

# New York Prohibitionist



*Think NY Vote Dry*

*February 2021*

*Volume 3 #2*

## A Vision for the Future

In these trying times, the Prohibition Party of New York continues its work to advocate for positive policies and advance social reform. We offer a vision for a better future for New York. A vision for a new approach to governance focused on moral principle, public service, and advancing the public wellbeing. A vision of a state filled with healthy, prospering communities, and greater opportunity for all New Yorkers. If you are interested in helping to make a positive impact on your state and your community, consider joining the Prohibition Party of New York.

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"To love this country and to love humanity is to push humanity constructively, to be a better form of itself" Ibram Kendi

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## National Prohibition Party News

Here is some of the latest news for the Prohibition Party and our efforts across the country.

Phil Collins, our party's presidential candidate in 2020, has been running in for city council, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Yesterday, the city held the first round of voting in its non-partisan election for 3 seats on the city council. The top 6 vote-getters would go on the final round. Phil Collins came in 7th place with 791 votes. While he may not have advanced to the next round of the election, we congratulate him for running and for his performance.

On February 17<sup>th</sup>, the party's national secretary participated in an online meeting hosted by Better Ballot Alabama, regarding ranked choice voting efforts in Alabama.

In South Carolina, some misguided legislators are trying to pass pro-alcohol legislation. Bills H.3772 and H.3575, would allow for the curbside delivery of wine and beer. As we know, alcohol is a toxic substance, which causes widespread illness, injury, and death, and which

causes vast social, medical, and economic damages to society as a whole. These proposed bills would undermine public health, damage the state's economy in the long run, and contribute to unnecessary deaths. As such, we would encourage people to contact members of South Carolina's state legislature and urge them to vote against Bills H.3772 and H.3575. You can find contact information for the legislators on the state legislature's website.

<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/index.php>

The party is standing up to an attack on third party ballot access in Arkansas. A bill has been introduced in the Arkansas State legislature (HB1338), which would make the number of signatures required for independent and third-party presidential candidates to get on the ballot 5 times higher. The bill has unfortunately already been passed in the State House, but could be defeated in the state senate. Currently, the bill stands in the State's Senate's Committee on State Agencies and Government Affairs. The party is encouraging people to contact the Arkansas State Senators (particularly those on the Committee on State Agencies and Government Affairs) and to encourage those senators to vote against the bill. Contact information for the senators can be found on the Arkansas State Senate website:

<https://senate.arkansas.gov/senators/committees/committee-detail/?code=500>

The Ohio Prohibition Party has created a YouTube channel. You can visit the channel via this link:

[https://www.youtube.com/c/TheProhibitionPartyofOHIO?fbclid=IwAR0-r54iyrsiQrb4r\\_7MaQl2lr9DlLO05xp\\_mxljSZdS5LpxtH9JFSCegdg](https://www.youtube.com/c/TheProhibitionPartyofOHIO?fbclid=IwAR0-r54iyrsiQrb4r_7MaQl2lr9DlLO05xp_mxljSZdS5LpxtH9JFSCegdg)

"Moral Courage is a rarer commodity than bravery in battle or great intelligence. Yet it is the one essential, vital quality for those who seek to change a world that yields most painfully to change." Robert F. Kennedy



## State Party News

The Prohibition Party of New York continues to expand its messaging throughout the state. We continue to reach more people over Facebook. Our most recent data shows that content from our Facebook page has been viewed by people in at least 390 communities across the state, in 61 out of 62 counties.

We are looking into ways to expand our public messaging efforts and looking into the possibility of developing targeted emailing campaigns.

We are continuing our legislative activism. In last month's issue, we mentioned Bill 3808: a pro-alcohol industry bill introduced by State Senator Skoufis. So far efforts to oppose this bill appear to be succeeding and it looks like the bill may die in committee. In other legislative news, Assemblymember Cook has introduced bill A04532, which would expand alcoholism and addiction education, prevention, and treatment efforts targeted at the state's senior population. The bill is currently in the Assembly's Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. A similar bill, S345, has been introduced in the State Senate by State Senator Kaplan, and is currently in the Senate's Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Committee. Hopefully going forward, we can make progress in expanding education, prevention, and treatment efforts for our state's seniors and for New Yorkers in general.

## **Nursing Home Revelation, Harassment Allegations, and Rising Opposition to Governor Cuomo**

Recently, we have increased public criticism of and opposition to Governor Andrew Cuomo. This is in large part due to revelations regarding Coronavirus deaths in the state's nursing homes and how the Cuomo administration under-reported nursing home deaths, accusations of Cuomo making threats against state legislators, and accusations of Cuomo having sexually harassed women. This has led to growing bipartisan criticism and opposition towards Governor Cuomo, including calls to strip the governor of the special emergency powers he was granted last year in regards to the coronavirus, calls for the governor to resign, and calls for his possible impeachment.

In 2020, the Coronavirus spread into New York State. On March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020, the Governor and his administration made the controversial decision to require that the state's nursing homes take in seniors who were infected with the coronavirus and had left hospitals. This was problematic as seniors tend to be more likely to be seriously affected by or killed by the coronavirus and created a potential risk factor. Criticism of the policy lead the governor to revoke the policy on May 10<sup>th</sup>. In 2020, the coronavirus spread significantly throughout much of the state's nursing home population, resulting in a significant number of deaths. In 2020, New York had the second highest deaths per capita from the coronavirus among U.S. states, with many of those deaths occurring in nursing homes. While medical figures have identified various factors that drove infections and deaths in nursing homes, a number of them contend that Cuomo's nursing home policy was to some degree a factor.

The issue of the Coronavirus deaths in state nursing homes has been affected by a lack of transparency by state agencies in their reporting. State Attorney General Letitia James conducted an investigation into the matter. In January, the Attorney General released a report stating that the state had underreported the number of nursing home deaths by as much as 50%. The state had not been counting nursing home patients who had been sent to a

hospital shortly before their deaths as part of their nursing home death totals.

Additionally, there have been revelations that the underreporting of nursing home deaths was to some degree politically motivated. Cuomo's top aide Melissa DeRosa reportedly stated that the Cuomo Administration had avoided providing a full count of the numbers out of fear of public criticism from President Trump and out of fear of a federal investigation. This has led both Democratic and Republican figures to characterize the underreporting of nursing home deaths as a coverup by the Cuomo Administration.

The FBI and federal prosecutors have opened an investigation into the actions of the Cuomo administration.

The revelation that the state had significantly undercounted nursing home deaths has resulted in outrage among elected officials, and the public. Governor Cuomo's approval rating has already dropped by 6 points. Members of the state legislature have begun efforts to further investigate the Cuomo Administration's actions. There has been growing bipartisan calls to strip the governor of the special emergency executive powers he was granted as part of the state's response to the coronavirus. At least 20 Republican and 14 Democratic State Senators have expressed support for revoking Cuomo's emergency powers and returning those decision-making powers to the state legislature. A group of 9 Assembly members, headed by Democratic Assemblyman Ron Kim issued a letter calling for the state assembly to vote to remove Cuomo's emergency powers.

The rising challenges have inspired some retaliation from Cuomo, who has reportedly been making threats against Democratic officials that have challenged him. Assemblymen Ron Kim has stated that Governor Cuomo made a threatening phone call to him, where the Governor threatened to "destroy" him. This incident brought up additional attention to Cuomo's history of aggressive, bullying, and threatening behavior towards other politicians. A New York Times article, created after interviewing dozens of legislators, aides, consultants, and other officials, described Cuomo as having a tendency to engage in aggressive behavior

and to use fear to control others. Some described the work environment of the governor's office as toxic.

In addition to this, two women have come forward to accuse Governor Cuomo of sexual harassment. In December, former aide to the governor Lindsey Boylan publicly claimed that Cuomo had sexually harassed her when she worked for him. In February, she released a detailed account of Cuomo's alleged sexual harassment. Later in the month, another former aide to the governor, Charlotte Bennett, publicly accused Cuomo of sexual harassment. These accusations inspired bipartisan calls for an investigation into Cuomo's alleged sexual harassment.

Governor Cuomo, who denies the allegations, publicly claimed that he would cooperate with and support an independent investigation into the matter. Though he reportedly attempted to try to get his own handpicked judge to head the investigation. Cynthia Nixon (who was Cuomo's opponent in the 2018 Democratic primary for governor) criticized this attempt, stating that an investigation done by a judge selected by the governor would not really be an outside investigation. State Senator Robert Ort described Cuomo's attempt to select the investigating judge as an outrageous and unacceptable idea. State Attorney General Letitia James called on Cuomo to make a formal request to allow the Attorney General's office to have an actual independent investigation. Governor Cuomo relented and made the formal request, allowing Attorney General James to appoint people for an investigation of the sexual harassment allegations.


Outrage regarding the underreporting of nursing home deaths and allegations of sexual harassment have led some legislators and other political officials to call for Cuomo to resign or for him to be impeached. Legislators including Democratic State Senator Alessandra Biaggi and Democratic Assemblyman Angelo Santabarbara have called on Governor Cuomo to resign. New York City Councilman Carlos Menchaca has also called on Cuomo to resign. New York Republican Party State Chairman Nick Langworthy has called for Governor Cuomo to be impeached, and Democratic Assemblyman Ron Kim has stated that the

While it remains to be seen how these stories will end, it is clear that there is rising opposition to Governor Cuomo and that he may face some sort of political and/or legal consequences for his actions.

## Pandemic Fueling Surge in Overdose Deaths, Nationally and Locally

In the midst of the Coronavirus outbreak, deaths from Opioids have been on the rise nationally. The CDC reports that there has been a 40% increase in Opioid deaths nationally, with 10 states seeing increases above 100%. Locally, opioid deaths have been on the rise. It has been reported that in 2020, Erie County, New York saw a 49% increase in opioid deaths.

Sources: [https://wmyt.com/health/pandemic-fuels-surge-in-overdose-deaths/6007320?fbclid=IwAR2lcn07w4FDJllWYrTeneQPxR6NtUDnHDQjgb2Id\\_pTvU8d6\\_cMxH9g](https://wmyt.com/health/pandemic-fuels-surge-in-overdose-deaths/6007320?fbclid=IwAR2lcn07w4FDJllWYrTeneQPxR6NtUDnHDQjgb2Id_pTvU8d6_cMxH9g)  
[https://www.wgrz.com/article/news/health/erie-county-sees-49-increase-in-opioid-related-overdose-deaths-in-2020/LX7f1CvF8dA5\\_911a-4391-8635\\_-df7310bc1367fbclid=IwAR0LGRxy7J2C68B9-wXiP2cfachPaV1NrAo\\_UGKqISby9oBaHaEoSqaP18](https://www.wgrz.com/article/news/health/erie-county-sees-49-increase-in-opioid-related-overdose-deaths-in-2020/LX7f1CvF8dA5_911a-4391-8635_-df7310bc1367fbclid=IwAR0LGRxy7J2C68B9-wXiP2cfachPaV1NrAo_UGKqISby9oBaHaEoSqaP18)



**Alcohol Use Weakens  
the Immune System  
and Makes Users  
More Susceptible to  
the Coronavirus.**

## Court Refuses to Stand Against Anti-Democratic Ballot Access Laws

One of the challenges, *SAM Party of New York v Kosinski*, 20-3047, was heard in the Second Circuit Court, under Judge Michael H. Park (a Trump appointee), Judge Robert D. Sack (a Clinton appointee), and Steven J. Menashi (a Trump appointee). Rather than acting to remedy this problem, they instead refused to enjoin the changes to standards for state party ballot access, and instead wrote a grossly flawed judgement in support of the ballot access laws.

As Richard Winger points out, the judges' argument in favor of upholding the state's ballot access laws was based on a set of factually incorrect claims and misunderstanding of precedents. They repeated the state's false claims that the state had an interest in blocking third parties in order to increase the chance that the winning candidates would receive a majority of votes and to save money on public financing of elections. In reality, it was not needed to do either of those things. The state could have acted to ensure that winning candidates got a majority, without suppressing alternative parties and candidates, by enacting reforms such as ranked choice voting.

Other states which have enacted public funding for elections experienced no significant cost from third party candidates. The judges' decision falsely claims that removing a party's qualified status is not a severe burden, because its nominees can use the independent petition. It fails to recognize that independent petitions require a far larger number of signatures in order to place candidates on the ballot and unlike most states, there is no procedure for a party to gain qualified status before an election. They falsely claimed that the state needed to include presidential vote results as part of its standard for state party status to have a regularly updated measure of a party's support in the state. They failed to recognize that many other states use the number of voters registered with a party as a measure of support. Overall, these judges used a set of factually incorrect and fallacious arguments to justify their decision to uphold a set of anti-democratic ballot access changes, whose sole purpose is to suppress minor party and independent candidates and to deny New Yorkers the ability to vote for the candidate of their choice.

Sources: [https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be\\_4555d6aa05e84e40a6321b0c266def99.pdf](https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_4555d6aa05e84e40a6321b0c266def99.pdf)  
[https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be\\_46cb01b588254f079df63742f3a8937.pdf](https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_46cb01b588254f079df63742f3a8937.pdf)  
<https://ballot-access.org/2021/02/10/massive-ballot-access-defeat-in-new-york/>



“First we overlook evil. Then we permit evil.  
Then we legalize evil. Then we promote evil.  
Then we persecute those who still call it evil.”  
Dwight Longenecker

“The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.” William Jennings Bryan

## The History of Black Prohibitionism

In February, Politico put out an article regarding the history of African American supporters of temperance and prohibition. The article helps to bring to attention the fact that many African Americans were involved with the temperance and prohibition movements. It brings attention to the fact that some past historians have focused heavily on the actions of white middle-class reform activists, and overlooked the role that Americans of various classes, races, and backgrounds have played in prohibition and other reform movements. The article helps to counter this, by providing some information on African American prohibitionists.

The article points out various black temperance and prohibitionist activists, including Fredrick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Martin Delaney, Sojourner Truth, F.E.W. Harper, Ida B. Wells, and W.E.B. DuBois. It points out that the nation has a long history of black temperance and prohibition activism, and that African American prohibitionists helped to bring about a wave of state-level prohibition in the South in the early 1900s.

Here are some notable highlights from the article.

“America’s most vocal prohibitionists weren’t privileged white evangelicals, but its most marginalized and disenfranchised communities: women, Native Americans and African Americans. Indeed, temperance and prohibitionism worked hand-in-glove with other freedom movements—abolitionism and suffragism—that fought against the entrenched system of domination and subordination. Consequently, nearly every major Black abolitionist and civil rights leader before World War I—from Frederick Douglass, Martin Delany and Sojourner Truth to F.E.W. Harper, Ida B. Wells, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Booker T. Washington—endorsed temperance and prohibition.”

“The forgotten history of Black temperance challenges us today—as America is engaged in a collective reassessment of its own past—because it lays bare how Black activists and communities are still largely portrayed in the history books. Namely, they’re more often positioned as objects—disempowered, passive and subject to the whims of some other (white) actor—rather than actors in their own right, possessing their own power, capable of action, organization and resistance.”

“The secret to understanding Black prohibitionism—and prohibitionism more generally... the primary target of their ire was the liquor traffic: predatory capitalism and the immorality of getting one’s fellow man addicted to promote your own profit. If you look at the opioid epidemic today, and bristle at Big Pharma making billions by hooking vulnerable people on OxyContin and then bleeding them dry, 100 years ago you would probably have been a prohibitionist.”

“The temperance landscape changed forever in 1851, when the state of Maine refused licenses to liquor dealers, effectively becoming the first state to go “dry” through prohibition. Douglass fully supported it. “To procure such laws, we must have the right kind of law-makers, and the people must obtain such by their VOTES,” he wrote in Frederick Douglass’ Paper. When New York adopted its own Maine Law prohibition in 1855, Douglass dedicated the entire front page to the triumph.”

“The bloodthirsty white lynch mobs, on the other hand, were quite frequently fueled by copious amounts of whiskey. Consequently, Reconstruction-era activists doubled-down on prohibition, not just for the safety, justice and uplift of Black communities, but for the white ones as well.”

“In his temperance addresses, Douglass repeatedly spoke of the “vital importance” of the temperance work done by Black female suffragists, most notably Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. F.E.W. Harper was the most prolific and best-selling Black poet and author of the 19th century and is hailed as the “mother of African-American journalism.” With a series of acclaimed novels and poetry anthologies—frequently invoking temperance themes, decrying the greed of a predatory saloon traffic in the South—Harper had been a pivotal figure in black philanthropy since before the Civil War. Just as Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott led to the desegregation of public transit across the South in the 1950s, F.E.W. Harper refused to give up her trolley seat in Philadelphia, leading to the desegregation public transport across the North 100 years earlier.”

“Harper was hardly alone in joining the WCTU. “Black women saw in the WCTU a chance to build a Christian community that could serve as a model of interracial cooperation on other fronts,” claims historian Glenda Gilmore in *Gender and Jim Crow*. With its “Do Everything” focus, the WCTU advanced interracial cooperation on anti-lynching laws, educational uplift and

anti-illiteracy programs that benefited both Black and white communities.”

“For most of the American South, prohibition did not come with the ratification of the 18th Amendment in 1919, nor the enactment of the Volstead Act in 1920. It actually came a decade earlier, as from 1907 to 1910, a “dry wave” of prohibitionism swept from Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi to Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. Nor was prohibition imposed from above—from the federal government or whites in the Jim Crow South—but rather emerged from genuine biracial grassroots cooperation.”

“the whole point of prohibitionism was to oppose the predatory liquor traffic, which was overwhelmingly in affluent white hands, while its victims were poor whites and poor Blacks alike.”

“From the Reconstruction era in the South—and even generations before that in the antebellum North—Black churches and temperance activists had clearly, consistently and loudly articulated that liquor was subjugation, and that the route to freedom and community uplift meant reining in the predatory liquor traffic through prohibition.”

“As if speaking directly to future historians still wedded to the colonial alcohol discourse, in 1908, Booker T. Washington wrote: “I have read much in the Northern papers about the prohibition movement in the South being based wholly upon a determination or desire to keep liquor away from the negroes and at the same time provide a way for the white people to get it. ... I have watched the prohibition movement carefully from its inception to the present time, and I have seen nothing in the agitation in favor of the movement, nothing in the law itself, and nothing in the execution of the law that warrants any such conclusion. The prohibition movement is based upon a deep-seated desire to get rid of whiskey in the interest of both races because of its hurtful economic and moral results. The prohibition sentiment is as strong in counties where there are practically no colored people as in the Black Belt counties.””

“Prohibitionism ... hit at the heart of that fundamental disjuncture between America’s lofty promises of freedom and equality and the base reality of a caste system of political and economic subordination based on racial hierarchy.

Generations of Black activists have worked tirelessly to transform the latter system into the former; and in this moment



in which America is undergoing a wholesale reappraisal of its own history, it is worth appreciating it as such."

Source: [https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2021/02/06/forgotten-black-history-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215?hpid=hp\\_hp-top-table-main-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215&hpid=hp\\_hp-top-table-main-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215](https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2021/02/06/forgotten-black-history-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-prohibition-temperance-movement-461215)



### Sarah Jane Woodsen Early

Sarah Jane Woodsen Early (1825-1907) was an African American educator, author, advocate for black education, temperance activist, and prohibitionist. She was the daughter of former slaves, who worked with the underground railroad the African Methodist Episcopal Church. She was educated at Oberlin College. She taught in black community schools in Ohio for several years, served as principal of a school in Xenia, Ohio, and became the first African American woman to teach at a college in 1858. She continued teaching at schools and colleges after the Civil War. Following the Civil War, she got involved with temperance and prohibition activism. She was involved with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and rose to be a leading figure in the WTCU. She had also been a spokesperson for the Prohibition Party in Tennessee. She is one of the many African American activists in the period who was involved with temperance and prohibition activism.



## New York Prohibition Party History: Demographics of The Prohibition Party Candidates for Governor of New York

Over the past few years, we have published historical articles on the lives of past Prohibition Party candidates for Governor of New York. Now that we have completed articles for each of the known past Gubernatorial candidates, we now have the opportunity to look at details about them as a group. Here are some details about them.

The party's past candidates for governor of New York included Myron Clark (1870 and 1874), Charles C. Leigh (1872), William J. Groo (1876), John W. Mears (1879), Alphonso A. Hopkins (1882), Henry Clay Bascom (1885), W. Martin Jones (1888), Joseph W. Bruce (1891), Francis E. Baldwin (1894), William W. Smith (1896), John A.M. Kline (1898), William T. Wardwell (1900), Alfred L. Manierre (1902), John McKee (1904), Henry M. Randall (1906), George E. Stockwell (1908), Thomas Alexander MacNicholl (1910 and 1912), William Sulzer (1914), Charles 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), and William F. Varney (1934). There was also reportedly a Prohibition Party candidate for governor in 1936, who ran as a write-in candidate. But we have so far not been able to find their name.

As expected, many of them were notable temperance activists and reform activists in the state. Many of them held prominent positions in important temperance and prohibition organizations in the state.

At least 12 of them were born in New York State. Two of them were born in Pennsylvania, two were born in New Jersey, 1 was born in Connecticut, 1 was born in Rhode Island, and one was born in Georgia. Two of them were born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States (McKee and MacNicholl). And two of them were born in Canada and immigrated to the United States (Smith and Vichert). MacNicholl and Smith immigrated to the U.S. as children, while McKee and Vichert immigrated to the U.S. as adults. Of the U.S. born candidates, some were children of immigrants. For

instance, John Kline's parents were German immigrants and Charles Welch's father was from England.

The candidates came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. This included people of English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish, Scots Irish, and German heritage.

These candidates lived in a variety of places in New York State, from small towns to major cities. Some communities in the state have had multiple Prohibition Party Gubernatorial candidates as residents; such as Rochester, Troy, and New York City.

In terms of education, these men were often educated at public schools or at academies. At least 11 of them had a college or other post-secondary education. Those colleges included Colombia, Yale, Princeton, Newark College, the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Starkey Seminary, Oberlin College, New York City College, the Cooper Institute, Adelbert College, Amherst College, New York University, and Emory and Henry College. Columbia was the most common, with Alfred Manierre, Charles Manierre, and William Sulzer having graduated from it.

Alfred and Charles Manierre were brothers. They have the distinction of being the only pair of brothers to have both ran as the Prohibition Party candidate for Governor of New York.

The candidates came from a variety of religious backgrounds. This included members of the Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baha'i faiths. At least 7 of them were Methodist/Methodist Episcopal. At least 3 of them were Presbyterian. At least 1 of them was Baptist and at least was affiliated with the Baha'i religion. It has yet to be determined what the religious affiliations of the other 14 were.

These men came from a variety of occupational backgrounds. This included working as lawyers, doctors, law enforcement, teachers, college professors, businessman, ministers, federal agents, diplomats, district attorneys, judges, scholars, writers, newspaper editors, economists, political economists, school administrators, college administrators, secretaries, clerks, farmers, manufacturers, hotel workers, store clerks, brickyard workers, store nightwatchmen, insurance agents, sailors,

bankers, merchants, dentists, medical scientists, justices of the peace, and psychologists.

Several of them were businessmen. These businesses included oil refining, cough drop manufacturing, grape juice production, manufacturing glass bottles, real estate, banking, stove pattern manufacturing, a glass and china shop, a movie theater, commercial shipping, coal mining, lumber production, hardware stores, lime and cement businesses, an electric company, oyster companies, construction companies, insurance companies, textiles, and newspaper production. Among the more notable businessmen, there was William T. Wardwell (an oil businessman, who ran multiple oil refining companies and was one of the key early figures in the Standard Oil company), William W. Smith (co-founder of Smith Brothers Cough Drops, one of the first major cough drop companies in the country), and Charles Welch (who transformed his family's small pasteurized grape juice business into the Welch's Grape Juice Company).

Several of them were involved in legal professions. Groo, Baldwin, the Manierre brothers, Sultzer, Whitman, and Thompson were lawyers. Groo and Whitman had been district attorneys and judges at points in their career. Though Whitman was more notable in his role as a district attorney and Groo was more notable in his role as a judge. Thompson had been a justice of the peace. Additionally, there was Myron Clark, who had been Ontario County Sheriff.

Three of them had been ministers, while some of the others had been lay preachers or Sunday school teachers.

Several of them had been educators. Mears, Hopkins, Bascom, Kline, Stockwell, Hinds, and Vichert had been teachers. Mears, Hopkins, Kline, and Vichert had been college professors. John Kline had founded the Dundee Preparatory School (a high school in Dundee, New York). Alphonso Hopkins was involved with founding the American Temperance University in Tennessee.

Among these men were multiple scholars, such as Mears, Hopkins, MacNicholl, and Carroll. Their works contributed to fields including theology, economic, political economy, medical research, and psychology. In addition,

Mears, Hopkins, and Kline were involved with editing/ producing newspapers.

This group of candidates included some who were lifelong Prohibition Party members and some who had been affiliated with other parties at different points in their life. This included those who had been affiliated with the Whig Party, the Temperance Party (a short-lived party in the 1850s which sought to establish statewide prohibition in New York), the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the Progressive Party (the one with Theodore Roosevelt), the Independence League, and the American Party.

Of these candidates, at least seven of them had held prior elected office. Myron Clark and William Sulzer were former Governors of New York. While Whitman was the incumbent governor of New York. Charles Leigh was a former state assemblyman with the Temperance Party. George Thompson was a former Republican State Assemblyman and Republican State Senator. Charles Welch had been Mayor of Westfield. And Henry M. Randall had served a term as an Excise Commissioner for the town of Brookhaven and was elected President of the Town of Brookhaven Board of Trustees as a Prohibition Party candidate.

Charles Whitman bears the distinction of being the only candidate for governor of New York that was a fusion candidate of the Prohibition Party and one of the major parties. In 1918, the party had decided to nominate Whitman, who was the incumbent Republican governor and was renominated by the Republicans. Though he isn't the only one that was a fusion candidate. In 1914, both the Prohibition Party and the American party nominated former Democratic Governor William Sulzer for governor.

Most Prohibition Party candidates for governor of New York had also ran as prohibition party candidates for other offices. At least 18 of them had ran as Prohibition Party candidates for local, state legislative, statewide, or congressional offices, or as presidential electors for prohibition party presidential candidates, or ran to be delegates to state constitutional conventions. At least one of them (Randall) had managed to get elected to office as a Prohibition Party candidate.

Before running for governor, William Varney had been the 1928 Prohibition Party candidate for President. In addition, three of the other gubernatorial candidates had been contenders for the Prohibition Party's presidential nomination in certain years. Those were Henry Clay Bascom in 1892, Alfred Manierre in 1908, and William Sulzer in 1916. In 1916, some in the party encouraged Francis Baldwin to seek the presidential nomination. Though he declined to run.

Out of these men, at least 3 of them (Myron Clark, Charles Manierre, Robert Carroll) had served in the armed forces. Clark was a commander in the state militia, Manierre was an instructor in the navy during World War I, and Carroll served several months in France during World War I.

Out of these men, 2 were born in February, 3 were born in March, 1 was born in May, 4 were born in July, 3 were born in August, 3 were born in September, 2 were born in October, and 1 was born in December. It has not been determined what day 7 of them were born. In terms of astrological signs, 5 of them were Leo, 3 were Virgo, 3 were Pisces, 2 were Libra, 1 was Aries, 1 was Taurus, 1 was Cancer, 1 was Scorpio, 1 was Capricorn, and 1 was Sagittarius.

Some other interesting details about these candidates include: Myron Clark has a state park named after him. Clark Reservation State Park is in Dewitt, New York. Charles Leigh headed a company that laid the Transatlantic telegraph cable between New York State and France. In his 1890, run for congress, William W. Smith received 24.76% of the vote. John McKee held an annual St. Patrick's Day party in New York City. The event was often attended by many of the city's prohibitionists. In the 1930 election, Carroll received 190,666 votes and 6.05% of the total vote. This was the party's highest results in any gubernatorial election, in terms of number of votes and percentage of the total vote. Carroll also came in first place in Yates County, which so far is the only time that a Prohibition Party gubernatorial candidate won a county.

Sources: Information is compiled from the Partisan Prohibition Historical Society website and from a series of historical articles which have been published throughout different issues of the New York Prohibitionist.