

The Outlook

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On Second Trial

ROY ASA HAYNES has been appointed Acting Commissioner in charge of the newly created Federal Bureau of Prohibition. The Outlook believes that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made a serious mistake in this selection. The hopeful feature is that Mr. Haynes has not been appointed Commissioner, but only Acting Commissioner, and that permanent appointment of another and better-qualified man may come soon. Because of a last-minute change in the wording of the bill, the Bureau of Prohibition had to begin functioning three months earlier than was contemplated. It may have been impossible for Secretary Mellon so quickly to reach a decision as to a permanent appointment and that the designation of Mr. Haynes, already in the office, as Acting Commissioner was the simplest, if not the best, temporary solution.

Mr. Haynes was appointed by President Harding Commissioner in charge of the Prohibition Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. For four years or more he had practically a free hand. He did not succeed in a way that commended his efforts to disinterested persons who wished to see prohibition enforced. The character of enforcement agents became notoriously bad. Violations increased in numbers and in flagrance. Of course, it may be said in Mr. Haynes's defense that he was hampered by being subordinate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but, even so, his record does not inspire confidence.

General Lincoln C. Andrews was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and took active charge of prohibition enforcement. Mr. Haynes was left in the position of Commissioner, but with only minor duties and responsibilities. Vigorous enforcement measures were put in force and have to a considerable extent succeeded. One of the measures that General Andrews fought hardest for was a law creating an independent Bureau of Prohibition. This law was passed in the last days of the recent session of Congress, and the appointment just made placed Mr. Haynes at the head of it.

Mr. Haynes is reputed to have had the support of the Anti-Saloon League.



Wide World

Major Roy A. Haynes appears pleased with his new appointment as Acting Prohibition Commissioner. This photograph was taken soon after the announcement of his appointment was made

He has a reputation, partly acquired and partly inherited, as a prohibition crusader. The slogan used in his behalf was, "Keep prohibition in the hands of its friends." If this appointment came as a reward for services, those services must have been exerted toward making prohibition a law rather than toward making it a fact. Mr. Haynes has now a better organization than he had before and a force of enforcement agents subject to Civil Service requirements. He has therefore a good opportunity to wipe out the remembrance of his past failure.

Medicinal Liquor a Bone of Contention

ALREADY, according to newspaper reports, there is friction between Commissioner Haynes and Assistant Secretary Andrews over methods of concentrating medicinal liquor now in distillery and other warehouses and over the question of permitting distillation to maintain the supply. In that controversy Mr. Haynes has the opportunity,

doubtless, of gaining a considerable measure of popular support.

General Andrews, it has seemed to The Outlook, was particularly unfortunate in his advocacy of the medicinal liquor bill of the last session, the so-called Green-Andrews Bill, which would have put the Government into the liquor business in association with distillers and others. The Ways and Means Committee of the House refused to report this bill, but, instead, submitted another and much better bill for the regulation of medicinal liquor. Neither bill was passed, however, and both have been severely condemned by the National and by most of the State associations of druggists. An extensive advertising campaign was carried on, designed to show the dangerous features of both bills.

The druggists assert that there is already ample authority of law to do all that needs to be done with regard to making and storing medicinal liquor. And, since no additional legislation was enacted, plans must be made under the terms of the Volstead Act. If General

Andrews is correctly quoted in the newspapers, he still favors a combination of distillers, with Government sanction. Mr. Haynes presumably favors continuance of the present system of warehousing and distribution.

Some Forgotten Facts

POST hoc, ergo propter hoc.

That is prohibition. Those who believe in it credit it with everything good that has come about since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Those who do not believe in it condemn it for everything bad that has come about since that event.

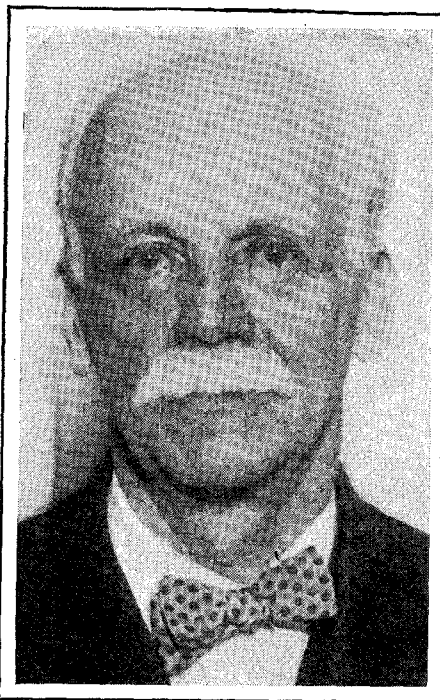
Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruère states this situation as the result of eight months of investigation by the National Federation of Settlements. A series of articles by Mrs. Bruère was recently published in the New York "Herald Tribune."

Neither the friends nor the foes of prohibition are wholly right, of course, as Mrs. Bruère points out. Not all of the increase in savings accounts is due wholly to prohibition. A greater measure of general prosperity has had some effect. On the other hand, the reputed prevalence of "wild parties" of boys and girls is not wholly due to prohibition. The automobile, giving them a larger latitude; the lauding by the press of notorious offenders, giving youth an adventurous impulse to imitation—these and many other things aside from prohibition have played a part.

But the investigation did not show these drinking parties to be so prevalent as they have been reported. It did not, indeed, show any of the reputed evils to be as great as they have been reported. It showed that in every section of the country there is much less apparent drunkenness than in pre-prohibition days. This showing is based, not merely on the smaller number of drunken persons seen on the streets and in other public places, but also in the greater efficiency of workmen and the almost total disappearance of drunkenness as the cause of poverty in charity cases.

The investigation confirmed what might have been logically deduced beforehand—that prohibition was measurably effective for a time; that violators effected close organization and conditions became worse; that now enforcement organization is catching up with lawless organization and conditions are becoming better again. That improvement is shown to be universal—in the large cities, in smaller cities, in the rural districts.

That improvement is not to be, of course, dramatically swift. Mrs. Bruère



Wide World

Caleb H. Baumes

The President of The Outlook Company once ran against him for a seat in the New York Legislature. We put this in as a piece of news that Mr. Baumes may never have heard of

speaks of the next twenty-five years as a period of trial. No one should be disappointed if a longer period than that should elapse before the law is so thoroughly observed that everybody will admit that it works.

Perhaps the greatest good to be accomplished by Mrs. Bruère's articles comes from the fact that they show certain evils now complained of to have



Wide World

This picture of Bobby Jones is an evidence both of his skill and of the continual improvement in the process of transmitting pictures by wire. The picture shows the redoubtable golfer clasping his latest trophy, emblematic of his sweeping victory in the Southern Open Championship. The picture was telegraphed from Atlanta to New York

existed before the Eighteenth Amendment was in force. There are bootleggers and "speakeasies" now, but there were bootleggers and "speakeasies" under the régime of the saloon—directly supported by the brewers and the distillers, according to the statements of competent witnesses quoted by Mrs. Bruère. Some minors drink now, but it was no uncommon thing for minors to get drunk in saloons. Some boys and girls drink together now, but some boys and girls always did drink together.

Those are facts that all who are old enough once knew, but many appear to have forgotten them. To have them recalled in a manner so authoritative should be helpful.

Fostering Crime

THE New York State Legislature has seen fit in its closing hours to kill all but seven of the forty-one well-considered laws drafted by the Baumes Commission as a part of its efforts to curb crime.

The effectiveness of the acts fostered by this body, now in effect, is undeniable. That all the amendments proposed were vital need not be assumed; that those which have now passed will help society against the lawless is likely; but some of the defeated bills were important, notably one dealing effectively with the "fence," as the person dealing in stolen goods is best known.

Without a market theft would not thrive, and large operations, such as silk and fur robberies, would probably be much reduced. The law has had small success in dealing with the receiver, even though he is rated as bad as the thief. Tammany Assemblymen are credited with the demise of this and other measures offered. There are enough up-State Republicans to have carried them had they been as concerned about crime as they are about politics.

The work of the Baumes Commission cannot be considered lost, however. It has made the sanest study of criminality the State has known, and its conclusions are sound and workable. Behind the defeat, however, stands that curious sentiment of sympathy for rogues that lies deep in the human heart, and which all too often justifies the bitter lines of Sophocles:

Evil survives—the gods protect it
ever;
Villain and knave, they respire from
the tomb;
To save the gentle, just, they ne'er
endeavor;
But such to death are readiest to
doom.

Yet the seven measures passed by the Legislature mark another step in