officers in the discharge of their sworn duty. The government is not worthy to exist that won't arm its officers when they go out to catch dangerous criminals. It's your government—the best one you have. And if you don't like it you ought to leave and go to Canada."

Doran said he believed conditions would improve when criminal procedure was put into "the spirit of 1930 instead of the spirit of '76."

of the recommendations of President Hoover and the national law enforcement commission dealing with the proposed transfer.

Williamson said his bill "is in line with the recommendation of the President. If enacted into law," he said in explaining the measure, "all that part of the bureau now in the Treasury Department having to do with the enforcement of the prohibition act, including the field service, will be transferred to the Department of Justice.

"The granting of permits and the administration of the internal revenue law will remain in the Treasury. The Attorney General, however, may exercise what amounts to a veto power in the matter of issuing permits under regulations to be prescribed jointly by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. It was thought that as the Attorney General will be charged with direct responsibility for enforcement, he should have a voice in the matter of granting permits.

Only Equipped Agency.

"From the very first," he said, "it was perfectly patent that the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act would become a bone of bitter contention and that enforcement would be difficult.

"The Department of Justice is the only agency of the government that is at all equipped to deal effectively with the problem. I believe that the lodgement in a single agency, with the responsibility definitely fixed, will result in wholesale reforms both in personnel and methods that will put vigor and teeth into enforcement. If further legislation is necessary Congress stands ready to aid."

The expenditures committee chairman said no controversy had arisen between department heads with respect to the proposed transfer.

"On the contrary," he continued, "there has all along been the fullest cooperation with a view to such changes as might be of assistance in securing the best possible enforcement of the prohibition act.

"The leaders in the House," he said, "have given assurance that the decks will be cleared so that prompt consideration may be had when the bill reaches the calendar."

The Williamson bill would transfer laws pertaining to prohibition enforcement from the jurisdiction of the Treasury to the justice department and would set up a prohibition bureau under the direction of the Attorney General, with a director and an assistant.

The personnel in the enforcement division, including attorneys, records, files and equipment and unexpended appropriations would be transferred without any change in status.

The measure sets out the duties imposed upon the Attorney General in the enforcement of the prohibition act, in addition to conferring upon him all the rights, privileges and powers now conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury.

He is charged with investigation of violations of the act, as well as with violations of the internal revenue laws, the apprehension and prosecution of offenders, the seizure and enforcement of all forfeitures under the acts.

The bill specifies that the attorney general and the Secretary of Treasury shall jointly prescribe all regulations under this act and the prohibition act, and the form of application, bonds, permits, records and reports under the law.

It sets out also that they shall prescribe regulations for the filing of reports of violations of the prohibition act from which civil liberty for taxes and penalties has accured under the dry law or internal revenue laws. Joint consideration of permits is provided for.

The present prohibition bureau of the Treasury is to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Narcotics and Industrial Alcohol, and the prohibition commissioner is given the title of Commissioner of Narcotics and Industrial Alcohol.

The act would become effective on the first day of the second month after its approval.

Essex Prosecutor Caustic on Report

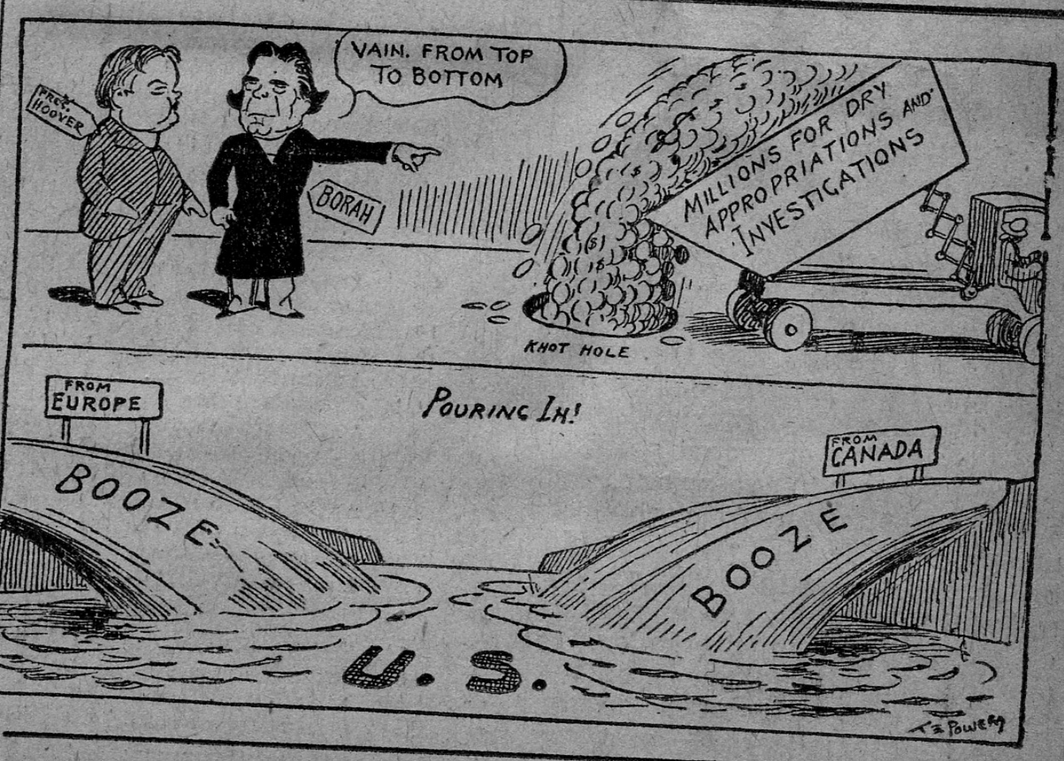
Prosecutor Smith of Essex County in a statement today leaves no doubt regarding his feelings toward President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission report.

"What have we accomplished by the money expended so far by this commission?" he asked. "It hasn't added a single thing to the question. It has always been known that dual control of the enforcement act, such as by having one division have charge of supervision and another prosecution, was impracticable.

"How are there small or large violations of any law? How are there big or little violations? All violations should be treated equally.

"The whole theory of the present movement is to try to force the states to take over the enforcement of a federal statute without first having had an opportunity to approve or disapprove of the statute. The states approved of the Constitution, but not the statute. This is a further attempt at the invasion of states' rights, or, rather, a drafting upon a state of federal legislation."

...ork Evening Journal, Inc.
...ered U. S. Patent Office.



OUR DAY IN CIVILIZATION SEEN BY T. E. POWERS

There will be no **ARGUING** about these two pictures, for they are accurate. Nobody can deny their accuracy.

The Government of the United States pours **OUT** millions taken from taxpayers in an absolutely **VAIN** effort to enforce prohibition.

Foreign countries, Europe, Canada, Mexico, the West Indies pour **IN** a flood of whiskey. And a ten times greater flood of bootleg liquor is poured from hundreds of thousands of private stills.

These figures are not exaggerated, for the Government has seized more than a hundred thousand such stills within a short time.

And New York City has at least fifty thousand speakeasies in which liquor is distributed.

Senator Borah tells President Hoover that the spending of millions upon millions by the Government in the effort to enforce prohibition is "vain from top to bottom."

It is **ABSOLUTELY** vain, as regards prohibition enforcement, highly successful in squandering public moneys.

The liquor traffic that used to pay hundreds of millions a year to the Government, now supplies funds, even greater, to build up crime, promote debauchery, bribery and general corruption.

What are the people going to **DO** about it? **NOTHING** for the present, probably.

Prohibition is in the Constitution, and will **STAY** there. Volsteadism is not in the Constitution, and the Volstead law could be changed, and the nation's drink, bootleg and crime problems gradually solved by authorizing light wine and beer, penalizing whiskey, treating it as the law treats dangerous drugs, classing light beer and wine with tobacco, which was the course recommended more than one hundred years ago by Thomas Jefferson, writer of the Declaration of Independence.

If you forbade the use of tobacco as well as the use of morphine and cocaine, drug bootleggers would deal only in morphine and cocaine.

They would not handle tobacco, which reveals itself, when used, by its smoke.

However, our lawmakers have not yet been taught how the people feel about prohibition, the squandering of money, the flooding of our country with rotten and poisonous whiskey, financing a crime wave that grows constantly bigger.

Prohibitionists are industrious letter writers. They inundate Washington with letters demanding stricter enforcement of a law that cannot **BE** enforced.

And the Government has no time to think of measures that **COULD** be enforced and would produce **TEMPERANCE INSTEAD OF DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.**