

Continued from page seven  
 Carrie Nation broke into the limelight in the fall of 1900 and made her name a household word in newspaper offices and most American homes. She was Mrs. David Nation of Medicine Lodge, Kan., and a member in good and regular standing of the W. C. T. U. It is said that her first husband died of delirium tremens. Anyway, Carrie Nation had another and more apparent incentive to use her hatchet on saloon furniture. And wield that hatchet she did; its fame temporarily eclipsed that of the Father of His Country.

**Carrie Nation's Little Hatchet.**  
 Kansas was legally a prohibition state. As a matter of fact prohibition was but a name and the saloons of the state were wide open. The general plan was to fine a saloon \$25 a month for breaking the law; that solved the license difficulty. In short, prohibition in Kansas had broken down completely in the ten years it had been nominally in force and the state authorities had not the courage either to modify the law or enforce it. Carrie Nation took the situation into her own hands.

Carrie Nation first visited Kiowa and broke up two saloons with her little hatchet. Then she went to Wichita and broke up two more. She was put in jail, kept there for several days



Mrs. Carrie Nation.

and then released. She broke up another saloon and was not even arrested. She went to Topeka and made an appeal to Governor Stanley. He told her he did not approve of her methods. She also addressed both houses of the state legislature. She visited Chicago and other cities, between times continuing the work of smashing saloon fixtures.

**States Enact Dry Laws.**

The activities of these early leaders of the prohibition movement gradually brought about the enactment of state legislation prohibiting or regulating the sale of liquor. Some of the early state laws provided for local option, which made possible local prohibition, as in Connecticut in 1839.

In 1837 Neal Dow, alarmed by the vast quantities of rum entering Maine through the West Indian trade, began his agitation for prohibition in that state. Stringent regulation of the liquor traffic was established in several states, but the passage of the Maine prohibitory law in 1851 afforded the first real test of prohibition. Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1852 passed laws forbidding the sale of liquor; these laws were subsequently repealed. Massachusetts adopted local option by towns. Iowa passed a constitutional amendment in 1859; it was declared void and was superseded by a statute (1864). This in turn was done away with by the famous Muley law, which itself was modified. Several states rejected prohibition sought to be secured either through statute or by constitutional amendment. Kansas adopted prohibition in 1890 and a little later openly violated the law. So there was spasmodic activity in most parts of the country toward prohibition, but it was without plan or cohesion. When the ratification of the eighteenth amendment began the situation by states as to prohibition was as indicated by the following table:

**Prohibition States and Date of Going into Effect.**

Maine (Constitutional).....	1851
Kansas (Con.).....	1890
North Dakota (Con.).....	1890
Oklahoma (Con.).....	1907
Georgia (Statutory).....	1908
North Carolina (Stat.).....	1900
Mississippi (Stat.).....	1900
Tennessee (Stat.).....	1900
West Virginia (Con.).....	1914
Alabama (Stat.).....	1915
Arizona (Con.).....	1915
Virginia (Stat.).....	1918
Colorado (Con.).....	1918
Oregon (Con.).....	1918
Washington (Stat.).....	1916
Arkansas (Stat.).....	1916
Iowa (Stat.).....	1916
Idaho (Con.).....	1916
South Carolina (Stat.).....	1916
Nebraska (Con.).....	1917
South Dakota (Con.).....	1918
District of Columbia (Stat.).....	1917
Alaska (Stat.).....	1918
Indiana (Stat.).....	1918
Michigan (Con.).....	1918
New Hampshire (Stat.).....	1918
Montana (Con.).....	Dec. 31, 1918
New Mexico (Con.).....	1918
Texas (Stat.).....	1918
Florida (Con.).....	Jan. 1, 1919
Utah (Con.).....	1919
Ohio (Con.).....	1919
Wyoming (Con.).....	1920
Canada (Con.).....	1919

**COLD WATER PARTY FIFTY YEARS OLD**

Was Organized for National Political Action in 1869.

FIRST POLLED 5,607 VOTES

John P. St. John's Stirring Campaign of 1884—Great Work of Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U. in Suppressing Intemperance.

Final triumph for its cause came to the national Prohibition party almost at the time of its golden jubilee. It came into existence fifty years ago next September in Farwell hall, Chicago, by the act of a convention of about 500 delegates representing 19 states.

For several years the formation of such a party had been discussed because the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties had virtually ignored the advocates of prohibition. The Good Templars, organized in 1851 as a society of total abstainers, urged such action, and other leaders believed it necessary. At a state temperance convention held in Pennsylvania in 1867 the plan was first publicly broached, and two years later on May 29, 1869, the call for the Chicago convention was put out by the grand lodge of the Good Templars in session at Oswego, N. Y. A committee to formulate the plans was named, comprising John Russell, Detroit; J. A. Spencer, Cleveland, O.; James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; John N. Stearns, New York, and Daniel Wilkins, Bloomington, Ill. The convention called by this committee organized the party on September 1, adopted a platform and appointed a national committee of which John Russell was chairman.

**First National Ticket.**

Nearly three years later, on Washington's birthday, 1872, the new party met in convention in Columbus, O., to place a national ticket in the field. James Black was nominated for president and John Russell for vice president. Mr. Black was a prominent Good Templar and also was one of the founders of the National Temperance Society and Publication house and of the Camp Meeting association at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mr. Russell, also a leader of the Good Templars and a Methodist minister, was known as the father of the Prohibition party, for he published a newspaper, the Peninsular Herald, which led the way in advocating the organization of the party for political action.

With all their devotion to the cause, the Prohibition leaders had no hope of success in the election of 1872, and they were not disappointed. Their ticket received only 5,607 votes. This did not discourage them, and four years later they put Green Clay Smith of Kentucky and Gideon T. Stewart on the ticket. These gentlemen received 9,737 votes. General Neal Dow of Maine, who had gained fame as the author of the Maine Prohibition law, was the next presidential candidate, in 1880, with H. A. Thompson in second place on the ticket. They polled only 10,368 votes.

**St. John's Hot Campaign.**

When the plans were being laid for the campaign of 1884, Frances E. Willard and her fellow workers of the W. C. T. U. entered the field. They sent to the Republican convention a great petition asking that consideration be given the pleas of the temperance advocates, but it was ignored and even thrown into the dirt on the floor, and Miss Willard promptly turned to the Prohibition party. Her help was welcomed and John P. St. John of Kansas was put at the head of the cold water ticket. Already he was a notable figure, for he had fought in the



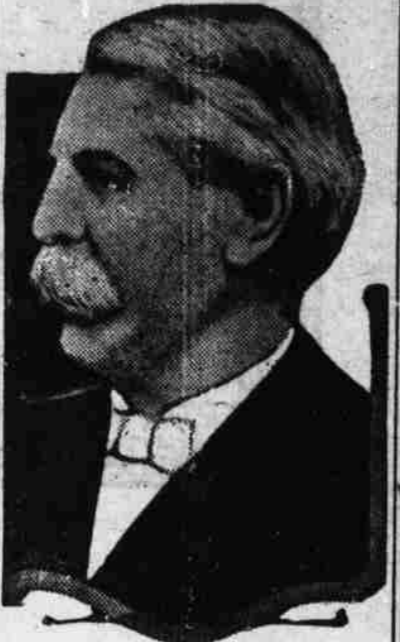
Frances E. Willard.

Civil war as lieutenant colonel of the 143d regiment of Illinois volunteers and later served two terms as governor of Kansas. He was a Republican, but his party thought him too warm a friend of the prohibitionists and he was defeated for re-election in 1882. Accepting the Prohibition nomination, he went into the campaign with all his vigor and delivered stirring speeches all over the country, especially paying attention to New York state, where the fight between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland had made things very warm. St. John was out to beat the Republicans, and he succeeded, for the Prohibition vote was large enough to let Cleveland win

New York state and, in consequence, the nation. The Prohibitionists polled the surprisingly large vote of 150,628. That the Republicans credited them with giving victory to the Democrats was proved by the fact that in more than a hundred cities St. John was burned in effigy.

The Prohibition convention of 1896 split the party over woman suffrage and money. The "free silver" minority formed a Liberal party, with Bentley of Nebraska and Southgate of Illinois as its standard-bearers. They polled about 13,000 votes.

The feature of the Prohibition campaign of 1900 was a tour of the country by the candidates and a corps of



Francis Murphy.

speakers by special train. In 1912 the Prohibition convention renominated the candidates of 1908.

**Results in Later Years.**

The candidates since 1884 and their vote are as follows:

1888, Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, and J. A. Brooks, Missouri, 249,945 votes.

1892, John Bidwell, California, and J. B. Cranfill, Texas, 270,710 votes.

1896, Joshua Levering, Maryland, and Hale Johnson, Illinois, 130,753 votes.

1900, John G. Woolley, Illinois, and H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, 209,469 votes.

1904, S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, and George B. Carroll, Texas, 258,205 votes.

1908, Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 253,231 votes.

1912, Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 208,923 votes.

1916, J. Frank Hanley, Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith, Tennessee, 214,340 votes.

**Women Prominent in the Fight.**

For many years the women have been prominent in the prohibition movement, for the evils of intemperance bore heavily on their sex. To them must be given a very large share in the credit for the success of the fight. They started it publicly on a large scale in 1873 in Ohio with a crusade to pray the saloons out of existence.

This movement, inaugurated by a little band of women who held prayer meetings in saloons when permitted and on the pavements outside when not allowed to enter, spread like wildfire throughout the nation and was denominated by the press a "whirlwind from the Lord." Many saloons were swept out of existence, but it soon became evident that prayer must be accompanied by action if they would prevent the return or the re-opening of the saloons once closed.

The call for organization was issued from Chautauque, N. Y., in August, 1874. The convention was held in Cleveland, O., November 18-20, 1874, and at that meeting there was organized the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Delegates were present from 17 states.

The plan of work was presented by Frances E. Willard and most of the thoughts embodied in the plan were later worked out in the W. C. T. U. At this convention Miss Willard offered also the famous resolution: "Resolved, That recognizing the fact that our cause is, and will be, combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, trusting in him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

**Pursued Many Roads to Its Goal.**

From its very earliest years the W. C. T. U. sought out a variety of avenues through which the children of the nation might be educated in the principles of total abstinence and the adult won for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. Out of the juvenile work grew the Loyal Temperance Legion for the children, and the Young Peoples' branch for the young men and women. Later the children were enrolled as "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

Over forty departments were organized, and carried on to some degree in every state and territory, and in from ten to twenty thousand local unions. Among these were: Temperance work in Sunday schools, which, with scientific temperance instruction in public schools, brought practically all the children in the nation in touch with temperance truth; medical temperance; mothers' meetings; flower mission and relief; equal suffrage; moral education and race betterment; oratorical and declamatory medical contests; Christian citizenship, and child welfare.

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