatment, is not using alcohol in any form, be put on liquor and the liquor restraint administered; or should the gold cure (Hypo. Sol. Gold and Hyoscyamine Comp.) be commenced at once, and no liquor given? Theoretically, there would be no reason for giving liquor for the sake of nauseating and disgusting the patient with it. Every drunkard has been in this condition many times. It is not claimed for the liquor restraint that it has curative properties, but that it acts as a chemical restraint, eliminates alcohol from the system, and makes it safe to administer the gold cure. Practically, my own experience, and that of my colleagues, has been that the mind of the periodical drinker is better satisfied, and he feels more safely cured, if he carries with his memory of the treatment an abiding disgust for his favorite beverage. If the gold cure only is used, and no liquor whatever, the craving and appetite and all demand of the system for alcohol will be destroyed, and the nervous system soon regains its normal condition, but there will be no aversion to liquor. We consider this point open for discussion and future decision.

A patient may be cured, and perfectly so, and yet relapse. You are often called upon to treat a man for alcoholism, when the drink habit is the least of his vices, and an inevitable accompaniment to practices that he does not contemplate giving up, or at least will not give up. To refuse to treat such patients is not only protection to yourself and the reputation of your treatment, but a kindness to the gambler or libertine seeking your aid, because he will be injured by having the system made antagonistic to the effects of alcohol, and then using it. Every man that relapses would be better off if he had not taken treatment; for that reason a certain amount of care should be exercised in the selection of patients. The drink habit is both a disease and a habit. Science will assist nature in relieving him of the disease, but will not reform his evil habits and degrading associations.

For uniform success, select patients who are thoroughly in

earnest to reform their conduct, in order to lead a more noble and useful life, and not to get rid of whisky for the mere personal suffering it entails. If a patient is indifferent, do not cut down your fee as an inducement, or hold out money considerations; you will regret it. The fee is a trifle to the benefit it confers on those who want it for the right motive, and to confer it free, is too high for the irresolute, irresponsible man, with but little sense of right and wrong, and no desire for a better and purer life. The animal will be injured, and the man not benefited.

HYPO. SOL. COCAINE AND STRYCHNIA COMP.

The formula of my treatment, for the first stage of treatment (Hypo. Sol. Cocaine and Strychnia Comp.), is called, for convenience, liquor restraint. Upon commencing treatment, inject about eight minims; repeat every four hours, until you develop as symptoms: dry mouth and fancies, blurred vision, and a feeling of stimulation, described best as being "charged with electricity." There should be an increase in the discharge of urine, and a slight increase in the number of heart beats, the sexual organs will be relaxed; nervous symptoms will depend on the degree of alcoholism, and temperament of the patient. But little effect is noticed from the first and second injections; if, after the third, none of the above symptoms are manifest, increase the dose. It requires three days to bring a patient under the full influence of the remedy, provided a proper dose for the particular patient has been selected. All of the above symptoms will usually be prominent by the third day. Should these symptoms be uncomfortably exaggerated, with vertigo, quick pulse, difficult respiration, mental aberation, the dose is too large, and should be promptly reduced. The patient should be kept under the characteristic effect of the liquor restraint, until he has abandoned entirely the use of alcohol. This should occur by the end of the first week's treatment. Most patients give up liquor before the fifth day; the liquor restraint should then be stopped, all liquors prohibited, and the gold cure commenced.

• HYPO. SOL. GOLD AND HYOSCYAMINE COMP.

After the patient has been placed on the gold cure, the above symptoms will all be modified. The patient should be comforta-

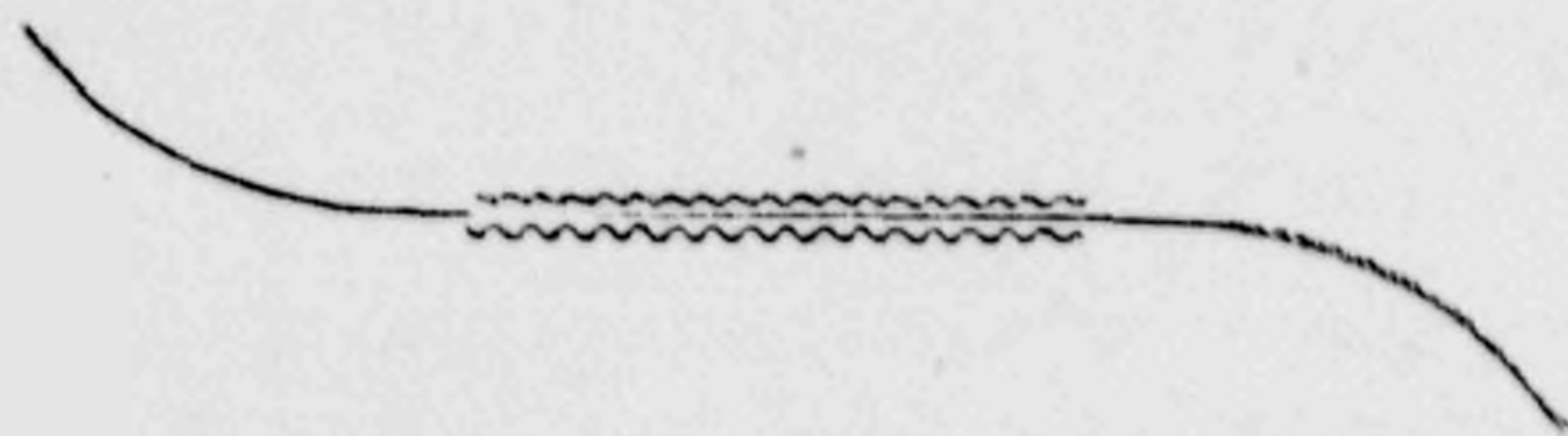
ble, eat and sleep well, suffer some little annoyance from blurred vision, dry mouth, and inability to control the memory; the dose should be sufficient to have these symptoms continuous. Toward the last of the treatment, they gradually wear away on the same dose, and the patient is ready to be discharged. At the end of treatment, if the nervous system has been seriously injured by alcohol, furnish the patient with an extra bottle of tonic, to be taken at pleasure. The nervousness can be relieved with small doses of Fl. Ex. Belladonna and Hyoscyamus, not to be given, however, until after injections are discontinued.

A patient should always be assured, that THE ORGANS EFFECTED BY THE REMEDY WILL NOT BE INJURED, for they are not, but in many cases improved.

With these general instructions it should be remembered that the liquor restraint is given from the beginning of treatment, until the patient is cut out of liquor, and then stopped. The gold cure is commenced and continued until physician and patient are satisfied that the system is relieved of all demand for alcohol. The tonic and baths are used throughout the entire treatment of three to four weeks, and a bottle of tonic given to the patient to be used afterward, should he feel the need of it.

When a patient has successfully passed through a full course of treatment, and discharged as cured, his attention should be called to the fact that he is in a convalescent condition, and that more or less time is necessary for the nervous system, and organs that have been injured by alcohol, to fully regain their normal functions. Contrary to public opinion, the patient is in greatest danger of relapse soon after treatment, while yet in a convalescent condition. As time progresses, and a healthy mind and body gain control, the danger of relapse decreases.

All physicians using my remedies are requested to keep a daily record of especially bad cases, and any information in the power of the author, will be promptly furnished on application.



TESTIMONIALS.

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The following testimonials, from physicians and patients, have been selected to cover different questions that may arise in the mind of those who may wish to investigate the treatment. We have several hundred similar in nature, and receive them, as a rule, without solicitation. On request we will send a list of names with address of patients who have been treated in other institutes and in other states with our remedies, without previous knowledge on our part of their opinions:

THE BLOOMINGTON CLARK GOLD AND COCA INSTITUTE.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Feb. 27, 1893.

C. T. Clark, M. D., Hamburg, Iowa.

DEAR DOCTOR:—When we began using The Clark Gold and Coca Cure it was with many misgivings, both as to its probable efficiency and safety. We began Aug. 16, 1892, without any practical knowledge as to what would take place during the various stages of the treatment. We had but one patient, he graduated Sept. 13th, and the cure has been complete. This patient had catarrh and rheumatism, but has been almost entirely relieved of both. We have treated quite a number since, and can say that we are convinced as to its safety. We have never had sore arms or any serious inconvenience of any kind; rheumatism has been invariably relieved, and the general health improved. All desire for alcohol passes away, and our cured patients are enthusiastic in their praises. We are thoroughly satisfied now that should a patient ever return to drinking again that it will not be from any need that the nervous system may have for alcohol.

R. M. WEIR, M. D.

J. E. HARRIS, M. D.

THE MASON CITY CLARK GOLD AND COCA INSTITUTE.

MASON CITY, IA., Feb. 28, 1893.

For the past eight months I have been using The Clark Gold and Coca Cure, and find it in every way a perfect and satisfac-

tory cure for the Liquor Habit. With it I have cured Alcoholism in all its stages, from that of the periodical drinker to the man who drank one quart of alcohol daily. No evil effects of any sort whatsoever follow the treatment.

Yours truly, DR. E. MCEWEN.

RED OAK CLARK GOLD AND COCA INSTITUTE.

RED OAK, IA., June 10, 1892.

This is to certify that I have, since Feb. 6, 1892, treated the following named gentlemen for the Liquor Habit, with absolute success, with medicine furnished me by The Clark Gold and Coca Co., of Hamburg, Iowa, failing in no case:

Peter G. Peterson, Shoemaker, Red Oak, Ia.

George A. Taylor, Stockman, Red Oak, Ia.

George J. Moir, Painter, Eldora, Ia.

J. Bruse, Veterinary Surgeon, Red Oak, Ia.

Isaac Binns, Retired, Red Oak, Ia.

James Pierson, Livery, Griswold, Ia.

Frank B. Wilson, Barber, Red Oak, Ia.

James Gallagher, Railroad Employee, Red Oak, Ia.

T. W. Manholtz, Railroad Employee, Red Oak, Ia.

John McClair, Telegraph Operator and Agent, Cromwell, Ia.

Ed Pitner, Hotel Cook, Red Oak, Ia.

Carl Swanson, Stone Mason, Red Oak, Ia.

C. J. Lilljeberg, Boots and Shoes, Red Oak, Ia.

Wm. Van West, Painter, Vilisca, Ia.

L. L. Bennett, Barber, Omaha, Neb.

J. R. Pierson, Farmer, Griswold, Ia.

J. F. Kidder, Carpenter, Red Oak, Ia.

Charles O. Gray, Farmer, Griswold, Ia.

My record is 100 on the liquor cure, as not one is drinking a drop of liquor to-day.

D. F. HALLET, M. D.

Reference as to my truthfulness and general responsibility:

First National Bank, Red Oak, Ia.

Red Oak National Bank, Red Oak, Ia.

State Saving Bank, Red Oak, Ia.

Thomas Griffith, Mayor, Red Oak, Ia.

THE CHILLICOTHE CLARK GOLD AND COCA INSTITUTE.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., Jan. 26, 1893.

C. T. Clark, M. D., President of The Clark Gold and Coca Co.,
Hamburg, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—Your treatment of the Liquor Habit has been thoroughly successful in my hands, and I have never had an unfavorable symptom, or any trouble whatever in the treatment of cases.

Yours truly, DR. J. S. COOPER.

LANSING, IA., Jan. 31, 1893.

This is to certify that since March 12th, 1892, I have had thirty men under treatment for the Liquor Habit, using the Clark Gold and Coca Cure. That these men were all hardest cases in the land, and some of them charity cases, and at least four of them forced cases, who did not want to be cured, and yet there has been but one partial failure, whose note and cash were returned to him upon his claim that he was not cured. This man was an every-day drunkard, but he has drunk nothing since he went out, and I believe he played it on my good nature. Five of the men had mania a potu when they came, and I can safely say that I have transformed twenty-nine drunkards' gloomy homes into palaces of love and sobriety. There have been no lapses, every cure has been complete and thorough, and to-day Dr. Clark's name is blessed and honored in many homes in the three states which corner here. I have had a persistent opposition which has perhaps made me more careful and more determined than I would have been, but these living witnesses down opposition and tell their own story. I have had no mishaps or jars or serious trouble, and can conscientiously say that I know the Clark Gold and Coca Treatment to be a safe and sure cure for alcoholism.

R. C. AMBLER, M. D.,

Managing Physician Lansing Clark Gold and Coca Institute.

THE SHELBYNA CLARK GOLD AND COCA INSTITUTE.

SHELBYNA, MO., Jan. 29, 1893.

This is to certify that I have treated since Nov. 1, 1892, the following named gentlemen for the Liquor Habit, without fail,

by the Clark Gold and Coca Co.'s medicines, of Hamburg, Iowa:

F. D. Sidner, Shelbyville, Mo.,

J. A. Ford, Shelbina, Mo.,

J. Warren Chick, Shelbyville, Mo.,

J. H. Benning, Clarence, Mo.

Not one of the above is drinking now, nor can you get them to touch a drop of the family destroyer.

JNO. M. McCULLY, M. D.,

THURMAN, IA., June 6, 1892.

Dr. W. L. Bogan.

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have taken The Clark Gold and Coca Treatment for the Liquor Habit, which has removed all desire for that stimulant. I feel better, both physically and morally, since the treatment, and believe that I am permanently cured. I will further say to those of my friends that may be afflicted in a like manner, to go to The Clark Gold and Coca Institute and do likewise if you want to be cured of the Liquor Habit. It will not only cure you but will make you a new man. You will feel differently and act differently; you will be more respected by all, and perhaps it will save you from a premature grave. You may be assured that Dr. Clark is a gentleman, in fact all the proprietors of The Gold and Coca Co. are men that will treat you kindly while you remain with them—while under treatment. I would not hesitate to guarantee to any or all that may take treatment a permanent cure, if they go according to directions. It is decidedly the safest and best cure that has ever been discovered, and will be a boon to all that may wish to get rid of the deamon drunkenness, or of taking narcotics of any kind. You may publish all or any of this.

Yours truly, W. H. FLETCHER, M. D.

THE MORPHINE HABIT.

EDITOR COLFAX CLIPPER:—I wish to make a statement through the medium of your paper, hoping I may be the means of restoring at least one man to his family and the world as I have been restored. Any man who is addicted to the use of Morphine can be cured, or absolutely freed from all necessity for

it. "I know whereof I speak," for, after using the drug over thirty years, and for the past ten years excessively, I have just been placed on my feet, a clean, sound man, and feel and know that I am in better health and spirits than I have been for many years. I am 69 years of age, and have repeatedly attempted to cure myself, but each attempt ended in failure and sickness. Finally, becoming desperate, I went to Colfax, Iowa, and placed myself under the care of The Clark Gold and Coca Co., of that place, followed their rules in every particular, where I was most kindly received and treated in a most gentlemanly manner, and that cure, in connection with Colfax mineral water, a most valuable adjunct, in four weeks' time completely eliminated all trace of the drug, renovated my entire system, and that, with so little suffering and inconvenience, that I did not know when they ceased to administer the morphine, and I can only say, to me, it seems like a miracle. My mind is cleared, my appetite restored, and The Clark Gold and Coca Co., of Colfax, do all that they claim to.

A. WHITE, M. D., Nevada, Iowa.

SHELBYNA, MO., Jan. 29, 1893.

I have been a constant drinker for fifteen years, and became terribly diseased with alcoholism. I commenced treatment with Dr. J. M. McCully, who is manager of the Clark Gold and Coca Institute here, Jan. 9, 1893. I find myself entirely relieved of the desire for spirits, my general health is much better and I feel like a new man.

J. H. BENNING.

EXTRACT FROM SHELBY COUNTY (MO.) HERALD.

Warren Chick returned to his home in this city last week, after being in Shelbina three weeks, under treatment of Dr. J. M. McCully, who is running The Clark Gold and Coca Co.'s cure for the Liquor Habit. Mr. Chick tells us that he feels like a new man; that his system has undergone a thorough renovation, and that his desire for strong drink has been entirely removed from him. He tells us that he has been drinking whisky thirty-five years, and has spent at least \$6,000 for drink in that time. He says there is nothing injurious about the treatment, but is really a benefit to his health, besides removing the craving for liquor.

SHELBYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 25, 1893.

I was very skeptical on the treatment of Alcoholism, but having been a drunkard for twenty-five years, and by the urgent solicitation of my wife and family, I concluded to take the Clark Gold and Coca treatment, under the management of Dr. McCully at Shelbina, Mo. I am now cured and am a new man, with a happy family. I can truly and heartily recommend the treatment to all who are afflicted with the Liquor Habit.

F. D. SIDNER.

LANSING, IA., Feb. 1, 1893.

We, the undersigned, graduates of The Clark Gold and Coca Institute, of Lansing, Iowa, do hereby most cheerfully and sincerely certify that the aforesaid is all it is recommended to be by either Dr. Clark, the inventor, or Dr. Ambler, the manager of the Lansing Institute; a safe and sure cure for the drink habit. That it is no longer an experiment struggling for recognition against whims and falsehoods, but a fixed fact, of which every unfortunate victim of the drink habit should take especial notice and at once act for self, and home and friends. Dr. Ambler and The Clark Gold and Coca Club of Lansing have fitted up a very pleasant room with ample furniture, which makes this Institute a home-like place for all who come, and Dr. Ambler is a most genial, considerate, careful, and at the same time firm manager, into whose hands any unfortunate need not hesitate to place his highest interests. We can not close this voluntary certificate without a word of exhortation to all who need it, to at once find a Clark Gold and Coca Institute, place yourselves unreservedly under the direction of the managing physician and go home freed from the power of rum:

W. W. Dikeman, Lansing, Ia.	Kemt Iverson, Lansing, Ia.,
Geo. W. Metcalf, " "	Martin Shields, " "
Frank Coyle, " "	T. Thastenson, " "
Martin Thornton, " "	Oscar Tartt, New Albin, Ia.
H. F. Gannity, " "	P. Houlahan, Waterville, Ia.
H. Hefty, " "	C. L. Potter, Springville, Wis.
A. W. Carlyle, " "	O. M. Brenney, Spring Grove, Minn.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, IA., Jan. 28, 1892.

Having taken treatment at the Hamburg Institute for the disease known as Alcoholism, and knowing that I have been freed from the disease, I feel it my duty, and it is also a pleasure to speak words of praise for the good work being done by The Clark Gold and Coca Treatment in hopes that other poor unfortunates may thereby be encouraged to take advantage of the treatment and be healed. The associations surrounding me during my stay at the Institute have been very pleasant, and I leave those with whom I have become acquainted since my stay in Hamburg, with regret, but with best wishes for their future success and happiness. I advise all who are cursed with the disease for which I have been treated to not delay, but at once make a visit to the Hamburg Institute.

J. B. HUFFMAN.

EXTRACT FROM NEBRASKA CITY NEWS.

UNADILLA, NEB., May 13, 1892.

EDITOR NEWS—MY DEAR SIR:—I leave for home to-day, cured of the appetite for liquor. I am confident that Dr. Clark's Gold Cure is permanent, as I have no desire for liquor in any form whatever, nor do I ever expect to disgrace myself or friends by indulging in the same again. I am going home with the expectation of meeting many happy hearts and bright faces because of the great change that has taken place in the short time I have been absent from them. And my advice to all associates in the past, and to all others who desire to be benefitted in the same way, and to make your fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and children happy, just try Dr. Clark's Gold Cure for three weeks and note the wonderful change and cure. Though I look back over the past with shame and regret, I am proud to-day to assert that I had the good judgment and sense to try Dr. Clark's Gold Cure, as I feel that nothing could have benefitted me as much as the treatment received from him in the three weeks past, and I feel that no temptation could induce me to return to a life of dissipation. Now, wishing the News, Dr. Clark and the good hearted boys I leave behind in his charge, success and best wishes, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. OSTRANDER.

HAMBURG, IA., March 10, 1892.

Until a few weeks ago I was very skeptical on the treatment for alcoholism, but having acquired the habit, and wishing above all things to be free from it, I concluded to try the cure. I took a course of the Clark Gold and Coca treatment, and find all my skepticism gone. I am cured and feel like a new man. I most heartily recommend this treatment to all who are afflicted with the Liquor Habit.

A. J. HATCH.

BUTTE, MONTANA, March 3, 1892.

• After an experience of fourteen years in drinking intoxicating liquors, I took three weeks' treatment of the Clark Gold and Coca Cure, at the Hamburg (Iowa) Institute, and have since had no desire whatever for intoxicants; in fact I am permanently cured. My health has been much improved and I enjoy life as I have not since before I acquired the vicious liquor habit. I can conscientiously recommend the Clark Gold and Coca treatment to all who are so unfortunate as to need such treatment.

DAN GLEASON.

HAMBURG, IA., Jan. 25, 1892.

Dr. C. T. Clark.

DEAR SIR:—It is with great pleasure that I can testify to the efficacy of your Gold and Coca treatment. As you know, I had but little faith in any cure for Alcoholism before I took treatment, but thought that if there was any hope of getting rid of the curse I was willing to try anything. It has now been three months since taking treatment, and I have had no desire whatever for liquor, and I have felt better, both physically and mentally, than I have before for years. I believe it to be a permanent cure, and hereby express my heartfelt gratitude for the relief from the curse of Alcoholism.

JOHN MOLCHOIR.

RIVERTON, IA., Feb. 27, 1892.

Dr. C. T. Clark.

I desire to testify to the efficacy of the Clark Gold and Coca Cure, having taken three weeks' treatment at the Hamburg Institute for the disease of Alcoholism, of which I am without a par-

ticle of doubt, perfectly cured, having no desire or craving appetite for alcohol in any form, and am today in a better condition mentally and physically than I have been for the last twenty years. I have all faith that the cure is a permanent one, and would advise all who are afflicted with the unfortunate habit to take this treatment and be cured.

FRANK T. SIMONS.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., June 7, 1892.

Hon. Paul Schminke.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to thank you for your preference in presenting to me the free course of treatment in The Clark Gold and Coca Institute, for the cure of the Liquor Habit. My term of treatment has expired, and I find myself in the best of health, and all desire for strong drink exterminated. I am prepared to speak in the highest terms of Dr. Clark and his cure for the above named habit. Trusting that Dr. Clark and yourself may see with satisfaction the benefit bestowed upon

Yours, with great respect,

J. W. B. McALLISTER.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 6th, 1892.

To Whom it May Concern:

I have taken the Clark Gold and Coca Treatment at Hamburg, Iowa, for the Liquor Habit, and can cheerfully and confidently say that it has taken all desire for liquor from me, and made me feel like a new man. I am satisfied I am permanently cured. I would not go back to my former condition for the city of Chicago. Words can not express the feeling or the condition since 1878 up until I took treatment. I want to say to all my old associates addicted to this habit, they had better take the Clark Gold and Coca treatment, as it will place them in a perfectly healthy condition.

GEO. M. GLASBY.

HAMBURG, IA., Feb. 5, 1892.

DR. C. T. CLARK:

Having taken your treatment for the liquor habit, I can pronounce it a thorough success in my case; that all desire for liquor has disappeared. I heartily recommend the Clark Gold and Coca treatment to all who have formed the habit.

J. H. DONNELL.

HAMBURG, IA., Feb. 20, 1892.

To the World.

This is to certify that I have taken the Clark Gold and Coca SURE CURE for liquor. I say "sure" because for years I have been a slave to that terrible evil which men put in their mouths to craze their brain; which destroys peace, prosperity and home—alcohol. I now believe that I am cured; that I have been restored to my youth, so far as having an appetite for drink is concerned. If those who are addicted to this habit will follow my example, they can once more be men worthy to be citizens of our grand, glorious republic.

LEVI B. DIMMITT.

HAMBURG, IA., Feb. 28, 1892.

To Those Who Use Opium:

I have been a victim for twelve years to the Morphine Habit, and I have tried three different remedies, all of which have proven a failure. I expected to have to pass the rest of my days in abject misery and degredation. Hearing of The Clark Gold and Coca treatment, I concluded to give it a trial, and after three weeks treatment at the Hamburg Institute, I am once more a free man, my system has no more craving or desire for morphine, and I can recommend it as a safe and certain remedy for the morphine habit.

JAMES MAXTEAD.

HAMBURG, IA., Jan. 30, 1892.

Dr. Clark.

DEAR SIR:—I have tried your Gold and Coca treatment for the tobacco habit and have come to the conclusion that it is the best thing ever invented, and one of the greatest blessings that man has ever received. I know that it is a positive cure for the filthy habit. Doctor, you have solved the enigma of the age. Your panacea offers succor to the weak, relief to the dejected and joy to the afflicted. Your remedy is no longer an experiment—it is a goodly fact; it is more than a prescription—it is a cure.

W. E. DODDS.



Report of 54th Annual Convention

Dedicated to Nettie R. Chipp and Dr. Minnie F. Howard

Idaho White Ribboner

Official Organ of the Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union

VOL. XXI

DECEMBER, 1940

NO. 1



● A JOYOUS CHRISTMAS TO ALL ●

And "suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of heavenly host praising God, and saying Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Lab. circ sent 3-1-41

**A
shin-
ing star
above, a tiny
Babe in a stall.
And an angel-song
of a God of love. Only
a manger cold and bare, only
a maiden mild, only some shep-
herds kneeling there, watching a little
Child. And yet that maiden's arms enfold
the King of Heaven above, and in the Christ
Child we behold, the Lord
of Life
and Love.
"Unto you is born
this day a Saviour."**

—From So. Calif. White Ribbon.



"HIS SWORD DRAWN"

President's Address of Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Pocatello, Idaho, October 7, 1940

Margaret L. Palmer

I. "Speak Unto the Children of Israel, that They Go Forward"

There was a crisis in the greatest material movement in history. Two million people had been led from Egypt to the very borders of Canaan and just at that strategic moment the greatest human leader this world has ever known was taken away.

But the movement was not of human origin. There was a greater Leader whose promise has never failed. When the time came to enter the promised land He had a man ready to assume command. There is no lack of leadership in any movement which God is leading. Just as He had in a special way prepared Joshua for his

(Continued on page fourteen)

Dedication

To those untiring Christian workers who, for the greater part of their lives, have given of their talents to serve their Maker through paths of service in the Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union, this issue of the Idaho White Ribboner is dedicated.

Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, Honorary President is a pioneer worker from Boise. She served as State President many years when travel was difficult and temperance work hard to accomplish. Her contributions to the work cannot be estimated, neither can the Christian influence of her life. In earlier years she did much Americanization work among the Japanese and other foreigners. Much conscientious work was done at the State Penitentiary seeing that religious services were held, temperance lectures given, and kindness shown the unfortunate people there. Her marvelous knowledge of the history of Idaho W. C. T. U. work comes from years of active service in many lines of work. We are glad to claim Mrs. Chipp as a Christian Leader in our own state.

Dr. Minnie F. Howard, M. D., has witnessed the change in Pocatello from a sagebrush village to a city. She has contributed of her genius to many walks of life including medicine, education, literature, folklore, and appreciation of art. She has made invaluable contributions to assembling the historical knowledge of our state. She has mothered Fort Hall Indian Reservation, contributing to their moral and spiritual welfare, while caring for their physical needs. She has taught them the true sources of happiness such as flower culture and home making. Not the least of her contributions to this country is the rearing of four splendid doctor sons. Citizens of Pocatello who know her best cannot speak of her without using words of praise. Would that more young women of Idaho would pattern their lives after hers.

Many others could and should be honored also, but space will not permit just now.

Standard of Efficiency

1. Membership equal to that of 1940, 10 points.
2. Annual membership report to State Corresponding Secretary on time, 5.
3. Annual report of departments in to State Directors on time, each 1.
4. Pay quota of State Budget, 10.
5. Contribute \$2.00 to Willard, \$1.00 to Stevens Fund, 5.
6. Local president a subscriber to Union Signal, 5.
7. President or Proxy attend 1941 convention, 5.
8. Holding an Institute, 10.
9. Each medal contest, 5.

THE IDAHO WHITE RIBBONER

Published by
Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Editor-in-Chief Bethel Blake Day
Assistant Editor Inez Coppernoll

Subscription Price 25c per Year
Published Quarterly

Entered as second class matter Dec., 1940, at the post office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

10. Each essay or poster contest, 5.
11. Organizing an L. T. L., Y. T. C., Iota Sigma, or New Union or doubling membership of existing one, 20.
12. Promotion of Temperance Sunday or each Daily Vacation Bible School teaching temperance, 5.
13. New members, 5 points for each.
14. Each Union Signal Subscription, 5, Young Crusader, 2.
15. Maintaining a special Prayer Circle, 5.

President's Message

Dear Sisters in the struggle for right:

You have reposed in me the honor of leadership when we are facing a very difficult task in our state. My heart and your hearts are sorely troubled with the conditions surrounding our "precious jewels," our children. Their moral welfare and their personal liberty are at stake. It becomes necessary to condition our thought processes to "Victory," and with nothing else will we be content. We are desperately tired of crime, sin, and traffic accidents and fear for our lives on the highways, being our daily news diet. Our eyes are sore from reading liquor ads directed at the sanctity of our homes. The time has come to act.

Our first requirement is to purge our lives before God.

The frankness felt in our recent Convention is the only way to meet big problems. Let us call "a spade a spade" and not allow any duplicity in our lives or words. Let us speak softly (in prayer) but carry a big stick (of action).

Each of you who leads a L. T. L. or Y. T. C. gets very near to the source of solving our problems. By reaching the homes where drinking takes place and preventing it where it does not, you are doing the most valuable work of all. Those of you who have brought into our ranks new women, who see the need of moral strength through working together for good things, have done excellent work. Those among you who have taken temperance teaching into other organizations and proven friendly have aided our cause as well. We have no time to criticize one another. Jesus never criticizes any one; He has only tender compassion and sorrow for our sins. As a Christian organization we must do likewise. The nearer we can live to His perfect example, the more power we can use in doing His work on this earth.

God bless each of you and make you worthy to wear our white ribbon bow emblem of purity and self-sacrifice.

Yours in Christian Service,
BETHEL BLAKE DAY.

Important Announcements

Y. T. C. Mid-year rally in Boise, December 30 and 31. Banquet the evening of the 30th. Watch Night party the 31st.

Y. T. C. Regional Conference at Seattle, January 3, 4, 5, 1941, with Miss Martha S. Cooper, National Y. T. C. leader in charge.

Those wishing to attend please contact Mrs. Margaret Hickox, Idaho Y. T. C. Secretary. at 810 Dearborn St., Caldwell.

All W. C. T. U.'s are urged to send Y. T. C. delegates to both of these activities, thus assisting Idaho youth.

Miss Regina Moede will be in Idaho:

Miss Regina Moede, a Field Secretary for the National Women's Christian Temperance Union is the daughter of a minister father and an active W. T. C. U. mother. She graduated from Seattle Pacific College with a B. A. degree, spent two years in a Training School for Christian Workers, and served one year as an assistant pastor.

Miss Moede has had experience as a field worker and State General Secretary of the Youth's Temperance Council in her home state, East Washington. She was a member of the Seminar in Alcohol Education, under Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, taking this as a background for her general work and has since served most acceptably in several states, winning friends and recognition for the W. C. T. U.

Since Miss Moede could not reach Northern Idaho on this trip, we may be able to arrange for her to be there later this year. She will enter Idaho January 10 at Payette for organization work in First District, spend Sunday, January 12, in Boise where a big Y. T. C. rally will be held. District 4 and District 5 will each have her a short time, and on Sunday, January 19, she will have a big day in Twin Falls with a regional young people's rally in the evening. She will have 3 days in District 6 and leave the state from Pocatello.

National Membership Plants for 1941

Home Keeper—One who secures one new member.

Award—A red ribbon with words "Home Keeper" in gold.

Home Sentinal—One who secures 5 new members.

Award—Blue ribbon with words "Home Sentinal" in gold, name and local union listed in Union Signal.

Home Guard—One who secures 10 new members.

Award—White ribbon with red, white, and blue rosetts, with words "Home Guard" in gold and name in Union Signal.

Home Statesman—One who secures most new members in the state.

Award—Rippling flag pin set with sparkling stones, name in Union Signal.

Home Aegis—One who secures most new members in the United States.

Home Herald—Woman who organizes a home L. T. L. of 5 or more dues paid members.

Award—Certificate from National.

Service Herald—Woman who organizes a community, school, or church L. T. L. of 10 or more dues paid members.

Award—Silk flag.

Sunday Afternoon Worship Service

5:00 P. M. Methodist Church

"When they had lifted up their eyes, they saw no man but Jesus only," was announced as the theme of our Convention Worship Service by Mrs. Margaret Palmer, State President, who presided in the absence of our beloved sister, Mrs. Opal Webster, State Evangelistic Director. The meeting was opened with the singing of "This Is My Father's World," and a beautiful prayer voiced by Mrs. Reed Moody. The Bible reading 1 Timothy 2:13 was read in unison followed by a period of very sincere and heartfelt prayers. "O Master Let Me Walk With Thee," was prayerfully sung. Special prayers were offered for Mrs. Bame, who was injured, and for Mrs. Webster who is facing new and difficult situations. In closing Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Day led in earnest prayer.

Report of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Convention

Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Pocatello, Idaho, October 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1940

As the delegates arrived in Pocatello on Saturday afternoon they were registered at the Methodist Church and appointed to their places of entertainment. They were urged to attend the church of their choice on Sabbath morning.

After church they met at the Bannock Hotel for dinner. Fifty attended this dinner arranged through the courtesy of Dr. Minnie Howard, who gave a very interesting account of the artist and her story displayed in the beautiful frieze of early Idaho scenes.

The dinner was followed by a sight-seeing trip arranged and conducted by the Chamber of Commerce. Cars met delegates at the hotel and carried them to many scenic points and points of interest in the city, including wonderful parks and the campus of the University of Idaho, Southern Branch. Art and historical displays in the Museum were much enjoyed.

Sunday Evening

October 6, 1940

The Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the Idaho Women's Christian Temperance Union was called to order on Sunday evening, October 6, 1940, at the Methodist Church, in Pocatello.

A very impressive procession was announced by the trumpeter and led by the color-bearers, immediately followed by the State Officers and Guest Speakers, who continued on to their places on the platform, while the District Presidents, State Directors, and Local Presidents found reserved seats at the front of the auditorium. It was truly a thrilling sight to see all those sincere Christian women, mostly dressed in white, marching to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Margaret Linrud Palmer, State President, presided during the evening. Following the opening prayer the salute to the flag was given. Greetings were extended by Dr. Minnie Howard, President of the hostess union of Pocatello, and an appropriate response given by Mrs. Bethel B. Day, Gooding.

Two songs, "A Prayer Perfect" and "Invocation," were artistically rendered by the L. D. S. Fourth Ward Mothers.

Address by Rev. Donald S. Campbell

Rev. Donald S. Campbell, President of the Pocatello District of the Idaho Allied Civic Forces, and Pastor of the local Methodist Church, delivered the address of the evening. Some excerpts follow: "We are faced with a very critical period in the history of our country and the world. . . . Things that we do today are of the utmost importance for they are the foundations of tomorrow. . . . Whether the future be a day of darkness or of light depends upon us. . . . The tragedy of today is, that we who call ourselves Christians, are far too soft. . . . Tomorrow must be built upon today. . . . The universe is a universe of law, the consequences of today become the perditions of tomorrow. . . . In a tragic day we reap what we sow. . . . We can make our tomorrow fine and wholesome if we try. . . ."

"When an obscure Missionary touched the life of Kagawa, who has since rocked the foundations of a nation, little did he dream that, by the grace of God, his work would have this effect. . . . What type of civilization are we preparing for tomorrow? Our annual crime bill in this country in 15 billion dollars. This is 400 per cent greater than the amount spent for education, it equals the nations food bill, and exceeds the amount paid in taxes to the federal, state, and municipal governments combined. . . ."

"Our homes are threatened by 4,750,000 criminals annually. . . . Every 22 seconds a crime is committed in our land. . . . There are 33 murders every 24 hours. . . . The greatest price we are paying in America is in a moral and spiritual collapse, we cannot count the cost on that. . . . Wars are criminal. . . . The last war cost the world six million lives and 400 billion dollars, and we are paying on continuously, the high price of crime, because we fail to build constructively." . . .

"Our liquor bill is 6 billion dollars annually, or \$46.15 per person, or \$230 per family. . . . 50 per cent of the liquor is NOW bootleg. On liquor advertising there is \$23,800,000 spent annually. . . . 55 per cent of all insanity is due to drinking. . . . Where \$46.15 is spent per person on liquor, only \$15.33 is spent per pupil on education. . . ."

"Drinking among women is alarming for statistics show that 85 per cent of the girls in California are

drinking compared to 65 per cent of the boys. . . The temptations to which the young people are succumbing are the ones that are before them every day and liquor is everywhere about them. . . We pray "Thy Kingdom come," but if we are going to ever have a Kingdom of God on earth, it will have to be builded in accordance with His plan. . . What is the hope that lies before us? It is the hard road of personal discipline, the road of truth. We must discover truth for ourselves in order to go out and proclaim it fearlessly. . . Many of the people working against the dry laws have never met truth, they know it not, and many are unamerican in their own lives.

"Truth is strong enough to form the foundation of society.

*Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.*

*Then to side with truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses while the coward stands aside,
Till the multitude make virtue of the truth they had denied.*

*By the light of burning martyrs, Christ, Thy bleeding feet we track,
Toiling up new Calveries ever, with the cross that turns not back;
New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of truth.*

Though the cause of evil prosper, yet 'tis truth alone is strong:

Though her portion be the scaffold, and upon the throne be wrong;

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,

Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His throne.

JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

"These are days of cynicism, to stand against which, man needs to be at his best. Moral and spiritual qualities are essential. . . The time has come when we need all our faculties for we are face to face with the problem of finding a way of escape. . . Princeton boys tried drink as a way of escape. . . We are at one of the lowest periods in the moral life of our nation. . . Some are taking liquor rather than face the real issues. . . Harper's Magazine says 'The tragedy of life is not to be strong enough when the test comes.' . . What of to-

morrow? The dreams that we put into practice are the foundations of tomorrow. . . If everybody moved in the same direction everything would be lovely, but as it is we have to fight every step of the way. . . The glory about it is that God first purposed these things and we are far more assured of success than as though we were working alone."

As the closing number of the program, Mr. John Hitchcock of Pocatello, sang "This Is My Task."

Monday Morning

October 7, 9:00 A. M.

Pledges were given to the three flags, American, Christian, and Temperance. The Crusade Hymn and Crusade Psalm were followed by Prayer led by our beloved President, Mrs. Maragaret Palmer.

Mrs. Lena Slayton, newly elected president of Sixth District led the morning Devotional period. She said in part that in New York, Sabbath Schools were being held to teach that there is no God. In this dark day that has settled over the earth we need to remember the cheering Bible promises such as, "Be strong for I am with you." Jesus said, "Occupy till I come." "Know the truth and you will grow in the grace of the Lord, Jesus Christ."

Dean John R. Nichols of the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho brought cordial greetings, and said he has been impressed by the Legislative Program of the W. C. T. U. in its opposition to block-booking of Movies. He compared the State of California which has a bill to bar the advertising of liquor and prohibit retail establishments within 200 yards of a school or playground, and Palo Alto, which has always been a dry town, with Pocatello where they secured a law to have a dry zone 3 blocks around the Campus, only to have the town council repeal the ordinance during his absence this summer, and our State where we need workers to go out two by two and work for prohibition. Students are still expelled for drinking, cheating, or running around. There is a hangout across from every school to sell school supplies and other things. In Pocatello there is a dance hall right on the high school grounds. He closed with an invitation to the campus and a splendid tribute to Dr. Howard and women like her.

Mrs. D. D. Parke from the Y. W. C. A. extended an invitation to visit the Club rooms while in Pocatello. Miss Musa DeMouth, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. and past president of the World Day of Prayer said it was very fitting that her group should welcome the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because our work was founded on prayer.

Mrs. R. R. Wolf brought greetings from the Woman's Missionary Societies. She said a good twin to the cause of Missions is the cause of Temperance.

Mrs. Lena Slayton welcomed the covention to 6th District, told of the wonders of the nearby districts, valleys and towns, and concluded "We are thankful for women who can work for the ideals of Christianity and welcome you in Jesus' Name."

Mrs. James Walton Jr. brought greetings from the

P. T. A. She spoke of the kinship of the two organizations in both working to keep liquor advertising off the radio and in having Mrs. Estel Weber as Alcohol Education Director of both organizations, and is now planning a statewide essay and poster contest. She said that women can do anything they really want to and we wish they might contrive to see that there will be no more wars.

Mrs. Raymond Gardner of Coeur d'Alene responded that the warmth of true hospitality had already been demonstrated and we came to work shoulder to shoulder on these great tasks which lie before us.

Greetings from the National President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith were read by Mrs. Inez Coppernoll, the Corresponding Secretary. Also greetings from Mrs. Jennie Cross, Director of Temperance and Missions. The secretary read messages from Mrs. Lee C. Brady in Georgia, Mrs. Bame, and Mrs. Opal Webster.

The official roll was called and responses made by giving Bible verses. Four state officers, eight department directors, and five district presidents, and two representatives of districts were present.

Mrs. Vance moved that the recording secretary be instructed to reply to greetings and send words of greeting to all absent members of the official board and executive committee.

The recording Secretary's report was read and accepted.

Convention Committees were appointed as follows:

Budget Committee: Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Spirey, and Mrs. Gardner.

Standard of Efficiency Committee: Mrs. Lowery and Mrs. Seamount.

Resolutions: Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Tish, and Mrs. Webb.

Courtesies: Mrs. Slayton, Mrs. Person, and Mrs. Woodmanse.

Membership: Mrs. Coppernoll, Mrs. Paul Ryder, and Mrs. Wolf.

Publications: Mrs. Branic and Mrs. Moody.

Literature: Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Robert Brannen.

Platform Page: Mrs. Doris Arneson.

Pages: Mrs. Elva Hard and Mrs. Seamount.

White Ribbon Recruits: Mrs. Kniefel.

Credentials: Mrs. Coppernoll.

Findings: Mrs. Day.

"Victory," the convention song, was very expressively sung by Mrs. Inez Coppernoll, accompanied by Mrs. Esther Molestad.

The president, Mrs. Margaret Linrud Palmer, was introduced by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Coppernoll, and delivered the annual address "His Sword Drawn." This was a fitting climax to the splendid annual addresses which have highlighted all the conventions since Mrs. Palmer has been president. On motion made by Mrs. Reed Moody the president was honored with the White Robbon Salute tendered by members of the convention.

Mrs. Spirey moved that the President's address be printed in full in the next WHITE RIBBONER. The motion carried.

Mrs. Addie Wilson, State Treasurer, had copies of her annual report passed out. She commented that a

few weeks ago she was worried over our finances and sent out cards, then sat down and wrote out receipts. To answer her daughter's request why she made out so many receipts she replied, "We must have faith." The receipts were all used and more were necessary.

Mrs. Cotrell moved that the treasurer's report be accepted. Mrs. Moody moved that we add a rising vote of thanks, and an amendment to the motion was made to give the White Ribbon Salute. The treasurer was honored in the White Ribbon Salute and the motion and amendment both carried.

Mrs. Coppernoll, Corresponding Secretary, gave a splendid report (see section on reports). Her report was followed by a lovely pantomime on membership composed and read by Mrs. Raymond Gardner of Coeur d'Alene. Those taking part and lighting candles in the beautiful service were Mrs. Arneson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Seamount, Mrs. Spivey, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Gan Thompson, and Mrs. Hobson. Additional names read of those gaining the most new members were Mrs. W. H. Rhodes, Mrs. S. E. Williams, Buhl, Mrs. Mitchell, Lewiston, Mrs. Zora Elder, Twin Falls, and Mrs. Martha K. Evans. "Chieftain of the Home" gained the most new members in the state, and Mrs. John Chandler, "Advocate of the Home," filled all the special requirements in her district.

At the noontide hour Mrs. Margaret Hickox voiced the Memorial and Noontide prayer. Mrs. W. C. Webb, beautifully gowned in a white lace dress, persented white carnations as names were placed on the memorial list and honored by members of their delegation silently standing a few moments.

Senator Borah, Mrs. Brady's Sister, Dr. Stinger, Walter Williams, Y. T. C., Mrs. Sada Williams, Rev. Henry Fryer, Fairfield, Mrs. Margaret Blazer, Gooding, Mrs. G. E. Shawhan, Nampa, Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, Buhl, J. R. Cushman, Blackfoot, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Greenleaf, Mrs. J. R. Aten, Rosewell, Mrs. Jennie Stout, Nampa, Mrs. A. Pomphrey, Lewiston, Mrs. Fred Griffith, Lewiston, Mrs. McNeil, Coeur d'Alene, Mr. H. A. Whitton, Gooding, Mrs. Alice Canada, Jerome, Mrs. Eva Abbot, Boise Central, Mrs. Nellie Osborne, Boise Central, Mrs. Sarah Harger, Boise Central, Mrs. Amelia Bush, Rupert, and Mrs. C. E. Pearson, South Boise.

Scripture verses were impressively read by Mrs. Palmer to a very beautiful piano accompaniment. All united in singing "Abide with Me," and Mrs. Palmer led in the closing prayer. After repeating the benediction, the group adjourned to lunch.

A splendid lunch was served by Unions of the 6th District in the church basement.

Before calling the afternoon session Mrs. Margaret Palmer took moving pictures of the convention.

Monday Afternoon

The afternoon session opened with a song service. "Enthroned in Light" by Harris was artistically sung by Mrs. Gene Plastino, accompanied by Agnes Sallee Smith.

Mrs. Reed Moody led the afternoon devotional period on the subject of "Ideals," saying, "Ideals make people

what they are. Where there is no vision the people perish. The first place to come for strength is the word of the Lord. Failure to read it hinders progress. We need it that our ideals may be high." She watched the Girl Reserves and found that they look to older women for ideals. Wondering how her mother could endure long days of pain so quietly she finally found a poem which hung before her eyes, bearing the beautiful words of the poem "A Morning Resolve." This period closed with sentence prayers and singing "Let the Beauty of Jesus."

Y. T. C. ADVANCE—MRS. MARGARET HICKOX
Mid-year Rally planned in Boise, Dec. 30.

"There is nothing to consider but advance, there is no retreat. Every W. C. T. U. should sponsor a Y. T. C. A mid-year rally at Boise is being planned for December 30 and January 1.

With every new beer parlor and licensed store in our community our work is greater and our Christian Responsibility heavier. Older people can be a guiding light to younger people.

Miss Edna Grand of Canada told the young people that to be happy with your lot in life you must build a service station on it. Young people take a prayerful attitude toward life today. We only pass this highway of life once.

Calling attention to a poster "They Must Choose" she remarked that the Y. T. C. teaches the whole Bible.

The prayer adapted for the State Y. T. C. Convention and read repeatedly was "Lord God Almighty defend our land from a great national sin."

Jasper Rogers of Lewiston is now president.

Vida Mae Tucker has prepared an illustrated lecture and is ready to give it when called to nearby towns.

For every young woman in college three are now engaged in the liquor business. Colleges vie with the saloons now for our youth. For every 11 cents collected in revenue 89 cents is wasted on liquor.

White formals and candles were used in the Y. T. C. Memorial Service at Lewiston.

Next year Mrs. R. I. Dorman is giving \$5.00 to the most outstanding Y. T. C.

Mrs. Moody's loving cup was much appreciated.

Our program is a Christian Program. As we go down life's highway let us consider what kind of highway we want it to be.

ECHOES OF L. T. L.—Mrs. Robert Brown

"What does L. T. L. stand for?" asked Mrs. Brown. "Loyal Temperance Legion," responded the Convention.

Mrs. Brown told how "Dr. Minnie" had a room upstairs where the neighbor children could play. Among the group are often heard L. T. L. yells or songs. This makes "Dr. Minnie" very happy. More such foster mothers for entire neighborhoods would help solve today's problems.

After a quiz on temperance quotations from Dr. Charles Mayo was conducted. Mrs. Brown called attention to new materials out for use in the L. T. L. She told of the splendid work being done by Mrs. Detrick in Caldwell, Mrs. Wilson at Nampa, and Mrs. Blake of Twin Falls, and how it reached right into the homes of drunkards.

Mrs. Spivey told of comparing the evil spirit of gin that lived in bottles to vitamins living in wholesome food.

"Christ is our Guide" a clever and enlightening skit was presented with responses from the gallery.

Mrs. Brown's State L. T. L. Report:

Caldwell 2 L. T. L.'s, 22 paid dues, 50 reached; Nampa 2 L. T. L.'s, 45 paid dues, 75 reached; Castleford, 15 paid dues; Huston, 60 reached; Woodland, 25 reached; Twin Falls; 10 paid, 22 reached; Star, 9 paid, 50 reached; Moscow, 20 reached; Lewiston, 10 paid; Pocatello, 10 paid; Idaho Falls, 10 paid, 50 reached; Gooding, 10 paid, 250 reached; Roswell, 10 paid, Lower Fairview, 15 paid, 25 reached; Boise, 5 paid. Total 171 paid dues, 632 children reached.

The Allied Civic Forces Take the Initiative

Mr. Harry Kessler, Boise Attorney

Mr. Kessler said one step is completed, the final step is yet before us. If it had not been for the W. C. T. U. and Christian workers the initiative could not have gathered 28,000 signers to get onto the ballot, when only 18,000 were required. Many names were cast out but there were still enough.

Nine million dollars are spent annually for liquor in Idaho. Six million goes out of the state. John Barleycorn is appointed tax collector for the state, so for every \$1.00 we get in revenue \$9.00 is spent for liquor. It is up to us as Christian people to stop that sort of thing.

Arguments for the measures were not printed because 150 days before election it was not yet decided whether the measures would go on the ballot, and besides we would have to pay the \$700.00 expense.

The "Idaho Civil Rights Protective Association" is the euphonious name by which the wets call themselves. They sent out printed reasons through the clerk of every county. Suit was filed with a 36 page brief on the one word "full," The legislature has full right to handle laws. The constitutional question was disposed of and the opposition directed to the County Control Act.

Answers to arguments of the wets were answered as follows:

It is un-American to prevent a person's drinking. Answer: The first right of the people is to decide how the people shall be governed.

It will deprive the people of One Million Dollars annually in revenue. Answer: It is only \$900,000 anyway and will not be lost till all the counties go dry.

In Ada County the above mentioned suit was filed.

In Bannock County pool halls had window cards calling it a "dictator movement."

In Payette County the opposition won 1,000 signers to the petitions for us.

The majority of the aggregate vote cast for governor, or 100,001 of the expected 200,000 vote expected is necessary to carry the election. It behooves us to see that all the people vote and are not ignorant of the right way to vote. Eleven or twelve counties didn't send a single name in for the petitions. Where Christian leadership fell down, the work was not done. It will be necessary

to educate and inform the entire public about the bills. Get ministers, the Grange, P. T. A., and other leaders to present the matter to their public.

Discussion brought out the following points:

County Option is a big stick to hold over the liquor boys.

In 1934 during the vote on repeal in Idaho twelve counties voted dry, Franklin County four and one-half to one. In a year half the counties of the state will be dry. It is un-American to make the dry counties stay wet.

We must have workers at every precinct to pass out cards on election day.

Sentiment has changed in the state since 1934.

In the last month South Carolina voted dry 162,000 vs. 110,000. One hundred and sixteen million of the one hundred and thirty-one million people in the United States are now living under dry laws.

Women have the "must and will" so we will do this through women's organizations because the men are afraid.

Rev. Acheson said we should have a half-dozen one-minute statements over the radio on the evening of election as well as some before.

Mr. Wolf suggested a series of articles in the local press.

Movie reels should be used locally.

A special issue of the WHITE RIBBONER was suggested.

A minute man in every church Sunday morning.

Dr. Minnie Howard asked us to repeat "Do you approve? Yes!" repeatedly.

Put up a banner in ever church until election, bearing scripture quotations on temperance.

Rev. Acheson of Boise, Mr. Wolf, and Rev. Dodge of American Falls were introduced.

Mrs. Palmer led in "I don't want to march with the infantry," a song and exercise for relaxation.

District Presidents were all called to the platform and gave splendid reports of the work in their districts. Those reporting were Mrs. Iola Steen, representing First District, Martha K. Evans, Second District, Mrs. Mollie L. Vance, Third District, Mrs. John Chandler, Fourth District, Mrs. Gan Thompson, Fifth District, Mrs. Lena Slayton, Sixth District, Mrs. Raymond Gardner, Eighth District.

These reports are included in the annual reports on another page.

Monday Evening

October 7, 1940, Convention Dinner, Congregational Church

Following the Invocation, Dr. Minnie Howard introduced Congressman Dworshak, who extended greetings to the Convention. He said the 76th Congress was principally concerned with defense problems and the part we were to play in world affairs, that we must put our own house in order in the United States or we will become a victim of totalitarian systems. That if 131 million Americans are fearless, all will be well. That while our forefathers gave us the Constitution it is ours

to uphold. Many die for their country but if Americans accept the challenge to live for this country he would have little fear about the destiny of this great nation.

Mrs. Holsinger led the singing of pep songs, and Mrs. D. S. Campbell sang "I Love A Little Cottage."

Mayor Robert W. Terrell brought greetings from the City. He spoke of the necessity of combating liquor advertising and of putting teeth into the liquor laws. He believed in the temperance program of education but thought that the majority of people were not yet ready for prohibition.

Address—Dr. Thomas Acheson

Dr. Thomas Acheson of Boise brought a ringing message in the address of the evening, on the subject, "The Challenge of the Initiative." A summary of the address follows. "We are facing a national crisis but let us look at our own tasks. These Initiative Measures give religious people a chance to vindicate themselves. We resent what has been said about our going to sleep and now we have a chance to repudiate it. . . . We never were in favor of John Barleycorn. . . . Our state now has a chance to come back, when he is buried face down. . . . We hope the church will turn out full force and strike at this old evil.

The saloon reminds us of the parable of Jesus (Matt. 12:43,44) of the man with one evil spirit from the empty house, which got seven other spirits more wicked than himself to go and possess the house, so the brewers did, and the last state is more than seven times worse than the first. . . . The saloon today is polished, refined, a leading social being. You're not observing the last word in social etiquette unless a certain brand is on the table. They said there would be no more saloons, and now there are places where women are going and drinking in the open. Here's a chance to send that back where it belongs.

When America lived close to the soil it was strong and fine. As the trend to the cities came, political leaders condoned organized vice, and everything worthwhile was crushed. Cities have been a curse since time began. Ask London, now, if cities are alright in these days of airplanes and T. N. T. Heaped-up life is anything but wholesome. We cannot live in cities and survive. Idaho is a rural state creating a prefect condition for the work we are now doing. Counties with large cities will be the last to go dry, but as a state, there is no reason why we cannot pile up a large vote on moral issues.

All through history liquor has done certain things to people and nations. It is a corrupter of government. . . . During the World War the British Isles had to deal ruthlessly with liquor. It was a debaucher of manhood, but now of womanhood and young people also. . . . From a window in early morning I saw girls and boys so drunk they hardly knew the direction in which they were going. . . . We've seen adults with their morals down in the gutter because of drink. It is a bitter tyrant, dragging money from it's victims, exacting the last iota to satisfy the vicious longing from within. . . . It cannot be converted or controlled. I challenge any government to come through with a program that will control it. It never has been done, that's history. The

only thing for it is death. We are, as Christian people, committed to bring death to it.

In the light of the natural crisis, John Barleycorn is a serious menace to Democracy. . . . Democracy is on the defensive. It is crushed in Europe. It still lives in the hearts of the people, but even England, as a nation, is totalitarian, to the end, to better fight for her life. The United States is standing alone for a government. "Of the people, by the people, and for the people." . . . We must be awake, educated, able to judge. . . . I resent propaganda to regiment us. We have the right to think, and if we don't live up to it, our democracy is a sham.

In many conventions held today, of business men and fraternal organizations, so much liquor is going around that they end up not capable, at all, of seeing clearly. . . . We cannot have a democracy dominated by wrong. 'God give us men! Times like this demand true hearts, strong hands. Men who the spoils of office cannot kill. Tall men, suncrowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking.' . . . To have a democracy we must protect people against things which destroy, as the liquor traffic. A second danger through liquor is the threat to our national defense. . . . A lot is being said today about the threat of the fifth column, but John Barleycorn's threat is more dangerous than these others. . . . Conscription has gone through and men are going by the millions. John Barleycorn is going too, to be at every corner, to invite the men to come in. . . . 2,500 men are going from Boise alone. Uncle Sam have you provided against that fifth column?

A third threat is to the moral standards of church and nation. . . . John Barleycorn came back as a reformer, a philanthropist. What wonderful things he would do. Lift the burden of taxes, raise teachers salaries, and be a rich uncle to the state.

The Local Option Measure is just an enabling act. . . . Eleven counties were dry when Idaho went wet and forced them to be wet too. Is that Democracy. . . . John Barleycorn says, to accusations that he wrecks families, and causes smashes on the highways 'Just forget it, and think of the revenue.' This is an insult to our intelligence. We answer 'John Barleycorn, get out, and take your dirty money with you.'

Two and a half million dollars were spent in 1939 for hard liquor in Idaho. Five and a half million for beer. \$7,800,000 went to the brewer, and only \$960,000 was given back to the state in revenue. What do its victims cost the state? \$1,000,000 certainly cannot pay the bill.

What can we do about it? Call a spade a spade. John Barleycorn put evening gowns on this dame, liquor, but she just does not belong in decent society. . . . Anyone who invests in breweries or distilleries is an enemy of the State, and the money they receive is blood money. They will have to answer to God for that and be judged accordingly.

Why should any minister be afraid to speak the truth because a man in his congregation tipples. That Minister has lost his call to the ministry. (Cheers)

Let us call a spade a *spade* until Old John Barleycorn

is in his grave, face down, and on the tombstone the sign 'Never to rise again.'

During the evening, Mrs. Margaret Palmer, retiring president, was presented with gifts from her local union, her district, and the state organization, in token of the high esteem in which she was held.

The W. C. T. U. films "Pay Off," and "A Family Affair," were shown to a very interested audience.

Mr. Henry B. Hall, Executive Secretary of the National Narcotic League presented "The Judge and the Dope Peddler." In introducing his subject he remarked that in Caldwell the Safeway store was petitioned to stop the sale of liquor and they acquiesced. He told of the 40 per cent increase in rape in the United States in the last six years. Everything in the drama which he so aptly presented was taken from case histories. In the United States there is a serious crime every 22 seconds, 100 larcenies each hour, and 30 burglaries. Last year 200,000 died of the affects of dope. This is a greater number than the 162,697 Protestants in the State of Idaho.

Tuesday Morning

October 8, 1940, 9: 30 A. M.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spivey of Boise led the devotional thought after the three flag salutes were given. At her request "Let the Beauty of Jesus" was sung. Her subject was "Prayer" and she read many famous quotations on that subject.

Prayer is one of the simplest activities in which you can engage, yet it can have marvelous results. Fosdick says "It is God's opportunity to do to us what He wills." "Prayer is the dominant desire of our life." "Nothing is too great for God to do in answer to prayer." "Let us pray without ceasing for total abstinence." "To obey is better than to sacrifice." "God works only through willing instruments." Victor Hugo said, "There are moments when, no matter what the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees." I have lived to thank God that all my prayers were not answered. "Prayer is the girding on of the armor for battle. If any man be a worshiper of God, and heareth His will, him He heareth. Revive thy work in the midst of the years. On Paul's last visit to Ephesus he said, "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock. After my departing shall many woes arise among you. Now, therefore, brethren, I commend you to the word of God," and he knelt down and prayed with them all.

After a few moments of silent prayer a few simple and effective words of prayer were offered.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the meetings the previous day, and they were approved.

Copies of the President's address were given out.

It was explained that the "Western Newspaper Union" will contact newspapers of the state. Twenty-five per cent usually accept the one-half column articles for 36 weeks at \$8.30.

Mrs. Chandler moved we adopt this measure and let the state take charge of handling it. The local unions are to raise what they can and the state pay the rest from the N. T. E. fund to complete the work.

The motion prevailed.

The president requested that all money for this fund be sent to the State Treasurer.

Beautiful calenders were displayed. If a local union sells 25 calenders at 25 cents each they will receive free a rodd sign on metal one side only finished. For 50 calenders a sign is given printed on both sides. For 100 calenders a sign that glitters and its standards are given.

Mrs. Day moved that this matter be left to the discretion of local unions. Motion carried.

Mrs. Moody moved to print a special issue of the **WHITE RIBBONER** before election, to triple the number of copies published, and put it in every church in the state. Motion lost for want of a second.

Mrs. Spivey suggested printing leaflets to be mailed to the Allied Civic Forces mailing list as well as all Social Unions.

Mrs. Vance said it cost \$25.00 for posters before repeal, and that was made a house to house proposition.

Mrs. Robert Brown moved we pay the Allied Civic Forces \$25.00 on their expenses for getting out a paper.

Mrs. Moody offered as an amendment to the motion that we get this money from the N. T. E. Fund. When the amendment was approved, the motion carried.

The credentials committee reported 58 voting delegates.

Distributing tellers appointed were: Mrs. Hard, Boise; Mrs. Arneson, Firth; Mrs. Branen, Richfield.

Counting tellers appointed were: Miss Nutting, Rupert; Mrs. Chandler, Fairfield; and Mrs. Benbrook, Jerome.

Our beloved Mollie Vance offered the election prayer.

Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Day were nominated for president in the nominating ballot, Mrs. Day being chosen in the electing ballot.

Mrs. Moody was then elected Vice President.

Mrs. Inez Coppernoll was re-elected Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Doris G. Arneson was chosen Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Addie Wilson was re-elected as Treasurer.

While ballots were being counted the Directors of Departments were called upon for their annual reports. (See under reports.)

All united in repeating the Aaronic Benediction and the session adjourned for lunch which was again served in the basement of the church by Unions of the hostess District.

Tuesday Afternoon

Mrs. Gan Thompson, President of the Fifth District, opened the devotional period with the song "Carry On." Her theme came from the first chapter of Joshua. God spoke to Joshua saying, "Whithersoever thou goest I will go with you."

She told the story of the German commander who said "My men will obey till the last." The French commander said, "Mine always obey. Your men wouldn't come up to mine." And the English commander said "Mine will obey." Each captain in turn told his chosen

representative to run across the room and leap from the balcony. The German soldier refused, saying, "That's perfectly unreasonable." The French soldier said, "Captain, I don't feel that I should meet death unreasonable." But the British soldier ran without hesitation ready to plunge off, but was caught and saved. So, she said, must we depend on God. "Be strong and of good courage, for I am with you." Mrs. Spivey led in prayer.

Nominations of Directors of Departments as made by the Official Board were read and confirmed by the assembly.

Mrs. Chandler moved we reconsider the motion to give \$25.00 to the Allied Civic Forces for printing. It was unanimously voted to give this fund.

A very impressive White Ribbon Recruit Service was conducted by Mrs. Margaret Palmer when Mrs. Wayne W. Bell presented her three beautiful children. The White Ribbon, emblem of a pure life was tied on the wrist of Jack Wayne Bell, born November 7, 1934, Joanne Chrystal Bell, born July 18, 1939, and James Frank Bell, born September 7, 1940. The song "Jewels" was used at the close of this lovely service.

Mrs. Palmer handed out plans which she gleaned at the National Convention for getting money to carry on the work.

A very clever play "The Clinic" was presented by Mrs. Raymond Gardner and Mrs. Ralph Molsted of Coeur d'Alene, assisted by Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Person, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Evans, and others.

Mrs. Reed Moody extended an invitation to Nampa for the next State Convention.

Mrs. Mollie Vance invited the Mid-Year meeting to Boise.

Both invitations were referred to the Post Official Board meeting for action.

State Membership Plans

Every Union to double its own membership or organize a new Union before State Convention.

Committee Reports

The Budget Committee recommended as budget for the coming year: President \$250.00, Vice President \$50.00, Corresponding Secretary \$50.00, Recording Secretary \$25.00, and Treasurer \$75.00; Y. T. C. Secretary \$15.00, L. T. L. Secretary \$5.00; 19 department directors \$2.00 each; **WHITE RIBBONER** \$200.00; State officers' expenses \$200.00; Convention expenses \$50.00; Y. T. C. Convention \$10.00; Mrs. Palmer's expense coming from Texas \$40.00. Total—\$1008.00. Mrs. Chandler moved the adoption of the budget as read. Motion carried.

Dr. Minnie Howard pled for a doubled membership this coming year.

"You are the State," said Margaret Palmer.

The Standard of Efficiency Committee report was read by Mrs. Lowery: (1) Caldwell was first with 430 points, thus winning the "Brady Award," (2) Nampa, 210 points, (3) Boise South, 304, (4) Huston, 175, (5) Buhl, 164, (6) Gooding, 156, (7) Malcom Wood, 151, (8) Fairfield, 141, (9) Fairview, (10) Ustic, (11) Roswell.

Mrs. Seamount of Caldwell graciously accepted beautiful blue felt pennants initialed in white.

Mrs. Tish read the Resolutions and moved adoption. The motion carried after much discussion leaving them as the committee presented them in to

Mrs. Slayton read the report of the Courtesies Committee.

Mrs. Chandler moved a rising vote of thanks given to all persons mentioned. All arose in accord with the motion.

Mrs. Palmer said Idaho pledged 170 subscription to the Union Signal for next year.

Mrs. Evans suggested that each Union have a school student make a large Standard of Efficiency use during the year.

Telegrams from the two candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction were read.

Mrs. Chandler moved we allow the bill of \$1.67 telegrams. The motion carried.

Mrs. Bethel Day briefly read the "Findings" of convention.

Mrs. Vance moved that all unfinished business referred to the Official Board.

Motion was made to adjourn.

With a common felling of deep emotion the Annual Convention formed a Fellowship Ring and sang "Blest Be the Tie." With prayer and Aaronic benediction the group adjourned.

Official Board and Executive Meetings

Saturday, October 5, 7:00 P. M.

Mrs. Chandler led in the opening prayer. It was moved that Mrs. Spivey sit with us during the Official Board meeting. The motion carried.

Convention committees were partly appointed.

Department Directors were partly appointed.

The proposal of the Western Newspaper Union was discussed.

Mrs. Vance moved that we recommend this newspaper plan to the executive committee. Carried. Mrs. Vance also moved we defer action on the Local Survey.

Sister unions to arouse work on new unions was discussed.

Mrs. Day moved we adjourn. All joined in repeating the Aaronic benediction.

Executive Meeting, Monday,

October 7, 8:45 A. M.

Margaret Palmer led in prayer. The president's commendations were read and accepted. Convention Committees were completed and Inez Coppemoll moved that they be accepted. The motion carried.

Official Board and Executive Committee, Tuesday
October 8, 8:30 A. M.

Mrs. Chandler led in prayer. Both Branch Secretaries were re-appointed. Appointment of Department Directors was completed and bills were allowed state officers' expenses and for convention supplies.

BETHEL B. DAY, Recording Secretary

Post Executive Meeting

Tuesday Oct. 8, 5:00 P. M.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Convention a post-executive meeting was called by our newly elected president, Mrs. Bethel B. Day. Following the example of the president, all knelt and in a prayer of consecration asked God's guidance and help in the coming year.

In accordance with the Constitution Mrs. Spivey and Mrs. Chandler were elected trustees.

A motion to purchase stationery carried.

The motion to hold the Mid-year Meeting at Boise carried. Also a motion to hold the next State Convention in Nampa.

A motion prevailed to give Mrs. Robert Brown a needed L. T. L. book.

The motion carried to change Article VIII of the District Constitution to make it harmonize with Article VIII of the State Constitution, by adding the words, "previous notice having been given" to the end of Article VIII of the District Constitution. The amended article to read: "The constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, previous notice having been given."

A motion was made that the meeting adjourn.

We were dismissed in prayer by our president and by repeating the Aaronic benediction.

MRS. DORIS ARNESON,

Recording Secretary,

Reports of District Presidents

First District, Mrs. J. E. Garver

First District has four unions with 52 members. Emmett has increased in membership, conducted the local survey and organized a new Y. T. C. Weiser has continued its untiring labors.

Second District, Mrs. Martha K. Evans

Space forbids mention of all the self-sacrificing work carried on by the earnest Christian women of our district. Here is a glimpse of some of our activities:

Seventeen White Ribbon Recruits and their parents were honored at meetings in Melba and Roswell.

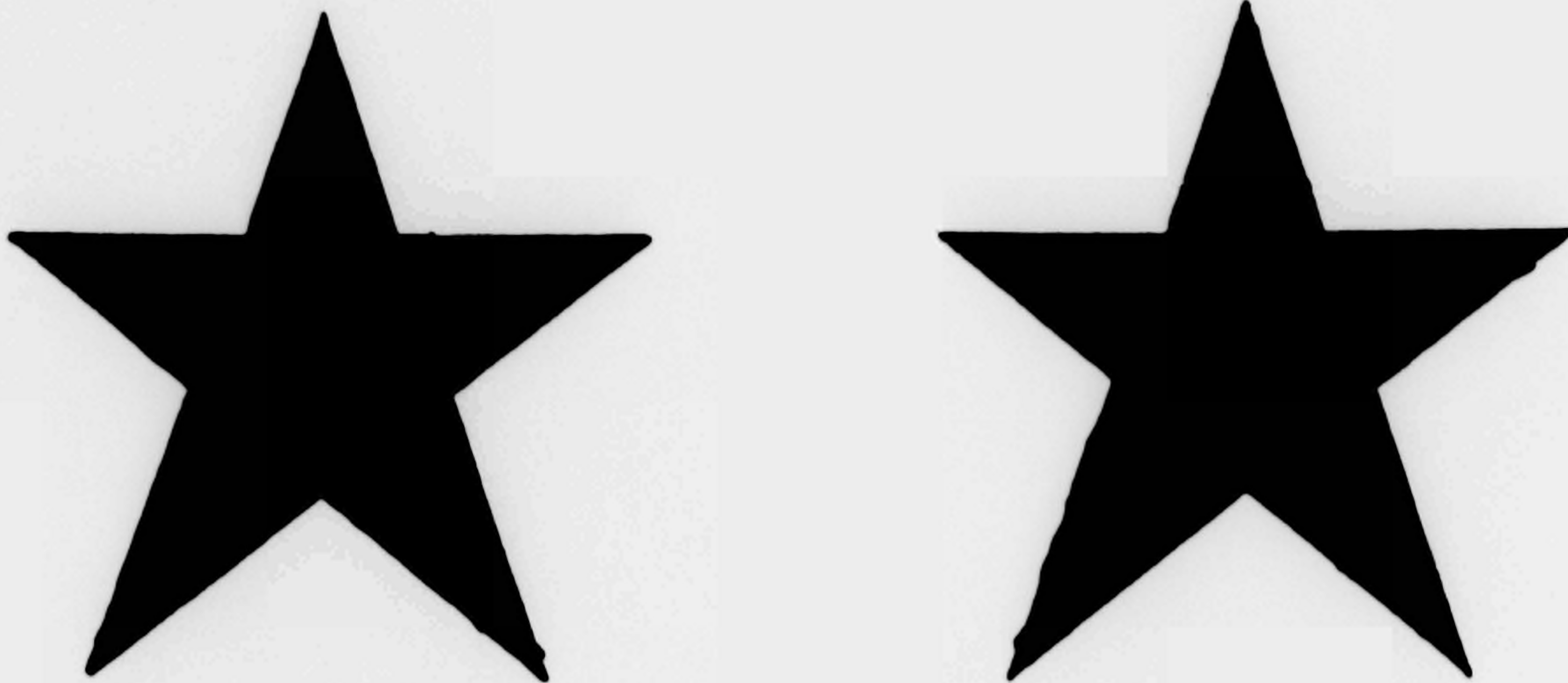
Homes and schools are cooperating in L. T. L. work at Jordan Valley, Roswell, Greenleaf, Hutson, Nampa and Caldwell.

Y. T. C. activities are reported from Caldwell, Greenleaf, Roswell, Owyhee Heights and Nampa. Our State Secretary of the Branch, Mrs. Margaret Hickox, is leading them to use their talents in providing fine temperance programs in churches not holding Sunday evening services.

Fifteen Speech Contests have been held and several of the winners have repeated their selections before Missionary Societies, Granges, P. T. A.'s, and Sunday Schools.

We are thankful for the splendid teaching of Scientific Temperance as carried on by Mrs. Estel Weber in cooperation with both W. T. U. and P. T. A., before schools, teacher's meetings, etc.

CORRECTION



***PRECEDING IMAGE HAS BEEN
REFILMED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR TO
CORRECT A POSSIBLE ERROR***

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We are thankful for the splendid teaching of Scientific Temperance as carried on by Mrs. Estel Weber in cooperation with both W. T. U. and P. T. A., before schools, teacher's meetings, etc.

Four unions have assisted new unions as follows: Nampa-Melba, Caldwell-Middleton, Greenleaf-Homedale, and Rosewell-Parma.

Hearty cooperation with the Allied Civic Forces helped to win many names on the petitions. Miss Roena Sharer's eight addresses and personal visits helped boost these activities.

Mrs. R. I. Dorman has done fine work in promoting Poster Work and exhibiting it at our gatherings.

Besides sending delegates to Mid-Year and State Convention we have had delightful fellowship in Institutes held at Melba, Caldwell, Roswell and Greenleaf. In August our beloved State President, Margaret Palmer, made us a flying visit.

Our Director of Literature, Mrs. Emma Detrick, and her helpers have been successful in placing the Young Crusader in many homes and in most of the County schools. The Union Signal was placed in offices, libraries, and in the hands of missionaries and educators.

Would not some "Shut-in" like to supply our organizers with packets of L. T. L., Y. T. C., or W. C. T. U. Literature to promote this costly but effective work?

Third District, Mrs. Mollie L. Vance

The eight unions have been active along the various lines of work with many definite accomplishments. We are happy to report that our membership has not fallen off as we have 230 active W. C. T. U. members, 46 of whom are new. Five have been lost by death and 15 by removal.

We have one Hold-Fast Union, four Fruitful Unions. Three L. T. L.'s, with a pledged membership of 40. One Y. T. C. with 31 pledged and 9 paid members.

Union Signals taken 32, Young Crusaders 10. Speech Contests held 8, 7 of which were sponsored by Ustic Union. One Poster Contest was conducted by Malcomn Wood with 40 posters made.

Seven Unions paid Willard Memorial and Stevens Legislative Funds, and all unions paid something on the Budget, six paid full quois.

Eighty-five Dry Petitions were circulated with nearly 2,000 signers obtained.

Besides the 129 regular, and 14 special meetings held by the unions, the district held a very successful Institute in April with Ustic Union as hostess. Mrs. Bethel B. Day, State Rec. Secretary was guest speaker. She gave the highlights of the National Convention. A very fine Matron's Silver Medal Contest was held at this meeting.

A group Institute was also held at Star with Fairview, Eagle and Meridian as co-hostesses, and Miss Roena Shaner as guest speaker. The District Picnic, with Eagle Union as hostess, was enjoyed by 45 members. Eagle and the District joined in the fine program given.

Miss Shaner was in the District three days. In Boise she spoke twice on Sunday, at Star Institute on Monday and that evening with The Idaho Allied Civic Forces. Tuesday a lunch was held in the Baptist church, Boise, with the three Boise Unions and Ustic participating. With this meeting she had reached each union of the District. Tuesday evening she was the main speaker at Eagle where the Allied Civic Forces were in attendance. On Wednesday morning she went to Glenn's

Ferry, where we had hoped she might organize, but I received but one name from there. New members were received at all the meetings and fair offerings received.

The "Beverage Board" conducted at the State Fair was a new venture; this with Dr. Wise and telling posters made an attractive display and we hope sentiment for the "dry cause" was increased. All unions cooperated by supplying hostesses for the various days.

Sept. 28th, 1939, three Frances Willard pictures were placed in schools, Boise and Star High schools and Boise Junior High, and Central Union presented one to the Historical Society which was graciously received.

Our capable and faithful Vice President, Mrs. Hart has been ill. We have greatly missed her and are happy to report that she is regaining her health.

All unions have been visited by the President once, most of them several times.

Boise Central finished its Centenary Fund, making five Gold Star Unions in the District and over \$730 raised.

Our aim for the coming year is to "Go Forward," and with our capable New President, Mrs. John Bilidt, I am sure the work will advance.

Fourth District, Mrs. John Chandler

District Four has four Unions, Gooding, Fairfield, Richfield, and Jerome, with a total of 56 members. Gooding has an L. T. L. with ten paid members and a Y. T. C. with four paid members. Jerome Union is new this year and has done splendid work especially on getting names for the "Initiative Petition," as did the other unions also.

Two Institutes were held, one at Richfield, the other at Fairfield, at which Miss Shaner, National Organizer, gave a very helpful address. She spoke four times in the District.

In March we entertained the State Mid-Year Meeting at Gooding.

Union Signals taken 17. Young Crusaders were sent to all grade schools in Camas County and the grade school in Gooding. Literature has been placed in all the schools in Lincoln County and several hundred leaflets distributed. Temperance Sundays have been observed in most of the churches each quarter, with special programs in some. Temperance teaching was stressed in the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, and two Medal Contests held.

About 500 letters were sent to Senators Borah and Clark in regard to Senate Bill 517.

Flowers have been sent to the sick and funerals. Jelly, fruit, and vegetables were given to the sick and needy and Christmas boxes sent to three boys at St. Anthony. Respectfully submitted.

Fifth District, Mrs. Gan L. Thompson

Fifth District reports show a good year, with 139 members in the 10 Unions. Buhl has made a good gain in membership this year. Eight unions are "Hold Fast" and one is a "Light Line union."

I visited each union during the year and endeavored to help and encourage each member. To four of these meetings I took a returned Missionary from South America, who spoke on the problems of the liquor traffic on the mission field.

L. T. L. work have been carried on mostly through the schools. Miss Foreman, a Filer grade teacher done excellent work, as also has Miss Nutting at Rupert. At Twin Falls, Mrs. Blake had a fine L. T. L. group, paying dues and at the close of the year they held interesting "Speech Contest."

The ten unions have assisted in circulating the Initiative Measures and in some cases have been the greatest force in promoting the work. There were more than 300 letters sent to Senators Borah and Clark regarding the Johnson Bill, No. S 517.

Four Institutes were held, two with Miss Shaner present, who did splendid work in the district.

At the Filer Institution eleven departments of work were stressed in interesting ways and the films "Pay and Beneficent Reprobate" were shown.

From 4 to 11 Departments of work have been reported by the different unions. Evangelism and "The No-tide Hour of Prayer" have received special stress throughout the year.

Dr. Wise was used in a booth at the Filer Fair where several hundred pages of literature were handed out.

There has been such splendid cooperation in the District throughout the year that we are looking forward with word to the greatest year since its organization. Respectfully submitted.

Sixth District, Mrs. Clara M. Dill

Sixth District has two splendid new unions, at Aberdeen and American Falls, making a total of six, with membership of 128. Two L. T. L.'s are well attended, 45 regular meetings and 3 Institutes were held during the year. A well attended picnic was held in the Blackfoot City Park in August. At the Blackfoot Fair, Dr. Wise was exhibited, a Milk Bar operated and literature distributed.

Petitions were circulated for the Neely and Johnson Bills and for the Initiative Measures.

Sunday Schools have put on special programs, Preachers have given prohibition sermons, and the work has been built up in the entire District.

Idaho Falls makes its meetings attractive by inviting in special speakers. High school students were asked to speak on "Why I Do Not Smoke," and "Young People and the Liquor Traffic." Firth is circulating the book "Illusion's End," and has distributed a pound of tracts. American Falls is getting the Young Crusader into the schools. Aberdeen is working to build up the membership. Pocatello entertained the State Convention in a very efficient way. To Dr. Minnie Howard is due the honor of being a very splendid organizer and we are very grateful for the splendid speeches and lovely entertainment.

We have had excellent Institutes, following the National Plan. Mrs. Brady has been greatly missed throughout the District. On Institute programs departments have been presented and a playlet on "Publications" was directed by the Literature Director, Mrs. Nettie Mosier. Many splendid talks were enjoyed, including those of Rev. de Mortimer, of Pocatello, Rev. Sandeen, of Idaho Falls, Rev. Baily, Rev. Carl N. Davidson and Judge Eason.

Evangelism has been stressed throughout the

district, and Miss Shaner's work gave new impetus everywhere.

The President has enjoyed her work through the past five years and wishes to thank all for their fine cooperation. Respectfully Submitted.

Seventh District, Mrs. Clara M. Grove

The Seventh District has made a steady gain in membership, both active and Honorary, and in interest in the work. Four Unions having paid members report a total of 97 members. Two Unions sponsor L. T. L.'s. Two are Light Line Unions, two paid budget. New members are reported at Troy, Orofino, Winchester, Culdesac, and Grangeville. Four District meetings were held with three of these classified as Institutes.

We regret exceedingly that Mrs. Maude E. Anthony of Moscow, and known to many throughout the state, has been forced to resign her work in the Literature Department. Her work has been very outstanding, and the number of pages she distributed the past year has run into the thousands.

The entire Seventh District was extremely active working on the local option and sobriety acts. But we missed something the wets took advantage of—on election day the wets handed out cards (apparently both in conformity with and in defiance of law) urging voters to vote "NO" on both these petitions.

Eighth District, Mrs. Ruth White

Eighth District has four Unions doing active work, totaling 58 paid members. The President was unable to attend the meetings of other Unions but only missed one of her Local Union, the cause being sickness. The Willard and Stevens funds were sent in by Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene, these and Wallace contributed to the budget. The Y. T. C. in Coeur d'Alene has been very active during the year, presenting one play four times.

The 1939 State Convention at Coeur d'Alene was a great success due to the untiring efforts of the entire District, the Local Union and our enthusiastic State President, Mrs. Palmer. 15 Coeur d'Alene women attended the Regional Conference in Spokane, March 5-6, where Mrs. Colvin, National Vice-President and Lenadell Wiggins, National L. T. L. Secretary were speakers.

In order to bring Local Option to Idaho it will be necessary for all to go to the polls and vote for the dry measures. I do hope that in the coming year we can all do more for the cause. Respectfully Submitted.

Scientific Temperance Investigation

Dr. Minnie F. Howard, Director

In the last "Course of Study" published the primary grades were required to teach that "Temperance is moderation in all things." This definition was proposed by the wet leader, Mrs. Sabin. Mrs. Myrtle Davis published the book. The old definition of temperance was "The moderate use of all things useful, and total abstinence of all things harmful."

At the State Convention a motion carried that identical telegrams be sent to the two candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction as to their attitude on the teaching of temperance in the schools. Their

L. T. L. work have been carried on mostly through the schools. Miss Foreman, a Filer grade teacher has done excellent work, as also has Miss Nutting at Rupert. At Twin Falls, Mrs. Blake had a fine L. T. L. group, ten paying dues and at the close of the year they held an interesting "Speech Contest."

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The President has enjoyed her work through the past five years and wishes to thank all for their fine cooperation. Respectfully Submitted.

Seventh District, Mrs. Clara M. Grove

The Seventh District has made a steady gain in membership, both active and Honorary, and in interest in the work. Four Unions having paid members report a total of 97 members. Two Unions sponsor L. T. L.'s. Two are Light Line Unions, two paid budget. New members are reported at Troy, Orofino, Winchester, Culdesac, and Grangeville. Four District meeting were held with three of these classified as Institutes.

We regret exceedingly that Mrs. Maude E. Anthony of Moscow, and known to many throughout the state, has been forced to resign her work in the Literature Department. Her work has been very outstanding, and the number of pages she distributed the past year has run into the thousands.

The entire Seventh District was extremely active working on the local option and sobriety acts. But we missed something the wets took advantage of—on election day the wets handed out cards (apparently both in conformity with and in defiance of law) urging voters to vote "NO" on both these petitions.

Eighth District, Mrs. Ruth White

Eighth District has four Unions doing active work, totaling 58 paid members. The President was unable to attend the meetings of other Unions but only missed one of her Local Union, the cause being sickness. The Willard and Stevens funds were sent in by Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene, these and Wallace contributed to the budget. The Y. T. C. in Coeur d'Alene has been very active during the year, presenting one play four times.

The 1939 State Convention at Coeur d'Alene was a great success due to the untiring efforts of the entire District, the Local Union and our enthusiastic State President, Mrs. Palmer. 15 Coeur d'Alene women attended the Regional Conference in Spokane, March 5-6, where Mrs. Colvin, National Vice-President and Lenadell Wiggins, National L. T. L. Secretary were speakers.

In order to bring Local Option to Idaho it will be necessary for all to go to the polls and vote for the dry measures. I do hope that in the coming year we can all do more for the cause. Respectfully Submitted.

Scientific Temperance Investigation

Dr. Minnie F. Howard, Director

In the last "Course of Study" published the primary grades were required to teach that "Temperance is moderation in all things." This definition was proposed by the wet leader, Mrs. Sabin. Mrs. Myrtle Davis published the book. The old definition of temperance is "The moderate use of all things useful, and total abstinence of all things harmful."

At the State Convention a motion carried that identical telegrams be sent to the two candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction as to their attitude on the teaching of temperance in the schools. Their

answers were read to the Convention. Both seemed to be favorable but were evasive.

Scientific Temperance Instruction

Estel B. Weber, Director

Talks to schools—34. Talks to Sunday Schools—17. Talks to P. T. A.—9. Number of people contacted—3,537. Pages of literature given out—6,850. Scientific books given—68. Poster and essay contests sponsored in schools—12. 540 posters and essays were made and many of them were exhibited at the State P. T. A. Convention. State wide essay and poster contests are planned for P. T. A. in 1941. Scrap books were made. Displays were made at County Fairs for three days. Lessons for Daily Vacation Schools—15. Local W. C. T. U. members studying scientific material—45. Slide films shown in schools—5. Large charts given to schools—2. Window exhibits—3. Money spent \$39.20.

Evangelistic

Mrs. Opal J. Webster, Director

Evangelistic work is the life and backbone of the W. C. T. U. Without it we will fail. I appreciate the spirit of devotion manifest in our State and District meetings, and I hope that this spirit will deepen and grow. The districts and unions reporting, have all distributed literature, pastors have cooperated nicely, and every service was opened with devotions. Some entire services were conducted by the Evangelistic Department. The Lord has blessed these services. "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season, we shall reap if we faint not."

(Our Director reports the wicked condition existing in the towns of Weippe and Pierce, in the section in which her husband is now pastor. They are conducting services each week at a CCC camp, 18 miles away, and several boys have been converted.)

Christian Citizenship

Mrs. C. M. Grove, Director

Number of active Unions, 43; Inactive Unions, 3; Number of Unions reporting, 19; Number reporting Christian Citizenship director, 12. Number of unions studying laws follows: Federal, 7; State, 8; Local, 10; Liquor laws, 13; Narcotic laws, 10; gambling, 12; Child Labor, 5; Obscene literature, 7; Taxes, 6; Requested book study, 4. 35 persons reporting working for enforcement of laws. 17 Unions encouraged clean press, and 9 clean radio programs. 5 Unions report court attendance. 12 Unions report letters written to representatives. 163 letters on S. 517, Liquor adds on bill boards, Gambling, H. R. 517, Neely bill, No. 280, Motion Picture, National Liquor Law, Walgren bill, Child Labor, Radio, and Liquor adds in magazines.

Nearly all unions reported members as voting. 32 helped to get out the vote. 11 helped at the polls. Number of persons protesting gambling laws 530, with 20 actively opposing gambling. 8 helped foreign-born get citizenship papers, while 9 were friendly to foreign-born. 14 entertained foreign-born in their homes. The majority voted according to principle, not party.

Side lights—

Women cannot serve on jury in Idaho.

In Gooding 40 protested Beer ads in paper, 3 stopped subscriptions. Much work was reported getting Initiative Petitions signed and on the ballot. Many pastors preached temperance sermons. A list was made in Boise of all groceries and restaurants not selling beer and typed copies were given to churches, organizations, conventions and other groups. One letter was written complimenting a Mayor on trying to get rid of slot machines. Christmas boxes and "The Upper Room" sent to 3 boys in Training School. A petition sent to Legislature against gambling.

Child Welfare and White Ribbon Recruits

Mrs. C. Councilman, Director

In the past year white ribbons were tied on the wrists of nine babies, and the mothers presented with White Ribbon Recruit Pledge and the White Ribbon Membership Certificate. Birthday cards were mailed by one union while another mailed a birthday card to every mother of a new baby as the names appeared in the local paper.

Exhibits and Fairs

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Clark, Director

Unions reporting work in this department, 15. Two Temperance Dramas were presented; slide film shown 21 times; 8 exhibits held at fairs; 10 other exhibits; 6 window displays; 5 booths; 2 Milk or Beverage Bars; 33 Poster Displays; 23 plays or other presentations; Showings of Dr. Wise, 11; and pages of literature distributed, 7,000. There has been an increase in the number of Unions having directors in this department. Each newly elected director should drop a card to the State director at once, so she will know who you are.

Legislative Department

National Affairs, Mrs. Lee C. Brady, Director
State Affairs, Mrs. Mollie L. Vance, Director

Mrs. Vance Reporting

Mrs. Brady being out of the State most of the year, I was appointed to carry on the work in the State. I represented the State on the Board of The Allied Civic Forces and attended most of the meetings held to plan the work and everyone seemed to think the use of the Initiative was our main hope to get something done for temperance.

Our women were vitally interested in the County Option question and were the main force back of the circulation of the petitions, sending in hundreds of signers and thereby getting the questions on the ballot. This was fought in every way but we won out there and were defeated by the voters. This was the big work of the year along the legislative line in the State, as we were hoping to accomplish much this legislative year.

We must be up and pushing the organization of Youth and Children groups that our Education program may be carried forward. We must continue to stress *Dry men for Candidates*, and thereby build up a law-making body that will stand for a sober State and Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Idaho had done outstanding service in the efforts to further national legislation along lines suggested by National W. C. T. U. Your one-hundred per cent response to the calls for letters has been heartening, and most helpful in giving Idaho's representatives our viewpoint. Not only have you done what was asked but many of you have gone "The second mile." While we have not reached the two special goals we sought, yet we have tried to further the Neely bill (S. 280) and will continue our efforts on needed motion picture changes, also the Johnson bill (S. 517) to take from the air advertising of beer and liquor. When you hear something particularly harmful on the radio or read it in newspapers or magazines, call this to the attention of Idaho's representatives.

During this year Dr. Scott has had to lay down her duties and Miss Elizabeth Smart is at the helm in Washington. Read her page in *The Signal* and answer her requests.

What service I have tried to render in Idaho to the cause of a better country in connection with W. C. T. U. has been multiplied many times through the women in the ranks, and it is to you I extend thanks for all cooperation along any line and pray that Idahoans may find their state a better place in which to live because of the great band of White Ribboners who give special thought to the great program of Mother Love. God bless each of you, and if any of you come to Georgia or Alabama, let me know and I will try to see you.

My love to you,

LEE C. BRADY, *Director.*

President's Address of Idaho W. C. T. U.

(Continued from page one)

important task so, today, He has somewhere in Idaho prepared a leader "strong and very courageous" to lead the forces of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union over the final barriers into the occupation of the goals which He has called upon us to reach.

The exodus movement was in initiative movement. It was a movement in which the forces for right-living were going forward against those whom 600 years of mercy had not changed from their debased practices. Our God is a God of Great mercy but He is also a God of Justice and "When every imagination of the thoughts are only evil continually, then shall He thrust out the enemy from before thee and shall say Destroy them."

II. The High Priest's Feet

Israel did not conquer Canaan in one single blow—there were victories here and victories there and even a few defeats before they might cross into the promised land itself. Then before them lay the greatest of all obstacles—the Jordan River in flood.

We have joined in a great initiative movement today. There have been remarkable evidences of God's leading, there have been victories here and victories there. Through cooperation with the Allied Civic Forces there has been placed upon our November ballot the initiative measures for temperance. We stand today facing the last hurdle. But a veritable flood of propaganda designed to discourage the forces and lead them to turn back flows before us. The alcohol-beverage business affords a very easy way of raising money. The Politicians know and favor this. The manufacturers and dealers of alcoholic liquors do not often complain of taxation no matter how high—they simply add the tax to the price and let the consumer pay it. Alcohol has always had a great reputation as a purse opener—the drinking workman often on payday leaves the contents of his purse on saloon bars on his way home, to the dismay of his family. Nine million dollars pass over the counters of alcoholic beverage dealers in Idaho annually. There was an accumulated revenue to the state of \$988,969.00 last year. But who paid the bill? "There is that maketh himself rich yet hath nothing" says the proverb.

Our governments have taken a backward step when they consider alcohol now only as a revenue instead of as a social and moral issue. The Greenville (S. Carolina) *Observer* tritely says "The unobjectionable tax is the one the other fellow pays."

Who pays Idaho's more than \$900,000 liquor tax?

Why the ones who spent the nine million dollars. To be sure.

But who else?

Yes the butcher, the baker, the clothier, the retail merchant, the dairy whose business lost the trade that those nine million dollars might have brought.

The workingman—the workinman who is unemployed. A sign in Chicago plastered across one of the streets says "Liquor has helped employ one million persons." But the alcohol-beverage business employed fewer men per million dollars of capital invested than practically any other industry. Somebody is profiting immensely from the sale of liquor—but it is not the employee.

Youth pays. Thirty-two per cent of the young men recently enlisted in one of our army recruiting stations were found to be ineligible and rejected because of physical defects.

Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, head of the United States Public Health Service in speaking on defense preparedness recently said "Physical defects among the youth of our country continue to be a major load to efficient national functioning whether for peace or for war." Thousands of young men between the ages of twenty and thirty have been found to be physically as old as they ought to be at sixty-five or seventy because they have by riotous living squandered the capital of health and vigor commonly called constitution which they received from their parents through mysterious processes of heredity."

We wonder just how much the sixty-two per cent of youth who are drinkers has to do with this loss in health.

Nearly one hundred thousand persons are rejected every year by insurance companies because of alcoholic indulgence. Since those who spend their money for drink to this extent usually are not the ones who will save for the rainy days and further since alcohol cuts the life expectancy of a man—who will pay for the support of his widow and for the handicapped children whom he leaves as a charge on society? Alcohol so often brings with it a train of other woes. Venereal diseases cost the United States \$50,000,000 in hospitalization alone last year. Alcohol which so often leads to exposure to these diseases is also a hinderance to any effective cure.

Commercialized immorality always flourished in proportion to the drink consumption and takes its toll of youth in health and degradation.

The liquor traffic has ever had as a profitable partner the gambling evil which every year filches from millions of victims in excess of \$5,000,000,000 and gives nothing in return.

We pay in the moral fiber of our homes. When child welfare agencies find it necessary to remove thousands of children from their own homes because of drinking mothers (children had to be removed from seven thousand homes in the city of Boston last year for this reason)—when parents will give doses of paragonic or turn on the illuminating gas a little while to hasten their children's going to sleep at night so that they may go out to the beer parlor—the home is being invaded indeed. We shudder for the children of other lands who today are living in dread of enemy bombs from the sky—but we are aghast at the horror of children in terror of their own drunken parents.

Somehow, when we condone drinking by women we fail to take into our reckoning the disgusting prospect of drunken motherhood! Fifteen hundred little babies were smothered to death by drunken mothers each year in England before the war—how many babies are going to pay before we wake up in this country.

We pay in increased crime. The conservative estimate of sixteen per cent of all crimes are due entirely to alcohol! Judge Frank Yuse of Spokane, Washington, (when he sentenced a graduate of the University of Washington for drunkenness remarked); "Ninety per cent of our cases are derived from liquor. It is the root of all evil."

Even the wets see this. From statements published by the Distilled Spirits Institute arrests for drunkenness were seventy-eight per cent higher in 1938 than in 1932 the last year of national prohibition. A careful and verified report just made (Chicago Juvenile Protective Assn.) shows that eighty per cent of Chicago's taverns investigated since repeal were found to be violating laws, more than one out of every three involving under-age youth. Jessie Binford, Executive director of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Assn. said "The tavern is the greatest enemy of youth."

We pay with our life and limb. While actual deaths due partly or entirely to alcoholism, are, according to government reports, probably three times the number tabulated in official records, the fact remains that the low mark of repeal in 1939 is exactly twice the number of deaths due to alcoholism officially recorded in the first

year of prohibition. Our lives are in jeopardy every time a drinking driver climbs behind the wheel of a car. The number of traffic accident deaths has varied since repeal but the totals for 1938 and 1939 (respectively 32,400 and 32,600) are 6000 greater each year than the average annual number of traffic deaths during the last years of prohibition. (1923-1932).

If you have stood by the open grave of an innocent victim of a drinking driver and had to look on in dumb agony at the bereavement of the anguished parents—or if you were that parent—then you need not that we tell you who pays the \$900,000 of revenue to the treasury of the State of Idaho. Less than a million dollars—what a paltry sum to sacrifice lives for!

But we pay even in cold hard cash. Every time the brewer adds a figure to the balance in his bank book, the retail merchant who provided shoes for the man's family—and didn't collect—has to subtract. \$2,200,000,000 last year was lost from the business of our American merchants, drygood stores, hardware stores, grocery stores, drug stores,—strange that \$2,200,000,000 is almost exactly the sum spent for beer less the taxes. The city of Los Angeles estimated that the cost of caring for the results of liquor sales in crime alone was far more than the revenue from liquor. Just one liquor incited murder cost the state of Kentucky more for court costs than the total returns from liquor revenue for that year. (This does not mention what it cost the victim to be murdered!) Every time a bank is robbed by a liquor crazed youth, every time a life is snuffed out on our highways it **costs money.**

You cannot make a state or an individual richer by robbing it of \$9,000,000 and blinding it with \$900,000 so that it is insensible to its losses.

Patrick Henry said, "Give me LIBERTY or give me death." That was the slogan which led us to be a free country—it was the slogan which led to the writing into our National constitution those splendid provisions for our CIVIL LIBERTY as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. How strange that a group defending Alcoholic beverages should label themselves the Civil Rights Protective Association when beverage alcohol is inimical to every provision of the Bill of Rights.

"The adequate administration of every one of our CIVIL RIGHTS" will be handicapped and imperiled so long as the state affords legal sanction and protection to the traffic in alcoholic beverages."

We quote from J. Edgar Hoover, "Those who would subvert liberty meanwhile shout most loudly for the protection of the Constitution while seeking to destroy its sacred guarantees. The notion is prevalent in too many communities that liberty means,—'Do as you wish so long as you don't get caught.' That's why 4,067 serious crimes are committed every twenty-four hours. That is why a human life is sacrificed on crime's altar every forty-four minutes, and that is why a robbery occurs every nine and one-half minutes, a larceny every thirty-six seconds, and a burglary every minute and a half."

Before the repeal and nullification of the liquor prohibition laws the liquor interests widely championed the rights of the people to express at the ballot box their convictions on the liquor problem. Today the various groups of the liquor traffic are openly denouncing and challeng-

ing the right of even the smallest communities to express their views on the question of saloon or no saloon.

Some time ago *Printer's Ink* made the following comment: "By backing up its prayers with its cash the W. C. T. U. is working a pretty strong combination. The liquor people have plenty of cash, of course. But what are they going to do about the praying part?"

"The Jordan overflows all its banks all the time of harvest" says our reference. It took faith that morning to "go forward" but it took more than Faith—it took Action.

So great was the faith of the children of Israel that when the Lord said, "Go forward" they went forward—forward even to the very brink of the ranging torrent. They went forward as far as they humanly could go "and it came to pass when the feet of the priests were dipped in the brink of the waters that the waters were cut off and all Israel passed over on dry ground."

It is not enough that we should have faith and wait for God to work a miracle for us. God will remove the barrier to our progress when our feet have gone as far as they can go.

"We must pray as if everything depended on prayer—then work as if everything depended on work."

III. "Sanctify Yourselves. . . ."

Great and awful as are the events in the world all about us we need to come here aside to "sanctify ourselves" that the Lord may do wonders among us." We need to cleanse our camp of sin just as assiduously as did the leaders of that host before their great Advance move. We need to "lift up our eyes and see no man save Jesus only."

We need to pray most earnestly for the coming election—that "God will give us men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;" We need to pray for the peace of our nation, of the world, and our own hearts. We need to pray for the progress of Christian missionary work in lands so ravaged by wars, we need to cling faithfully to our trust at the noon-tide hour and pray for the progress of the temperance cause. We pray "God bless America and God bless Idaho."

"Men ought always to pray and not to faint."

IV. Over Jordan

After they had sanctified themselves and after they had gone clear over Jordan—what then? Then they still had to conquer the land, they still had before them the giants whom the ten spies forty years before had reported as unconquerable.

So after November 5, when by the Grace of God this first victory is ours, what then? Then, "we shall have just begun to fight."

There are 500,000 people in the state of Idaho. That is our task. All of these people must be informed as to what alcohol is and what it does. And who will inform them if we "utterly hold our peace at this time?" Only as we throw all our forces into the battle as in a "state of total war" can we hope to win.

There are two basic principles on which we must fight. First we must go armed. Our weapons are the facts which we must have in our possession. We recommend that this year every union follow a study course, not only to be informed ourselves but to make available information to every casual visitor and to make every meeting a meeting at which some fact about alcohol is

presented. Then we should strive to make a substantial increase in the number of our members who subscribe to the organization's paper the *Union Signal*. With these essential tools we can make capable recruits for our forces. Second by following the plans of the Department of Work we can adapt these truths to every age group, and to every walk of life.

And shall we only teach temperance to people? When Christ commissioned his disciples he told them not only to teach but to proselyte—to make disciples—to "cause them to join" the cause. We need to cause men and women to join in the movement of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There will be tremendous overflows in the membership drives when we go forth with these weapons.

We need to give a wider circulation to our films. Many would use these if they were told about them. We need to demonstrate how attractive and appetizing are the "amethyst" drinks which lead away from drunkenness. Alcoholic drinks are used by the vilest of each, the amethyst drinks are used by the finest. This year special attention will be given to milk. This coming year we will be giving special attention to relief work through our local unions establishing Red Cross units to work for Refugee relief. We need to work every department.

For the coming year our membership plans will be based on the slogan "A Child in Their Midst." Christ made wonderful promises to those who would help little children—his sternest rebukes fell on those who might cause them to stumble. We need to gather the children and youth in our midst into the Youth's Temperance Council, the Loyal Temperance Legion and the White Ribbon Recruits. J. Edgar Hoover has said, "We can prevent more crime in the high chair than in the electric chair."

V. "His Sword Drawn"

The world is all at arms. At no time in history have nations been rising against nations as in these last months. What will be tomorrow we cannot know. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always been a patriotic organization. In any emergency it has been ready at the call of country. We seek to defend that country not only from the bullets from without but from any foe behind the lines who seeks to undermine the health, strength or integrity of that country.

The late Senator Borah said:

"I believe the liquor traffic to be a curse to the human family. Whether sold in the open saloon or in the brothel, its natural haunt, or secretly purveyed in defiance of law, the stuff works its demoralization and ruin to individuals, communities, and states. From the time it issues from the coiled and copper-colored worm in the distillery, until it empties in the hell of crime, dishonor, and death, misery and poverty and remorse mark its maledict course. Not only is the record of the centuries made up against it, but now the modern industrial world with its complex and delicate machinery, with its demand for security, safety, and fitness, asks that it be banished."

We believe beverage alcohol to be an enemy to not only the prosperity but also the peace of our country. We are willing to fight the aggressive warfare against this foe.

For this fight we are equipped with a two edged sword. It is the sword of truth. The Word of God ir-

revokably condemns alcoholic beverages—that is the edge called “Thus saith the Lord”—the findings of science unequivocally denounce the use of liquor—that is the edge “Thus saith science.” The liquor traffic has no sword of truth. We are far more mightily armed. What need we fear an enemy with a twisted sword unless we neglect to use our own “sharp two-edged sword.”

Joshua was out praying that early morning. They were over by Jericho and he needed help of the Lord. And it came to pass . . . that he lifted up his eyes and looked and behold there stood a Man against him with his sword drawn in his hand. And Joshua went to him and said unto him, ‘Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?’ And he said ‘Nay but as captain of the Lord’s host am I now come.’” And Joshua fell on his face to the earth and did worship.

The Captain of the Lord’s host stands today with his sword drawn. No army of any earthly nation has a weapon more powerful than that, but no army has a foe more powerful than is ours “for we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

“Only be thou strong and very courageous . . .”

“Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.”

“And thanks be to God which giveth us the VICTORY through our Lord Jesus Christ.”

Speech Contests

Miss Bertha Nutting, Director

Twenty-eight speech contests were held in the State last year. District Two won the honors by holding 16 contests; Caldwell, 7; Huston, 1; Greenleaf, 8; 3 were gold and 5 silver. District Three held one district contest, one matron’s contest, two for eighth grade pupils, and five for lower grades. District four held two contests and District five, one. I want to urge every union to hold at least one contest during the coming year.

Mrs. Emma Paul, of Boise, who has won the entire series of medals, was introduced to the State Convention and delighted her audience with several readings. Her first reading “Travel” she knew was Mrs. Shipp’s favorite, so she dedicated it to her. Two of Edgar Guest’s selections followed. The last selection, “At the Concert,” she dedicated to Margaret Palmer.

Religious Education

Mrs. Sada Burk, Director

District Seven presented an unusually good report for this department, reporting 32 copies of “The Upper Room” and 9 copies of “The Book of John” given out besides 70 leaflets, 40 of which were on the subject of “Prayer.” Ten personal visits were made and 20 letters written. Nine women studied “The Book of John,” 30 read “The Upper Room” for daily devotions, 3 read “Thinking With God,” and 2 read “A year with the Bible” for daily devotions. One boy was given a New Testament. One story of the Bible was given an unbeliever.

A Consecration and Special Prayer Service was held at the District Meeting. A District Reading Circle was organized with an Alcohol Education Department, the Union completing the required reading to receive the three flags, United States, Christian and Temperance. Special stress was put on the importance of the Noon-tide Prayer. Let all try to do as well next year.

(Mrs. May L. Rowe, of Moscow, was chosen as Director of this Department and sends the following message) “I am sure that we all realize ‘What the World Needs is Jesus, Just a Glimpse of Him,’ and I am hoping that this year we may make a mighty effort to bring to all a knowledge of His way of life in the fullest sense. I trust every union will appoint a Director of Religious Education at once and send the name and address to me that I may send them a working program for the year. May we all be ready to give a reason for the “Hope within us” to an unbelieving world, a reason for our belief in total abstinence for ourselves and a nation. “A workman that needeth not to be ashamed.” Yours in His service, May L. Rowe.

Literature

Mrs. Gan. Thompson, Director

The Plan of Work for 1940, report blanks and details of a literature contest were sent early in the year to each union. Total number of pages distributed, 51,160. Total amount expended for literature, \$88.35. Hundreds of pages have been used in our Institutes and Conventions, some in public libraries, Sunday Schools, county fairs, and handed out to city officials and public workers.

Parliamentary Usage

Mrs. Elizabeth Spivey, Director

All are urged to study our own Constitution. Steps will be taken to eliminate an inconsistency in the State Constitution.

Publications

Mrs. J. E. Graver, Director

Mrs. Margaret Palmer told of pledging, to the National Convention, for next year, 170 subscriptions to *Union Signal*. On October 1st, 177 *Union Signals* were sent to Idaho, and 230 copies of *The Young Crusader*. We can easily reach this goal if each Union and District sees as many subscriptions are sent in as there were last year.

Institutes

Mrs. Nina A. Best, Director

In the year just closing 19 Institutes were held with a total attendance of about 760. Each of the eight districts hold two or more institutes a year. Two-session

institutes are customary. New members gained through institutes this year are 16 active, 1 honorary, 3 White Ribbon Recruits. Subscriptions taken, *Union Signals*, 7; and *Young Crusaders*, 3. 2,800 leaflets were distributed and \$3.60 worth of literature sold. A state Plan of Work was sent out early in the year and every possible opportunity used for public presentation of the work of the department. This department endeavors to aid the cause of total abstinence by education in scientific facts and by inspiring workers to greater activity.

Temperance and Missions

Mrs. Jennie Cross, Director

Early in the year I mailed letters, with department literature, to all Unions and District Presidents urging promotion of this work and reports sent to me by October. Those from Buhl and Lewiston were fine. Buhl has a secretary in each of four churches, to promote temperance teaching in the Sunday Schools and Missionary Societies. 600 pages of literature were given out and theirs is a "Light Line Union." Lewiston held a well attended candle lighting service with four churches taking part in the program.

On July 4th, Dr. Minnie Howard and Miss Roena Shaner attended an all day program by the Indians of Fort Hall Reservation. 285 Indians feasted at 2 o'clock. In the evening Miss Shaner gave her first address to Indians, and later Dr. Howard addressed the Amelia Frost Presbyterian Social Celebration at the Mission on "Temperance." The Indian Tribal Council is unanimous in opposing sale of liquor to Indians.

Soldiers and Sailors

Mrs. E. N. Hart, Director

250 Scripture Calenders were given to patients at the Boise Veteran's Hospital.

20 dozen diapers and 10 dozen baby blankets hemmed for the Red Cross.

Literature and Spiritual guidance was given in CCC Camps and some conversions reported.

The Department of Literature Presents Itself

This department has a twofold work: *First*, to encourage *more* study of W. C. T. U. literature by W. C. T. U. members, for both information and inspiration; *second*, to promote *more* use of W. C. T. U. literature by *more* persons *outside the W. C. T. U.* Thus the department helps to increase knowledge of "what alcohol is and what it does," as well as knowledge of W. C. T. U. principles and plans, and so it works toward the goal of "total abstinence for the individual and worldwide abolition of the liquor traffic."

National and state directors try to find and to share with the unions new or better METHODS by which to "put *more* W. C. T. U. literature to work," and district, county and local directors are responsible for putting

these METHODS—or their own original plans—into practice.

Both directors of literature and other W. C. T. U. members are urged to study printed material of the W. C. T. U. carefully, not only so they will be informed but so they can select, for gift or sale, the literature best suited to the recipient. Also they should try to "stretch W. C. T. U. dollars" by *selling* pamphlets and books as they have opportunity. Thus they can repay the cost of literature, and often make a small profit with which they buy leaflets to *give away*. So they are able to "give MORE W. C. T. U. literature MORE chance to be MORE useful."

International Relations

Mrs. May F. Blake, Director

With more than half the world at war it is hard to envision peace, but easy to participate in the almost universal desire for world peace. Reports from all over the state show that, in this crisis, a turning to God in prayers for peace has seemed our only recourse and consolation.

On "Keeping Out of War" 10 addresses have been given. Telegrams sent to Congressmen, 10; letters, 18. Letters to newspapers, 6 reported. Literature used, about 500 pages. The churches have given good cooperation, many peace sermons have been preached during the year and the subject studied by youth organizations. Last December, Peace was the program topic, and again this year the National Topical Program gives a splendid outline for a December Peace Meeting which the State is preparing to carry out. Spiritual reward is always found in this work.

That war is man-made, that God loathes it, and how permanent peace may be obtained are all shown in "The Number of Man," by Phillip Mauro, and in "The Choice Before Us," by E. Stanley Jones. "If war Comes," by Dupuy and Eliot, gives the technicalities of the war and you cannot afford to miss "Why Does God Allow This War," and "A New Holy War," in the August and September Christian Heralds. It is a sad fact that about the only world business, unimpeded by the war is that of the brewing industry and nothing else so surely destroys the peace of the home, of the state, the nation and the world.

In answer to the question "What would bring permanent peace," Dr. Minnie Howard has written on her report "Only the spirit of Christ in the hearts of men." This makes our imperative peace work to present Christ, not to India or Africa, but to those immediately surrounding us.

Flower Mission and Relief

Mrs. Frank Wood, Director

I have the honor to submit the following report: Bouquets given, 574. Visits in homes, 1114. Pledges signed, 5. Jelly, 35 quarts. Oranges, 6 doz. Milk, 480 quarts. Cream, 3 quarts. Eggs, 12 one-half dozen. Bread,

29 loaves. Cakes, 53. Delicacies, 164. Breakfast food, 2 packages. Boxes of clothing, 5. Plants, 209. Drives, 195. Meals to shut-ins, 4. Apple butter, 21 gallons, Fresh fruit, 11 boxes, Sugar, 200 pounds. Ice cream, 3 quarts. Vegetables, 155 pounds. Rolls, 12 dozen. Pies, 21. Garments, 365. Shoes, 70 pair. Outing flannel, 5 yards. Fruit, 80 quarts. Candy, 10 pounds. Cookies, 11 one-half dozen. Puddings, 5. Bulbs, 1 dozen. Meetings held, 5. \$29.48 spent.

Report of the Courtesy Committee

We, the Courtesy Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Idaho, in convention assembled, wish to profess our gratitude to the City of Pocatello, to R. M. Terrell, its mayor, to District Number Six, and to Dr. Minnie Howard, local President and chairman of Convention plans.

We express our appreciation to Rev. Campbell for his excellent sermon, to the singing mothers and Boy Scouts, to Mrs. Campbell for her services, and are glad for the use of the Methodist church. We are grateful also for the use of the Congregational church, and thank those who made the banquet such a success.

Dr. Atcheson receives our thanks for an enthusiastic and timely address. Mr. Kessler's talk, inspiring us, was much appreciated.

We enjoyed so much the hospitality of the Y. W. C. A. and of the homes of Pocatello. Those who prepared our luncheons are to be commended, also Mrs. Coppennoll for her song and Mrs. Gardner for the program work put on by her. The press has given us wonderful publicity, and we thank the gentlemen who made a drive around the city possible for us.

Truly it has been good for us to be here.

MRS. LENA SLAYTON,
MRS. A. L. PERSON,
MRS. BELLE WOODMANSEE.

Resolutions

We, the members of the Idaho State Woman's Christian Temperance Union in State Convention assembled, in Pocatello, Idaho, October 6, 7, and 8, renew our allegiance to our Heavenly Father in gratitude for His continued guidance through the fifty-four years of our organizational existence.

We affirm our faith in His leadership and pledge continued service in the building of His Kingdom upon earth through the destruction of one of its greatest foes, the relegalized liquor traffic.

Public Morals and Safety:

We believe that all phases of public health, public morals, public safety, and social problems are affected by the legalized liquor traffic and we believe that total abstinence is the only assurance of the greatest possible security against its inroads or menace. Therefore, we call upon all patriotic citizens to abstain from alcoholic liquors for reasons of personal idealism, greater social security and that valuable food substances wasted in their manufacture may be given to the starving people of the world.

Outlawry of the Legalized Liquor Traffic in Idaho: Considering that the most immediate task before us is to register our protest to Idaho state protection and promotion by law of the legalized liquor traffic, we believe that the people of Idaho should have the right to outlaw the traffic in all alcoholic beverages and therefore, we pledge our loyal support in instituting the initiative measure for local option. We deplore the fact that every citizen of our so-called free state is made partner in the business through the manufacture of rum by the Federal Government and will register our protest by continued efforts to educate against and condemn such a condition.

Peace:

We believe that all possible efforts should be made to keep America out of war and deplore the increasing war psychology created by preparedness measures. Therefore, be it resolved that while we are opposed to war in principle and would make use of national defense and preparedness only means to insure peace and that we will strive as Christian women to meet all issues with calmness and intelligence. And we earnestly urge all Idaho women to obtain a better understanding of true democracy and all principles and measures that will aid in obtaining a better world understanding that will lead to our goal of World Peace that is the only lasting peace, the Peace that Jesus came to bring.

MAY F. BLAKE,
MARGARET WEBB,
MAMIE TISH.

Report of Corresponding Secretary

Number of Unions in the State, 49. Organized this year, 7. Y. T. C.'s in the State, 13. Organized this year, 3. L. T. L.'s organized this year, 17. Unions reporting, 32.

New members secured during special campaign, 144. Total new members, 246. New Y. T. C. members secured during special campaign, 46. Honorary W. C. T. U. members, 77. Holdfast Unions, 11. Fruitful Unions, 9. Unions that carried on the Survey, 4. Members lost by death, 16; by removal, 32; by failure to pay dues, 65.

Unions contributing to Willard Memorial Fund, 17. Unions visited by a state officer, 9.

New Unions were organized at Homedale, Melba, Middleton, Parma, Jerome, American Falls and Aberdeen.

Chieftian of the Home, Mrs. Martha Evans. Advocate of the Home, Mrs. John Chandler.

Guardians of the Home: Mrs. Clara Seamont, Mrs. S. E. Williams, Mrs. Martha Evans, Mrs. Zora Elder, Mrs. W. H. Rhodes.

Home Defenders: Mrs. Cassia H. Chapman, Mrs. W. Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth Spivey, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell.

There were 24 Home Protectors, and 8 Home Heralds.

MRS. INEZ COPPERNOLL.

Disbursements for State W. C. T. U., 1939-40

N. T. E. Fund

National Portion	\$93.80
Mrs. Brady, for Promotion	24.38
National Treasurer, for Literature	9.79

Mrs. Palmer, Expense	31.24
Miss Shaner—National Worker	100.00
Refund to Mrs. Thompson	3.55

\$262.76
\$553.24

Balance in N. T. E. F.

General Fund

Appropriation to State Officers:

President	\$250.00	
Vice-President	None	
Corresponding Secretary	50.00	
Recording Secretary	25.00	
Treasurer	75.00	\$400.00

Secretaries:

Mrs. Hickox, Y. T. C.	15.00	
Mrs. Brown, L. T. L.	10.00	
Seventeen Secretaries, \$2.00 each	34.00	
Three Secretaries from last year		
\$2.00 each	6.00	65.00

**State Convention Expense,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.**

Banquet Tickets	5.50	
Mrs. Wilson, Car Expense	7.50	
Mrs. Brady, Car Expense	7.50	
Mrs. Day, Car Expense	9.00	
Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Train Fare	25.00	
Mrs. Smith's Hotel Bill	7.50	
Mrs. Palmer's Mimeograph Paper	2.45	64.45

Mrs. Palmer's Year's Expense 151.86

Mrs. Coppernoll's Year's Expense 31.34

Regional and Mid-Year Expense:

Mrs. Wilson	20.00
Mrs. Day	10.00

White Ribboner for Year 98.00

To National Treasurer:

L. T. L.	.20	
Literature	12.09	
Loop Bow	.90	
Dues and Such	200.15	524.54

Miscellaneous-Auditing and

Mimeographing	6.75	
Renewal of Treasurer's Bonds	5.00	
Mrs. Wilson, Postage and Cards	5.00	
Mrs. Wilson, Postage and Cards	5.00	16.75

TOTAL \$1,070.74

Balance in Bank \$641.25

Balance in General Fund 88.01

Idaho Falls, Idaho
October 5, 1940

Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

An audit of the Treasurer's books of your organization has been made as of September 30, 1940, and the following report is submitted for your information.

The Treasurer's Cash Book shows a balance on hand of \$607.00. This balance has been reconciled with the bank statement of the American National Bank of Idaho Falls, Idaho, for the month of September, 1940.

Following is a reconciliation of the accounts:

Bank Balance, September 30, 1940	\$911.86
Less Outstanding Checks	270.61

Balance	\$641.25
Treasurer's Balance as per last audit	613.19
Income for the year	1361.56
	<u>1940.50</u>
Less Checks drawn during the year	1333.50

Balance \$641.25

All records are in good condition and Mrs. Wilson is making a conscientious effort to serve the organization to the best of her ability.

Respectfully submitted,
T. R. PETERS, Accountant.

**Annual Report of State W. C. T. U. From
Oct. 2, 1939 to Nov. 1, 1940**

Union	Dues	Y.T.C. L.T.L.	Willard Stevens	L.L.U. Budget
District No. 1				
Emmett	12.75		2.00	3.00
Weiser	5.25			1.27
Fruitland				
Montour				
District No. 2				
Houston	12.00		2.00	1.00
Caldwell	35.25	2.17	2.20	2.00
Greenleaf	44.25		3.90	1.00
Roswell	16.50	6.00	2.00	1.00
Melba	12.75			
Middleton				
Nampa	30.00		4.50	2.00
Parma, New	6.75			1.00
District No. 3				
Boise Central (N.T.E.F. \$11.50 G. S.)	82.50		2.00	2.00
South Boise	13.50		2.00	11.00
Star	12.00		.90	2.00
Malcolm Wood	21.00	2.25		2.00
Fairview	10.50		1.50	2.00
Lower				1.00
Ustick	15.00		2.00	1.00
Meridian	9.75			
Eagle	7.50		2.00	1.00
District No. 4				
Fairfield	15.00		2.00	1.00
Gooding	16.50	1.00	1.00	2.00
Richfield	6.75			1.00
Jerome, New	2.25			
District No. 5				
Filer	14.25			
Buhl	27.00		2.00	1.00
Burley	4.50			
Hansen	8.25		2.00	1.00
Paul				
Rupert	5.25		2.00	1.00
Twin Falls	21.75		1.00	
Castleford, New	2.25	1.25	1.50	
Murtaugh	7.50			
Kimberley, New	9.00			
District No. 6				
Pocatello	41.25		2.00	
Blackfoot	3.75			
Firth	7.50			
Idaho Falls	30.75		2.00	1.00
Aberdeen, New	9.00			
American Falls, New	5.25			
District No. 7				
Lewiston	24.75		1.00	2.00
			1.00	6.75
				16.50

(N.T.E.F. \$5.00)

Craigmont	5.25				
Nez Perce	10.50		1.00	1.00	7.00
Moscow	32.25	.70	2.00	2.00	6.75
District No. 8					
Bonnors Ferry					
Sandpoint	13.50		2.00	1.00	10.50
Coeur d'Alene	25.50	5.00	2.00	1.00	15.25
Spirit Lake					Lit. Sold 5.00
Wallace	4.50				3.05
Harrison					

OTHER W. C. T. U. INCOME DURING YEAR

Collections and sale of literature	\$ 53.45
National Treasurer	100.00
Mrs. Brady for Pennant	3.50
Miss Shaner's refund check	104.78
Total Receipts for year	\$1,361.56

Official Directory—Idaho W. C. T. U.

- Honorary President—Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, 434 Thatcher St., Boise.
- President—Mrs. Bethel B. Day, 506 W. Third, Gooding.
- Vice-President—Mrs. Reed Moody, Route 4, Nampa.
- Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Inez Coppernoll, 1310 "C" St., Coeur d'Alene.
- Recording Secretary—Mrs. Doris G. Arneson, Firth.
- Treasurer—Mrs. Addie Wilson, 525 M. St., Idaho Falls.
- Y. T. C. Secretary—Mrs. Margaret Hickox, 810 Dearborn, Caldwell.
- L. T. L. Secretary—Mrs. Robert Brown, Route 1, Meridian.
- Trustees—Mrs. Elizabeth Spivey, Boise; Mrs. J. T. Chandler, Fairfield.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Principles

- Scientific Temperance Investigation—Dr. Minnie Howard, 112 Garfield, Pocatello.
- Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Estel Weber, Route 2, Caldwell.
- Evangelistic—Mrs. Carrie A. Kinch, 213 Fourth St., Wallace.
- Medical Temperance and Morality—Mrs. H. Tikker, M.D., Caldwell.
- Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Clara M. Grove, Moscow.
- Child Welfare—Mrs. C. Councilman, Route 3, Parma.

Methods

- Exhibits and Fairs—Mrs. R. I. Doorman, 619 Sixth Ave. S., Nampa.
- Legislation—Mrs. Mollie L. Vance, 510 S. Thirteenth St., Boise.
- Speech Contests—Miss Bertha Nutting, Rupert.
- Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. E. N. Hart, Route 5, Boise.
- Religious Education—Mrs. May L. Rowe, 2075 Polk St., Moscow.
- Temperance and Missions—Mrs. Jennie Cross, 213 S. St. Clair Ave., Sandpoint.
- Parliamentary Usage—Mrs. Elizabeth Spirey, 1010 N. Thirteenth St., Boise.
- Publication—Mrs. Hubert Hildreth, Emmett.
- Institutes—Mrs. Nina A. Best, 132 Eleventh St., Idaho Fall.
- Literature—Mrs. Elvah Hard, 1422 E. Washington St., Boise.

Related Activities

- Flower Mission and Relief—Mrs. Frank Wood, 1019 Lakeside, Coeur d'Alene.

- Radio—Mrs. Flossie Musgrave, Filer.
- International Relations—Mrs. May Blake, 260 Add. Ave. W., Twin Falls.

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Secretary—Mrs. Nola Mochel.

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National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Keeping Up With Indiana

Mrs. Leming, one of Indiana's wide-awake Directors of Literature, has originated the following plan: She puts the leaflets of the Department of Literature into an envelope on which she writes the names of five W.C.T.U. members whose homes are near each other. She asks each to read the leaflets, then pass the envelope to the next woman on the list. The last woman returns the envelope to Mrs. Leming, who puts the leaflets into a fresh envelope and starts it around another group. (Leaflets of the Department of Literature, read thus, count for points in the Standard of Excellence,—see Literature Plan of Work.)

Meantime Mrs. Leming has filled another envelope with leaflets of other departments, which W. C. T. U. women ought to read, and now she sends it after the first one. Last year, members of her union and their neighbors read over sixteen hundred pages of W. C. T. U. literature.

Out state can keep up with Indiana if more of the local unions will use plans like Mrs. Lemings.

WIN RECOGNITION FOR YOURSELF AND UNION

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1. Individuals sending 5 or more yearly subscriptions for the Union Signal, in one order.
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4. Unions or individuals sending one or more Clubs-of-Ten Young Crusader subscriptions.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

Evanston, Illinois

THE NARCOTIC REVIEW

To Suppress the Use of Habit Forming Drugs

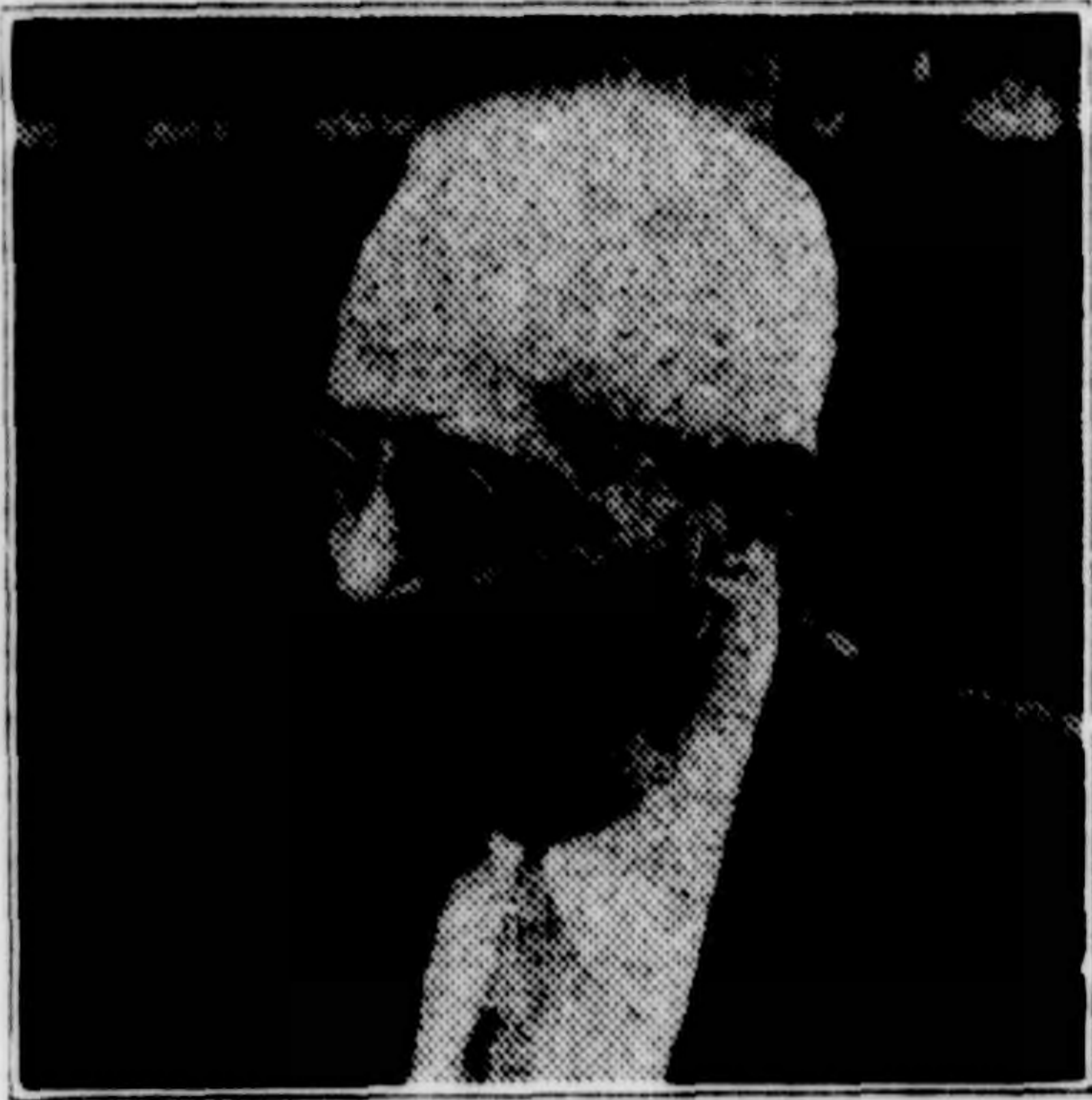
Vol. 1.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A., November 1935

No. 1

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

Address by Hon. Homer Cummings, Attorney General, Printed in the Congressional Record, Friday, March 22, 1935—the closing event of the series of nation-wide broadcasts by the World Narcotic Defense Association in the interest of the enactment of the Uniform State Narcotic Act.



Hon. Homer Cummings,
Attorney General.

"Admiral Hobson, Ladies and Gentlemen: For more than 100 years the illicit use of narcotic drugs has been spreading over the earth like a malignant malady until today no land is free from the menace to the well being of mankind. In the underworld of our large cities there are innumerable drug addicts of both sexes, some of pitifully tender years, recruited from all walks of life, undergoing moral disintegration, neglecting their personal hygiene, and with vitality and resistance lowered, becoming active incubators and carriers of communicable diseases. They constitute an ever present peril to public health, public morals and public safety. In this environment adolescent victims rub shoulders with confirmed addicts and the criminal classes. They come forth from their apprenticeship equipped with the technique of crime and as gunmen and killers, and the ready instruments of racketeers and gangsters. Drug exploitation is a recognized factor in robberies and other crimes of violence and an integral part of the problem of lawlessness.

Both personally and as Attorney General, I am deeply interested in the enactment of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Law. At present the narcotic laws of the various states are in a chaotic condition, preventing efficient use of the police power and thwarting cooperation with the efforts of the Federal Government. The Federal Government alone cannot reach this menace. Uniform legislation is vitally necessary.

Excerpt Letter from President Roosevelt Read by Attorney General

Geneva Narcotic Limitation Convention Treaty went into operation July 9, 1933. This treaty has become effective throughout the jurisdiction of the United States. . . . Full effect can be given to the terms of the drug conventions only by supporting legislation enacted by the ratifying nations. In the United States, Federal laws have already been passed.

NARCOTICS

Origin, Classification and Effects Differentiated, etc.

According to the Chemical Dictionary, (1929) by Hackh, the well known authority, — a Narcotic is a drug that produces a stupor, complete insensibility, or sleep, as opium, chloral, cannabis Indica, etc.

Narcotics may be divided into three groups: OPIUM, BELLADONNA AND ALCOHOL groups.

In the opium group there are those drugs which produce sleep; the belladonna group is to produce exhilaration and delirium, while the effect of the alcohol group is to produce exhilaration and sleep.

Opium is derived from the opium poppy. For details see page 3.

The drugs classed with the belladonna (deadly nightshade) group of narcotics include atropine, manaca, tobacco, nicotine, stramonium, etc. (Hackh)

The Solanum is the typical and most important genus of the night shade family—a group of herbs or shrubs with rank scented, often poisonous foliage and a colorless juice containing alkaloids. Belladonna, atropine, manaca are derived from the roots; stramonium, nicotine, dubosia, etc. from the leaves. (Hackh) See illustration and more complete data — page 7.

Cocaine is a bitter drug prepared from Coca leaves. See illustration page 5.

Cannabis Indica or Indian Hemp consists of the dried flowering top of the female plant. See page 4.

Alcohol is manufactured from molasses, corn, wheat and other grains, or from potatoes, by fermentation and distillation. See 50 Questions answered scientifically, page 9.

trail here for three years, was in federal custody last night with two of his lieutenants.

Biegler, who lives at 1008 N. Springfield Ave., was seized at his handbook at 67½ W. Ohio St., after Frank Foster, 35, had delivered five ounces of heroin and five of morphine to a federal agent and received \$365. William Moore, 40, of 5616 Artesian Ave., who accompanied him, was also arrested.

Mrs. Bass said Biegler's operations extended into several midwestern states.

A man of mystery, Biegler is known to have established himself here after he was released in 1931 from Leavenworth penitentiary.

Mrs. Bass said:

"We knew he had over twenty peddlers working for him, but not until recently, when we established proof of his activities by tapping telephone wires, did we know he was the man we had sought for three years."

"A NARCOTIC STIMULATES AT FIRST, THEN INDUCES STUPOR, AND FINALLY INSENSIBILITY, THE STAGES DEPENDING CHIEFLY ON THE AMOUNT CONSUMED AND THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL."

—Gulbreth.

"Opiate — any narcotic drug."

—Hackh.

Under our dual form of government, the power to enact an essential part of this legislation is possessed by the States and by them alone. . . . While it was my privilege to proclaim that the treaty of 1931 became operative in our country on July 9, 1933, it is now the high privilege of the legislatures of the several states to give full effect to the beneficent terms of this treaty by the enactment of suitable and uniform narcotic legislation. By so doing the legislatures will give to their own people far better protection than they now have against the ravages of the narcotic drug evil and at the same time they will strengthen the hands of the United States in its efforts to aid them and to further combat this evil abroad through full cooperation between our country and other nations. . . . So may 1935 witness the adoption of the Uniform Drug Act by at least 31 states, thereby placing interstate accord abreast of international accord, to the honor of the legislative bodies of our States and for the promotion of the welfare of our peoples of other lands."

March 31, 1935. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

'King' of Dope Trade Trapped

From Chicago Herald and Examiner, Sept. 12, 1935

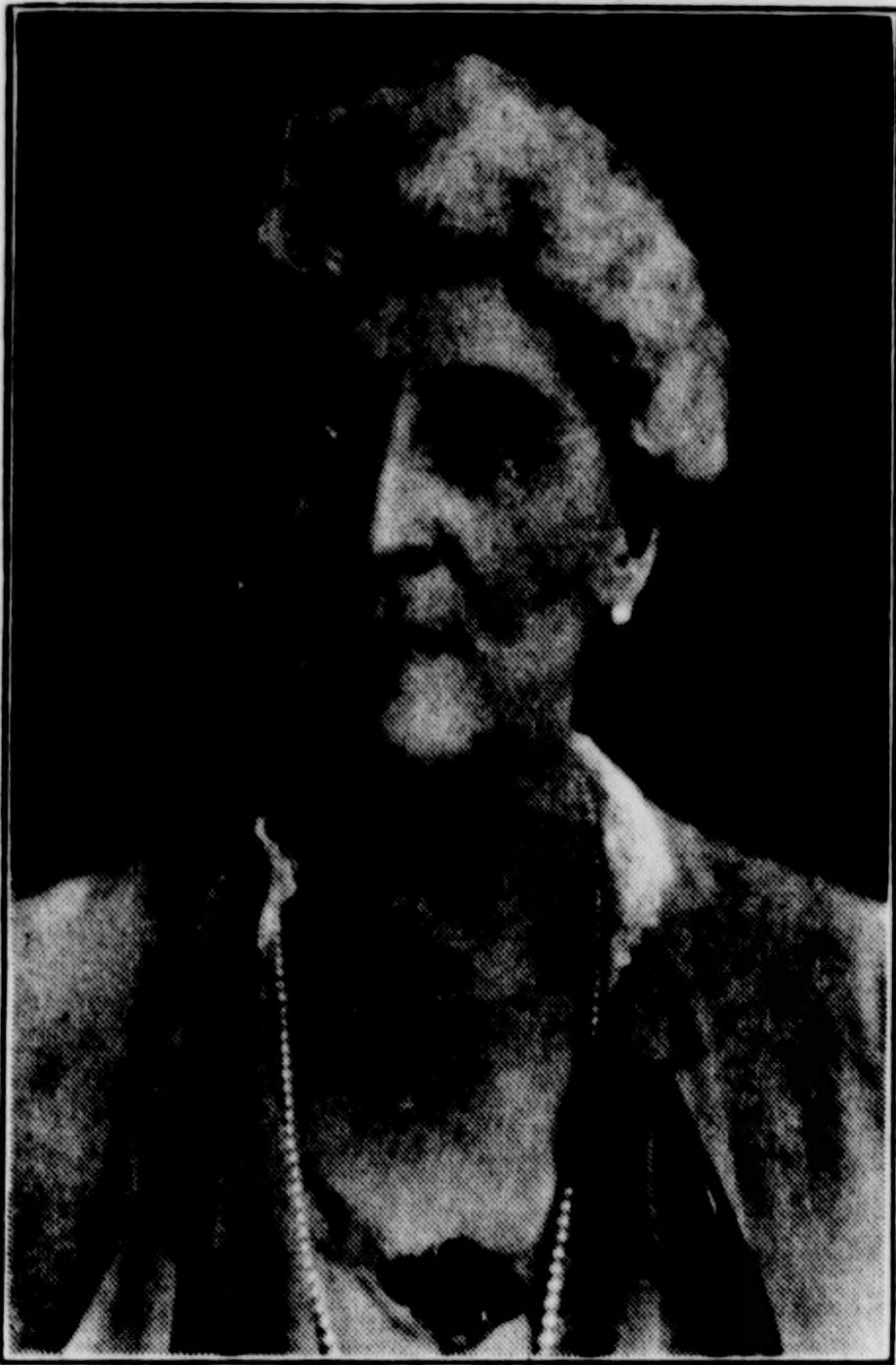
Nathan Biegler, 31, described by Mrs. Elizabeth Bass of the federal narcotics bureau as "the Al Capone of the narcotics trade," who succeeded in covering his

Vital Truths Visualized

Young People See Demonstration and Pictures

By Dr. Esther Rahn

One hundred young men and women assembled at the Forum and Epworth League meeting for the Avondale Methodist Church, given October 27th. A



Dr. Alice Conklin

temperance program consisting of a short drama, decrying liquor and a very enlightening lecture, by Dr. Alice Conklin, on the history, botany, physiology and the poisonous effect of tobacco on man, was enjoyed.

The killing of a mouse in less than one minute with only part of the poison obtained from smoking one Old Gold cigarette in the cigarette testing device created a great surprise and was convincing without argument of the damaging effect of tobacco.

The film slide picture on tobacco was a real delight—fine attention was manifest throughout. Considerable interest was shown in the new tobacco cure. After the program, two came to find where they could obtain the new remedy. Pictorial display and animal experiments are more convincing to young people than any number of long exhortations.

ARM IN DEFENSE OF YOUTH

Being cognizant of the fact that what a child sees, he seldom forgets, the educational and religious forces of Postville, Iowa, staged a program in the auditorium of their fine high school the past week which should help to make ineffective the million dollar advertisements intended to "hook" the child. The services of Mrs. Alice Hyatt Mather, Executive Secretary of the Boys and Girls Anti-Cigarette League was engaged for this important work.

Concrete demonstrations, experiments and pictures made grave facts realistic.

Is Japan Drugging China?

The following excerpts from an article in the Christian Century, August 14, 1935, by Muriel Lester, are outstanding and full of interest:

"... A few days after arriving in Peiping, I heard of the consistent increase in the drug traffic in north China during the past two years. It seems impossible to suppress it because the traffickers are nearly all Japanese or Koreans who claim extraterritorial rights which render them untouchable by Chinese officials. As conditions are evidently at their worst in the demilitarized zone and I had friends living in the city of Changhi I decided to go and see what was happening. ..."

Drug Shops in Operation

"... The county of Changhi has 400,000 inhabitants, the city 15,000. There are over thirty poisonous drug shops clustered outside the city wall, clinging to it like parasites, all belonging to Japanese or Koreans, and advertising this fact. Only one operates inside the wall, for it has been a prosperous and self-respecting community until quite recently and people are not willing to rent their premises for such a trade. Outside the wall they start them in mere shanties but are very soon able to transform them into substantial looking firms.

Certain specially unpleasant features struck me, such as the alliance of gambling, lotteries, brothels and pawn shops with the drug traffic. When people bring their articles to these pawn shops they take heroin or morphine instead of money. If an injection is desired a syringe is rented to the customer on the deferred payment system. The first dose is obtainable at a low price but rises stiffly as the customer becomes an addict. Lotteries are something new in these people's experience and the decrease in prosperity which has occurred during the last two years, due in great measure to the Japanese evading payment of customs duty on imported goods, has made the idea of getting something for nothing especially attractive. One can purchase drugs for five cents (one and half cents gold). Young people are freely served. ...

The local authorities have tried over and over again to enforce the law against the trade in poisonous drugs but the Japanese and Koreans claimed on each occasion extra-territorial rights and refused to conform to custom or morality. For instance there is a theatre which opens every day at 10 A. M. Here drugs are sold and a lottery operated which takes in from \$90 to \$200 daily. This place was formerly run by the Chinese as a theatre only, but it was closed owing to the obscene plays it provided, for Changhi has a good civic sense and has been working toward a higher standard for years. The Japanese took over the theatre, reopened it, staged the same sort of plays and added the other evils. The Chinese officials ordered it closed but their authority was ignored. ...

All of the hundred and sixty drug shops in the county of Changhi have been set up during the last two or three years. At the time the Japanese entered

Shanhaikuan, two years ago, there were five places where cigarettes, matches, and so forth, were sold, and opium and narcotics could be bought secretly. Then they became more open and one could see people lined up outside, as if waiting to buy, and it has continued to increase until the present time.

16 SENTENCES TO PRISON FOR DOPE VIOLATION

Prison terms ranging from six months to three years for violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law were meted out to thirteen men and three women today by Federal Judge William H. Holly.

Miss Alice Green, 31 years old, 3253 West Adams Street, a stenographer who claims to be a college graduate, was sentenced to two years in Alderson, W. Va., when she pleaded guilty to possessing dope. Miss Mary D. Bailey, assistant United States attorney in charge of narcotic prosecutions, said that the woman had been an addict for a number of years.

John L. Milles, 41, said to be a notorious dope peddler, was sentenced to three years in Leavenworth penitentiary. Milles, who has a criminal record dating back fifteen years, was released from Leavenworth penitentiary last February after serving a term for selling drugs.

Another man sentenced was Clarence Safford, who claimed to have once been a champion billiard player. He got eighteen months at Leavenworth.

—Chicago Daily News
July 23, 1935.

RELATION OF DRUG ADDICTION TO CRIME

Drug addicts as a class are idlers and not workers. The majority of them depend upon petty larceny, stealing, begging, drug peddling, prostitution and other illegal methods of obtaining money to satisfy their craving. Our narcotic officials estimate that approximately 80% of our California addicts become criminals, either because of their abnormal personality or to satisfy their craving for drugs.

WHAT ABOUT OUR YOUTH?

Youth is bewildered and confused. Their elders have made a mess of the world. Why should youth tackle the problem to straighten things out? This has been the first reaction on the part of thousands. A sort of hopelessness has seized millions of our young people. Nearly a million of them have been graduated each year from high school and college, only to find when they have graduated that their diplomas do not get them jobs. The door of opportunity seems to have been shut in their faces. Tens of thousands have walked the streets in vain seeking a chance for work. Hundreds of thousands have taken to the road, and with morale broken, and distrustful of laws, human and divine, have flung themselves into all manner of recklessness. Other tens of thousands have broken with church and religion and have adopted the old Epicurean creed: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die."—*The Ramshorn.*

OPIUM

Illustrations on this page are from "The Trend of Drug Addiction in California"

by State Narcotic Committee (1930)

Opium, from a Greek word meaning *little juice*, is a dried juice of a species of poppy which grows best in tropical countries, especially in India and China.

The air-dried milky juice of the unripe capsule of the poppy forms brown masses and contains inert materials, a number of alkaloids, morphine, narcotine, codein and papaverine and many others. Morphine is one of the most important drugs in medicine.

Opium has a bitter nausea taste and a peculiar odor and has the power to cause deep sleep and insensibility to pain. When taken in small quantities, it stim-



Opium Exudate on Incised Capsules of Oriental Poppy. Grown in San Francisco for Experimental Purposes—By Joseph B. Swim.

ulates the brain and marshals all sorts of weird fancies, but the effect soon disappears. In a month a craving for it is formed like the craving for alcohol. It is usually eaten or smoked. (World Book — Hackh)

MORPHINISM

By Iwan Ostromislensky

(Excerpts Medical Record, June 19, 1935)

Morphine addicts are persons whose organism has acquired a physiological need for morphine (the principal alkaloid of opium). Its medical properties are like those of opium but it is less stimulating and constipating. (Webster)

The morphine addict when deprived of a definite daily dose of morphine is doomed to severe suffering.

The normal person using morphine for relief of pain, can stop the injections at will without feeling any deprivation. The morphine addict, on the contrary, undergoes, on the withdrawal of morphine, very complex symptoms of intoxication. They cause unbearable suffering, and sometimes end in speedy death. . . .

Withdrawal Symptoms

At first the patient experiences progressively increasing weakness, restlessness, anxiety and finally apprehension of some impending disaster more terrible than death. These symptoms are attended (progressively) by spasmodic coughing and ceaseless yawning, sneezing, copious secretion of tears, saliva and nasal fluid; limbs become cold although the temperature of the body (under the tongue) may rise even to 100 degrees F.

The skin in places develops goose-flesh and is periodically covered by copious, sticky perspiration which, however, usually dries quickly. Diarrhea, vomiting, intestinal cramps, tremor of the entire body, twitching of the muscles and unbearable shooting pains in bones and joints may be followed by repeated fainting spells or loss of consciousness, with bloody froth at the mouth.

The sufferings of the morphine addict on the withdrawal of morphine at first increase from hour to hour, but in their acute form they last only from seventy-two to ninety-six hours. During this time the patient is in a state of mental and physical agony, sometimes on the borderline of death. If, however, at the height of the sufferings an ample dose of morphine is administered to the patient, all the terrors of his condition, all the symptoms of the disease will disappear completely. The patient "recovers" and within half an hour is in an apparently normal condition.

In any given period of the disease the addict needs a definite minimum dose of morphine. This dose can vary only within a minute fraction of a gram. A small diminution of this dose, or the omission of one of the usual injections, is sufficient to upset the balance of the patient. The resulting symptoms of morphine hunger will be felt very quickly.

Morphine recruits its victims from all classes of society, irrespective of age, sex or profession. Nothing can insure one from this disease. The race or nationality of the individual plays no part.



Typical Drug Addicts

Usually, morphine addicts not only do not receive sympathy or commiseration, but on the contrary regard solicitation with suspicion and hostility. Even a syphilitic would suffer less social ostracism.

It is only natural that morphine addicts should carefully conceal their "vise" from the eyes of society. Therefore, attempts at an exhaustive registration of the addicts have never been successful.

Morphine Generates Antigen

Physiological Mechanism by which a normal man is transformed into a Morphine Addict.

Antigens are substances which when introduced into the living organism, cause the appearance of peculiar bodies known as antibodies. Every antigen always produces a particular kind of antibody, which is clearly different from all others.

Antibodies, as a rule, appear only twelve to twenty days after the administration of the antigen. In themselves, they are quite harmless to men and animals. Animals behave also toward antigens quite indifferently at first. Within twelve to twenty days they assimilate enormous quantities of these substances without harm. If the same antigen, however, is introduced into the animal's system after the corresponding antibody has formed, a chemical interreaction results. This reaction proceeds very rapidly and violently and the doomed animal suffers, often fatally, from anaphylactic shock.

Even in lower animals, guineapigs for instance, one can observe, by the expression of the eyes and the twitchings of the muscles, how a sudden restlessness grows quickly into anxiety and fear. In the end, the little animal leaps and rushes to and fro, seized by a panicky terror. Its hair bristles up and its entire body is covered with copious perspiration. It sneezes and coughs simultaneously, and excretes urine and feces frequently. Completely exhausted, it finally falls to its side and perishes with wide-open mouth and protruding eyes, respiration ceasing amid a terrible picture of general convulsions and tremors of the entire body.

This is the course of anaphylactic shock in guineapigs.

Seeping—seeping in creeps the deadly drug by sea and land, by respectable travelers and wild adventurers. From China, India and Persia—the raw stuff,



Shoes with Depression in Heel for Holding Match Box Filled with Drug.

and from England, Holland, Germany, France, and from our own American factories, the deadly finished product—the poor enslaved addict will have it at any cost.

CANNABIS INDICA OR SATIVA

Also Known as Marihuana, Indian Hemp and Loco Weed

(From Farmers Bulletin, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 11, 1913)

The Arabic name for Cannabis Indica is "Hashish" from which our word "assassin" was derived. This drug consists of the dried flowering tops of the female plant. . . . When the female plants reach maturity, a sticky resin forms on the heavy compact flower, clusters are cut and carefully dried in the shade to preserve the green color as far as possible. About one half of the seeds will produce male plants, which must be removed before their flowers mature, otherwise the fe-



Marihuana Plant Showing Seed
By Joseph B. Swim

male plants will set seed, thereby diminishing their value as a drug.

The dried tops and leaves are smoked as a cigarette, causing exhilaration and a feeling of physical power, but if continued, the drug develops a delirious rage, causing the smoker to commit atrocious crimes.

Cannabis Sativa is designated a "narcotic" in several State Laws, including Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois and Wisconsin.

"Walter Bromberg says that in certain parts of our country one out of every four persons is a marihuana smoker, and he notes that in North America during the last five years the increase in the use of Indian hemp has become a real problem. From Kentucky comes the report that whereas 35 years ago the frequency of narcotic addiction was (1) morphine, (2) cocaine, and (3) chloral hydrate, now it is barbituric acid, marihuana, and morphine in the order named. It has been estimated that there are thousands of marihuana smokers in New York city alone.

"From the above description it is obvious that the drug is a powerful intoxicant one that releases the inhibitions and breaks down the moral control built up by the individual. It strips the user of every semblance of modesty and self-respect."—Dr. I. S. Cutter, Health Editor, Chicago Tribune.

MARIHUANA MOST SERIOUS MENACE TO YOUTH

Lieut. William Cusack
Head, Narcotic Division, Police
Department, Chicago

We are pushing a relentless campaign against the peddlers of the Marihuana Cigarette as it is the most serious narcotic menace to those of school age. The children have not the money with which to buy the more powerful drugs but they can buy these cigarettes, the use of which surely leads to morphine and heroin addiction.

The Marihuana plant grows from five to sixteen feet high, producing greenish curled-up flowers and has a peculiar odor.

Marihuana Cigarette



Dried Flowering Top of Hemp Which Contains the
Narcotic Principle.

It is grown in India and Asiatic countries, also in the United States and Mexico. It is used as a drug, rolled in cigarette papers and sold now at 25 cents each.

The bodies and minds of young people who are innocently addicted to Marihuana smoking are ruined by this weed. Its action is limited to the high nerve centers, producing peculiar delirium, accompanied by increasing imagination and later a remarkable loss of sense of time.

One under its influence is apt to stare at a door knob or other object for a period of several hours and imagines he has been looking at the object for only a few minutes. One in a drowsy state under its influence, imagines a whispered word shouted, and he senses ordinary sounds as being vastly louder. Its action on the nerve centers resembles opium, although much less certain. As a nerve quieter it is useful in hysteria, mental depressions, etc. It differs from opium in creating an excited effect instead of a soothing effect. Sales are restricted to physicians' prescriptions.

Marihuana does not come within the Federal Narcotic Laws, but is regulated by the Illinois State Law. Young thrill seekers buy the cigarettes, then while under the influence of the hemp, become highly excited and are apt to commit any crime due to increased imagination.

The Narcotic Division, of the Chicago Police Department was organized on December 7, 1931 and up to date have handled 1952 cases in the State and Federal

Courts, with convictions in a little better than 97% of the cases that have been tried to date.

Four years ago nine leaders of a dope ring were seized in Chicago. The names of 12,000 addicts were listed on their books. These 12,000 victims were turning into the coffers of this dope ring about \$30,000,000 annually.

A check was made by the Chicago Police Department through its Bureau of Identification and 7320 names found in the books had criminal records.

When we started on this work, morphine was selling at \$65.00 per ounce. Today peddlers tell us they are paying as high as \$300.00 an ounce and that it is very difficult to get.

Narcotic Addicts

It is not difficult for the man in the street to picture the havoc wrought to the health of humanity by dope or the close relationship between its use and crime.

We divide addicts broadly into two classes; first, legal medicinal addicts, second, drug addicts. The former are a negligible factor, as they are provided for by Federal and State laws because of incurable diseases. The drug addicts are persons who habitually use narcotics, who are so far addicted to the use of same that they have lost the power of self control. The great majority of this class consist of the following types: Neurotics, psychopaths, inebriates, habitual criminals, prostitutes, men and women of unstable moods, social misfits, irresponsible individuals seeking new excitement and sensations.

Many addicts will tell you that they were sick and that some doctor gave them morphine. Do not believe them. Most of the cases known to the Narcotic Officers are what we call sporting cases, or chipping, and if they will tell you the truth they will say, — I got in bad company, tried it a few times and found that I was hooked.

Male violators of the Narcotic Law are sent to the County Jail, House of Corrections of Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary. In the Leavenworth penitentiary there is a fine hospital, and the prisoners are given every measure of care, from major operations to all that science can do as a drug cure.

At Alderson, W. Va., the National Reformatory for Women is the finest of its kind in the world. At the Dwight (Illinois) Reformatory for Women, the female prisoners upon entering are consigned to the hospital for treatment of various ailments. When cured they are required to devote part of each day to wholesome physical labor such as housework, laundry, gardening, etc., and part of each day in the attendance of classes wherein they are taught dressmaking, cooking, stenography, nursing, etc., as best befits their individual adaptability. When released they are cured, have increased their weight 20 to 50 pounds and look like real people instead of the sickly, dredged humanity who were sentenced there by some judge.

The sentences vary from 15 days in the House of Corrections or the County Jail, to 15 years in the Federal penitentiary. One year in Chicago, we handled 800 narcotic cases. The peddler must be incarcerated because he commits the most despicable of crimes, — makes new addicts by his traffic and prolongs addiction already acquired. The peddler can have but one

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

COCAINE

Cocaine is derived from coca leaves and much used as an anaesthetic. It is sometimes called "snow", "happy dust" and "joy powder" by addicts. It is very destructive of mind and body; it awakens and accentuates every evil passion. Addicts under the influence of cocaine, become frenzied and may commit revolting crime, murder or suicide. The cocaine habit is most difficult from which to break.



Leaves, Flowers and Mature Berries of the Coca Plant. The Leaves Are the Source of the Cocaine.

On June 17, 1924 an act was approved prohibiting the importation of opium for the purpose of manufacturing heroin. The Coco plant is not grown in the United States. Neither cocaine, refined cocaine or its salts or any preparation containing cocaine is permitted to be imported in the United States. Medicinal need for cocaine is met by domestic manufacturers from crude cocoa leaves imported by two manufacturers from Holland and Peru under Government supervision.

MARIHUANA MOST SERIOUS TO YOUTH

(Continued from Page 4, Column 3)

object — that of making money on the sufferings of those he victimizes.

Why Punish the Poor Drug Addict?

So pitiable is the addict that we are often asked "Why punish the poor addict?" Our answer is:

- (a) They have violated the law.
- (b) For their own good they should be incarcerated, they should be given the cure and long rehabilitation.
- (c) They are a menace to the community because the users of narcotics as a rule are petty thieves, beggars, pick-pockets and prostitutes. Those who use cocaine commit crimes of violence such as robbery, safe burglary, rape and murder. The record of one case revealed 20 years of addiction with 13 convictions as a pick-pocket, 2 for drugs, and one for grand larceny.

Progress Has Been Made

Parents and leaders of all civic and religious organizations must join in the fight to stamp out Marihuana. The children of unsuspecting parents are being victimized. However, we have made considerable progress:

197 arrests of Mexican Marihuana peddlers; 176 pounds of loco-weed and 183,000 cigarettes confiscated. When we started on this drive these cigarettes sold for 10c each, today, they sell for 25c each. We must insist that Marihuana peddlers be put behind the bars.

Unaroused Public Our Handicap

The lack of appreciation on the part of the public of the seriousness of this problem in the courts, is responsible for less drastic measures being taken than are absolutely necessary. I, as head of the Narcotic Division of the Chicago Police Department, am determined that the good people of Chicago shall be awakened to the dangers that beset them and their children. I intend to be more than a policeman, I am going to be a crusader.

Dope Goes Up in Flames



Members Narcotic Squad of the Chicago Police Force Watch \$50,000 Worth of Drugs and Drug Equipment Seized by Them in Raids Go Up in Smoke in Bonfire They Built—Herald and Examiner

HEROIN

Heroin is an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is shipped into America from Turkey, also from French and German ports. Heroin has supplanted morphine to a considerable degree, as a drug of addiction in every part of the United States. This is probably due to the fact that very small supplies of morphine are available in Europe for illicit traffic, whereas supplies of heroin seem to be available.

Adulteration in Illicit Traffic

There is evidence that a drug is being sold for heroin, by illicit traffickers, which in reality is a compound consisting of sugar of milk and a small portion of heroin, sometimes as low as 10% of heroin. This mixture obviously represents an attempt on the part of the traffickers to spread their limited supply over the consumer market that they may maintain profits from its sale.

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PAIN MASTERS

Self-medication or the use of sedatives which include the narcotics proper and the angelsics of which the most widely used are morphine, codeine, acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) codeine, salicylate, acetanilid, acetphenetidin and amidopyrine, is not to be encouraged. The inherent capacity to produce illness is resident in every medicinal agent possessing power to relieve illness. That any drug possessing the pain-numbing properties of a sedative may become habit forming is more generally accepted today, due largely to the more recent emphasis which have been placed upon the relationship of habituation to the emotional life of the addict. Dr. Geo. H. Alexander, Amer. Journal of Nursing, March, 1935.

The above is substantiated in the *Materia Medica and Pharmacology* by Gulbreth. It states that overdoses of even the supposedly more mild analgesic, aspirin, may produce not only ringing in the ears, but also profuse sweating, cold extremities with or without lowering body temperature, rapid or irregular pulse, albuminuria, edema of face, mouth, throat, urticaria, bronchial asthma.

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STATE RULE CHILD BEARING

Walter Darre, Minister of Agriculture, Germany, according to the Chicago Tribune, August 18, 1935, demands in his volume "The New Nobility of Blood and Soil" (just published), the appointment of superintendents or guardians of breeding, to make sure that all marriages shall be eugenically above reproach and that experiences in animal breeding be drawn upon to guide in this matter. He gives hereditary (origin) value first place consideration, legitimacy or illegitimacy only second place.

In his urge that candidates for marriage be divided into four classes, no mention is made of male candidates for marriage. His drive seems to be confined wholly against the marriage of eugenically unfit girls.

It would seem that the vision of the Minister of Agriculture in Germany, is somewhat clouded or that perhaps he is not informed of the important part paternal heredity holds (parallel to the maternal) in race deterioration. While statistics show maternal disease heredity to be more dangerous to the child than that of paternal heredity (the former carries with it a mortality of 60 per 100 and the latter 28 per 100), this is a vital matter that must be taken into account. In light of man's freedom in choice of environment, along with the general tolerance of a low standard of morals for men, it is imperative that men be restricted in marriage equally with women. Otherwise, what assurance can the government have or can the eugenically fit virgin have that after marriage she will beget children free from heredity taint?

We learn from statistics that in the case of syphilis, heredity hurtfulness attains its maximum mortality in the first three years of the disease. "... When it takes effect in the first periods of the disease it becomes then a veritable scourge of hurtfulness." (Fournier, M.D.) The combined heredity furnishes the maximum of mortality with figures of 68 per 100.

While Gonorrhoea is not an heredity disease like Syphilis, whose taint is in the child at birth, yet gonococcus infection is of importance in certain inheritance relations. It is largely responsible for sterility, in both the male and the female; it may cause miscarriage or it may produce deformity in the developing child.

In the case of alcoholic heredity through the father, the child may be mentally or physically defective and in extreme cases the children will be feeble minded or imbeciles.

"Without alcohol, tobacco and opium, commercialized prostitution could not exist."—Dr. B. Van Hoosen M. D.

WHO PAYS

By Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen

There is nothing that the human race is so much in need of as relaxation, play, and a real joy in living. These are the things for which the mass are struggling, but there seems to be a lack of understanding and appreciation as to how to get relaxation, how to play and what will make joy in living.

One has the idea that relaxation consists in being drugged. Another thinks that play means respite from work, and still another the joy in living, that joy in living is rushing from one form of amusement to another. During the past month we have had several examples of the disaster in trying to get relaxation out of tobacco. Detroit, Michigan, has had two notable examples. A young man lighted his cigarette while having his tank refilled at the gasoline station. An explosion followed, killing three people in the car, blowing out the gas station, destroying the car, and severely injuring those in the car who escaped death. The sign was posted at the gas station that the car must not be running and that no match should be struck while the car was being filled with gasoline. The young man who was driving the car took the opportunity to light his cigarette, utterly regardless of the happiness of others or even his own safety.

In this same city, through the carelessness of a cigarette smoker, who threw a match into the inflammable decorations of the Study Club where two hundred guests were enjoying themselves, the number of dead were nearly a score and four or five times as many seriously injured.

Another accident might have occurred, and if it had occurred, a hundred lives would have been lost and the success of one of the most magnificent projects that the Twentieth Century has put forth; would have been a ghastly failure. I refer to the man who disobeyed rules and indulged in a smoke on the Graf Zeppelin. Just for the pleasure or relaxation of a few minutes one man must endanger the lives of all on board and ruin what had up to that time been a glorious record.

All over the country there has been a week called "fire week", which has been devoted to discussing ways and means of preventing fire and insuring the safety of property. It seems strange and inconsistent that when so many fires are the result of careless smokers that there should not be more of an effort made to train smokers and to prevent smoking in all places where there could be any damage done through carelessness.

It is generally known that tobacco in any form injures the lungs, predisposing to tuberculosis, produces an angina of the heart, injures the eyes, disturbs the taste, prevents development in the child, predisposes to sterility, and in all forms, even when taken in moderation, produces inefficiency. Nevertheless, there will be no concerted effort to lessen or do away with the use of tobacco until the commercial world realizes the inefficiency that it produces and the destruction to property that it entails.

If the man or woman who smokes was the only person to suffer or pay the penalty, it perhaps would be an individual problem, but thousands of dollars are spent every year by men and women who themselves need that money or those who depend upon them, make sacrifices that they

may indulge themselves. The smoker not only vitiates his own air, but he also vitiates the air of the non-smoker. The smoker carelessly disposes of a match or a cigarette and may lose his own life by being burned up in his bed, but the whole house burns up and perhaps his wife and children with it. The hunter goes for recreation and as he tramps through the forest he throws his match or cigarette into the dry leaves and thousands of acres of forest land burn as the result. The price paid for smoking is not simply the contribution to the vast millions of the tobacco trusts, but it is also paid in the lives of thousands of human beings by being burned, millions of dollars of property being destroyed by fire and thousands of acres of forests being laid waste. Hence the importance of educating the people on this subject from every angle, the sanitary, the commercial and the social.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE OF TODAY

The fundamental doctrine of today seems to be that this country exists to do business in, to make money in, to get rich in, and that anything that interferes with this essential purpose is wrong, including the "Ten Commandments"! But our big business in life is the building of character in the lives of our boys and girls. As someone has said: "Character is the determination to do right turned into a firm habit: is a composite word and contains in itself the moral deposit of a thousand struggles. A man of character is a man organized, armed, equipped and in full possession of himself: a man who has looked life courageously in the face, accepted its yoke, learned its lessons and entered into the peace that comes with strength — the only peace attainable in the world.

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Show a sympathetic interest in the popular and up-to-date habit of cigarette smoking. Learn with those whom you are trying to help "What's wrong with the cigarette".

Visualize the truth about the cigarette — Make real the poison in cigarette smoke; its reaction on animal life, the vital organs of the human body; reaction on physical and mental efficiency, etc. Our glass slide or film slide stereopticon lecture will make this possible. They will also make an interesting addition to any local program of public education and entertainment.

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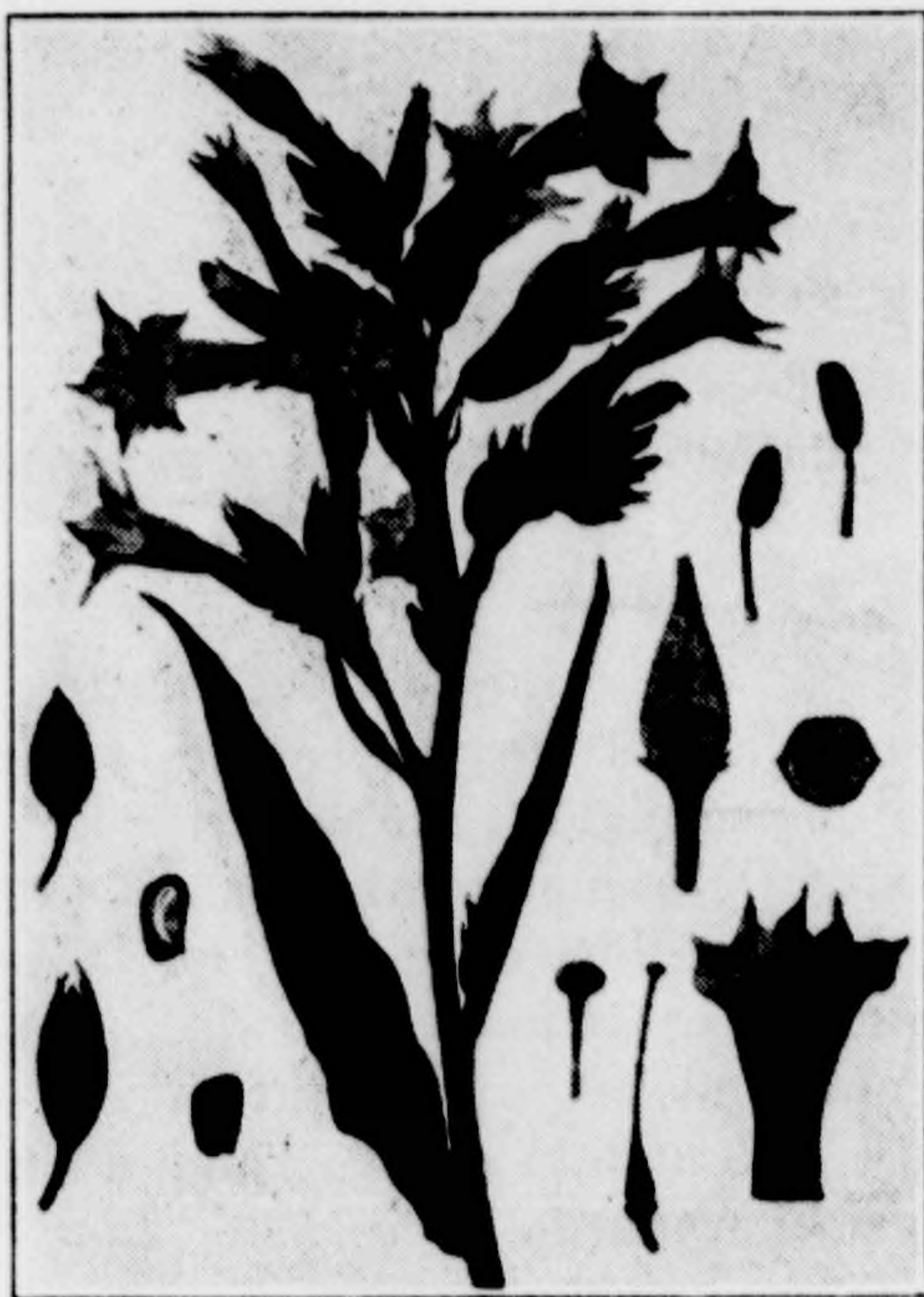
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TOBACCO

(Dried Leaves of *Nicotiana Tobaccum*—Hackh)

The tobacco plant is of the nightshade family. The cultivation of this poisonous plant as well as the enormous commercial value of its leaves are quite generally known, therefore, perhaps have but little news value.

Tobacco is not a food nor has it been found to fulfill any human need, on the other hand, it is a short-lived narcotic. Ex-



TOBACCO
Nicotiana tobacum

cessive narcosis (stupor) from the use of tobacco is prevented by the rapid onset of the toxic (poisonous) action of the nicotine, (Bastedo) the most active principle of tobacco. Nicotine is a colorless, oily, transparent vegetable alkaloid found in small quantities in the leaves, roots and seeds of the plant. It is exceedingly poisonous and the effect is to kill before it can produce complete insensibility.

Tobacco a Narcotic

Tobacco . . . "It contains various narcotic and other principals—nicotine, pyridine, collidine and piccoline." . . .

Medical Dictionary—by Stedman (1926)

Tobacco . . . "contains the alkaloid, nicotine, and unites the qualities of a sedative narcotic with those of an emetic and diuretic. It is also heart depressant and an anti-spasmodic." . . .

American Illustrated Medical Dictionary by Dorland (1932)

Nicotiana Tobacum . . . contains: nicotin, nicotine, nicotelline, nicotennine, piroledine, tobacco camphor, tannin, resin, gum, malates, citrates, ash phosphates, sulphates, chlorides, nitrates:

Solvents: alcohol, hot water

narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, antiseptic, first stimulates (causing convulsions) then paralyzes motor nervous system (spine) produces vomiting, purging, collapse, contracted pupils, depressed then increased heart action, rapid feeble pulse) cold extremities, death by paralysis of respiration and heart; excessive use causes dyspepsia, diminished sexual power, nervousness, angina pectoris and in the young impairs body nutrition." . . .

Materia Medica and Pharmacology—by Gulbreth (1927)

THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE

Nightshade is the name given to a large number of ill-smelling herbs. Their leaves resemble those of the violet in shape and some of which have a soothing effect upon the nerves.

There are approximately 1500 species of these plants and many of them are very poisonous. One of the latter sort is the deadly nightshade sometimes called belladonna. It was supposed to have sprung



Deadly Nightshade—Belladonna
(*Atropa belladonna*)

from the foam which dripped from the savage jaws of Cerbius, Pluto's three headed dog. Other well known species of nightshade are woody, black and enchanting." (World Book).

The roots and leaves are used as a mild narcotic and anodyne, and a powerful mydriatic (causing dilation of the pupil). Its properties are largely due to the alkaloid atropine, which it contains. (Webster).

Websters Revised Unabridged Dictionary by Porter (1913)

Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary (1920)

also state tobacco is a narcotic.—Editor

The rightful place tobacco holds in medical science today is perhaps best explained in the June 5th and 19th (1935) issues of the *Medical Record*, under the heading "What a Physician Should Know About Tobacco" by Walter A. Bastedo, M. D., Ph. M., excerpts of which follow.

Dr. Bastedo is consulting physician of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, Staten Island and St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island. He is honorary associate, American Proctologic Society and president United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, 1930-40, also a member of the International Physiological Congress and International Medical Congress. He is a curator of the New York Botanical Garden. His hobbies are botany and geology. (*Medical Record*)

What a Physician Should Know About Tobacco (Excerpts)

Walter A. Bastedo, M.D., Ph.M., Sc. S., F.C.C.P., New York.

. . . "With small doses of nicotine, Wahl found a lessened capacity for intellectual

work, alike in smokers and non-smokers. We must consider tobacco a mild and short-lived narcotic, excessive narcosis from which is prevented by the rapid onset of the toxic actions of nicotine. The narcotic effect shows in a tendency to depress mental and reflex activity, and to promote the spirit of ease and comfort rather than that of keen attention and effort. While the smoker may feel ill at ease, less efficient mentally, and unable to concentrate until he has a smoke, nevertheless, if he smokes too much or too rapidly, he may lose his energy and his power of concentration, and may become restless and nervous. I am wont to say to my tobacco using students, "When tired, tobacco rests you; but when you are rested, tobacco tires you.

"Both through a psychic satisfaction to the habitue and through a pharmacological narcotic effect, a smoke will frequently ease nervous tension. . . .

"Its poisonous effects are not due to an excess of the narcotic action, but to other actions that early dominate the picture. In habitues who smoke twenty to thirty cigarettes a day, Wright and Moffatt, Barker and others have noted that the toxic actions of nicotine might follow the rapid smoking of even a single cigarette. Thus tolerance is limited and heavy smokers probably keep close to a state of poisoning.

. . . "We deplore excessive smoking, that is, continuously near the limit of tolerance. Sooner or later this over-indulgence is prone to exact a heavy price. We deplore the almost universal adoption of the cigarette habit by the young, with its associated inhaling. Inhaling increases the area of absorption, and the lungs pass the poisons immediately to the left heart, the coronary arteries and the general circulation. That many of the experimenters remark on the more pronounced reactions of all kinds observed after cigarette inhaling, and their greater promptness of onset, must give us thought about this exceedingly prevalent habit. The tremendous use of the cigarette is such a recent development that we must wait many years before we can assess the ultimate effects of long years of inhaling." . . .

Tobacco Not Listed in U. S. Pharmacopeia

Tobacco was used therapeutically from the 16th to the 19th centuries and caused thereby so many cases of acute poisoning that it is not now in the U. S. Pharmacopeia. (Official list of medicines) — Schrupf-Pierron.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

Burn a cigarette automatically in a Strohm cigarette testing device and at the same time condense its smoke to liquid and thus show in the concrete the quantity of liquid poison in a single cigarette. Appeal through the eye as well as the ear. Help us warn and educate, year after year, all boys and girls against the insidious enticement of the cigarette advertising. Equip yourself for all time. One cigarette testing device, with extra set of glass tubes, printed lecture explaining demonstration, shipping charges prepaid, \$5.00. Send check with order to

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**PARALLEL SCIENTIFIC STATEMENTS SHOWING INTI-
MATE RELATION BETWEEN TOBACCO AND OPIUM**

By James L. Jeffries, M.D.

**Tobacco—Nicotine
In Large Doses, Produces**Sudden paralysis of the central nerv-
ous system, including respiratory or breath-
ing centre.—*Cushny*.The respiratory center is first stimulated
and then depressed and paralyzed, and its
failure is the cause of death, the heart
continuing to beat for some time after-
ward slowly and weakly.—*Cushny*.When small quantities of nicotine are
injected repeatedly, the body soon gains a
certain tolerance and no symptoms what-
ever are produced by doses which in ordi-
nary cases would produce grave poisoning.
A familiar example of this tolerance is
seen in the practice of smoking.—*Cushny*.The inhaler of tobacco smoke gets his
effect in precisely the same way that the
opium smoker gets his, viz.: by rapid ab-
sorption through the tissues of the bronchial
tubes.—*Towns*.The excessive smoker of cigarettes ex-
periences the same mental and physical
disturbances when deprived of cigarettes
that the opium smoker experiences when
deprived of opium.—*Towns*.There is nothing to be said in its favor,
save that it gives pleasure. Any man who
uses tobacco poisons himself, and the very
openness and permissibility of the vice
serve to make the process of self-poisoning
dangerous to the public as well.—*Towns*.Its relation to alcohol, and opium is direct
and intimate. Its relation to immorality,
degeneracy, disease and death are evident
to every unbiased student.—*Towns*.Tobacco contains the following substances, which
may be derived from the crude drug or its smoke.
All are more or less narcotic and poisonous in a
very great degree:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ammonia | 8. Nicotianin |
| 2. Carbon dioxide | 9. Cyanogen and
hydro-cyanic gas |
| 3. Nicotine | 10. Furfural |
| 4. Nicotellin | 11. Acrolein |
| 5. Nicotein | 12. Carbon dioxide |
| 6. Carboic acid | 13. Pyridin |
| 7. March gas CH | |

From U. S. Pharmacopoeia

**Opium—Morphine
In Large Doses**The action of morphine on the central
nervous system of man is almost purely
depressant, and in its selective action
reduces respiration, and in large doses
paralyzes the respiratory centre before the
heart ceases to beat.—*Cushny*.The continued use of morphine or opium
leads to a condition of tolerance in which
enormous doses are necessary to elicit any
effect.—*Cushny*.It may be news to most men to know
that the man who smokes opium moderately
suffers no more physical deterioration than
the man who inhales tobacco immoderate-
ly.—*Towns*.The medical treatment necessary to bring
about a physiological change in order to
destroy the craving is the same (as in
tobacco.) The effect of giving up the habit
is the same—cessation of similar physical
and mental and nervous disturbances, gain
in bodily weight and energy, and a desire
for physical exercise.—*Towns*.And this argument has as much or more
force in the case of tobacco than it has in
the case of opium.—*Towns*.Its relation to alcohol is direct and inti-
mate. Its relation to immorality, crime,
degeneracy, disease and death are evident
to every unbiased student.—*Towns*.Opium contains the following substances which
may be found in the crude drug, or in any of its
preparations. All are more or less narcotic and
poisonous:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Morphine | 7. Thebaine |
| 2. Codeine | 8. Laudanine |
| 3. Papervarine | 9. Cryptopine |
| 4. Narcotine | 10. Protobine |
| 5. Hydrocobaimime | 11. Heroin |
| 6. Narceine | 12. Sulphuric Acid |

From U. S. Pharmacopoeia

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ALCOHOL

50 Questions Answered Scientifically

Compiled by Franc Tracy

Approved by Wm. D. McNally, M.D., Consultant Chemist and Toxicologist

WHAT PEOPLE NEED TO KNOW

Answers are based upon statistical reports and the findings of chemical analyses, repeated laboratory experiments and observation

Alcohol—Its Origin—How Produced

Ques. 1—What is alcohol?

Ans.—A colorless inflammable liquid with a peculiar odor and a burning taste; the intoxicating principle (ingredient) in beverages.

Ques. 2—What is meant by intoxicating?

Ans.—To poison; to make drunk; to excite or stupefy with strong drink or narcotic substances.

Ques. 3—What is a poison?

Ans.—A poison is a substance which when absorbed in the blood is capable of seriously effecting health or causing death.

Ques. 4—Does alcohol as a poison cause disease?

Ans.—Yes, alcohol not only causes disease, but aggravates disease already present.

Ques. 5—What is a narcotic?

Ans.—A drug which in moderate doses produces insensibility to pain, also, deep sleep; large doses produce stupor, coma or convulsions, death.

Ques. 5—Are there different kinds of alcohol?

Ans.—Yes—ethyl or grain, methyl or wood, propyl, butyl and amyl. are the most commonly known.

Ques. 7—From what is alcohol derived?

Ans.—Ethyl (beverage) alcohol is derived from the fermentation of sugar in fruits, grains, and vegetables; methyl (wood) alcohol is made synthetically from gases and the destructive distillation of wood.

Ques. 8—Of what is alcohol composed?

Ans.—Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in proportion of two atoms of carbon to six of hydrogen to one of oxygen.

Ques. 9—How is alcohol produced?

Ans.—By process of fermentation. A small quantity of alcohol may be produced in the juice of canned fruit when not tightly sealed, as air is allowed to enter and the minute yeast germs in the air become engulfed in the juice and are thus cut off from air and forced to get oxygen from the sugar in the juice. This, they do by setting up a "ferment", causing the substance in the sugar to separate—break up—and the fruit begins to bubble at the top and the sugar becomes carbon dioxide and ALCOHOL.

Ques. 10—What does "ferment" mean?

Ans.—"To boil", to break up, a process of chemical change with effervescence.

Ques. 11—What happens to the fruit?

Ans.—The fruit begins to spoil.

Ques. 12—Are there different kinds of fermentation?

Ans.—Yes, but alcoholic fermentation is produced by yeast germs.

Ques. 13—What is carbon dioxide gas?

Ans.—A heavy suffocating gas composed of one atom of carbon combined with two atoms of oxygen. In the process of fermentation, it rises to the top and escapes in bubbles.

Ques. 14—Should the boiling effect thus produced serve as a warning?

Ans.—Yes, because it indicates that alcohol is being formed in the juice. Before anything was known about gas or alcohol, King Solomon wrote: "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth in the cup". Evidently, it had been his observation that the drinking of fermented wine resulted in unseemly conduct.

Ques. 15—Are the germs always active in fruit juice?

Ans.—No. they are not active in a temperature below 45° Fahrenheit, they remain dormant.

Ques. 16—At what temperature does alcohol fermentation take place?

Ans.—From 45° to 75° Fahrenheit. Near 75° fermentation is at its height; above 75° acetic fermentation takes place and produces vinegar. Boiling temperature will kill germs.

Ques. 17—How long can fermentation continue?

Ans.—As long as there is enough sugar and until the fruit juice has an alcoholic content of 10° to 17°.

Ques. 18—What happens to the germs?

Ans.—They become intoxicated—dead drunk and finally die in the ALCOHOL they have produced. Fermentation ceases.

Ques. 19—How is a large supply of alcohol produced?

Ans.—By process of alcoholic fermentation. Large containers—tubs or vats of fruit juice or other sweet liquid exposed to the air in a warm temperature will ferment—yeast germs set up alcoholic fermentation. Alcohol is produced also from the starch in grain and vegetables. An enzyme, diastase, a product of the yeast germ changes the starch to sugar, and another enzyme, a different product of the yeast germ, sets up alcoholic fermentation. Thus, alcohol in large quantities is produced and commercialized by MAN.

Alcohol—Its Poisonous Nature and Reaction on the Human System

Ques. 20—Does all alcohol have the same reaction on the human system?

Ans.—No. While methyl (wood) alcohol is very dangerous to drink and may cause blindness and frequently death, ethyl, the alcohol used in beverages, reacts on the nerve centers and affects the entire nervous system. Soon after drinking it the nervous

(Continued on Page 10)

IS SMOKING MORE INJURIOUS TO WOMEN THAN MEN?

By Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen

I am intensely interested in the subject: "Is Smoking More Injurious to Women Than to Men?" There has been some experimental study as to the effect of tobacco



Bertha Van Hoosen,

A.B., M.D., Hon. M.A., F.A.C.S., L.L.D. Prof. and Head of Obstetrics, Loyola University Medical College, and Vice President, Boys and Girls Anti-Cigarette League.

on the female. Sugimoto has observed that nicotine has an exciting effect on the gravid uterus of the cat and the guinea pig. Adler also has observed this in the uterus of a mouse. DiPierris has noted a lessening in the generative capacity of the cock and the rabbit under the influence of tobacco smoke. Petit and Write have noted marked sclerosis of the testicles in the guinea pig by slow tobacco poisoning. Gy observed in a series of cases that miscarriage occurred in females with young and sterility in other females as the result of the influence of tobacco. Sachs Le Juge de Segrais and Wright have noted the same phenomenon. Jacquemart has noted miscarriage cases in 45% of the work women in tobacco factories when examined by him. In the opinion of Livon miscarriage is the rule.

These statements are taken from the report on the committee to study the tobacco problem, which is composed of fifty of the foremost thinking men in America.

Individual Case

The public usually is more impressed by some individual case than by pages of statistics. A case was reported at the Chicago Gynecological Society by one of the foremost American Obstetricians. The patient was a woman of international reputation, who after 19 years of sterility, gave birth prematurely, and after a trying pregnancy, in which there were occasions of threatened abortion. In the course of her history the fact came out that she habitually smoked forty cigarettes a day.

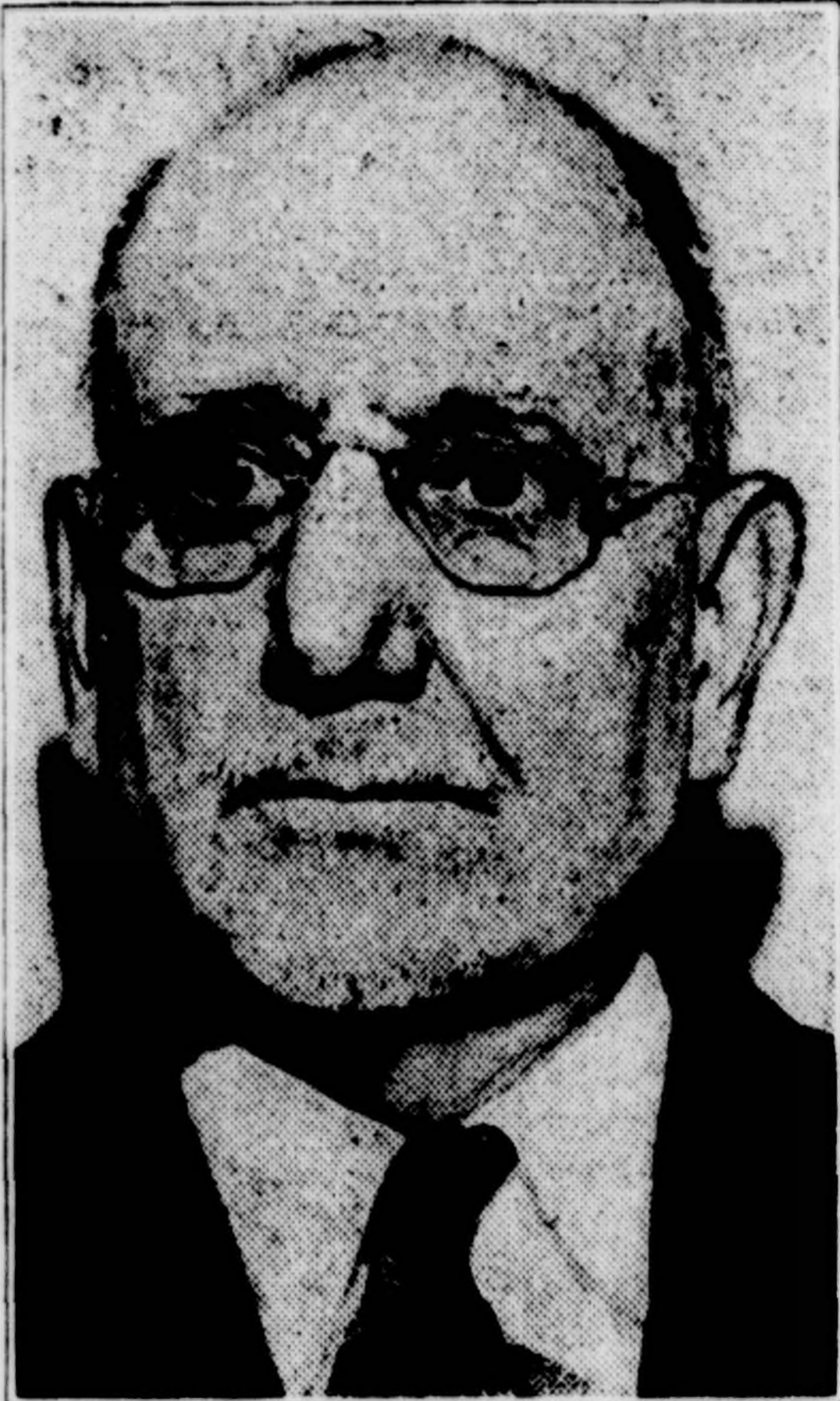
An Appeal to American Women

While we know that poisons such as opium, tobacco and alcohol can be taken habitually in larger or smaller quantities for long periods of time, and these addicts, for such they are, can take their place in society, in business, and in family life, nevertheless, it should appeal to the American woman as much more desirable, if she would be known for her efficiency, keenness, and endurance, to follow the regime of the athlete, who never risks the effect of alcohol, tobacco or over consumption of food on his bodily condition. The only real important work in this world having been given to women by nature (I refer to the bearing and rearing of children), it is her solemn and significant duty to fulfill this mission guided by the highest detail.

A DOCTOR LOOKS AT THE TOBACCO HABIT

By Dr. W. A. Evans, M.D.

"... We know that a man is in very great danger who, having consumed alcohol, finds too late what he cannot assume his work in comfort without what is his appetizer. His nerves are shattered, his hands are trembling, his mind is trembling because his



W. A. EVANS, M.D.,

Formerly Health Editor, Chicago Daily Tribune; Fifty years in public health work; One of the best informed on NARCOTICS

cells are crying out in their hunger for something to which they have become accustomed. We know that a man in that type of alcohol addiction is in a very serious condition. When it comes to the proper functioning of that man's brain and other cells, there is a defect in them.

A parallel case is that of the tobacco addict. His condition is one of great hazard. He cannot think clearly and calmly; he is restless and disturbed, unhappy or uncomfortable because he cannot get a cigarette, or cannot get tobacco in some other form. He finds that he cannot get to sleep at night, or after being awakened, cannot get back to sleep. It is a sign that blazes forth that that person's tissues call for something that they need for proper functioning. It is a habitude, and habitude, as you know, can be unwholesome as well as wholesome.

A person who uses tobacco soon gets the habit. Some cells in his body hunger for the drug, as in the case in addiction to opium and its derivatives. Most of the letters now come from women who find themselves hooked."

(Quotations from lecture given July 11, 1933, at World's Fair Anti-Cigarette Conference.)

"He who can conquer his own heart can conquer all things, but he who is pushed by his passions must perish."

"True Christian suffering is silent; a noisy sorrow is more than half hypocrisy, it appeals for the alms of human sympathy, while faith like despair is dumb and quiet."

The Ramshorn

ALCOHOL

50 Questions Answered Scientifically

system begins to go to sleep and the drinker is rendered irresponsible — he may bring shame upon himself — upon others. Danger, if not death is in his path.

Ques. 21—If alcohol is so poisonous, why does not it cause death like other poisons, such as prussic acid?

Ans.—Large doses of pure ethyl alcohol would cause death, but most alcoholic drinks are diluted — contain more than 50% water.

Ques. 22—Should alcohol be drunk as a substitute for water and other refreshing drinks?

Ans.—No, alcohol is a dehydrant and creates a thirsty sensation by absorbing moisture, while water quenches thirst by giving moisture.

Ques. 23—With what other narcotics is alcohol to be classified?

Ans.—Ether, chloroform, morphine, cocaine and nicotine (tobacco).

Ques. 24—Is alcohol a food?

Ans.—Alcohol combines with oxygen in the body and releases energy — a function of food — but because of its great affinity for oxygen, it robs the tissues of needed oxygen and thus causes degeneration of the body cells.

Ques. 25—What effect does alcohol have on meat, bread and white of egg?

Ans.—Alcohol slowly hardens meat and bread and quickly hardens (cooks) white of egg. When in the body it hardens what water softens — nerves, liver, etc., etc.

Ques. 26—Does alcohol have to be digested before its dulling and deadening effects are felt?

Ans.—No, it is absorbed from the stomach and enters the blood stream while in its fiery, biting state and is carried to all parts of the body, making a complete circuit twice each minute.

Ques. 27—Why does it seemingly go to the head first?

Ans.—It is the nature to harden tissue and dissolve fats and oils, and the very tender nerve cells which constitute the brain are separated from other bodies by a fat-like substance — lipoid, and this protection or insulation is dissolved by the alcohol. Thus, the brain cells are exposed to direct contact with the alcohol — a short circuit takes place and this results in confusion, loss of brain power affecting all five of the senses; one sees less, hears less, tastes less, feels less and becomes less active than before taking the poisonous beverage.

Ques. 28—Is he drunk — intoxicated?

Ans.—Yes, little or much according to the quantity of alcohol taken.

Ques. 29—If he is less active, why is he regarded as dangerous?

Ans.—Because the alcohol renders him irresponsible—subjects not only himself, but also those with whom he comes in contact and those depending upon him to dangers of every class, including violence, malicious intent, neglect, carelessness, etc. Many fatalities such as automobile and industrial accidents can be attributed to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Ques. 29—Ans. (continued)—To illustrate—Even beer containing 2.75% alcohol (one and one-half teaspoonfuls) in one-half pint, results in more than a 30% decrease in efficiency. A glass or two of beer may narrow the vision from thirty feet, which may be the distance between the driver of a car and an approaching car, to 20 feet—the result is a CRASH!—"I thought I could make it!" The brain is narcotized—confusion results—danger signals are unheeded—another CRASH!

Ques. 30—Is alcohol a stimulant?

Ans.—The first effect of alcohol is that of a stimulant but later that of a depressant. In case of the heart it benumbs (releases) the checking nerves of the heart first and the heart seemingly beats faster but without control and with less power. Alcohol is a depressant, deters every normal bodily action.

Ques. 31—What is the difference between man and the lower animals?

Ans.—The lower animals possess only self-consciousness while man has both, self-consciousness and God consciousness.

Ques. 32—What characterizes the beast?

Ans.—The ability to move about—a nervous system—sees, feels, hears, has memory—self consciousness.

Ques. 33—What characterizes man?

Ans.—God consciousness—judgment, self-control; higher emotions—love, joy, moral courage, etc.

Ques. 34—How does alcohol affect the finer sensibilities?

Ans.—Nips them as frost does a tender plant; renders inactive (puts to sleep) the brain cells upon which depend judgment and self-restraint, and at the same time inflames (excites) the passions! Man, God's master-piece falls temporarily to the level of the beast! It causes more concern to the jurist and medical man than any other poison.

Ques. 35—What penalties attend such debauchery?

Ans.—Sex offences (surrendering of chastity), illegitimate children, venereal (infectious) diseases which may be passed on to the next and innocent generation. Theft, arson, rape, murder, etc., all crimes listed in the criminal calendar are increased by alcoholic intoxication.

Ques. 36—Upon whom does the greatest penalty fall?

Ans.—The future child. All forms of congenital disease, deformity, feeble mindedness — insanity lies in its wake.

Ques. 37—If a great deal of alcoholic liquor is taken into the system, what is the reaction?

Ans.—The drinker may become vicious, kill himself, his wife or his own child.

Ques. 38—What is meant by "dead drunk"?

Ans.—The term "dead drunk" implies that the alcohol has put to sleep even the beast instincts—memory, sense and motion—exists only—as does a plant.

(Continued on Page 12)

WHY WOMEN AND CHILDREN SMOKE

By Gertrude Charny

Author, "The Royal Road to Learning"

Some few years ago the very idea of women and children smoking on a wide scale would have been dismissed as shocking and preposterously impossible. Why then, almost suddenly, has it become a familiar and accepted fact?

At lunch times and rest periods, notice the working girls smoking in the wash rooms instead of going outdoors for a walk. Do they look as though they were enjoying themselves and had made a good exchange of the new custom for the old? In public restaurants watch the arrogant "young modern", with no by-your-leave, puffing into the faces of both men and women who would prefer to eat without tobacco smoke. Is actual pleasure written on her face, do her eyes sparkle as people's eyes do sparkle when they are enjoying a bracing swim or a hike?

If you are brave enough, corner a woman with that forced expression of complacency on her face, puffing a cigarette with "social" bravado, and ask her "Why do you smoke?" She will answer quickly, defiantly, "Because I enjoy it." She thinks she is expressing her own idea. She doesn't dream how that idea was put into her head.

Still keeping her cornered, if you can, go further and ask whether she really does enjoy it. On a hot day to have smoke and ashes near face and eyes — what is so delightful about that? Can the sorry, negative "pleasure" of temporary escape from the discomfort and distress of craving for nicotine be called real enjoyment?

The lady's aplomb is a little shaken. Out come some of the excuses: The honest, real one, — "I can't help it now, it's a habit." Or, a number of others, strangely alike, which each smoker thinks is her own idea, not suspecting how it got into her head. For example, "Everybody smokes, if you don't you are a back number and can't have any good times."

If Christ were here now he would pray, "Father protect them, for they know not what they do." Nor would he ask forgiveness for those who play on human weaknesses, instincts and emotions, with masterly strategy and skill, to make profits at the sacrifice of human welfare. They know — oh, how well they know — just exactly what they are doing!

Advertisements which show beautiful girls, popular, attended by handsome Romeros, smart, sophisticated, socially elite, or professionally successful, daintily flaunting a cigarette, as if that were the magic charm that brought them everything which most girls would admire and want — such advertisements didn't just grow like Topsy.

The words "I enjoy them," prominently placed where you couldn't possibly miss them, or adjectives and situations expressing enjoyment, aren't just accidental. The suggestion of enjoyment is unceasingly

being pounded into people's heads until they are induced to try smoking, and then habit does the rest, to the benefit of the tobacco interests.

Come take a peep into an advertising agency. Here are some veritable gods and goddesses, for they know that they hold human wills, the desires and actions of people, as surely and deftly in their hands as a sculptor does his clay. Superior, indeed, do these people actually think they are, for with a few easy tricks they can pull the strings and make most of the public dance to any tune they wish. Among themselves they say: "You do not need logic or reason — just work on the vanity, fear, ambition or other fundamental feelings of the people. That is all that's necessary."

Safe they are in their assurance of superiority, so far as it means hooking human wills, as long as the game is played one sided and only one side knows the rules.

At the top in the advertising agency is the "account executive," the man who lays out the fishing campaign for sales. The artists, higher paid than if they worked for art's sake, and the copy writers not at all literary, but skilled in a peculiar fashion that pays them well, go into a huddle with the "account executive," to correlate their schemes. When millions are to be spent, every word, every line must count to accomplish the desired end, which always is to make people buy. None of this is meant to imply that advertising people are monsters. Many are charming and kind hearted — but business is business.

Grandmother-Sneaking-a-Smoke Ad.

The quaint old grandmother on the rocker reaching for a cigarette, as she peeps around to see whether anyone is looking, is a good illustration of how advertising does its work. At the top, in italics, are the words, "Land sakes, I do believe I'll try one!" The unwary public smiles and says, "How cute! Even grandmother is learning to smoke. Why hasn't she a right as well as anyone else?" That's only part of the bait, but the real hook is completely hidden. Old grandmothers are too few in number, their life expectancy is too short, and their pliability too doubtful, to make them good prospects, worthy of such expensive advertising. *The dominant suggestion is to the young girl whose parents may object to her smoking. Unconsciously she is prompted to "try one" while they aren't looking.* Most advertising is addressed to the young or has a youth appeal. The young are the best customers. When they once form the habit they usually become life-time customers for the tobacco interests.

Cigarette Ads. in Funnies

The funnies, of course, are to a large extent read by children. A recent cigarette ad. in a newspaper of large circulation is significant. It portrays a dainty little fairy of a girl who dreams she will become a circus queen. She does, and rides a fiery horse; and in large letters at the end of the comic strip, the credit of realizing her

ambition is apparently due to her smoking cigarettes. Appeals to boys through the funnies have likewise been made by connecting great prowess and success in athletics and sports with smoking cigarettes. There does not need to be a logical connection in advertising, even for grownups, let alone children. The association of ideas is enough. Attention and interest are gained by the pictures and the alluring words of the copy writer — the hook is swallowed without a thought.

Testimonials Written by Copy Writer

Were it not for the beautiful or interesting illustrations by the advertising artists, and the attractive stuff the copy writers prepare, to catch the attention and dull the reason — a process similar to hypnotism — the cigarette ads. would exasperate and nauseate with their repetition of "do not irritate the throat," "get your wind," "upset the nerves," "cause tobacco breath," "kick back," "let you down," and other deleterious things. But when society women, athletes, and screen stars sing the refrain that cigarettes "do not irritate the throat," "upset the nerves," "kick back," and so on, who would admit that smoking does such things? Only the innocent public doesn't know that testimonials are written by copy writers. The advertising profession has seen to it that it has been made an honor to appear in an ad. Why aren't millions spent to tell the public constantly that milk and oranges, for instance, don't irritate the throat or upset the nerves? If the advertising experts weren't sure of their power to put logic out of the way, how would they dare to make such a grotesque statement, for example, as "I do not irritate your throat, that's why I am your best friend."

What hope is there to beat the infernal racket of advertising when applied to habit forming and injurious things like tobacco and liquor? It should not be forgotten that the whole purpose and reason of advertising is to increase sales. So long as advertising continues, you may be sure that drinking and smoking will increase and make their inroads, especially among the young.

Watch the cigarette and liquor ads., not in the hypnotic state induced by artists and copy writers, but with critical judgment as to the thing that is being sold. And here is an armor of defense: Advertising is based on suggestion and command; its power comes from repeated suggestion and command, the ingredients used in hypnotism. Notice how the ads. order you to "get," "take," "try," and do things now and right away. But people by nature, as an instinctive protection of their right of free will and individuality, rebel when they realize that they are being commanded and ordered about, and resent above all things being duped.

If you see the bait you won't bite!



Miss Gertrude Charny

MISS GERTRUDE CHARNY

Author, "Royal Road to Learning" Teacher and Counselor for Public Speakers
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THE CIGARETTE

Alice Hyatt Mather

The cigarette, with which all are only too familiar, is the most popular form in which tobacco is used. It is a light smoke, a short smoke and the single cigarette costs but little, therefore, it is thought to be a practical smoke.

the lead as cigarette manufacturers and it is declared that the final combination of all cigarette manufacturers into the all-powerful American Tobacco Company (the TRUST) was formed around the idea. The process was introduced into England and



A Puff of Smoke

A few puffs of cigarette smoke drawn into the cells and tubes of the lungs and up and out through the nostrils, temporarily satisfy the unnatural craving for tobacco and soothe as does any narcotic, the irritated and wrought-up nerves, a condition which has been caused undoubtedly by the very use of cigarettes.

The Cigarette was invented in 1838, but it was not introduced into America until 1876. Its use spreads throughout the Latin colonies and denizens of the large cities.

Some twenty years ago when White Slavery was carried on so flagrantly throughout the United States and Europe, the girl who was enticed, entrapped or lured into a life of white slavery had the cigarette thrust upon her at once by the Madam (or keeper) who knew only too well the enslaving power of the little cigarette; its ability to benumb (put to sleep) the delicate cells of the brain, those responsible for a sense of right and wrong, a moral sense, a sense of the truth, that she might become helplessly pliable in her hands—apparently a *willing* inmate of that house of prostitution.

At that time smoking among women was confined almost wholly to women of the "Underworld" but the gigantic advertising campaigns conducted by the big tobacco companies and financed by their millions of dollars have craftily lured even the elite classes of society into setting the pace for cigarette smoking and it has become a veritable contagion throughout the nation.

Cigarette—Its Ingredients

The ingredients used in the manufacture of the cigarette are tobacco, sweetening agencies, glycerine diluted with rum, saltpetre and paper. Some oriental tobaccos are washed in a poppy decoction, hence they contain besides nicotine a small quantity of opium. (Shrumpf-Pierron) Glycerine diluted with rum sprayed on tobacco holds moisture and gives cohesiveness to the tobacco, also adds a charm to the cigarette hitherto unknown. (Col. Ginter of Allen & Ginter, Richmond, Va. is credited with this discovery).

The immediate popularity of the glycerine-doped cigarette gave Allen & Ginter

the British-American Tobacco Company is profiting in China and in other countries where the American cigarette is doing its part in race deterioration.

Saltpetre is added to the treated tobacco to cause it to burn more rapidly, also to keep the lighted cigarette burning when removed from the mouth.

Nicotiana Tobaccum, dried leaves from which are used in the manufacture of the cigarette, contains nicotine, the most active principle in cigarette smoke. It is the narcotic, the habit forming drug—the drug that "satisfies". The tobacco sprayed with glycerine and rum, combined with saltpetre and rolled in paper which may be treated with arsenic (in the whitening process) constitute a carefully thought out compound from the standpoint of the manufacturer. Touch a lighted match to it and a cloud of steam, called smoke, pours forth—a veritable chemical laboratory, the analyses of which show that it contains nicotine, carbon monoxide, cyanide, the poison that kills so quickly, carbon dioxide, ammonia, aldehydes, wood alcohol, grain alcohol, pyridine, organic gases and tar. Nicotine, the chief chemical, causes a disturbance of the nervous system—first causes stimulation—later depression. Large doses cause a loss of coordination. (McNally)

A Poison Apart From Nicotine

It is evident that cigarette smoke is a poison apart from the nicotine it contains. To illustrate: The addition of glycerine as a hygroscopic agent, increases the danger. "The oxidation products of glycerine may be roughly stated as consisting of glyceric, tartronic, oxalic, tartaric, acetic, or formic acids, but by removal of two molecules of water, acrolin is formed, and by indirect separation of one molecule, glycidic alcohol. These findings at first appear to be wrong as glycerine is used as one of the constituents of some throat gargles and as a healing application for external use, but in cigarette smoke, we are not dealing with glycerine itself but with the combustion products. (Flinn)

Since nicotine is the narcotic or habit forming drug in tobacco, it would seem advantageous to place on the market a tobacco

product as nearly free from nicotine as is possible to do so and at the same time retain its ability to soothe the nerves and satisfy the craving for tobacco.

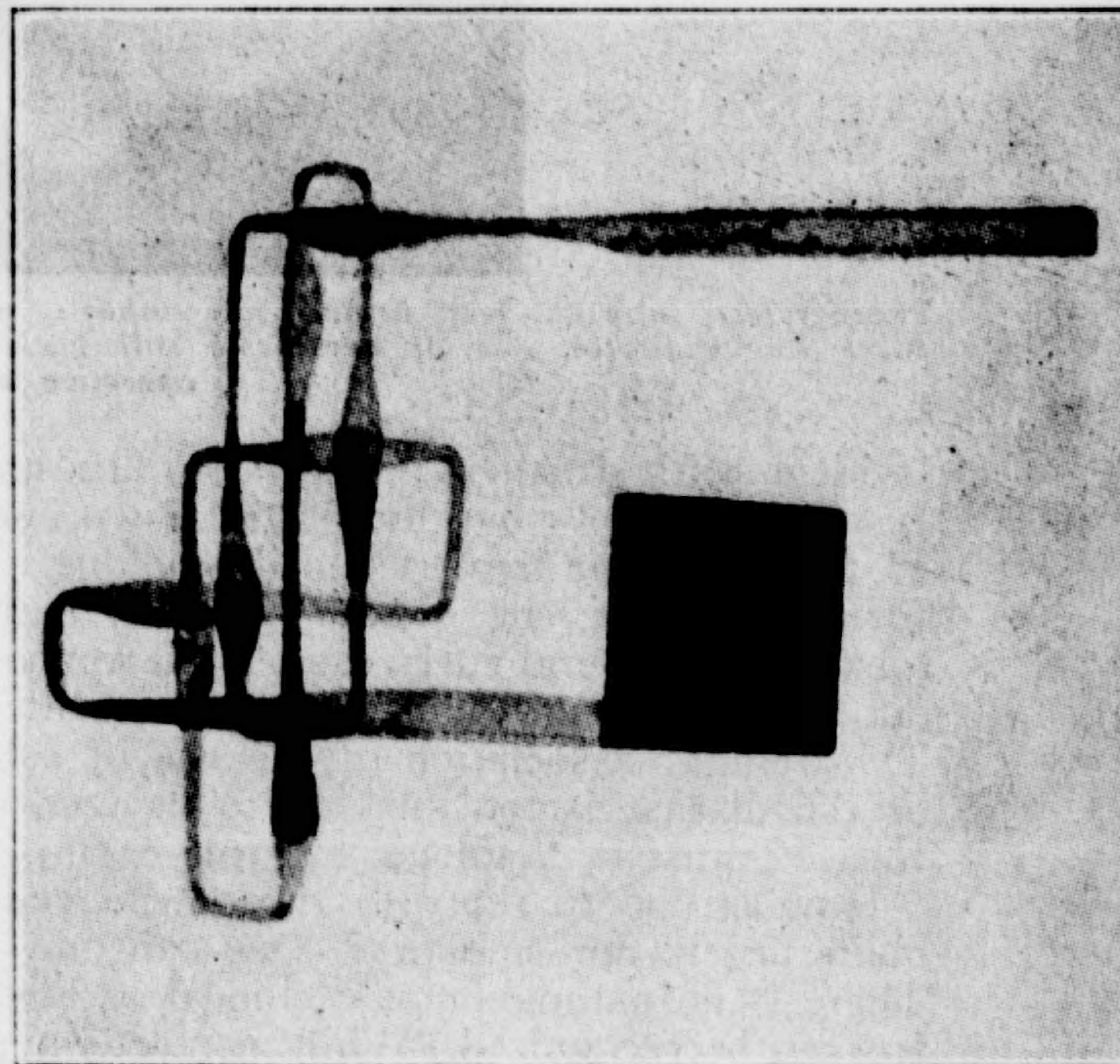
A Play for Public Sentiment

All are familiar with the now hackneyed slogan which dates back to 1912 "The Use of Cigarettes is a Minor Evil", but perhaps all do not know that it was begotten during an attempt on the part of the big tobacco companies to increase the sale of their product, the cigarette, by heralding broadcast that cigarette smoke contains but little nicotine, therefore the use of cigarettes is harmless. This they did by putting back of their statement no less authority than that of the London Lancet, Journal of the British Medical Association, and they so far abused their privilege as to give out only partial statements of the Lancet report.

Since there is but little tobacco used in the manufacture of the cigarette, naturally cigarette smoke contains much less nicotine than that of pipe or cigar. But cigarette smoke is also a poison apart from its containing nicotine. They made no mention of this fact, consequently the cigarette was popularized in an alarming manner and with great profit to the tobacco dealers.

During the World War only 50% of our boys in the cantonments were addicted to the use of cigarettes or any other form of

Tar in Cigarette Smoke— Its Possible Effects



Water-cooled Apparatus for Intermittent Suction
Dark portion in tubes represent tarry residue in a single cigarette.

Intermittent smoking of 33 popular brands of cigarettes showed that the tarry residue varied between 4.84 per cent and 12.59 per cent, the average being 10.41 per cent; absorption or retention in the system 6.56 to 11.58 per cent.

The tar of cigarette smoke contains nicotine, phenolic bodies, pyridine bases, and ammonia, irritants which could account for "cigarette cough," the chronic bronchitis of the cigarette smoker, the leukoplakia in heavy smokers, and the recorded increase of cancer of the lung.

—Wm. D. McNally, M.D.

tobacco. But naturally, when these tobacco users were deprived of their usual number of cigarettes daily, they called for cigarettes as would any addict for his drug. This call for cigarettes was broadcast throughout the newspapers; the most plaintive and appealing stories were published depicting the agony of the wounded soldiers

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

THROMBO-ANGIITIS OBLITERANS

(Organic Obstruction of Circulation in Extremities)

Treatment of 534 cases

By Samuel Silbert, M.D., Mount Sinai Hospital, New York

From the Official Journal of the American College of Surgeons (August, 1935)

ROLE OF TOBACCO (Excerpts)

... Again as in previous papers, the importance of tobacco as the exciting cause of thrombo-angiitis obliterans must be stressed. The evidence in support of this contention is overwhelming. In over a thousand instances of thrombo-angiitis obliterans studied by the writer, a typical case of this disease, in a non-smoker has never been seen. Cessation of smoking regularly results in arresting the disease, while continued use of tobacco is co-



Photographs showing feet healed by author's methods. Note extensive involvement in both cases. Black line indicates area of anesthesia still present following nerve section. Note primary healing of operative wounds on legs.

incident with further progression. In innumerable instances, patients who have been restored to good condition by treatment and elimination of tobacco have shown recurrence of trouble when they resumed smoking. In practically all cases of relapse with ulcer formation, gangrene or amputations, patients have admitted returning to the use of tobacco. In several early cases of thrombo-angiitis obliterans, cessation of smoking without any treatment whatsoever, has resulted in complete disappearance of all symptoms. This regular association of the use of tobacco with the occurrence and the progression of the disease is too striking to be ignored. Although a constitutional susceptibility to tobacco must be assumed, the role of this agent as the exciting cause cannot be doubted.

How is one to reply to those who claim to have seen instances of thrombo-angiitis obliterans in non-smokers? One can only be skeptical of the accuracy of the diagnosis. There is no pathognomonic clinical or laboratory sign by which thrombo-angiitis obliterans can be recognized. While perfectly typical examples of the disease are readily identified, less characteristic cases must be differentiated from presenile arteriosclerosis and arteritis which are due to other causes such as syphilis, rheumatic fever, and toxins of various kinds. In such instances the diagnosis of thrombo-angiitis obliterans must be made by exclusion, and the possibilities of error are great. In order to establish that thrombo-angiitis obliterans can occur in a non-smoker, the case must be perfectly typical. The writer has never seen such an instance.

The importance of recognizing the relationship between the use of tobacco and the development of thrombo-angiitis obliterans is far from academic. In order to treat patients with this disease successfully, they must be made to stop smoking. It is frequently difficult to induce patients to accept this restriction, but no compromise can be made on this point. Cessation of the use of tobacco is the most important part of the treatment, as this stops the progression of the disease. Efforts to improve the collateral circulation by the repeated injections of hyper-tonic salt solution are secondary.

Importance of Follow-Up

... The experience gained from following the course of individuals treated during the past ten years does not support the statement that thrombo-angiitis obliterans is a progressive disease provided the patients have discontinued using tobacco. Three hundred and nine patients with this ailment who have stopped smoking and have been restored to good condition by treatment, have been repeatedly examined during a period from 2 to 10 years after treatment was first started. Not a single amputation has been necessary in this entire group. The vast majority of these patients have had no treatment for years. They have returned to active employment and are engaging in all normal activities without recurrence of trouble in the extremities...

THE CIGARETTE

Alice Hyatt Mather

in the hospitals of France — how they were calling out for more and more cigarettes, and that when a cigarette was placed between their lips, how peacefully they closed their eyes, to open them only in the great beyond.

Tobacco Classed a Food

Public sentiment was thoroughly aroused when in 1918, the United States Tobacco Journal advocated that Congress pass a bill authorizing the War and Navy Departments officially to supply tobacco rations to the fighting forces. Such a bill was introduced into both the Senate and the House and its support widely urged by the tobacco interests. But before it could come up for consideration, the War Department was induced to accept the suggestions of tobacco companies that tobacco become a part of the army rations. Then it was, tobacco was classed with food and as a food, a crime against the race. ("Nicotine" by Frederick William Roman, Ph. D. Prof. of Economics, Syracuse University, Courtesy National W.C.T.U.)

A Cheering Benefit

The United States Tobacco Journal, May 25, 1918, declared: "The action taken by our Government in placing tobacco products on the same footing as food stuffs, to be one of the most cheering benefits that could fall due to tobacco manufacturers; it meant not only a tremendous expansion of tobacco production but an assurance of the stability of the business such as never before could have hoped to obtain. Once placed as a necessity for the consumption of manhood, it stated, no attacks on its destruction by any individual or set of fanatics, whether inside or outside of legislative halls can prevail again."

Preference on Coal Supply

The War Industries Commission gave the tobacco industry a preference on coal supply, and this was done at a time when the country was threatened with a 60,000,000 ton shortage. In this connection we would add that 70,000,000 pounds of sugar were used in the manufacture of tobacco during one year of the war, and yet throughout the country, those of us at home were denying ourselves sugar in order that the soldiers should have the food they needed.

"Reach for a Lucky Instead of a Sweet"

The collossean advertising campaigns of the past 15 years have intrigued hundreds of thousands of men, women and children into trying the cigarette once, who have been led to believe it to be a smart and up-to-date and a healthful practice. Perhaps the most outstanding of these campaigns was the \$12,300,000 campaign conducted by one of the big tobacco companies based on the caption "Reach for a Lucky Instead of a Sweet," appealing to young women to smoke cigarettes instead of eating fattening foods so as to maintain a lithe, graceful and slender figure.

Denounced by American Medical Association

The Journal of the American Medical Association Dec. 8, 1928, stated:

"Who would have thought ten years ago that cigarettes would be sold to the American public — actually by insistence on the healthful qualities of certain brands? ... The manufacturers of 'Lucky Strike' cigarettes have secured, they claim, statements

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

THE CIGARETTE

Alice Hyatt Mather

from 20,678 physicians that 'Lucky Strikes' were less irritating than other cigarettes, are promulgating a campaign in which they assert that their cigarettes do not cut the wind or impair the physical condition, and that 'Lucky Strikes' satisfy the longing for things that make you fat without interfering with a normal appetite for healthy foods. To which the simple reply is 'Hooley!' The human appetite is a delicate mechanism, the attempt to urge that it be aborted or destroyed by the regular use of tobacco is essentially vicious."

It was a happy thought when the promoters of the great Tobacco Trust fully realized the possibilities of their product — tobacco; that it does "satisfy" as does a narcotic; that it does soothe as does a narcotic; that it does drive sane, hard-headed business men to "walk a mile for a Camel" or for any other brand of cigarettes, as does a narcotic, and that under certain conditions it makes people thin, as would a poison! This "happy thought" they have capitalized until they have succeeded in getting tobacco classed with foods in spite of the fact that the chemical analyses of tobacco prove that there is not a particle of food value in tobacco, but on the other hand, it contains the deadliest of poisons. This fact alone should relegate tobacco to the classification of dangerous drugs, and each package should bear the "skull and cross bones" under which should be printed "POISON"!

UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT PASSED

The Uniform Narcotic Drug Act passed during the recent session of the Legislature, has become a law in the State of Illinois. It has also been adopted in the following jurisdictions:

- Florida New Jersey Indiana
- New York Kentucky South Carolina
- Nevada Virginia Puerto Rico

We are informed that in the Act as adopted in Florida, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey and New York, certain variances are present.

AN INTELLIGENT CURE

"For the married man who cannot get along without drinks, the following is suggested as a means of freedom from bondage to saloons: by one of our contemporaries.

"Start a saloon in your own home. Be the only customer (you'll have no license to pay.) Go to your wife and give her two dollars to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember there are sixty-nine drinks in a gallon. Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time that the first gallon is gone she will have eight dollars to put into the bank and two dollars to start business again.

"Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have money enough to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, and marry a decent man and forget about you."

Copied from *The Ramshorn*

ALCOHOL

50 Questions Answered Scientifically

Deaths within 25 years of graduation:
 Non-users of liquor 13 percent Users of liquor 26 percent
 Deaths within 35 years of graduation:
 Non-users of liquor 22 percent Users of liquor 41 percent

Ques. 45—Does the habitual use of alcoholic liquors affect the future child?
Ans.—Observation made by Demme on the progeny of 10 normal families as compared with the progeny of ten alcoholic families, indicate that it does:

Normal families	Number of	Alcoholic families
61	Children	57
2	Deformed	10
0	Epileptic	6
3	Non viable	25
54	Normal	10
2	Backward	0
0	Idiotic	6

Ques. 46—What are some of the different brands of intoxicating beverages?
Ans.—Beer (American Lager, Vienna Lager, Munich, Ale).
 Wine (French Claret, French White, Madera, German Rhine, Sherry, Moselle, Muscatelle, Tokay, Port, Champagne).
 Whiskey (American Common, American Best, Scotch, Irish).
 Rum, Gin, Hard Cider, Brandy.

Ques. 47—Upon what does their intoxicating power depend?
Ans.—The intoxicating power of alcoholic beverages depends upon the alcoholic content of each beverage.

Ques. 48—Which are the strongest alcoholic drinks?
Ans.—Whisky, gin, brandy and rum. Most alcoholic drinks are 50% water and are also diluted with more water before drinking them.

Ques. 49—Why the term "poisoned liquor"?
Ans.—It implies that poisons have been added to the liquor, but it has been found that the very poisonous effects upon the human system are often due to the presence of much ethyl alcohol in the liquor and not due to added poisons. *Undiluted* ethyl alcohol in large doses will cause death.

Ques. 50—Is beer a food or a tonic?
Ans.—Beer contains 5 per cent vegetable matter, 4 per cent alcohol and 91 per cent water; the food value is small and the habit-forming nature of the alcohol and its injurious constitutional effects outweigh any benefit derived therefrom, and make its use a dangerous indulgence.

Ques. 51—Is beer habit forming?
Ans.—Yes, all beverages containing alcohol are habit forming; demand a progressively increasing amount to satisfy the cell hunger; make the user a slave and deprive him of all power of choice.

Ques. 52—Who, as a rule, become drunkards?
Ans.—In the great majority of cases those who have not the courage to say "NO" when invited to drink alcoholic beverages at social functions.

Ques. 53—Why is there danger in taking the first glass?
Ans.—a) Because one is liable to try it again, and again—and form a terrible drug habit; b) it may cause acute illness; c) the possibility of an overdose that may prove fatal.

Approved by Dr. Wm. D. McNally, Consulting Toxicologist and Chemist, Chicago. The manuscript for this leaflet was submitted to Dr. McNally for review. Dr. McNally replied:

"I have looked over the questions and answers and in the light of our present knowledge the answers are correct and should be read by all young people. **THE PRESENT TAVERN IS A DISGRACE AND WILL CAUSE AN INCREASE IN DRUNKENNESS, AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, ROBBERY, MURDER AND VICE.**"

Sources of Information

- "A Physician's Study of the Alcohol Question," by Dr. John Madden, Professor of Physiology, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- "Alcohol, Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity," E. L. Fisk.
- "The World Book," Wm. Goodman Mottleson, Chemist, La Grange, Ill., Counsel and Advice.
- "Syllabus in Alcohol Education," by Bertha Rachel Palmer, issued by The Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction of The National Woman's Temperance Union.
- "Health Facts for College Students," by Maude Lee Etheredge, M.D., Dr.P.H., Professor of Hygiene and Medical Advisor for Women, University of Illinois.
- "Health Studies" (with Teachers' Manual), by Gregg-Rowell.
- "Alcohol in the Human Body," by William D. McNally, M.D. and H. C. Embree, M.A.

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WISE OR OTHERWISE CRACKS

Antidote to Narcotics

"Don't you think it strange, Mr. Kipling," said the woman with superior wisdom, "that sugar is the only word in the English language where an 's' and a 'u' come together and are pronounced 'sh'?"

Mr. Kipling's eyes twinkled as he answered: "Sure."

* * *

"Well," said the doctor cheerfully, "how do you feel this morning? Any aches or pains?"

"Yes," answered the patient, "it hurts me to breathe; but the only trouble now seems to be with my breath."

"Oh," said the physician, still more cheerfully, "I'll give you something that will soon stop that."

* * *

Mark Twain once asked a neighbor if he might borrow a set of his books. The neighbor replied ungraciously that he was welcome to read them in his library, but he had a rule never to let his books leave his house. Some weeks later the same neighbor sent over to ask for the loan of Mark Twain's lawnmower.

"Certainly," said Mark, "but since I make it a rule never to let it leave my lawn you will be obliged to use it there."

* * *

"Shall I have your lunch brought up to you on deck here, dear?" asked the husband of the seasick wife.

"No, love; have it thrown straight overboard; it will save time — and trouble."

* * *

Pray tell me "What is a good antidote to the use of tobacco?"

"Tea and coffee — they are stimulants — tobacco is a depressant. Aunties as well as uncles dote on them today."

* * *

"Well, Toby," said the judge, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"'Nuffin' but dis, boss, I was as crazy as a bedbug when I stole dat ar' pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster, and neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively to my mind dat I was laboring under de delirium tremendous."

* * *

At the wedding reception the young man remarked: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried during the whole ceremony?"

"It was simply dreadful," replied the prim little maid of honor, "and when I get married I'm going to have engraved right in the corner of the invitations: 'No babies expected.'"

* * *

"My wife," said Mr. Clarke, "sent two dollars in answer to an advertisement of a sure method of getting rid of superfluous fat."

"And what did she get for the money? Was the information what she wanted?" asked Mr. Simmons.

"Well, she got a reply telling her to sell it to the soap man."

* * *

Two chance acquaintances from Ireland were talking together.

"An' so yer name is Riley?" said one. "Are yez anny relation to Tim Riley?"

"Very dishtantly," said the other. "Oi wuz me mother's first child, an Tim was the twelfth."

"TWENTY YEARS A WELFARE WORKER IN A GREAT CITY"

The lecture "Twenty Years a Welfare Worker in a Great City," one of the lectures available through the CIVIC SPEAKERS BUREAU (see announcement, page eight) won great applause at a meeting of the American Daughters of Sweden, which was held recently at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

This lecture met with such favor that other lectures listed with this Bureau are being considered for future meetings,— among these are:

"Self Control," by Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen.

"Cancer of the Lung and Oesophagus on the Increase," by Dr. Wm. D. McNally.

"The Three Great Human Killers," by Dr. J. J. Moore.

"If You See Bait You Won't Bite," by Miss Gertrude Charny.

These lectures are highly illustrated and are both educational and entertaining.

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Pat, Mike and Terry went to war. During a battle Mike's arm was shot off. Running to Pat he cried: "Oh, Pat, Oi've had me ar-rm shot off."

Pat turned to him in disgust.

"Quit yer howlin'. Look at Terry over there. He's had his head shot off and he ain't sayin' a word."

SOME REASONS WHY
I DO NOT SMOKE

(Excerpts)

By William H. Phelps

Too stubborn. Smoking is steadily increasing and everyone is blowing smoke at me and expecting me to drift out into the current. Just plain stubbornness accounts for my stand.

Too thrifty. Seeing poor folks and rich folks deliberately burning up good money does not appeal to the Scotch streak in me. My cottage really represents my savings as a non-smoker and I would not think of burning it up.

Too stingy. It would irk me to have all sorts and conditions of men, in season and out, asking me for cigarettes. I would get a reputation for being a crab.

Too wedded to freedom. As it is now, I can talk intelligently with a man for five minutes without nervously reaching for a cigarette. I get a big kick out of passing the flaring cigarette ads and knowing that I am still free.

Too thoughtless. I would forget about others in my slavery to my smokes. I would smoke in the closed car, smell up the house and be perfectly oblivious to the fact that I was a 100% nuisance.

Too cowardly. Always afraid of fire, I dread the fearful toll of cigarette stubs. Smokers are to blame for half our city and forest fires and I never was much of a hand to play with fire.

Too proud to smoke. I have no beauty to spare and a cigarette stuck in the middle of my face or hanging from my lower lip would not help a bit. Occasionally I see a face that really needs a cigarette to complete the picture. Maybe it's plain pride, but mine, with all its faults, is not that kind of a face.

Too careful of my influence. I would be afraid that the boys and girls of the neighbor hood would imitate my habits and for their sake I do not smoke.

Too squeamish. When I see maids or matrons in the restaurants waving their cigarettes so as to get the eyes of all, I get seasick and it spoils my lunch.

Too rebellious. I feel like blowing up the bill boards, choking the announcers who wail their wares over my radio, stuffing the magazine ads down the throats of the publishers and dynamiting the Tobacco Trust until there wasn't a smoker left in a carload.

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