

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

2023 Anniversary Issue

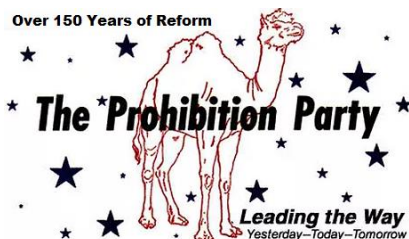
Volume 6

The Anniversaries

Welcome to our special anniversary issue of the New York Prohibitionist. This issue commemorates two special anniversaries that are happening in September. The first is the 154th anniversary of the founding of the national Prohibition Party. On September 1st, 1869, the national Prohibition Party was formally established at a conference in Chicago. This was the beginning of our party's long history as a national force for promoting principled social and political reform in the country.

The second anniversary, on September 8th, is the 6th anniversary of the re-establishment of the Prohibition Party's state-level organization in New York. On September 8th, 2017, the Prohibition Party of New York was publicly announced. Since then, we of the Prohibition Party of New York have worked to spread our message, to promote positive policies and ethical candidates in New York, and to advance the Prohibition Party. We have worked to lay the groundwork for building a strong political presence in New York and we will continue to progress as we move forward.

This issue will commemorate these two anniversaries, reflect on our past, review the progress we have made over the past year, and look toward our plans or the future.



The temperance movement centers on a recognition that alcohol is harmful to people and society, and a concern for the lives for the lives and wellbeing of people." Jonathan Makeley

A Brief History of the Prohibition Party in New York

Temperance and prohibitionism have a long history in New York State. There were temperance societies in New York state as early as 1808. Over the following decades, the temperance movement experienced significant growth and advancement in the state. Increasing awareness of the harmful nature of all forms of alcohol helped give rise to teetotalism (total abstinence from the consumption of alcohol), and teetotalism developed to become the mainstream position of the state's temperance advocates. As the temperance movement developed, there were advocates who became increasingly aware of the social and economic practices that served to encourage and perpetuate drinking. That the producers and sellers and alcohol (who profited off harming others with their products) had a vested interest in encouraging and perpetuating the use of alcohol and would act within their power to impede the temperance movement. Prohibitionism arose as the means of tackling the social, economic, and political dimensions of the problem. By banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol and dismantling the alcohol industry, it could help pave the way for advancing a more comprehensive advancement of temperance.

By the 1830's and 40's some communities had begun banning the sale of alcohol in their areas, and most others had adopted a license system, which determined who was allowed to sell alcohol in their areas. As time went on, local prohibition became increasingly prominent. In the 1850's the movement for statewide prohibition laws had gained steam. In 1851, Maine passed the first statewide prohibition law. In 1854, the New York State Legislature passed its own statewide prohibition law. But it was vetoed by Governor Seymore. State Senator Myron Clark, a key advocate for the New York state prohibition law, ran



against Seymore and was elected governor. Once in office, Clark signed the law, and the first period of statewide prohibition in New York was established. Unfortunately, the law was struck down in state court several months later.

The Maine and New York state prohibition laws were part of the first wave of state-level prohibition laws in the country. In the 1850's 13 states had passed state-level laws banning of restricting the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Though these would eventually be taken down by alcohol industry backed political or court challenges. These experiences helped inspire prohibition activists to embrace advancing prohibition by explicitly establishing the power to ban alcohol in state and federal constitutions.

Following the civil war, prohibition advocates increasingly came to embrace national-level advocacy. Furthermore, some supporters of prohibition concluded that the Democratic and Republican Parties were too reliant on the alcohol industry and wet voters, and were unlikely to fully embrace prohibition on their own. Some began to embrace the idea of creating a national political party dedicated to establishing prohibition and enacting other key reforms that the major parties were reluctant to embrace. In 1867, John Russell took on the task of trying to organize the Prohibition Party. He brought together a coalition of temperance activists and prohibition activists, as well as other reformists (such as former abolitionists and supporters of women's suffrage).

On May 25th-27th, a group of prohibitionists met in Oswego, New York, to move toward organizing the Prohibition Party. A five-person committee (including New York temperance activist and writer John N. Stearns), was established to plan a national convention. The national convention was held on September 1st, 1869, and the Prohibition Party was formally established.

The Prohibition Party established a state-level organization in New York and began running candidates in the state. In 1870, the New York Prohibition Party put up its first slate of statewide tickets, with Myron Clark as its first candidate for governor. The state party organization developed throughout the 1870s. In the early 1880's, the party worked to develop county and local level party organizations throughout the state and run candidates for local elections. And it began running candidates for congress at least as early as 1882. The New York Prohibition Party organized itself in a rather standard structure. It had an executive committee, including a state party chairman, secretary, and treasurer. There were county-level organizations (with executive committees) and local organizations. The state party held conventions, in which representative members from across the state gathered to select the executive committee, formalize the state party platform, and select state-level candidates for office. The state party selected people to serve on the Prohibition National Committee and delegates for national Prohibition Party conventions.

In addition, during the late 19th century there was a neighborhood in Staten Island called Prohibition Park (now called Westerleigh), which had been a center of temperance and prohibitionist activity in the city. For a time, it had hosted a national Prohibition Party headquarters.

The New York Prohibition Party helped to support the Prohibition Party's presidential New York Prohibitionist candidates for president, when they are able to get on the ballot in the state. In 1884, Prohibition Party presidential candidate John St. John a strong performance in New York. So much so, that it's believed that it helped cause the Republican candidate to lose New York, and consequently cause the Republicans

to lose a presidential election for the first time since the civil war.

New York also helped to provide some of the candidates on our party's presidential tickets. William F Varney (the Prohibition Party Presidential Candidate in 1928) and D. Leigh Colvin (the Prohibition Party Presidential Candidate in 1936) were both prominent Prohibition Party figures in New York State. Colvin had also been the Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920. Prohibition Party presidential candidates Clinton Fisk (1884), John Bidwell (1888), and Charles Eugene Bentley (Free Silver Prohibition candidate in 1896 were born in New York. Prohibition Party Vice Presidential candidates John Russel (1872) and Gideon T. Stewart (1876) were born in New York.

Throughout the late 19th to mid-20th century, the New York Prohibition Party ran candidates for numerous local, state, and federal offices. Some candidates managed to win elections. For instance, the Prohibition Party elected over 60 candidates to local offices between 1886-1888. In 1908, Mary Barger was elected city clerk of Jamestown. She was one of the first women to hold elected office in New York. Lynn R. Lewis was elected and served as Mayor of Cortland, from 1911-1912. There were also candidates who had strong performances. In 1890, Prohibition Party Candidate William W. Smith, in the 16th congressional district received 24.73%, of the vote and came in second place. In the same year, Alva Carpenter received 13.63% of the vote in the 31st district, and Jesse Rogers received 10.30% of the vote in the 34th district. In 1892, George Hand received 11.48% of the vote in the 26th district. In 1918, Julius Rogers received 9.48% of the vote in the 34th district. In 1922, H. Westlake Coons received 8.99% of the vote in the 27th district. In 1932, Earnest Clark received 18.76% of the vote in the 39th district, and Arthur Rathjen received 8.73% of the vote in the 38th district. In 1920, Ella Boole received 159,623 votes for Senator. In 1930, Robert Carroll received 190,666 votes for Governor. 1914, John R. Clemens received 68,049 voted for secretary of state. In 1932, the party's candidates for Senator, Governor, Lt. Governor, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Congressman-At-Large, each received 68,000 to 75,000 votes.

The New York Prohibition Party has nominated many different candidates with interesting life stories. For instance, John McKee, the party's 1904 candidate for governor had come to New York City as a young working-class Irish immigrant, and rose to become a successful real estate businessman and party activist. Alfred and Charles Manierre were two brothers, who were both lawyers, and both ran as a prohibition nominee for governor (Alfred in 1902, Charles in 1926). In 1914, the party nominated William Sulzer for governor. Sultzer had been governor in 1913. As governor, he took on state corruption and the power of Tammany Hall. In response, pro-Tammany politicians had him impeached (the only New York Governor to be impeached). While he didn't win reelection, he made sure the Tammany Hall backed candidate lost as well.

Besides running candidates for office, the New York Prohibition Party worked to advance its effort through issue advocacy and legislative activism. Prohibition Party activists worked to encourage state and local governments to pass stronger laws against alcohol and to enact other reforms.

The state was (and still is) also home to the national party's main financial institution, the Prohibition Trust Fund Association. The Prohibition Trust Fund Association was established as an organization to help financially support the Prohibition Party and various other prohibition supporting organizations. Many of its board members have been residents of New York and often leading figures in the state party.

The New York Prohibition Party spent decades advocating for the establishment of prohibition in New York. This effort succeeded when the 18th Amendment was passed in 1919. During the period of national prohibition, the New York Prohibition Party worked to promote strong enforcement of prohibition laws and defended its continued existence.

In 1926, D. Leigh Colvin became the national chairman of the Prohibition Party (a position he would hold until 1932). Colvin worked to help reinvigorate the party in New York State and nationally. This was being advanced in the state by figures such as then state chairman John McKee and Charles Manierre. In 1926, the Prohibition Party and a coalition of other

groups supportive of national prohibition worked to support the senate campaign of former state senator Franklin Christman. Christman had launched a third-party campaign to challenge New York's Republican Senator James Wadsworth (who was opposed to national prohibition and had voted against women's suffrage). Christman had received over 230,000 votes and helped ensure the defeat of Wadsworth.

The New York Prohibition Party tried to prevent New York from ratifying the 21st Amendment. It ran dry candidates for the convention to ratify the 21st Amendment, in the hope of trying to get it defeated. Unfortunately, the 21st Amendment was ratified and national prohibition came to an end in 1933.

Though national prohibition had ended, the Prohibition Party continued, in New York and nationwide. In 1936, the national Prohibition Party conference was held at the Niagara Falls State Armory Building, in Niagara Falls, New York. D. Leigh Colvin was selected as the party's first candidate after national prohibition. He would earn over 37,000 votes. The party's national vote total would increase in each presidential election, until it reached its post-national prohibition peak of over 103,000 votes in 1948.

The New York Prohibition Party continued to run candidates for several years after the end of national prohibition. The last recorded prohibition party candidates for the old state party organization were in 1940. As it stands, we don't have much information about what happened with the New York Prohibition after 1940. It's conceivable that the state party organization may have continued for some unknown period of time after 1940. Though it is known that New York State continued to have Prohibition Party members in the state, even after the old state party organization ended. Some of these include members of the Prohibition Trust Fund Association. Prohibition Party member Russell Hallock represented New York in the Prohibition National Committee for years before the re-establishment of the state party organization in 2017.

The story of the reestablishment of the Prohibition Party's state-level organization starts with the 2016 presidential campaign. James Hedges' presidential campaign generally helped to revitalize

the Prohibition Party and helped to bring in new members. At the Prohibition Party's 2017 conference, two newer Prohibition Party members from New York, Jonathan Makeley and Robert Emery joined Russell Hallock as members of the Prohibition National Committee. Shortly after the conference, Jonathan Makeley had begun communicating with other party members about the idea of reestablishing a state-level party organization in New York state and took on the task of working to organize it. Jonathan Makeley, Robert Emery, and Russell became the main founding members of the reestablished Prohibition Party of New York. On September 8th, 2017, the reestablishment of the Prohibition Party of New York was publicly announced. Thus, a new chapter in the history of the Prohibition Party in New York State had begun.

Updated version: September 2022



Past State Party Leadership and Candidates

As we proceed forward, we are also looking to our past: to gain understanding and guidance. From 1870-1940, the Prohibition Party in New York had run candidates in numerous state, local, congressional, and senatorial races. In this same period, the party had leaders who worked to organize the party, engage in issue advocacy, run candidates for office, and work with the national Prohibition Party organization on national efforts. Here is some information regarding the party's past leadership and candidates in the state, as well as some sources for additional reading.

Prohibition Party candidates for Governor:

Myron H. Clark 1870, C.C. Leigh 1872, Myron H. Clark 1874, William J. Groo 1876, John W. Mears 1879, A.A. Hopkins 1882, H. Clay Bascom 1885, W. Martin Jones 1888, J.W. Bruce 1891, Francis E. Baldwin 1894, William W. Smith 1896; John Kline 1898,

William T. Wardwell 1900, Alfred L. Manierre 1902, John McKee, 1904, Henry M. Randell 1906, George E. Stockwell 1908, T. Alexander MacNicholl 1910 and 1912, William Sultzer 1914, C.E. Welch 1916, Charles S. Whitman 1918, George F. Thompson 1920, George K. Hinds 1922, Charles E. Manierre 1926, Robert P. Carroll 1930, John F. Vichert 1932, William F. Varney 1934.

Members of the Prohibition National Committee Representing New York, 1869-1928:

The members of the National Committee were: William Hosmer 1869, C.H. Mead 1876-1880, C.C. Leigh 1876-1880, Stephan Merritt 1880-1882, J.W. Grosvenor 1880-1882, Dr. T.J. Bissell 1882-1888, J.O. Hazelton 1882-1884, J.W. Bruce 1884-1888, H. Clay Bascom 1888-1896, William T. Wardwell 1888-1908, Fred F. Wheeler 1896-1900, Francis E. Baldwin 1900-1904 and 1916-1924, J.H. Durkee 1904-1908, George E. Stockwell 1908-1912, C.E. Pitts 1908-1912, Alexander T. MacNicholl 1912-1916, Olin S. Bishop 1912-1920, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin 1920-1928, William F. Varney, 1924-1928.

State Chairman of the Prohibition Party in New York, 1873-1936:

The State Chairman were: D.T. J. Bissell 1873, Fred F. Wheeler 1884-1889, Francis E. Baldwin 1889-1893, Dr. Mitchell Downing 1893-1898, J.H. Durkee 1898-1907, C.E. Pitts 1907-1912, O.S. Bishop 1912-1919, W.H. Burr 1919-1921, W.E. Moore 1921, John McKee, 1922-1924 and 1926; William F. Varney 1936.

Lists for National Committee Members and State Chairman are non-exhaustive.

The Partisan Prohibition Historical Society's website contains a section on past candidates in New York State. This includes information on many candidates for statewide, state legislative, congressional, senatorial, and some local offices. The website can be accessed by this link: <http://www.prohibitionists.org/>

There is also the historical section of the New York Prohibition Party website, which includes a selection of historical papers and biographical articles on various figures in the New York Prohibition Party.

Link: <https://newyorkprohibition.wixsite.com/new-york-prohibition/historical>

Sources: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_8116fe15749a4f5baa751a43b0f97e44.pdf
<http://www.prohibitionists.org/>
<https://newyorkprohibition.wixsite.com/new-york-prohibition/historical>



Prohibition Party History

The Prohibition Party has a rich and continuing history. For those who are looking to help familiarize oneself about the Prohibition Party's history, here are some good places to start:

Prohibition in the United States: A History of the Prohibition Party and of the Prohibition Movement, by D. Leigh Colvin is a classic account of the party's history up to 1926.

The Politics of Prohibition: American Governance and the Prohibition Party, 1869– 1933, by Lisa Anderson, is a good example of more recent scholarly work covering the history of the Prohibition Party up to the end of national prohibition.

Partisan prophets; a history of the Prohibition Party, 1854–1972, is a short book on the history of the Prohibition Party up to 1972 and is one of the few significant works that covers the party's history after national prohibition.

More recently, James Hedges and the Partisan Prohibition Historical Society published *A Faithful Remnant: Prohibition Party 1972-2016*. The book continues where Storms' book left off and provides details on the Prohibition Party's history from 1972 to the 2016 election.

There is also the paper, *The Continuing History of the Prohibition Party, 1933– 2018*, by Jonathan Makeley, which provides an overview of the party's history after national prohibition. https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/2cc7be_05fb2a92e40144e7b928acce497ebc2b.pdf

America's Other Party: A Brief History of the Prohibition Party, by C.L. Gammon is another good book for providing an overview of the party's history.

The Partisan Prohibition Historical Society website contains plenty of information on the party's history. <http://www.prohibitionists.org/>

There is also the Others book series by Darcy Richardson, which covers the history of third party politics in the country, including that of the Prohibition Party.

Issues of *The New York Prohibitionist* generally contain articles on Prohibition Party history. Typically these are biographic articles on the lives of certain Prohibition Party figures in New York.

Online newspaper databases, such as newspapers.com, contain a lot of old reports on the activities of the Prohibition Party and its candidates. The election database OurCampaigns.com contains information on the election results for various Prohibition Party candidates. The Hathitrust database contains digitized versions of many different old books that were written by Prohibition Party activists, books that described party news and activities (such as *American Advance*) and books that reported on election results (such as the *New York Red Book*).

The Prohibition Party of New York Over the Past Year

Over the past year, we in the Prohibition Party of New York have worked to spread our message, develop our organization, and to help positively impact our state's politics. Here is an overview of some of the big things that have happened over the past year.

PUBLIC MESSAGING

We have continued our public messaging and communication efforts. The *New York Prohibitionist* acts as a central element for state party news and messaging. The *New York Prohibitionist* has seen an increasing readership. The email list for the *New York Prohibitionist* has continued to grow over the past year.

Additionally, we have our social media accounts on Facebook and Twitter.

On Twitter, there have been some disruptions on the site in general and a reported decline in overall traffic. Our Twitter account appears to have been somewhat affected by this. With followers decreasing from 214 to 205 over the past year.

On Facebook, we have had our following continue to grow over the past year. Our followers have increased from 157 to 163, over the past year.

NETWORKING

Our party has continued our efforts to work to form connections with other organizations that share common goals for public policy. There have been some successes with this. For instance,

NATIONAL CONVENTION

This May, the Prohibition Party held its 2023 national convention at the Holiday Inn Express and Suites: Buffalo Airport in Cheektowaga, New York. At the convention, the party selected its 2024 presidential ticket, ratified its 2024 platform, and took care of various other party business. This convention was the party's first in-person convention since its 2011 convention in Cullman, Alabama (the 2015 and 2019 conventions we held the conference call). This is the second time that the party's national convention has been held in New York state. The first time was when the 1936 convention was held in Niagara Falls, New York.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVISM

The Prohibition Party of New York has worked to strengthen our legislative activism over the past year and have seen some successes. In this year's regular legislative session, we worked to promote the passage of a number of bills, while opposing bills that would have a detrimental effect on the public wellbeing.

We managed to make some progress with advancing the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Act (Bill S1546/A06145). We were finally able to find a State Assembly member that was willing to reintroduce the bill in that chamber. As a result, the bill was able to advance further in the legislature than it had in years. Unfortunately, the bill ended up getting stuck in the Assembly's Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Senate's Committee on Budget and Revenue. Though we weren't able to get the bill passed in this year's regular legislative session, it will hopefully be reintroduced in next year's session.

There was significant progress in advancing an anti-drunk driving bill; Bill S775/A4171. This bill would strengthen drunk driving laws, by removing existing loopholes and requiring that anyone convicted of a drunk driving offense would be required to have an ignition interlock device for any vehicle they use

for at least 12 months. The bill had managed to get passed in the State Senate in May. The bill then got stuck in the Assembly's Committee on Transportation and wasn't voted on before the end of the regular session. But given how far the bill managed to advance, it appears that there is a good chance for trying to get the bill passed in next year's session.

On the anti-tobacco front, there were some successes. A law was passed banning the sale of tobacco products in vending stands and vending machines in state buildings. The state also increased its cigarette tax. The governor had included a proposed ban on the sale of menthol cigarettes in the state in her proposal for this year's state budget. But this was left out of the final budget agreement. Though there appears to be increasing support among citizens and state legislators for banning menthol tobacco products and we may end up seeing another significant effort at passing a ban in next year's legislative session.

Throughout this year's legislative session, pro-alcohol elements have attempted to push forward various laws to weaken state restrictions on alcohol sales, give special tax breaks to the alcohol industry, and use state resources to promote the alcohol industry. On our side, we have encouraged legislators to reject those bills for the sake of the health and wellbeing of New Yorkers. This year, we were fortunate to see that none of the pro-alcohol bills introduced this year were able to get passed in this year's regular legislative session. Hopefully, this momentum will continue forward in next year's legislative session and we can convince legislators towards rejecting the alcohol industry and in favor of policies that will address alcohol for the social and public health problem that it is.

OVERALL

Overall, we have been gradually making progress in developing the Prohibition Party of New York and building the basis for enacting positive change in the state. While we remain in the early stages of our development, we have the opportunity to make great progress as we move forward. As we move forward, we will continue to build our party and work to move the state in the right direction.



Plans and Goals for the Future

As we move forward, we have much that we seek to accomplish. We are working to spread our message, grow our party, and develop its presence in New York state.

In these trying times, our party can participate in the public discourse on how to address the great challenges facing our state. We can act as a voice of reason in favor of an approach based on moral principle, ethical public service, protecting the lives and vital wellbeing of the people, cultivating human potential, and positive social reform. We can act to present a vision for a better future for the people of New York.

In the long term, we will work to grow our party and make it a stronger force in New York politics, so that we can better advance progress.

We are working to establish a fully operating state party executive committee. We are looking to run candidates in local elections and to grow the party over time. We will continue to operate as a non-state recognized minor party, engaging in issue advocacy and running candidates through independent nominating petitions, until we can hopefully one day become large enough to attempt to become a state-recognized minor party.

A key element to our future growth will be expanding our ability to spread our message and reach people. We will look for opportunities to promote our party newspapers, radio, social media, party writings, participation in events, and other

methods. We will continue to work to build networks of communication to help raise public awareness and support for the party.

It is also clear that in order to build greater support for our party that we will need to address the problem of the misinformation and propaganda that the alcohol industry and its wet supporters have long spread throughout the state. For this, we need to respond by informing people in the state about the harmful nature of alcohol, the damages it causes to society, about the benefits of teetotalism, about the benefits of strong laws against alcohol, about the need to abolish the alcohol industry, and the actual history of temperance and prohibition in our country. In order to do this, we must forge connections with community groups, health groups, educators, faith groups, historians, and the like, convince them of these things, and work with them to help inform the public.

Likewise, we must work to build our membership. Through public messaging, holding events, and working to engage with people, we can work to attract more people to join the party.

We must continue working to develop a network of activists and groups across the state, in order to help advance our common issues and policy goals. That will involve working to find activists and groups with which we share common goals, getting in contact with them, working to establish a positive relationship, and working to find ways of working collaboratively. If we can do this enough times, in enough places in the state, we can eventually build a coalition for helping to drive change in the state.

The more we can build up our membership and the more we can build a network of support across our state, the more we will be able to engage in larger-scale political activism, and the more we can influence the state's political direction.

Another key front for advancing our party is running and electing candidates for office. As we work to build our party, we will work to find more people who we could run as Prohibition Party candidates for office in New York state. Our greatest opportunities early on are likely with small local offices. Things such as school boards,

town and village governments, and other local offices. The relatively lower ballot access requirements increase the likelihood of being able to get on the ballot, and their smaller total voting population means that it requires relatively less money and manpower to be able to reach enough voters to be competitive. If we run enough candidates for local offices, eventually some of them will start winning elections. By winning local elections, we can be in a position to enact reforms on a local level, to build grassroots support for the party, and create a base of support to help run candidates for higher offices in the future.

Then there is the matter of the party's presidential campaigns. Given the high ballot access requirements in New York state, we won't be able to get a Prohibition Party candidate on the ballot for president any time soon. But we can still help get votes through write-in efforts. In 2020, we were able to file paperwork to get write-in ballot certification for our presidential candidate and we conducted a campaign to convince voters to vote for them. For the 2024 campaign, we can file for write-in certification for our ticket and then work to conduct even larger write-in campaigns.

Overall, we plan to grow our party and its impact on our state's politics and social condition. As we move into our second year, let us resolve to work to achieve even more progress than we had this year.

Quotes From Prohibition Party Figures

The Prohibition Party has included numerous dedicated members throughout its history, who have leant their voices and pens to its causes. This resulted in a many interesting quotes from Prohibition Party figures. Here are some of those quotes:

"Our Party stands for a country so financially, politically, and morally clean as to make it an object lesson to be imitated." - Silas Swallow, 1904 Prohibition Party presidential candidate.

If you like the place you live in, if you love your family and you want to stay among your friends and still have a good job and a safe – and, of course, sober –

community, Vote Prohibition" James Hedges

"We maintain that all American citizens, regardless of race, religion or national origin, are equal before the law and are entitled to equality of treatment under the laws of our land." 1960 Prohibition Party Platform "Amid the rampant self-indulgence of 21st century America, the Prohibition Party speaks for a more restrained, community-oriented vision of life." Barry Alfonso

"The whole story is that all of the dangerous drugs, but especially tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana, have largely the same debilitating properties: They are all mind-boggling, mind altering, performance-lowering, personality changing, behavior-modifying drugs." Ray Perkins Jr.

"Prohibition, as viewed by Prohibitionists, with its relation to the solution of many other social and economic problems, with its economic outreaches, with its view of government as an agency for the promotion of the public good, provides an issue, a platform, a tendency and a new spirit in politics around which to build a party for the present crisis." David Leigh Colvin

"The Prohibition Party was established as a moralist party, to advance prohibition and other social reforms to promote the public wellbeing. The party is not conservative, it is not liberal; it is prohibitionist." Jonathan Makeley

"Law ought to be on the side of decency and order, and even though not completely successful in its enforcement it constitutes at least a declaration of the intelligence of the citizens as to what is decent and right." Charles Manierre

"it is the first duty of the government to protect the health and lives of its people," Eugene Chafin

"Do you think a man who votes against a flagrant wrong ever loses his vote? I tell you nay. There is a day after to-day; and the votes of the men who stand up for righteousness today will count in the future of this country count a hundred times more than the votes of those stifle their consciousness to serve their party" Dr. Washington Gladden

"Some people say our party, that it has not got money nor uniforms nor 80,000 torchbearers. Very True. But we are

lighting a torch that will burn forever. We have no influence, they say. Very true. We have not sufficient interest with the railroad companies to secure palace cars to haul us all over the country. In fact, I'm inclined to the belief that, being in the interest of the laborer, it would not be becoming in us to ride through Hocking Valley in a palace car, when laborers are working under the ground with barely enough to live on. [Applause.] We pay our own fare. If we have not sufficient money we go on foot, [cheers,] but we reach our destination. People say: 'oh we don't want to throw away our vote.' Let me tell you that no vote cast for principle ever was thrown away. [Cheers]" John St. John.

"We must advocate for what is right. We must work for the elevation of humanity. We must stand for Morality not Greed; Wellbeing not Exploitation; Excellence not Poverty." Prohibition Party of New York

"These words are addressed to the prohibitionists who believe in the principles here enunciated, and propose to support those principles at the ballot-box. We are enlisted for the war, and the struggle will be a long and desperate one before our principles can be fully engrafted upon the laws of the land." John N. Stearns



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