

Schedule of Meeting Times:

WKAC 1080 AM Sunday 7:30 AM
Study Sunday 10:00 AM
Worship Sunday Morn 11:00 AM
Worship Sunday Eve 5:00 PM
Singing every 2nd Sunday evening
Study Wednesday 7:00 PM

Preacher / bulletin editor:

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“At the last [wine] bites like a serpent And stings like a viper.”



—Proverbs 23:32

Servants during April:

Songleader: Peter (2), Stanley (9), Larry (16), Peter (23), Stanley (30)

Reading: Peter

Announcements: Larry

Table: Marty, Stanley, Mike M, Mike B

Wednesday Lesson: Larry (5), Stanley (12), Kris (19), Larry (26)

Lawn Mowing (week starting): Stanley (2), Larry (9), Kris (16), Marty (23), Stanley (30)

Meetings: Helton Dr, April 2-4,

Reagan McClenny; **Eastside (Red Bay)**, April 2-7, Larsen Plyler; **Gooch Lane**, each Sunday in April 3pm, various speakers; **Bethel (TN)**, each Monday 7pm, Series: How we Got the Bible, Scott Richardson

Hays Mill church of Christ

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The Bible Examiner

“Examine everything carefully...” —1 Thessalonians 5:21 NASB

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The Truth About Prohibition

by Steve Wolfgang

From the series, “Footnotes”; this one based on the following footnote: Bernard A. Weisberger, “Reflections on the Dry Season,” American Heritage, May/June 1990, 28-30.

Through the years, there has been a useful body of pertinent research done by well-recognized historians on the general background of Prohibition.

For example, Bernard Weisberger, a nationally-recognized historian who writes a current-events column (“In the News”) for the popular historical journal American Heritage, recently addressed the widespread (mis)conception that Prohibition “didn’t work.” Among the facts cited by Weisberger are:

“Prohibition did reduce drinking. The average annual per capita consumption of alcohol by

Americans of drinking age—that is, the total alcoholic content of all the beer, wine, and distilled spirits they consumed—stood at 2.60 gallons” in 1910. In 1934, after more than a decade of prohibition, Weisberger reports the per capita average of 0.97 gallons.

“Census Bureau studies show that the death rate from chronic or acute alcoholism fell from 7.3 per 100,000 in 1907” to “2.5 in 1932, Prohibition’s last year. Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, one cause of which is alcohol abuse, dropped from 14.8 per 100,000 in 1907 to 7.1 in 1920 and never rose above 7.5 during the 1920’s. Economic studies estimated that savings and spending on household necessities increased among working-class families during the period, possibly from money that once went to drink.” These are not the propaganda of


some biased zealot, but the factual report of a nationally-known historian. Furthermore, Weisberger reports that one reason why Prohibition may be commonly thought so unsuccessful is that even the above improvements were achieved with a minimum of enforcement. He continues:

“Drinking might have been cut back even further if more resources had been devoted to enforcement. In 1922 Congress gave the Prohibition Bureau only \$6.75 million for a force of 3,060 employees (including clerical workers) to hunt for [violators] in thousands of urban neighborhoods, remote hollows, border crossings, and coastal inlets. State legislators were equally sparing: in 1926 state legislatures all together spent \$698,855 for Prohibition work, approximately one eighth of what

they spent on enforcing fish-and-game laws. Even so, by 1929 the feds alone had arrested more than half a million violators.”

Nor is this “new” information; a 1968 article by historian of science John C. Burnham of Ohio State University in the *Journal of Social History* revealed even more data along the lines Weisberger adduces. To imply that attempts to restrict alcohol sales can’t be effective ignores the available evidence. Professor Norman H. Clark’s 1976 study, [Deliver Us from Evil](#), makes a persuasive cause that during Prohibition, arrests for drunkenness and alcohol-related crimes declined markedly.

Of course, a much earlier author reminds us across the ages that “Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise,” Prov 20:1.

—via Guardian of Truth, August 1992 


a result, there is no way you can tell accurately how many hairs you have (in fact, unless you are going bald, most of us don’t really care). But God knows.

Jesus said: “Are not two sparrows sold for a cent? And yet not one of them will fall to the ground apart from your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Therefore do not fear; you are of more value than many sparrows,” Mt 10:29-31. This passage reveals three interesting truths.

First, God knows more about us than we know about us. That is a humbling thought. When we sometimes feel like no one understands us or grasps our situation, we forget that God does. God knows your personality. God knows your strengths. God knows what motivates you. God knows when you stumble. God knows what you like and don’t like. God knows the real you. Therefore, when God declares something worthwhile, He knows what He is talking about.

When God warns about danger, He knows what He is talking about. When God tells us that we should do something, we need to do it, because He knows us better than we know ourselves.

God is a God of detail. How insignificant are hairs and sparrows to us. Yet God is aware of them. He is a God of details. The motives, attitudes, and heart behind our actions are as important to Him as the actions themselves. It does little good to give, if you have left out the detail of being a cheerful giver. Singing fails if we neglect thankfulness in our heart. Let us be a people of details, as God is.

God cares about you. This is why Jesus referred to sparrows and hair. We are of value to Him. Christ was not sent to save the whales, the environment, or the endangered species, but mankind. Man has value! Stress and worry often make us wonder if God cares. These two simple illustrations remind us that He does. 

A Hairy Reminder

by Roger Shouse

A person between the ages of 20-30 has about 615 hair follicles per square centimeter. A person 50 years of age has around 485 hair follicles per square centimeter.

Typically, most people have somewhere between 100,000-150,000 hairs on their head. By the way, the average hair loss for an individual is 50-100 hairs per day. As

Remember in Prayer

Mike Beckman has been diagnosed with a slow growing, but stage 4 cancer (C-NET); he will begin treatment shortly. **Hazel’s son-in-law, Shane Reed**, has chosen to remain home, and stop further treatment for his leukemia. **Joyce**

continue to deal with cancer, as well.

Pollard’s newborn, Paige, is to be transported April 2 (today!) to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, as the next step toward going home.

Let’s continue to pray for **Betty, Buddy, Carolyn, and Dot.** 