

Temperance **Five Feet of Information**

FOR

Impartial Students of the Liquor Problem



THE publication of this list of books does not necessarily imply our acceptance of all the statements contained therein. We believe, however, that they were written by men imbued with the true scientific spirit of fairness and thoroughness, and that they represent honest and thoughtful views, which are based in the main upon established facts.



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DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPOSITION

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COMMITTEE OF FIFTY:

The Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem was organized in 1893. The following is a declaration of its intentions:

"This Committee, made up of persons representing different trades, occupations, and opinions, is engaged in the study of the Liquor Problem, in the hope of securing a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action. It is the purpose of the Committee to collect and collate impartially all accessible facts which bear upon the problem, and it is their hope to secure for the evidence thus accumulated, a measure of confidence on the part of the community, which is not accorded to personal statements."

The Committee has published the following books:

The Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem. Investigations made by Prof. W. O. Atwater, Wesleyan University; John S. Billings, Astor Library; Prof. H. P. Bowditch, Harvard Medical School; Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Sheffield Scientific School (Yale); Dr. W. H. Welch, Johns Hopkins Hospital. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1903.

The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. An investigation made under the direction of Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University; Seth Low, former President of Columbia University; Hon. James C. Carter of New York. By Frederick H. Wines and John Koren. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1897.

Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. An investigation made under the direction of Prof. Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University, by John Koren, with the co-operation of the representatives of thirty-three charity organization societies, sixty almshouses, and seventeen prisons and reformatories. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1899.

Substitutes for the Saloon. An investigation made under the direction of Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University; Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, of New York; and Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Columbia University, by Raymond Calkins, with the co-operation of many teachers, students, settlement workers, and other investigators. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1901.

The Liquor Problem. A summary of investigations conducted by the Committee of Fifty, 1893-1903. Prepared for the Committee by John S. Billings, Charles W. Eliot, Henry W. Farnam, Jacob L. Greene, and Francis G. Peabody. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1903.

Alcohol, the Sanction for its Use; scientifically established and popularly expounded by a Physiologist. Translated from the German of Dr. J. Starke. Putnam, New York. 1907.

Alcoholism: A Study in Heredity. By G. Archdall Reid, C.M., F.R.S.E. William Wood, Publisher, New York. 1903.

"It would be impossible to overestimate the issues which hang upon latter-day human evolution—especially of all that has resulted from disease and from the use of narcotics. An attempt is made in this volume to trace the causes of intemperance on purely scientific lines and to indicate a practical remedy."

The Principles of Heredity; with Some Applications. By G. Archdall Reid. Balliere, Tindall & Co., London. 1906.

"The Drink Problem will be solved by Nature, if not by us—and even in spite of us."

Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1909: A review of recent Liquor Legislation, with a digest of matters chiefly concerning the Brewing Industry. U. S. B. A., New York. 1909. Contains a chapter on "Some Social Aspects of the Drink Question."

"We have aimed to make the *Year Book* a valuable reference book, not only for the brewers, but for all serious students of the liquor question, adhering to our established policy of presenting only such facts and figures as will bear the light of unbiased scrutiny."

Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1910: Including a Study of Local Option in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Massachusetts. U. S. B. A., New York. 1910.

"The purpose of publishing this *Year Book* is to present reliable information in regard to the beer business and to elucidate certain aspects of the liquor question for the benefit of the public."

A Text-Book of True Temperance. Edited and compiled by M. Monahan. U. S. B. A., New York. 1909.

"For all who love liberty too well to abuse it."
A compilation of facts and arguments in support of the theory of moderate indulgence.

American Beer; Glimpses of its History and Description of its manufacture. U. S. B. A., New York. 1909.

"The phenomenal growth of brewing throughout the world during the past fifty years has given rise to many speculations as to the future of malt liquors, and many very able writers do not hesitate to call beer the universal drink of the future."

The Rule of Not Too Much. A collection of articles dealing with the principle of temperance; with special reference to the use of fermented beverages. By H. E. O. Heinemann, 145 La Salle St., Chicago. 1908.

Drugs and the Drug Habit. By Harrington Saintsbury, M.D., F.R.C.P. Dutton, New York. 1909.

"In the first place we must recognize that drunkenness arises in chief part from the use of the stronger alcoholic drinks.....and further, that the more crude the products of fermentation, the more contaminated the liquor, the greater the danger of intoxication. It is not the lager beers which do the mischief.....In two directions, therefore, the State may help in this matter:—

"1. By watching over the purity of the alcoholic supplies.

"2. By controlling the fortification of fermented liquors, and by encouraging the trade in the lighter beers and wines."

Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. By Edwin A. Pratt. Murray, London. 1907.

The author spent a considerable time in the three countries, investigating the licensing systems in vogue. To quote:

"I would call the special attention of my readers to the account I give of the conditions in Denmark, and more particularly to the remarkable work which is being carried on by the Danish temperance societies on the basis of allowing their members to regard beer of low alcoholic strength as a temperance beverage. With the policy thus adopted I have complete sympathy."

History of Liquor Licensing in England principally from 1700 to 1830. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Longmans, London. 1903.

"The regulation of the trade in alcoholic liquors originated, not in any abstract theory, but in a practical necessity of the State.....Total prohibition of the production and sale of intoxicants was, in face of the ease of manufacture and the absence of police, plainly impracticable. Moreover, BEER, at any rate, was universally regarded as a necessary of life; it was the common beverage at every meal; and all but a small minority of the population habitually enjoyed drinking."

Beverages, Past and Present. By Edward R. Emerson. 2 vols. Putnam, New York. 1908.

"An historical sketch of their production, together with a study of the customs connected with their use."

The Taxation of the Liquor Trade. By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. Vol. I. Macmillan, London. 1906.

This is the first volume of a series of three volumes to be published. This volume treats of the taxation of the "publican" in the United States and in the United Kingdom. The matter is, of course, discussed from the English viewpoint.

The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1901.

One of the writers visited the United States and Canada in 1899 for the purpose of examining, on the spot, the operation of the more important legislative experiments in force for the regulation or suppression of the drink trade.

"In the larger towns and cities we have seen that prohibition has been found impracticable.....The writers are convinced that so far as the towns and cities are concerned the policy of prohibition can have but limited application and that for a complete solution of the problem resort must be had to other methods."

Stage-Coach and Tavern Days. By Alice Morse Earle. Macmillan, New York. 1905.

"The early taverns were not opened wholly for the convenience of travellers; they were for the comfort of the townspeople, for the interchange of news and opinions, for the sale of solacing liquors, and the incidental sociability....."

Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford, 1733-1833. By Sumner Gilbert Wood. Blandford, Mass. 1908.

"For good or ill—one may say for good and ill—the tavern has been a fundamental institution in the development of New England society. It should be classed perhaps third with the church and the school as formative and expressive of the life and institutions of the people....."

Inns, Ales, and Drinking Customs of Old England. By Frederick W. Hackwood. Unwin, London. 1909.

"Birmingham contained not many years ago an inn bearing the sign of 'Baker and Brewer,' on the sign of which appeared the verse:—

'The Baker says, "I've the staff of life,
And you're a silly elf!"

The Brewer replied, with artful pride,

"Why, this is life itself!"'

"The landlord conducted a baking business next-door his inn."

Prohibition, the Enemy of Temperance. By Rev. J. A. Homan. Cincinnati. 1910.

"An exposition of the Liquor Problem in the light of the Scripture, Physiology, Legislation and Political Economy. Defending the strictly moderate drinker and advocating the License System as a restrictive measure."

Glimpses of Europe. By Randolph Churchill. Compilation of articles published in the Milwaukee "*Sentinel*" (1909) and dealing generally with phases of the liquor question in the several European countries. U. S. B. A. New York.

Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England. By Richard V. French. Longmans, London. 1884.

"Social life is intimately connected with the social or festive board; in short with eating or drinking, because they are a necessity of nature. Other customs and habits may be fleeting, but men must eat, men must drink. Thought is stimulated, activity is excited, man becomes communicable. He then seeks society and enjoys it. Thus has social intercourse gathered round the social board. Eating and drinking are two indispensable factors in dealing with the history of a nation's social life."

Liquor Legislation in the United States and Canada. By E. L. Fanshawe. Cassell & Co., London. 1892. Report of a non-partisan Inquiry on the spot into the Laws and their Operation, undertaken at the request of W. Rathbone, M.P.

Law: Its Origin, Growth, and Function. By James C. Carter, Putnam, New York. 1907. Being a course of lectures prepared for delivery before the Law School of Harvard University.

"The object the lawmaker seeks to gain by this legislation is to do away with, or greatly diminish, the indulgence in intoxicating drinks, for, although the sale only is prohibited the real thing sought and expected is the prevention of the use. He wholly fails to gain the object in view; but objects not in view, and by no means desired, are brought about on the largest scale: vast and useless expenditure, perjury and subornation of perjury, violation of jurors' oaths, corrupt bribery of public officers, the local elections turned into a scramble for the possession of the offices controlling the public machinery for the punishment of offences, in order that the machinery may be bought and sold for a price; law and its administration brought into public contempt, and many men otherwise esteemed as good citizens made insensible to the turpitude of perjury, bribery, and corruption; animosity created between different bodies of citizens, rendering them incapable of acting together for confessedly good objects."

The Drink Problem in Modern Life. By Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter. Crowell, New York. 1905. This little book is the substance of a Charge originally delivered at a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York.

"You will gather from what I have said how superficial, how utterly inhuman, inconsiderate, and unreasonable I regard a great deal of that doubtless often well-intentioned zeal which seeks to make men and women virtuous and temperate by a law of in-

discriminate repression....I would entreat you to discern that most of our methods for dealing with the drink-evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality, and discredited by widespread and consistent failure."

If not the Saloon—What? The Point of View and the Point of Contact. By Rev. James E. Freeman. Baker & Taylor, New York. 1903.

"The remedies we suggest are the outcome of a calm and deliberate, but dispassionate, consideration of the problem, as we understand it."

Four Aspects of Civic Duty. By William Howard Taft. Scribners, New York. 1908. Four lectures delivered at Yale on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship."

"Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with sound policy than to enact a law which, by reason of conditions surrounding the community, is INCAPABLE OF ENFORCEMENT. Such instances are sometimes presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalties in localities where the public sentiment of the immediate community DOES NOT AND WILL NOT sustain the enforcement of the law. In such cases the legislation usually is the result of agitation by the people in the country districts who are determined to make their fellow citizens in the city better. The enactment of the law comes through the country representatives, who form a majority of the Legislature, but the enforcement of the law is among the people who are generally opposed to its enactment, and under such circumstances the law is A DEAD LETTER....The constant violation or neglect of any law leads to a demoralization of all laws."

Civics and Health. By William H. Allen. Ginn & Co., New York. 1901.

"The chief purpose of school hygiene has hitherto been not to promote personal and community health, but to lessen the use of alcohol and tobacco. . . . Alcohol and tobacco really occupy but a very small share of the interest and attention of even those men and women by whom they are habitually used. Hygiene, on the other hand, is of constant, uninterrupted concern. Unclean streets, unclean milk, congested tenements, can do more harm than alcohol and tobacco. . . . Failure to enforce health laws is a more serious menace to health and morals than drunkenness or tobacco cancer."

Democracy and Liberty. By William E. H. Lecky. 2 vols. Longmans, New York. 1903. Vol. II, chapter 7, pages 134-168 contains a discussion of the Liquor Problem.

"Among the most difficult class of questions in the whole range of practical politics, are those connected with the sale of intoxicating drink. They affect in the highest degree the pleasures, the comforts, the liberty, the morals, and the fortunes of the poor, and they affect in very different ways, vast material as well as moral interests."

Wage-earners' Budgets; A study of standards and cost of living in New York City. By Louise Bolard More. Holt, New York. 1907.

A remarkably interesting report of investigations conducted under the Greenwich House Committee on Social Investigations.

"The poor rightfully resent most of the amateur and frankly impertinent attempts of the self-appointed 'sociologists' to investigate them, but they are nearly always entirely willing to co-operate

in any serious study of economic conditions when its nature and value are understood. . . . The results here offered could not have been achieved without the cordial assistance of all of the families whose struggles and circumstances are set forth."

Contains tables giving expenditures of families, for living expenses, including amounts spent for Drink.

Reports of the President's Homes Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1909.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting reports by the President's Homes Commission on improvement of existing houses, and elimination of insanitary and alley houses, on social betterment, and on building regulations, together with resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Commission.

Contains an extensive chapter on the Alcohol Question.

The Standard of Living among workingmen's families in New York City. By Robert Coit Chapin. Charities Publication Committee, New York. 1909.

This book gives the results of an investigation undertaken under the auspices of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, to report upon the essentials and the cost of a normal standard of living in the cities and towns of the State.

Has tables showing amounts spent on alcoholic drinks.

Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Conference for good City Government and the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League. Held November 16, 17, 18, 19, 1908, at Pittsburgh, Pa. National Municipal League, 1908. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, editor. Has a chapter by Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Western Reserve University, on "Liquor Traffic and City Government."

"Another important phase of the municipal problem was taken up and considered in a broad, comprehensive and discriminating way by a group of men who have given earnest and thoughtful attention to the subject, namely The Relation of the Liquor Question to the Municipal Problem. The treatment of this difficult and complicated phase of city life was by municipal experts from the municipal point of view."

Long Life and How to Attain it. By Pearce Kintzing, M.D. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. 1908.

"Our prospective centenarian must be a moderate eater...., he must use little alcohol. Candidly it does not appear from statistics that total abstainers enjoy any great advantages. Dr. Owens, as the result of a collective investigation into the connection between disease and intemperance, based on 4,200 cases, concludes that length of life, on the whole, pertains to the temperate—or rather it should be said to the very temperate—as much as, perhaps even more than, to the total abstainer."

Morality of Prohibitory Laws. By William B. Weed-en. Boston. 1875. (Out of print.)

"Each man has a right—morally....and socially to choose for himself whether he will use or refuse liquors. The abuse of liquors at once carries the individual beyond himself, and creates the right of social interference. Consequently, the use or non-use of liquors should be equal before the law; there is no just reason for interfering by legislation or legal process with either practice."

Prohibition; its relation to Temperance, Good Morals, and Sound Government. Compiled by Joseph DeBar. Cincinnati. 1910.

"It is the purpose of this volume to aid those, who without prejudice, desire to ascertain the views of men who have studied the question of Prohibition from many angles—not from the standpoint of emotionalism, nor yet for any purpose of sensationalism, but from the strong vantage ground of practical common sense."

Governmental Action for Social Welfare. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. Macmillan, New York. 1910.

"If...the people pass extreme measures, after the wave of excitement is over and their reason has returned, the laws are likely either to fall into disuse or be repealed....Such neglect of laws tends to inculcate among the people a disrespect for law and order."

Misery and its Causes. By Edward T. Devine. Macmillan, New York. 1909.

"Misery, as we say of tuberculosis, is communicable, curable, and preventable. It lies not in the unalterable nature of things, but in our particular human institutions, our social arrangements, our tenements and streets and subways, our laws and courts, and jails, our religion, our education, our philanthropy, our politics, our industry and our business."

Punishment and Reformation: an Historical Sketch of the rise of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick H. Wines. Crowell, New York. 1895.

"Intemperance is an indirect rather than a direct cause of crime; and legislation in opposition to it, if it could be enforced, or wherever it is enforced, no doubt tends to reduce the volume of crime in a community whose habits are temperate, even though the total abstinence from the use of intoxi-

cating liquors may not be universal or even general. But it is difficult to believe that the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits would have the far-reaching and immediate effect in putting a stop to all crime, which some of its enthusiastic advocates imagine that it might have."

Stimulants and Narcotics, their mutual relations; with special researches on the action of Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform on the vital organism. By Francis E. Anstie, M.D. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. 1865.

"One of the most powerful remedies which can be used for the relief of pain is Alcohol. . . . Next to tobacco in efficacy as a supplementary food, and far surpassing it in its effectiveness under certain circumstances, is Alcohol."

The Case for Alcohol, or the Action of Alcohol on Body and Soul. By Robert Park, M.D. Rebman, London. 1909.

"Now the really fundamental fact that emerges from our study is this, that man is made for Alcohol, or Alcohol is made for man, which comes to the same thing. On the meat side, Alcohol is a sort of broth prepared specially with loving care and evident skill. . . . Alcohol is an aliment superior to sugar; the reason for that being that for the same weight it contains more aliment."

The Ramrodders. By Holman Day. Harper Bros., New York. 1910.

A romance of Maine, the author's native State, with a political battle of keenest interest in any State. There is no taking sides over the issue—prohibition—in the story. It simply tells an exciting tale naturally, truthfully, humorously.

A Soldier's Trial, an episode of the Canteen Crusade. By General Charles King. Hobart Co., New York. 1905.

Connection of Disease with Habits of Intemperance. Compiled by Isambard Owen, M.D. U. S. B. A., New York. 1888.

Reports of the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association.

The Two-Wine Theory, discussed by Two Hundred and Eighty-six Clergymen on the basis of "Communion Wine." By Rev. E. H. Jewett. U. S. B. A., New York. 1890.

Federal Laws governing Licensed Dealers. Compiled by John G. Capers. Criterion Publishing Co., Chicago. 1910.

Mida's Digest of State Laws, and their salient features, and Court Decisions affecting the liquor interests. Published by the Criterion Publishing Co., Chicago. 1908.

Liquor Laws of the United States; their spirit and effect. By G. Thomann. U. S. B. A., New York. 1885.

Colonial Liquor Laws; Part 2 of "The Liquor Laws of the United States." By G. Thomann. U. S. B. A., New York. 1887.

Laws of New Jersey, relating to the regulation and traffic in intoxicating liquors, including statutes and decisions. Compiled by Peter Backes. Soney & Sage, Newark. 1910.

"The plan of the work has been to classify and arrange the numerous statutes under appropriate heads, and under each section to place the adjudi-

cations of our courts, giving construction to the provisions therein contained."

Liquor Laws of Pennsylvania, with annotations to January 1st, 1907. By R. A. B. Hausman. Allentown, Pa. 1907. Has a classified index.

Intoxicating Liquors; the Law relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors and drunkenness. By W. W. Woollen and W. W. Thornton. 2 vols. W. H. Anderson Co., Cincinnati. 1910.

"It has been the aim of the authors to cite all cases bearing upon the subject of Intoxicating Liquors, and they have assiduously endeavored to do this, and they believe that very few cases, and none of real importance have escaped them. No case, however, has been cited that has been reported since January 1, 1910."

The South Carolina Dispensary, a brief history of the famous experiment in State control of the Liquor Traffic. By G. Thomann. U. S. B. A., New York. 1905.

Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance. By G. Thomann. U. S. B. A., New York. 1884.

"A statistical sketch, containing letters and statements from the Superintendents of Insane Asylums, etc., together with a review of the operations of prohibitory and restrictive laws, and the Gothenburg System."

Up to Date. A review of some important phases of the Drink-Question, 1888 to 1892. By G. Thomann. U. S. B. A., New York. 1892.

Mistakes of Prohibitionists. By John Mudie. U. S. B. A., New York. 1889.

The Eye-Opener, or the Evil Fruits of the Prohibitory Law in Kansas. By Charles Willsie. Wellington, Kansas. 1890.

Intemperance in the light of Cosmic Laws. By Henry I. Bowditch. U. S. B. A., New York. 1888.

On Liberty. By John Stuart Mill. Alden, New York. 1885.

"The disposition of mankind, whether as rulers or as fellow-citizens, to impose their own opinions and inclinations as a rule of conduct on others, is so energetically supported by some of the best and some of the worst feelings incident to human nature, that it is hardly ever kept under restraint by anything but want of power; and as the power is not declining, but growing, unless a strong barrier of moral conviction can be raised against the mischief, we must expect, in the present circumstances of the world to see it increase."

A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring. By Ethel M. Elderton, with the assistance of Karl Pearson. University of London. 1910.

"An attempt is made in this paper to measure the effect of alcoholism in the parents on the health, physique and intelligence of their offspring. The question of intemperance is surrounded with prejudices and has been too often treated with rhetoric, so that it is extremely difficult to free the mind from preconceived opinions and approach the subject with a purely judicial and calm statistical spirit."

Prohibitory Legislation in the United States. By Justin McCarthy. Tinsley Bros., Publishers, London.

1872. This book was written after a trip through the U. S.

"It appears to me that the personal testimony of an independent witness is at least worth being considered by all who have any share or take any interest in the various measures proposed for the repression or regulation of the liquor traffic. What I saw in the United States convinced me, first of the necessity and feasibility of regulation, and next of the inevitable inefficiency of all attempts at repression."

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Prohibition, the Obstacle to Real Reform. By Rev. W. A. Wasson. Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine*, August, 1909.

How North Dakota Seeks to Enforce Prohibition. By Robert D. Heinl. Reprinted from *Leslie's Weekly*, March 3, 1910.

Maine Faces Bitter Facts. By Holman Day. Reprinted from *Appleton's Magazine*, February, 1909.

Prohibition in Georgia: Its Failure to Prevent Drinking in Atlanta and other Cities. By S. Mays Ball. Reprinted from *Putnam's Magazine*, March, 1909.

Prohibition and Social Psychology. By Hugo Munsterberg. Reprinted from *McClure's Magazine*, August, 1908.

Some Salient Weaknesses of Prohibition in the Light of Christian Ethics. By Rev. P. Gavan Duffy. Reprinted from the *North American Review*, December, 1908. N. A. R. Publishing Co., New York. 1908.

Prosperity of the Brewing Industry. By Hugh F. Fox. Reprinted from the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia November, 1909.

Alcoholism as a Cause of Insanity. By Charles L. Dana, M.D. Reprinted from the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July, 1909.





