

106 HUDSON OBSERVER.

JUNE 27, 1919.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR JOHN BARLEYCORN

Members of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers' Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Hudson Lodge No. 163, of Hoboken, will hold "funeral services" over the "remains" of John Barleycorn at Becker's Atlantic Garden, Park avenue and Weehawken street, Weehawken, on Monday evening, June 30. Services start at 8 p. m. "John has always been held in great esteem by the members of our organization, and through his departure some of the boys have lost a bosom friend," the announcement reads.

Some of John's intimate friends will render a few selections, same being, "We Lost You, so Why Should We Care," "Goodby Boys I'm Through," and "The Old Oaken Bucket." All those entering hall will be given a salt mackerel.

Observer
June 28/19

Daisy Day

Monday, June 30th

Every person entering my establishment
on

MONDAY NEXT

who is against Prohibition

***Will Be Handed a
Daisy***

and those who favor Prohibition will be

***Handed a Black-eye-
Susie***

I am ready to serve my friends as heretofore when the War Zone Ban is lifted.

MAX SCHUMANN, Prop.

Central Hotel

—AND—

Hofbrau House

200 River Street.

HOBOKEN

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HOBOKEN

JERSEY CITY COMMISSION WILL ORDER PROHIBITION LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED

U. S. WILL PROSECUTE

Washington, June 30.—Saloonkeepers and others who violate the wartime Prohibition Act will be arrested and prosecuted, W. L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, stated to-day. This is the answer of the Department of Justice to reports that liquor dealers in many large cities would ignore the law. The wartime Prohibition Law provides a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment of not to exceed a year or both.

Corporation Counsel Milton Advises Them They Have No Alternative — Chief Battersby Doubts Ability to Secure Convictions in Many Cases — Hoboken, Outside of Dry Zone, to Stay Wet Pending Receipt of Official Orders From U. S. Authorities—Big Rush on Stores and Saloons.

NORTH HUDSON MEN VOTE TO STAY OPEN

The advent of prohibition finds diametrically opposite views as to their duty held by the authorities in Jersey City and Hoboken. In the former city it is indicated that orders will be issued this afternoon to the police to enforce the law rigorously and the only question as to the utter dryness of the city after midnight hinges on the ability of the police to carry out the orders.

In Hoboken, on the contrary, the view is taken that orders to enforce the law should first come from the Federal authorities and up to noon the unofficial opinion in official quarters was that unless such orders are received from some recognized authority the police will take no action and let alleged violations be dealt with by the Federal officials.

North Hudson brewers announced they had ceased manufacturing an intoxicating beverage, but their product still bears the accustomed internal revenue stamps. One hundred saloonkeepers met and decided to keep open.

JERSEY CITY DRY.

Though no specific orders have been issued to the Jersey City police regarding enforcement of the prohibition act which goes into effect at midnight to-night, it is expected that the City Commissioners will meet this afternoon to decide upon what action shall be taken, and will issue orders through Director of Public Safety Charles F. X. O'Brien that the law be enforced.

Corporation Counsel Milton said this morning that there was no other alternative but to carry out the wartime proclamation and see that all saloonkeepers obeyed the law to the letter. He said that the license money taken in by the city would be held until such time as saloonkeepers requested it back. All those who requested their money back before opening at all would receive it,

but those who opened and sold liquor after the wartime ban was lifted would receive only such part of the license money as was unearned after the constitutional amendment went into effect January 16 next.

There were 680 saloonkeepers who applied for licenses in Jersey City, against more than 800 last year. It was said that these saloonkeepers had large stocks of liquor on hand and that if they were only opened for a few days could make a big profit over and above their \$500 license money.

When Chief of Police Battersby was asked this morning what steps the police were going to take to enforce the law, he said that the police would carry out instructions from the Director of Public Safety, but up to noon to-day he had received no instructions.

"There is no law against saloonkeepers keeping open their places of business and selling soft drinks," said the Chief, "and of course we cannot make any arrests unless we see the law violated. Without keeping a man stationed in every saloon it will be impossible to detect violators and that is almost an impossibility. I do not anticipate any trouble, as I believe the saloonkeepers in Jersey City will obey the law."

Counselor Alfred A. Franck, of the Department of Justice, was in Paterson to-day and could not be interviewed. Recently, however, he stated that the department intended to see that the prohibition law was enforced and that the government had made every preparation to that end. Just what means the government had taken to enforce the prohibition measure, however, he did not state.

A number of saloonkeepers who were interviewed during the past few days, when asked what they were going to do when the law became effective, said that they were going to obey it. One prominent saloonkeeper in West Bergen said that he had over \$20,000 worth of whiskey and liquors in his possession and that he did not see how the government could compel him to throw it away.

"Take it from me," said this saloonkeeper, "I'm going to 'boot leg' my stock. I can't afford to lose all that good money. Anyone I know who is all right can get some whiskey from me. I have it cached all right and it will take some Sherlock Holmes to unearth it. And I am not the only one. I know of a lot more, but it is not up to me to give anyone away."

Other saloonkeepers said that they had quite a stock on hand, but that there would be a last moment rush for it and that when midnight tonight came they would not have very much left.

One saloon in the Bergen section Saturday and yesterday took in more than \$1,000, while \$400 and \$500 receipts for the two days was a common occurrence. Today saloons all through the city did a big package business and it was a common sight to see men carrying neatly wrapped packages which had a suspicious look about them. It is estimated that by tonight about a quarter of a million dollars will be spent for liquor in the 680 saloons in the city. This will average about \$400 to each saloon and many saloonkeepers say that is a small estimate.

GRANT 100 LICENSES.

The Hoboken City Commissioners this morning granted all applications for liquor licenses to the number of 100.

It was stated by Mayor Griffin that, in the event of the ban being

ed, it was necessary that the licenses should be issued for the protection of the saloon keepers. The saloon keepers, however, will be charged on the license only for that period during which the licenses are legally operative and in use.

The Hoboken authorities have not received any formal notification from the Federal Government, and are "up in the air" as to the action to be taken until such notification is received.

IN NORTH HUDSON.

North Hudson's towns there seems to be considerable doubt as to what action is to be taken. The police heads have, as yet, received no instructions or requests to co-operate from the Federal authorities. They will not say whether they intend to close the saloons on their own initiative. Brewery officials there state that they are manufacturing a non-intoxicating beverage now, and that, therefore, there will be no interference with its sale.

The saloonkeepers of the several towns claim there will be no violation in the sale of the liquid now served as beer. At an open meeting of the licensees, representing the men of the trade of six towns and which was attended by over a hundred of them, the stand was taken that with the signing of the treaty of peace, the war-time prohibition was automatically lifted. There is legal advice behind it, the saloon men say sufficiently sound and good to make them feel sure of their ground.

The fact that demobilization has not been completed, they say, is no fault of theirs. They are going to proceed to do business for the further reason that tremendous amounts of invested money are involved, that the government offers no way to compensate them for the loss that would be entailed if they closed, and, further, their very living depends upon it, and they are taking a stand for the protection of their families.

A meeting of the West Hoboken Liquor Dealers' Association has been called for this afternoon at Egger's Hall, Spring and Oak streets, by the president, Emil Coyne. He expects a telegram from the State organization to-day, giving the prospects of continuing business after July 1, and will probably have the information to give at the meeting.

The North Hudson police chiefs have received copies of a form letter from the Internal Revenue Depart-

ment, asking their cooperation in hunting down illicit stills and stocks of liquor that have been stored away with the intent to evade payment of Federal duties.

While the brewers contend that the beverage that is being manufactured in lieu of the time-honored beer is non-intoxicating, it bears the revenue stamp. Labels on the bottles or other containers proclaim that it is non-intoxicating.

CONGRESS DRIES TO FIGHT WET PERIOD

Aim at Legislation Which Will Make Prohibition Con- tinuous.

Washington, June 30.—Continuous nation-wide prohibition, beginning tomorrow, was to be announced as the aim of the "ultra" prohibitionists in Congress today. Resenting President Wilson's efforts to have the wartime prohibition act repealed as soon as is legally possible, the dries were planning to push through Congress legislation that will prevent a wet period of a few months between the time the President declares war-time prohibition at an end and the great drouth of constitutional prohibition.

As the first step in this campaign, Representative Randall, of California, Prohibition Party man, was planning to introduce in the House today an emergency peace measure to prohibit removal from bond or transportation in interstate commerce of the 70,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, now stored, between the date of the President's proclamation and the date of constitutional prohibition.

The Prohibitionists believe this plan will prevent a respite for the wets, because the stock of beer probably will be well exhausted by that time, and few breweries will open up for a few months.

Unless some action of this kind is taken, Randall states, "the country will be thrown into a whiskey-drinking orgy."

When the President lifts the ban it will pour out a flood of 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey now held in bond, by the Wartime Prohibition Act, said Randall. "That act does not relate to beer and wine alone and he cannot discriminate. With a million men yet to demobilize, under no circumstances could his proclamation be issued before October 1."

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LOCAL MEN BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE DAVIS

[Special to Hudson Observer.]
Newark, July 1.—Before Judge Davis in the Federal Court here yesterday, Henry Moller, saloon-keeper, of Eleventh and Washington streets, Hoboken, was fined \$250 for selling liquor in the barred zone. This was his second offense.

HUDSON OBSERVER

JULY 3, 1919.

FOUR ARRESTED BY U. S. AGENTS IN DRY CRUSADE

Three Saloonmen in North
Hudson and One Heights
Man Accused.

RELEASED ON BONDS AWAITING HEARINGS

Department of Justice Sleuths Active
in Various Parts of the County
Watching for Alleged Illegal Sales
—Initiated Said to Have Pass
Words.

The first arrest for violation of the Prohibition Act in Union Hill was made yesterday afternoon, when John Vollenicke, 35, of 702 Hackensack Plankroad, answered the appeal of two strangers for a wee nip, and was promptly placed under arrest. His customers were Federal Agents Humer and Franks.

He was booked at the Union Hill police station and taken to Hoboken, to appear before Commissioner Samuel E. Besson. With the arrest of the saloonkeeper, rumors spread in wildfire fashion throughout North Hudson that wholesale arrests were being made.

After giving bail he returned and opened his place, continuing to sell 2.75 beer.

Emil Groth, Jr., and his bartender, Herman Muller, were later placed under arrests by agents of the Department of Justice and were taken, with Vollenicke this morning, before United States Commissioner Samuel L. Besson, who held all three in \$1,000 bail for a hearing before him in Hoboken on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Gossip continued active, and the names of men, who closed their cafes on the night of the first, were mentioned as being caught in the dragnet set for North Hudson bonifaces.

At the cafe of the Elks' club-rooms, of Union Hill, near beer and soft stuff was sold, and all trace of the rye, Scotch and even the light wines have disappeared. The same conditions prevailed at the other refreshment corners in North Hudson. It was formerly rumored about that the faithful were not lacking for want of a nip for eyeopeners, but the secret is being guarded closely.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1919.

New Deputy Marshals Will Watch Saloons

Large Number Reported From Trenton to Have Been
Added to the Staff in New Jersey — Atlantic
City Openly Violating the Dry Law.

Dispatches received this morning from Trenton by the Hudson Observer announced that U. S. Marshall Bollschweiler had added a large number of deputies to his staff in all parts of the State in order to observe the conduct of saloon keepers and make arrests if conditions warrant. At the office of the U. S. Deputy Marshal in Jersey City, it was said that no such order had yet been received and that no local appointments had been made so far as was known.

Dispatch from Washington said that the Attorney General's office was closely watching the entire United States for instances of violations of the wartime prohibition law. It was understood that arrests would be made in a number of cases where 2.75 per cent. was being sold, to

provide court tents on the validity of the act as applied to beer of that strength. This will probably be the only step taken until the United States Supreme Court—meeting next October—decides whether 2.75 per cent. beer is intoxicating, or unless Congress passes an enforcement act specifically forbidding sale of drinks containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol.

The most flagrant instances of open violation of the law reported to the Attorney General's office was in Atlantic City, where saloons were said to be selling "hard liquor" and ignoring the statute.

"The department of justice will take steps to see that those saloons are closed, if newspaper accounts of conditions are correct," said W. L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General.

A well known bon vivant last night stated that he had spent considerable time circulating learning the passwords and high signs required in a number of popular places but, unfortunately, before he had mastered the last he had forgotten the first, concluding his tale of woe with the promise that he would start a memory training course.

HEIGHTS MAN CAUGHT.

One of the first arrests to be made by the Federal authorities for a violation of the wartime prohibition act was made early last night at the Five Corners, Jersey City, when Joseph Humes, of Hoboken, an agent of the Department of Justice arrested Carine Darman, a saloonkeeper at the corner of Hoboken and Summit avenues, who, it is alleged, sold a drink of spirituous liquor to a patron. Darman is 39 years old, and lives at 226 Grant avenue, Jersey City. He was locked up in the City Prison and will be arraigned before U. S. Commissioner James Carpenter, Jr., late this afternoon.

JULY 8, 1919.

LIQUOR ALLIANCE DECIDES TO SELL WAR BEER ALONE

Lengthy Conference Held in
Newark Yesterday Bars
Stronger Drinks.

DEFENSIVE PLANS ARE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

No Profit in Business at Present, It
Is Claimed, and Members Are Ad-
vised to Keep Open Only as a
Measure of Accommodation to
Patrons—Some Towns Closed
Tight.

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Newark, July 8.—The officers and executive committee members of the State Liquor Dealers' Protective League, representing forty-one local associations located in eighteen counties of the State, met in Achel Stetter's Hall, 842 Broad street, Newark, yesterday for the purpose of discussing the complex situation confronting the interests.

The result of the hours of discussion of defense measures was that the licensees will rigidly comply with Attorney General Palmer's ruling issued June 30, and sell only two and three-quarter per cent. beer. Were it not for the inconvenience to the public these hot days, the conclusion would have been to recommend the closing of all places of business, as the profit accruing at present prices to the dealers is very near prohibitive, taking into consideration overhead expenses, high license, rentals, etc. However, at least for the present, the members are requested to keep their places of business open.

There are a few municipalities, such as Plainfield and Westfield in Union County, Governor Runyon's home county, which have practically ordered the hotel bars and cafes to close.

Secretary Buckridge of the New Jersey Federation made an exhaustive review of the situation and defense measures already planned in which he quoted former United States Senator Bailey of Texas, one of the array of legal advisers of the National Allied Associations made up of the following national associations: Hotel, restaurateurs, wine importers, supply dealers, distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and the National Retail Association.

The review was a revelation, as those present were not aware of the alliance organized in the past few months, and committed to all forms of propaganda against prohibition. The secretary was directed to notify members of the result of the meeting and to forward a reprint of the Attorney General's ruling. The league's locals, however, decline to be held responsible for those outside of their membership.

President George T. Carroll presided and announced the following arrangement committee for the State League's convention to be held in Atlantic City in September: Frank Cowan, Jersey City; Walter Bennette, Irvington; Chris Bobbe, Hoboken; Fred H. Roever, Newark; Wm. H. Bartman, Camden.

WITNESSES AND LAWYER DISCUSS COLOR OF LIQUOR

Humor and "Art" Mingled in
Testimony on Beer
and Port Wine.

Humor and "art" mingled with beer and port wine during the hearing yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock before U. S. Commissioner Samuel L. Besson, in Hoboken, of Captain Fred Walsh and his son, Frank, charged with violating the war-time prohibition law. Captain Walsh is the proprietor of a well-known road house at 1211 River Road, Edgewater, and it was charged that his son, Frank, served the drinks, while he himself was close to the bar.

Two witnesses on behalf of the government appeared to testify, while Counselor Wm. A. Kavanaugh appeared for the defendants. One of the witnesses stated that he, with his companion, went into the place and ordered beer, while his companion ordered port wine. He said that he then asked the amount of the bill and was told that it was 35 cents. He was not, however, able to prove that the money was taken up from the bar.

Counselor Kavanaugh then turned his attention to the other witness, who stated that he had received a glass of port wine, and that as soon as he had tasted it, he turned to his companion and said: "That is the stuff."

When Counselor Kavanaugh began the cross-examination of the second witness for the government the hearing livened up considerably.

"Are you quite certain," asked Counselor Kavanaugh, "that the other witness had beer in his glass?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did you taste it?"

"No."

"Then how did you know it was beer?"

"I saw the color of it," said the witness.

"What color was it?" asked Counselor Kavanaugh.

"It was the color of beer."

"You mean it was red?"

"No, I don't. Beer is not red?"

"Oh, what color is beer?" asked Counselor Kavanaugh.

"Amber color," said the witness.

"That is a kind of red," asserted Counselor Kavanaugh.

"It is not," contradicted the witness.

"No," smiled Counselor Kavanaugh. "I thought it was. Will you tell us what color amber is?"

"It is a kind of yellow," replied the witness.

"And is it not a fact," queried the counselor, "that what you saw in the other witnesses glass was ginger ale?"

"It was not ginger ale," replied the witness with considerable emphasis, "it was beer."

"But you did not taste it."

"No. The other man drank it."

"Then you don't know whether it was beer or not?"

"I know it was beer. I saw it."

"And it was the same color as ginger ale?"

"It was not; it was the color of beer."

"Do you drink beer?" asked Counselor Kavanaugh.

"I drink anything that is put up to me," said the witness.

Then the witness turned to Commissioner Besson.

"Please," he said, "must I answer these questions. He is trying to make a fool out of me."

"Oh, no I am not," said Counselor Kavanaugh. "I merely want to find out what you know. You do not have to get angry."

"I am not angry," declared the witness, "but you are very insulting."

"You told us," went on Counselor Kavanaugh, "that you drink anything. Will you specify?"

"No. I do not see why I should. It has nothing to do with this case."

"Ever drink whiskey?" asked Counselor Kavanaugh.

"Yes."

"What color is whiskey?"

"It depends upon the brand."

"Oh, just the ordinary rye whiskey," said Counselor Kavanaugh.

"Well," said the witness, "it depends upon the brand."

"How is that?" asked the lawyer.

"Pure whiskey," said the witness, "is white. It is colored with burnt sugar and the amount of burnt sugar determines the color, and the amount of burnt sugar varies with the brand."

"That is very interesting," said Counselor Kavanaugh. "Does the burnt sugar make the whiskey amber color?"

"It colors the whiskey," replied the witness. "I am not a color artist."

"You do not know whether what you had in your glass was port wine or colored water?"

"Yes I do," said the witness. "It was not colored water. It might have been colored alcohol. I am quite certain that there was alcohol in it."

"That's all," said Counselor Kavanaugh.

"I thank you," retorted the witness.

Counselor Kavanaugh then submitted that there was no real evidence of any violation of the law, stating that neither of the Government witnesses were able positively to state that they had received beer or port wine. Under the circumstances he asked for the dismissal of the complaint.

Commissioner Besson stated that he would be obliged to hold the two defendants to bail as he considered that a prima facie case had been established. He said he would fix bail at \$1,000 each.

"May I submit," said Counselor Kavanaugh, "that Captain Fred Walsh is a very respectable citizen, and that—"

"I have no doubt as to his respectability," said the Commissioner, "I suppose many respectable men are in the same business."

"But on a matter of bail," continued Kavanaugh, "He is a property owner and will not run away. I think he could be released on his own recognizance."

Commissioner Besson then agreed to accept Captain Walsh's own bond for himself and a bond of \$1,000 for his son, Frank.

Other cases which were to have been heard yesterday were adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

FIRST PARTY AT WHICH LIQUOR WAS SERVED HAD VERY DISASTROUS FINISH

That Was Nearly Three Hundred Years Ago and Within Boundaries Now Known as Hudson County—Several Fights Resulted and Cornelius Van Vorst's Home Burned.

OTHER EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN JULY

With the dawn of prohibition and a new month it may be interesting to relate that the first party at which drinks were served in what is now Hudson County was held over one hundred and three thousand days ago on July 2, 1636.

The event was not without the customary fight, but was also disastrous for the home of the host, Cornelius Van Vorst, which was on the river front, between what is now Fourth and Fifth streets, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire.

Van Vorst's reputation as a judge and owner of fine wines and liquors was known among the inhabitants of New Netherlands (New York). To show his friendship for the Holland minister of the Dutch church, Everardus Bogardus, Captain de Vries and Wouter Van Twiller, Governor of the Dutch West Indies Company, Van Vorst invited them to partake of his hospitality. Anneka Jans Bogardus, wife of the dominie, was also included in the list of guests.

On the arrival of the guests, Van Vorst proceeded to open some Bordeaux which had recently been imported. The taste was evidently not only pleasing but it had the effect of encouraging an argument over a murder that had been committed several days previously. The minister and Governor Van Twiller waxed wroth, and were it not for the timely interference of Van Vorst and Mrs. Bogardus the men would have come to blows. The two men then turned on Van Vorst. The latter, however, managed to quit his guests and after several more drinks the visitors boarded their boats and proceeded to New Netherlands. The parting was one of good fellowship.

To show his appreciation of the visit from the distinguished company, Van Vorst fired a salute from a steen-stuk (stone gun). The parting guests had not reached the center of the river when the shore they had just left was a brilliant illumination. Sparks from the stone gun had set fire to the thatched roof of Van Vorst's home. It was burned down.

The month of July not only figures prominently, but also interestingly in the events of what is now Hudson County. The signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and events immediately following centered about Fort Lee, Paulus Hook and Bergen stories of which have recently been published in the Hudson Observer. Other events of the month in local history may include the following:

The land now occupied by the city of Hoboken was purchased by Michael Pauw, settler of Pavonia, July 12, 1630. It was purchased from the Directors and Council of New Netherlands, at Fort Amsterdam, Manhattan. The transfer, which is still recorded in New York, stipulates no prices, but for a "certain quantity of merchandise" transfers Hoboken to the Hon. Michael Pauw and his heirs.

Pauw later acquired all of the land lying between north side of Harsimus to the land deeded him in Hoboken. For this Pauw paid \$10,400. He failed to make the necessary improvements and in two years lost control of all his holdings. Pauw later returned to Holland, where he died.

A manuscript in the Royal Archives at The Hague is entitled "West Indies, 1630-1635," mentioning Hobokina, opposite the Island of Manhattan, as being reserved by the Lords of the States-General.

Hendrick Cornelisen Van Voorst next occupied Hoboken under a deed dated May 1, 1638.

The cornerstone of the First Reformed Church, Hudson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Hoboken, which was destroyed by fire about thirty years ago, was laid on July 12, 1852.

The garrison stationed at Paulus Hook opened fire on the British man-of-war Phoenix, on the afternoon of July 12, 1776, eight days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The troops were under the command of General Mercer. Little damage was done.

Adrian Post, who was prominent in the early affairs of Bergen, now part of Jersey City, was appointed the first prison keeper in New Jersey, July 19, 1673. He was a man of considerable influence and resided with his wife on Bergen Square, in which house the first prison was located. The number of his lot was 164. Post died February 28, 1677.

Prior to moving to Bergen, Post and his family resided in New Netherlands. He was a neighbor of Henry Van Dyck, whose farm was located on what is now Trinity Church property, extending from Broadway to the river. Van Dyck grew much fruit, which attracted the Indians as well as

settlers. Raids were frequent on his trees.

One night Van Dyck saw a form in his orchard and he fired. It was found he had killed an Indian girl. The news spread and soon five hundred Indians moved across the river in canoes. They laid waste to Hoboken and Pavonia. Van Dyck was killed with an arrow through his heart. Every man in Pavonia and Communipaw who did not fly was killed excepting Adrian Post, his wife and children and five servants, all of whom were taken prisoners.

After being released by the red men, Post acted for the Dutch government in redeeming captives from the Indians. He was the founder of the Post family of Hudson County.

The cornerstone of St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Baldwin and Pavonia avenues, Jersey City, was laid July 19, 1869.

Edwin A. Stevens, founder of Stevens Institute, was born at Castle Point on July 28, 1795. He was the seventh son of Colonel John Stevens, who came to Hoboken from Trenton, N. J., after the Revolutionary War. His education in engineering was from his father and elder brother, Robert Livingston Stevens. At the age of 25 years he relieved his father in business.

During 1825 Young Stevens, then only 30 years of age, assumed the charge of the Union Line of Steamships, plying between New York and Philadelphia. Five years later he was made treasurer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It was during the same year that Edwin A. and his brother, Robert L., took an active part in developing transportation facilities, among which were safety in running on tracks not enclosed; intercommunication of passenger coaches; simplicity of the hardihood of a locomotive; increased weight and strength of roll-stock and a better system of carrying both passengers and freight.

The most notable of his inventions was the air-tight fireroom, patented by him in April, 1842, and is at present used by all the movies in the world. Mr. Stevens' charities in Hoboken were numerous. He died in Paris, France, in 1868.

Richard Varick, one of the founders of Jersey City, died July 30, 1831. Born in 1752, young Varick was licensed to practice law in 1774. The next year, in June, he was appointed Military Secretary-General, with the rank of captain, and in 1776, by Congress, he was made Deputy Commissary-General of Musters, for the Northern Army, with a rank of lieutenant Colonel. He fought in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga.

After being stationed at West Point for some time as an aide-de-camp to Arnold's family, he became recording secretary to General George Washington. After the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, Varick was appointed city recorder, which office he held until 1788. The next year he was appointed attorney general of New York State, and during the same year was made mayor of New York, which post he held for twelve years.

Varick street, Jersey City, was named after the well-known statesman. He died in that city.

The cornerstone of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, was laid July 18, 1864.

Peter Stuyvesant was appointed Director General of the Dutch West Indies Co. July 28, 1646, and arrived in what is now Jersey City, March 11, 1647, where he made many valuable grants. He also selected Michael Jansen of Pavonia as a delegate to the Council of Nine. On July 19, 1649, Stuyvesant signed the memorable peace treaty with the famous Indian Sachems, Seysegekkunes, Oratamus, Willem and Pennekek. Governor Stuyvesant then made the Indians presents of money and tobacco. For many years thereafter, very little trouble was traced to Indian origin.

On July 27, 1680, Nicholas Verlett was appointed by Governor Carteret to appoint judges for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to have jurisdiction in Bergen, Gemeonepaen, Ahasymes and Hooboken. Verlett made the following selections, Ide Cornelisen Van Vorst, Gerrit Geritse (Van Wagonen), Dirck Cloes Broecka and Elias Michielse (Vreeland). The court sat at Bergen.

On July 5th, 1776, General Hugh Mercer, who was in command of the patriots at Paulus Hook, fearing an attack from Staten Island, placed a strong detachment of soldiers at Bergen Point. He also ordered the removal of the settlers and their cattle. This precaution was also in view of the fact that only fourteen Whigs were among the inhabitants, while the balance were Tories.

The enemy attack was scheduled for the evening of July 18. The bad weather and fog prevented the battle. On July 23, 1779, a detachment of the 4th Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers intercepted a gang of rebels, guilty of thefts and murders, en route to attack Bergen. The patriots took a number of prisoners. The rebels withdrew.

The attack on the Hudson River block house was made on the night of July 21, 1780. Major Andres' famous poem, "The Cow Chase," was written about the same time at the headquarters of the army at

what is now No. 1 Broadway, New York.

Permission for the Weehawken Ferry to land in New York was granted to John Smith July 9, 1788. The permit gave Smith the privilege of landing for three years for 50 pounds sterling per annum. John Stevens, who owned the Hoboken ferry privilege, tried to get control of the new ferry but failed.

In 1802, Charles and Philip Earle were the lessees. Lewis Concklin later took charge. In 1819 Charles Watts of New York became the owner. In 1821 Watts was ordered by the common council of New York "to put on two good sail boats and one horse boat."

The present Weehawken Ferry Company was incorporated March 25, 1852. "The Lydia" and "The Abbie" were the first boats operated by the new corporation.

The York and Jersey Steamboat Ferry Company, operating between Paulus Hook and New York, first operated steam ferry boats July 2, 1812. The first boat was called "The Jersey." It was built in Jersey City by Robert Fulton. The event was celebrated in Joseph Lyons' Tavern, Paulus Hook.

On July 21, 1823, the Stevens family of Hoboken secured permission to operate a steam ferry from Canal street, New York, to Hoboken. During September of the same year, the "Pioneer" made its initial trip. The ladies' cabin was below decks and carpeted.

The trustees of Columbia College, New York, gave to the Corporation of Jersey City "the privilege of having one student educated a year in the college, free of charges for tuition," July 13, 1846. The offer was accepted July 17, 1846.

Among the early residents who took advantage of the offer were William T. Van Riper, 1852; William R. Hillyer, 1856; Charles V. Hillyer, 1864; William Holdane, 1868, and S. T. S. Henry, 1872. It is not known who later accepted the generous offer.

The Jersey City Herald, a weekly, was first published July 19, 1864. It was owned by Hugh McDermott. It later merged with the Hudson City Gazette. The Hudson County Register was published in West Hoboken by Peter Y. Everett, July 23, 1870.

Charles Fall, the well-known banker, was born in Hoboken, July 9, 1865. He is a son of the late George Fall, one of the pioneer residents of the Mile Square City.

Mr. Fall received his early education in Public School No. 2, from which he graduated in 1881. He then followed the building trade, which he thoroughly learned. He superintended the construction of many houses and buildings in this city. In 1889 Mr. Fall married Miss Mary E. Turner, of West Hoboken.

Dr. William Tell Kudlich was born in Hoboken July 24, 1856. He is a son of the late Dr. Hans Kudlich, who was prominent as a leader of the masses during the Austrian and German revolution in 1848.

Dr. Kudlich received his early education at the Hoboken Academy. He graduated with high honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He then went abroad and spent two years in the hospitals of Vienna. He has been permanently located in Hoboken since 1881.

The Second National Bank of Hoboken was organized during July, 1887, with a paid in cash capital of \$125,000 and a surplus fund of \$25,000. The first directors of the enterprise were Rudolph F. Rabe, Charles F. Matlage, William C. Hirtler, Henry Mehl, William Machold, John H. Rosenbaum, William Utz, Philip Hexamer and Lawrence Fagan. Rudolph F. Rabe was the bank's first president.

Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn will celebrate the anniversary of his birth Wednesday, July 16. He was born in Hoboken in 1859. Until 1871 he attended the public schools. Then until 1873 he went to the Martha institute. He was then under the tutorship of Rev. Father Blanc, preparatory to entering college.

Instead, however, he took up the study of law with the late United States District Attorney John McKeon, of New York. The justice graduated from Columbia College in 1879. He was admitted to the bar of that State the same year. A year later he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey.

In 1885 he was made corporation attorney of Hoboken, which position he held until he was elevated to the Supreme Court bench.

ARGUES WARTIME DRY LAW IS NOT CONSTITUTIONAL

Counselor Takes Stand in
Defending Local Men Be-
fore Commissioner.

A new angle on the prohibition tangle case came to light in the hearing before United States Commissioner Samuel L. Besson, of Hoboken, in the chambers of the Commissioner, when charges were brought by special agents of the Department of Justice to the effect that Emil Groth, Jr., William Muller, his bartender, of Union Hill, and John L. Vollmicke, of 702 Hackensack Plankroad, were each held in \$1,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

Counselor George W. Tucker, of New York, who represented the three defendants, objected to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner on the ground that the prohibition law is unconstitutional. He said:

"Defendant objects to the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioner on the ground that the affidavits do not set forth any offense against the law of the United States of America; on the ground that the law mentioned in the said affidavits was made by the Congress of the United States without authority and is now void and of no effect in that it attempts to deprive the defendants of their liberty and property without due process of law and without just compensation, in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and upon the further ground that the said law was at the time of the sale mentioned in the said affidavits and ever since has been and now is inoperative and of no effect and is not now an exercise of any power delegated by the Constitution of the United States to the Government of the United States, or to any jury or department thereof, or to the Congress thereof, as necessary or proper for carrying into execution any of the powers aforesaid, and particularly in that the said law is not an exercise of any of the powers delegated to the United States by the Constitution that the exigencies of a state of war render their exercise necessary of proper, inasmuch as there was not, at the time of the sale mentioned in said affidavits, and has not since been and is not now any exigency of a state of war which requires or makes proper the exercise by the Government of the United States or any part thereof by any powers delegated by the Constitution of the United States in time of war, but otherwise reserved to the States by the tenth amendment to the Constitution."

"The objection is overruled," said Commissioner Besson, "and the exception allowed."

JULY 25, 1919.

BARTENDERS HOPE THE LAW WILL BE FULLY ENFORCED

If Saloons Are Shut Down
Tight Big Kick Will
Come Quicker.

The fact that beer of any kind has been declared illegal was apparently a source of considerable gratification to the members of the Bartenders' Local No. 4 of North Hudson and Hoboken, which met yesterday in Eagle Hall, Ferry and Henderson streets, Hoboken.

Prior to the meeting, which was mainly concerned with routine business, an animated discussion was held regarding the present situation. The members appeared to think that the tighter the saloons are closed and the more drastic the prohibition is made the better it is going to eventually.

"If we were allowed to sell the 2.7 stuff," said one of the officials of the local, "the working men would eventually get used to it. So long as a man is able to get something to drink, even though it be camouflage beer, he will not be inclined to kick too hard."

"But, when everything is closed down tight and it is not possible to get any refreshment of any kind, then there is a possibility that the kick will come and that it will be a big one, too. Make it impossible for a man to get a drink of any kind and —" the rest was left to the imagination.

Barney Rowohl presided at the meeting, which was well attended. International Organizer William F. Kavanaugh spoke at length and urged the members to hold on to their organization. He told them that the situation was not as bad as some people thought, that there was every reason to believe there is still hope.

The bartenders, he said, need organization now more than ever, due to the fact that less skill is required than formerly and it is now easier to replace men than it was some time ago.

Kenneth M. Forbes, secretary of the C. L. U. of Hudson County, and T. J. Muller of the teamsters' organization, also spoke. The bartenders' and waiters' representatives of Jersey City and the waiters of Local No. 10 of Hoboken were guests at the social session which followed.

President Rowohl was selected to look after the interests of the local at the thirtieth convention of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, to be held at Providence, R. I., week of August 11. Twelve applications for membership were received and members initiated.

President Rowohl urged upon all members to get out and work to make a success of the Hoboken Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial campaign. The local donated from its treasury and individual members also contributed cheerfully.

JULY 26, 1919

FEW ARRESTS SINCE PROHIBITION CAME

If the records of the Hoboken Police Department is any criterion, prohibition has had a considerable effect in the city and already has resulted in a considerable decrease in drunkenness.

Since the first of the month there have been twenty-six "drunks" arrested in the city. Eleven of these were "holdovers" from the 30th of June, so that, as a matter of fact, only fifteen have been booked since July 1.

Director of Public Safety B. N. McFeely and Chief of Police Hayes have been interested in looking into the records in order to see what result prohibition would have. It was seen, according to these figures, that considerably fewer than one per day has so far been the record, and the inclination is to lower the percentage.

Ordinarily, in the same period, there would have been about 75 "drunks" in the city.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1919.

Stay Is Granted In Liquor License Case

Saloons to Remain Open for the Present—Corporation Counsel Milton's Application Before Justice Swayze Successful—Judgment Held Up Till Sept. 11.

Corporation Counsel John Milton, of Jersey City, stated to-day that he had applied for a stay in the liquor license case. Application was made to Justice Swayze yesterday at his home in Newark. The jurist directed that judgment be held up until September 11, in order that Mr. Milton may prepare to bring the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Jersey City's licensed saloons, in consequence of Justice Swayze's order, will remain open for the present.

Justice Swayze's decision setting aside the saloon license of Hugh Meehan, which the Jersey City Commissioners renewed on June 30, despite the fact that prohibition was to go into effect on the following day, was given at Trenton on Thursday. The Meehan case is a test case, and upon it depends the fate of the other saloons in the state whose licenses was renewed.

Justice Swayze held that Meehan's license was renewed illegally, and that the Federal law was supreme.

OBSERVER,

AUGUST 14, 1919.

SALOON LICENSES ARE HELD INVALID

**Justice Swayze Sustains the
Anti-Saloon League in
Test Case.**

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Trenton, August 14.—Decision that will undoubtedly control all similar cases respecting the granting of liquor licenses was rendered to-day when Justice Swayze of the Supreme Court set aside the action of the Jersey City Commissioners in granting a license to Hugh Meehan on June 30 last to run until July 1, 1920.

The opinion said the action authorized a sale of liquor in violation of prohibition laid down by the Federal war time legislation and that it was in plain conflict between the terms of license and the Federal legislation and that the latter takes precedence.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

Will Roundup Local Saloonmen Tonight

**Department of Justice Agents to Take a Number of Them
Into Custody for Alleged Violations of War Time
Prohibition Act—Much Evidence in Hand.**

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Newark, Sept. 18.—There is to be a big roundup of saloonkeepers in Jersey City and Hoboken tonight by Department of Justice agents. Several men of prominence in both municipalities, it is said, will be taken into custody. No names of those to be arrested were available here today. All are alleged violators of the War Time Prohibition Act. Department agents have been

gathering evidence for some time past and this was recently placed in the hands of Federal District Attorney Joseph L. Bodine at his office here. He has filed information of alleged criminal acts at Trenton, which will avoid the necessity for presenting the cases before the Federal Grand Jury. Those arrested are to be brought before U. S. Commissioners in Jersey City or Hoboken, and released on bail pending final arraignment.

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OBSERVER,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1919.

TWO MORE SALOONMEN ARE ARRESTED

Two more saloonmen were caught in the net spread by Department of Justice agents recently for violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act. They were Chris Funk, of 1988 Boulevard East, Hudson Heights, and Albert Lohs, his bartender, of 209 New York avenue, Jersey City. The pair were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Samuel Besson, of Hoboken, and held in \$500 for the action of the Federal Grand Jury. They were arrested on bench warrants issued on information. Other arrests will follow in the Federal round-up now going on.

HAS COPIES OF AN OLD TIME NEWSPAPER

J. H. Solinsky, of 24 Willow street, Bayonne, retired newsdealer, has in his possession two copies of the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., on Jan. 4, 1800. For eight years the papers were on exhibition at the Free Public Library. The copies contain a full account of the death and funeral of George Washington. On one of the pages are several for sale advertisements, one referring to the sale of a negress who is described as "Stout, healthy and active."

HUDSON OBSERVER, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1919.

Double Guard To Keep Liquor Out Of Port

Customs Inspectors Vigilant Since Rumors Started
Concerning Efforts to Smuggle Stuff in on Holland
and Scandinavian Ships—All Baggage Searched

It became known this morning that the customs guard on the Holland-American and the Scandinavian-American piers in Hoboken has been doubled of late, in order, it is stated, to prevent the smuggling of liquor into the country.

According to statements made this morning rumors have been circulated to the effect that a large quantity of the banned beverage is to be brought to America, and that there was a considerable possibility that it might be brought to Hoboken. Whether this is the case or not the fact remains that not only have the guards of customs inspectors been doubled, but they are displaying redoubled vigilance.

When the Rotterdam, of the Hol-

land-American Line, arrived on Tuesday she was held at quarantine for several hours while the passengers were making their declarations. When she arrived at the piers she was subjected to a most thorough search, not a piece of baggage being allowed off the piers without examination.

When three miles outside Sandy Hook the bars on incoming steamers are closed down tight, only to be reopened when the vessel is three miles out on her eastward trip. Three miles outside the territorial limits of the United States the vessels are under the flags of their own nation and the American Prohibition law no longer prevails.

OBSERVER, SATURDAY

EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

Violators of the war-time prohibition act in Hoboken have fallen into the net spread for them by Department of Justice agents, headed by Joseph F. Holmes. Four arrests were made yesterday and the defendants have been cited to appear for a hearing before United States Commissioner E. R. Stanton, in Hoboken.

August Doppe, saloonkeeper at 40 Newark street, Hoboken, and his wife, Meta, are among those charged with violating the prohibition act. Others include H. Schmidt, of 529 Washington street, and R. Apicella, owner of the restaurant, of 329 Washington street, Hoboken.

HUDSON OBSERVER

OCTOBER 2, 1919

MANUFACTURE OF WINE FOR HOME USE IS ILLEGAL

Local Revenue Official In-
terprets Law Regard-
ing Prohibition.

According to the interpretation of the law by Collector of Internal Revenue Charles V. Duffy, of this district, with relation to the question of whether or not persons are permitted, under the law, to make wines at home purely for family use and nothing else, this is absolutely prohibited. The interpretation of the Collector sets at rest all rumors to the contrary.

There have been any amount of rumors to the effect that it is permissible for persons to manufacture wines for home use without violating the spirit or letter of the law. It is known in many cases that families have gone ahead and made wines for strictly family use. Some believed they were not violating the law, while others were doubtful on the question, the result being that the Hudson Observer has been asked to settle the matter one way or the other.

Today a Hudson Observer reporter sought out Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Louise Albrecht at the revenue offices in the Jersey City Postoffice Building and he said those believing it was lawful to make wines at home were laboring under a misapprehension. He took out of the files a letter from Collector Duffy and quoted the following excerpt which deals with that phase of the law that has aroused much discussion. It follows:

(D) "That persons are forbidden (1) to produce any wines for beverage purposes or for export after May 1, 1919; (2) to sell any wines for beverage purposes after June 30, 1919; or (3) after May 1, 1919, to use any wines manufactured after that date, for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage use in the manufacture or preparation of beverages or to sell the same for beverage purposes."

So it will be readily observed that to manufacture wines—even exclusively for home use—is a violation of the law and is prohibited.

Deputy Collector Albrecht states that anyone in doubt or hazy about the matter can have further information concerning the law and its application in so far as the manufacture of "home wines" is concerned by calling at the Internal Revenue Offices in Jersey City Postoffice Building.

Breweries To Stop Deliveries Monday

Hudson County Will Be Wet One Day Later Than New York and Newark Where No Chances Will Be Taken With Deliveries After Today

Deliveries of even 2.75 beer by Hudson County breweries will end Monday, according to statements made this morning by members of leading firms. Hudson County will therefore remain wet one day longer than New York and Newark, where the brewers have decided to take no chances on the exact time when the law goes into effect and have decided to stop deliveries today. The letter which was sent out to customers of all Newark firms yesterday explained the situation as follows:

"The National Prohibition Act (Volstead Bill) may shortly become effective. It is the opinion of our counsel that Title 1, which provides for the enforcement of war-time

prohibition, is unconstitutional because it is beyond the war powers of Congress.

"Nevertheless, we deem it advisable to urge you to comply with these provisions pending decision of the case which is about to be instituted to test the validity of the new act.

"Accordingly, we beg to advise you that we shall discontinue delivery of 2.75 per cent beer after Saturday, October 25, 1919, until the case referred to has been adjudicated or the present ban lifted. In the meanwhile we shall be prepared to serve you with our cereal beverage, which contains less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume."

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

Saloons May Be Open Hereafter On Sunday

Newark Law Officials Wrestling With the Problem of Election Day Opening Also—No Objections Seen With Intoxicants Barred.

The city is also interested in the question of whether the saloons can be open on Sunday as long as no intoxicating liquor is sold. Under the blue laws they can not, but if these laws are to be enforced against saloons they will have to be enforced against soda fountains and other stores, against the railroads and trol-

ley cars and other activities on the Sabbath. The same question will be raised in Hudson County municipalities.

Druggists and grocers selling certain preparations containing alcohol are seeking information from the Internal Revenue Department as to how their business is affected by the Volstead bills.

COUNTY NOW "BONE DRY;" LOCAL SALOONS SELLING ONLY "SOFT" BEVERAGES

Anything With More Than
One-Half of One Per Cent.
Alcohol Is Barred—Liquor
Dealers Do Not Believe
They Can Continue With
Negligible Profits to Be
Made on Cereal Bever-
ages—The North Hudson
Association Will Meet To-
morrow.

NEWMAN TRAINS SQUAD OF ONE HUNDRED MEN

Hudson County went "bone dry" this morning and arrangements are rapidly being completed to enforce to the limit the exact letter of the prohibition law. Everything from whiskey to castor oil that contains more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol is now under the Federal ban.

Raymond Newman, chief deputy internal revenue collector, stated in Newark this morning that he stands ready to enforce the law to its limit in the northern section of New Jersey, over which he had jurisdiction. His territory includes Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Hackensack, Sussex, Passaic, Warren, Passaic, Somerset, Union and Morris counties.

He stated also that the penalty for any violation of the law ranges from a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment of from thirty days to one year, or both, so that the maximum penalty is a fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment.

Newman is already training a squad of 100 special men who will be ready to go to work immediately and enforce every detail of the law. He will, he stated, begin the enforcement of the law immediately. Every complaint, he added, will be at once investigated and nothing will be left undone to make traffic impossible.

President William Duhne, of the North Hudson Liquor Dealers' Association, said this morning that no action would be taken by that association or its members until tomorrow afternoon, when they will meet at Lincoln Hall, Union Hill. He does not think, he added, that any saloons will continue to operate. The brewers, he stated, have already shut down on deliveries of "2.75" and there is no profit in the cereal beverages.

In Hoboken, Jersey City, and North Hudson most of the saloons were open and were selling only the "soft stuff." None of the proprietors, however, ventured the opinion that they would be able to continue to do business, as it appeared to be the general belief that it is not possible to sell the non-alcoholic drinks at a profit. Nevertheless it is the intention to remain open a few days longer until concerted action is taken.

Of the 700 saloons and liquor stores in Jersey City licensed last June by the City Commissioners 450 were open to-day. Nearly all of those that were open yesterday reopened as usual this morning. Among the exceptions was Patrick Connolly, who had been in business for forty-three years at 127 Pavonia avenue. His saloon was closed to-day, Connolly declaring that there has been "nothing in the business recently."

Another well known Jersey City saloonist to give up the business is E. R. Wessels, who is having his store at Newark avenue and Grove street, near the Grove street tube station, refitted to open as a hat store. Wessels was in the hat business fifteen years ago.

On the same corner John P. Cassidy and Alex. J. Clements, known as "Sandy" Clements, opened their places this morning, but both are uncertain about the future. Gus Wohltman, whose cafe in the Chancery Courts building at 76 Montgomery street, is patronized by many professional and business men, said he would not continue if he could not sell beer, but he is waiting for official notice before closing.

The salient points of the law, as now in effect, are:

No one but a physician may prescribe liquor and he must keep a record, making a report to the Federal authorities.

Carriers of liquor must assume the risk that both the consignee and consignor are legally authorized to sell and buy liquor. However, as a protection, for the railroads the bill makes it unlawful to ship liquor mislabeled.

Persons selling liquor to the public are liable to the public for any damage done by the purchasers while under the influence of the same.

Private dwellings are free from search and guests of private homes may have a "nip" with their host without breaking the law.

One of the most drastic provisions of the bill is that stipulating that when any officer of the law discovering liquor being transported by wagon, auto, aircraft or water shall seize not only the liquor but the vehicle or automobile as well and arrest the person in charge of same. Whether it be a "swig" or a cartload, the law is applicable unless the liquor was purchased with a doctor's prescription.

Advertisement of liquor is prohibited and under the provision of the act if liquor advertisements are tacked on barn or fence the owner is liable.

Hoboken "Bone Dry" For The First Time

**"Tip" That Department of Justice Agents Would Be
Active Causes Saloonkeepers to Hide Booze in
Cellars, Etc.—Hope for December First.**

Hoboken went "bone dry" yesterday for the first time in its history. During the day a "tip" was conveyed to the saloon-keepers warning them that the Department of Justice agents would be on the job, that Prohibition was an established fact and that violations of the law would not be tolerated.

As a result there was a sudden disappearance of old "John Barley-corn" from his old haunts. He was taken down to the cellars and up into the garrets and to other places, where his presence would not be offensive to the eye of the law. There he will remain in seclusion,

according to the saloon keepers, until December 1.

It appears to be the opinion of the saloonkeepers that the ban will be lifted on December 1. On this account the liquor is being held and the licenses will remain in effect in order, if the War Prohibition measure is repealed, to enable the owners of the liquor to recoup some of their losses.

The liquor business in Hoboken was severely hit by the war, the number of saloons dropping from 330 to 107. Of these latter most were closed yesterday, only a few remaining open to sell "soft stuff."

HUDSON OBSERVER,

DECEMBER 2, 1919.

FINED FOR SELLING IN THE BARRED ZONE

[Special to Hudson Observer.]

Newark, Dec. 2.—Federal Judge Relstaab this morning imposed a fine of \$150 on William H. Hartmann, saloonkeeper, of 530 Washington street, Hoboken, for selling 2.75 beer in the barred zone. The offence of which Hartmann was found guilty occurred some time ago and Hartmann has been awaiting trial since then.

Counselor William J. Hanley, as counsel for Hartmann, entered a plea of guilty, and in asking clemency for his client recited how Hartmann served in the world war and is now a discharged service man. Judge Relstaab took his record into consideration and upon finding him guilty ordered him to pay the \$150 fine.

EARLY RECORDS OF COURTS HERE ARE INTERESTING

Many Liquor Cases Before Judges Back in Eighteen Forty.

In these "dry" days it is interesting to note that selling liquor without a license was the charge which occupied most of the calendar of the courts of Hudson County during the first year of their existence in 1840. Assault and battery cases came next, with a total of eighteen, one less than the infraction of the liquor laws. Counterfeiting came next, with four prisoners; and larceny next, with three. Nuisance claimed two, while polygamy, malicious mischief, rape and assault with intent to kill each claimed one prisoner.

During the term including the years 1840 and 1873, there was only once case of each of the following: Abduction; attempt to rob; baratry; cock-fighting; forcible entry; incest; infanticide; kidnapping; making false records; peddling without a license; pound breach; rescue; sending threatening letters, and one case of violating election laws.

For the same thirty-three years the greatest number of prisoners were arraigned for assault and battery. They number 1,443. The year 1867 was the record year for scraps, as ninety-seven prisoners were tried in the county court. Larceny came next, with 1,231 cases; with 1873 as the banner year, which showed 101 cases. Breaking and entering made the next showing, with 412 prisoners. The later includes those arrested for "breaking with intent" and "entering with intent."

The prisoners during the intervening time were charged with seventy offenses. There were thirty-three murderers arraigned. Six offenses were committed in 1870. Counterfeiting seems to have been at its height in 1859 and 1861, when thirty-one violators out of fifty-six for the entire period were apprehended. The keepers of 137 disorderly houses found themselves at the bar of Justice, while forty embezzlers were meted out justice, and twenty-seven forgers met a similar fate. Only two cases of gambling were heard during the thirty-three years.

The first arrest for picking pockets was made in 1842, and it was not until 1856 that a similar charge was made. There were two cases during that year. From then on until 1873 there was ninety-three. The years 1867 and 1872 were tied for high place, with nine to their credit. The total polygamy cases tried were eighteen.

As early as 1843 the records show that receivers of stolen goods were in evidence. In that year one case was tried. Two years later another found its way into court. In 1852 five men were arraigned on the charge. During the following years forty-eight receivers of stolen goods paid the penalty.

It was not until 1869 that the charge of resisting an officer came before the court. In that year four men found themselves in the toils. The same number graced the calendar the next year. During 1870 and 1871 each had three resisters to their credit, as did 1873, while in 1872 there were four.

The first thirteen years of the county courts found 272 prisoners arraigned for selling liquor without a license. The banner year was 1853, when sixty cases were tried; 1851 claimed fifty cases, while 1849 had forty-three cases. The other years had from one to twenty-two cases before the court. During the last twenty years of the interval only forty-two cases of a similar nature were tried. For the thirty-three years, ninety-one persons were arraigned for selling liquor on Sunday. The year 1854 was credited with twenty-five of that number.

Arson first appears as a charge in the courts during 1842, and similar charges in 1850, 1857, 1869, 1870 and 1873 total nine. Bribery was not recorded until 1868, when four cases were booked. Conspiracy came to light in 1844, again in 1864, 1871, 1872 and 1873. Fifteen cases of conspiracy were tried during those years. Cruelty to animals was punished in 1870, 1871 and 1873, when five cases were brought into court. Ten persons were apprehended for carrying burglars' tools.

Malfeasance in office became a "popular" crime in 1872, when fifty-six officials found themselves facing the judges. The crime was first recorded in 1867, when one prisoner was brought to the dock, while in 1868 there were two; 1869, 3; 1870, 1, and 1870, 3. There were four prisoners arraigned during the period, for obstructing railroads, while thirty-one persons were charged with rioting. In 1856 seventeen persons were charged with selling lottery tickets, and not until 1872 was a similar charge recorded.

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

VERY FEW SALOONS CLOSE WHEN DRY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT BUT GOVERNMENT HAS AMPLE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO PROSECUTE

Local Saloons Certainly Were Not Closed But as to Selling Anything Stronger Than .005 You Would Have to Prove It; "Soft Stuff" Seemed to Lure Many Inside and There Were Some With Tangled Feet When They Were Homeward Bound; Law Provides Money for Its Own Enforcement and Ways to Make Violators Pay Fines Besides Going to Prison for Various Terms; Department of Justice Prepares to Take Action.

SOME STILL HOPE FOR RESPITE IF PEACE TREATY IS EVER APPROVED

The Department of Justice will within a day or two at the most begin the new task laid upon it by the Volstead law, that of enforcing the absolute prohibition of the sale of anything drinkable with more than one-half of one per cent. of alcoholic content per volume. The law carries with it appropriations for the purpose.

Until the law came into being the task of enforcing War Time Prohibition was an extra one upon the department. It was simply a gigantic task laid upon it in addition to its other duties but there was no means of getting extra help nor any chance for extra money. Now the Dry element in Congress has provided ample funds to enforce its will and the department can employ all the agents needed.

Attorney General Palmer says the law exists and must be obeyed and that differences of opinion as to its advisability, wisdom and justice have now nothing to do with the matter.

While the law remains in force it will be enforced and unlike many other laws there are many persons who are anxious to aid in its enforcement as a matter of conscientious duty.

Advices from many parts of the country tell of many famous old places giving up the fight and closing. Locally quite a few places have not been running recently, but none have closed since the new law was put into effect.

New York, Oct. 29.—Active measures to carry out the war-time prohibition enforcement law here were hardly taken this afternoon by Col. Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Inspector, following orders from Washington to enforce the Volstead law, when Judge John C. Knox, of the United States District Court, issued an order directing William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the New York District, to appear before him on November 5 to show reasons why he should not be enjoined from selling the wholesale liquor firm of Blum & Co. from selling their usual way.

This application for injunction, however, has no effect upon the enforcement of the war-time prohibition laws, and 800 agents this afternoon scoured the city for violations. A roundup is expected. Pro-s and bartenders were on the against Federal officers, but they fined the sales both of beer and strong liquors to persons known to them. The same condition prevailed that existed after July 1, when the saloon men were doubtful as to how far they might go without disaster, but if strangers were unable to get a

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Officials of the brewers, liquor sellers and organizations of restaurant keepers all asserted that they intended to comply with the new law, but a fight against the enforcement of the act will be carried to the Federal District Court tomorrow, when many injunctions will be requested to test the constitutionality of the Volstead law.

It is contended by the liquor interests that the world war is over, the army being demobilized, and that war-time prohibition should be at an end. The only hope these interests now have outside of the courts is in the assurance from Washington that President Wilson will proclaim the end of the war and the completion of demobilization as soon as it is legally possible.

Two men were shot and six arrests were made by agents of the United States Revenue service in New York last night during a raid on a saloon in the theatre district. The Federal agents, bent upon enforcing the war-time prohibition law, had scarcely entered the saloon when a "rough house" started.

One of the federal agents whipped out a gun and started shooting. That stopped the broil and when the smoke had cleared away one man had a bullet in his leg and another had a scalp wound. Both were arrested, together with the proprietors, the bartender and a chauffeur.

Just looking at them from the outside one would never suspect that the saloons of North Hudson were strictly obeying the new law. They were as brightly illuminated last night as they were the night before, or, for that matter, a year ago last night.

Some doubt exists as to the status of the dry law. Some think it really went into effect when the overriding of the veto was completed by the action of the Senate, while others hold that until the parchment with the attestation of the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives attached thereto has been filed with Secretary of State Lansing, the law is like a certain famous coffin hanging suspended in midair without means of support that is visible.

In some places saloonmen appeared to decide they would take no chances and closed, or else sold nothing but "soft" stuff. Maybe that is what happened in North Hudson, maybe; but somehow the suspicions persist that if you knew the man behind the counter—it used to be bar—you could still get a breaker of 2.75, or if you were really well on the inside a snifter of the real stuff, about 95 per cent, straight, warranted to kill at ten paces, more or less.

If you listen to the man who used to sell "the stuff" you may have been convinced they were last night selling .005 and temperance drinks, but if you watched the gait of some of the persons who exited from the saloons you were bound to have a suspicion that maybe the glass used had become so coated with alcohol that they imparted just a little "pep" to the new and strange contents.

Still, when a man, or a class of men, says he, or they, are selling only what the law allows you have got to give them the benefit of the doubt, even if you know you are a fool for doing it.

There is a dark day coming soon. When the dry act is a law, without any doubt, there is going to be loosened a lot of money—slathers of it—to enforce the law. Then an army of sleuths will be let loose in the land, and then, perhaps, the land will be dry.

OBSERVER, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1920.

SALOONKEEPERS TO CLOSE DOWN ON FRIDAY NEXT

Hoboken Liquor Dealers Give Up Hope—"Drunk" Cases Continued.

According to the information received at police headquarters this morning, practically every saloon in Hoboken will close up on Friday next. National Prohibition goes into effect at midnight, and it appears to be the intention of the saloonkeepers to abandon the fight and give up the ghost.

Extensive inquiries have revealed that the sale of "soft stuff" is not profitable, and it was never expected to be. Those saloons which remained in business did so in the hope that the dry law would be defeated. As there now appears to be little chance of this being the case the proprietors are going out of business.

In the meantime it is evidently the intention of those who know where to get intoxicants to celebrate up to the last moment. This morning six "drunks" were arraigned in a helpless condition in the Recorder's court. All of them were picked up on the streets in a helpless condition, and were taken to police headquarters, still in a helpless condition.

While of course nothing definite is allowed to leak out, it is known that arrangements are being made in many sections of the city to "celebrate." Most of these will be private parties, but apparently substantial rumors are in circulation to the effect that one or two little "affairs" are being planned to mark the passing of old John Barleycorn.

While Hoboken has, on the surface, been "dry" for some time past, it is quite well known that those in possession of the countersign are able to secure practically anything they want in almost any saloon in the city. The saloonkeepers, however, are aware of the stringent penalties attaching to a violation of the prohibition law and are not prepared to face the risk attaching to it.

For the first offense it is provided that the violator shall pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for a period of not more than six months, while, for a second and subsequent offense the offender faces a maximum penalty of a \$2,000 fine and a five-year term in jail. It is the general impression that the penalties provided for in the act will be strictly enforced.

HOBOKEN SALOONS ALONE IN HUDSON COUNTY TO CLOSE

**North Hudson Men Meet This
Afternoon, Jersey City
Tomorrow.**

**WILL TRY TO OPERATE
SELLING SOFT DRINKS**

**Watchful Waiting Advised as Policy
by the State Organization and
Rule Will Be Generally Followed
—Far from Discouraged, Says One
Leader in the Fight.**

The doors of the saloons of New Jersey will not close tomorrow.

They will continue for the most part to do business at the old stands and dispense "soft stuff" and beer of one-half of one per cent. vintage.

It will be "watchful waiting." Like Micawber they purpose lingering for a while hoping something will develop that enables them to resume real activity in the old way.

Some are confident that the new method may enable them to carry on a successful trade as it is anticipated that vast improvements will be made in the "soft drink" industry and attractive palatable compounds will be produced that will divert considerable trade from the drug and confectionery shops.

The advice to stand firm and try out the new plan was issued from the headquarters of the State Association. The first to respond were the Newark dealers, who now have the title of the "Improved Liquor Dealers Association." It was a rousing meeting for two hundred and fifty members attended the session held yesterday afternoon at New Union Hall. The resolution was adopted to remove all "hard stuff" from the premises, but to remain in business dispensing the "soft stuff" and the one-half of one per cent. beer.

It was announced that meetings will be held by all the associations in the state today or tomorrow to take similar action. This announcement emanated from the state organization.

This announcement was verified by Thomas J. Lucid, president of the Jersey City Liquor Dealers' Association. He stated the association has been called to meet at Brennan's Hall, 642 Newark avenue, to-morrow afternoon to discuss the matter and that the members will undoubtedly adopt the plan of dispensing "soft stuff" while waiting and anticipating that something favorable will develop.

The North Hudson Liquor Dealers' Association will meet this afternoon at Lincoln Hall, Union Hill, to decide upon its course of action during the "dry" spell. William Duhhe, president, says the members are far from being discouraged.

As stated in the Hudson Observer several days ago it is the intention of all of the saloonkeepers in Hoboken to close down tomorrow. Arrangements have been made in many sections of the city to celebrate the passing of "King Booze" in one final revel.

JANUARY 17, 1920.

LEADING SALOONS IN THE CITY ARE CLOSED

Nothing definite has as yet been learned regarding the intentions of the Hoboken saloonkeepers. Most of the prominent saloons in the city were closed this morning, but some are still open selling "soft" drinks. It is understood that hope still exists that the dry law may be overturned.

OBSERVER,

JANUARY 26, 1920.

LOCAL MAN HELD FOR ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALE

The first case of alleged violation of the laws governing constitutional prohibition to be tried in Hoboken was heard in the Mile Square City on Saturday. United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton was the presiding magistrate.

The defendant was Frederick Schaaf, a saloonkeeper, of 81 Twenty-third street, West New York. Two government agents testified that they had been able to purchase intoxicants in Schaaf's place of business and that the latter, in a burst of confidence, told them they could have what they wanted, whether it be beer or whiskey or rum. One took brandy and the other took wine and then both took Schaaf with them.

After hearing the testimony of the federal agents, Commissioner Stanton held the defendant in \$1,000 bail for the action of the federal Grand Jury. Bail was furnished.

Government agents are active in Hudson County and it is expected that there will be several more arrests and trials of alleged violators within the next few days. It is said that sufficient evidence to convict several saloonkeepers of violations of the eighteenth amendment has been unearthed by the Department of Justice men.

After hearing testimony in another case on Saturday, Commissioner Stanton increased the bail of the defendant from \$1,500 to \$3,000 and held him for the action of the Grand Jury. Frank Patton, of Fourth street, Jersey City, was charged with theft of goods in interstate shipment from freight cars on the Lackawanna Railroad. Officials of the road testified that they had found a considerable quantity of goods thought to be stolen in the home of the defendant, in Jersey City.

NO SALOON LICENSES FOR HOBOKEN; COURSE ELSEWHERE DOUBTFUL

George A. Demo, acting prohibition enforcement agent of New Jersey, this morning gave out the following statement from his office in Newark:

"I am going to enforce the law the best I can with the force that I have. I have been promised sixty additional men to arrive from Philadelphia to work in New Jersey next week. These men will be scattered about the State."

Mr. Demo further went on to explain that from now on there will be a rigid enforcement of the law in New Jersey. He said that closer watch on breweries will be kept, and said that from information he has gathered, some of the breweries are turning out beer stronger than that allowed by law. He warned that all brewers who manufacture beer over one-half per cent. alcoholic, as allowed by law, will be severely dealt with. A closer watch will also be kept on restaurants and cabarets, said Mr. Demo.

The enforcement agent also called on the citizens of the state to assist the enforcement department and explained that it is their duty to report to his office all violations.

Letters will be mailed to day of retailers and wholesalers, informing them that they must remove all liquor signs, which are a violation of the law. The letter will explain the regulations which must be lived up to.

Harrison P. Lindabury, one of the attorneys for the Christian Fiegen-span Brewery Company of Newark, today said that the decision rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday, regarding the Prohibition Amendment was a complete disappointment. The wets will decide whether they are in a position to ask for a reargument of the case.

When the Jersey City Commissioners meet this afternoon they will decide upon the question of liquor licenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and upon their action will depend whether saloonkeepers in Jersey City will have to pay the customary license fee of \$500 to sell one-half of one per cent. beer or whether they will be able to dispense the beverage at a much less toll.

A meeting of the Commissioners will be held in the office of Corporation Counsel Milton this afternoon previous to the regular session of the board, at which the whole question will be discussed.

That a \$500 fee is too much to charge for one-half of one per cent. beer is conceded, as saloonkeepers who have kept open their places since the Volstead act became effective say that they have not even made a living, let alone making enough to pay a license. Those who closed and obtained a refund of their license money claim that they are far better off than those who remained open and took a chance on the Volstead act being declared unconstitutional.

Under the circumstances, it is hardly probable that the City Commissioners will make the license fee more than nominal. On the other hand, there is fear whether it would be expedient to make the license so small that saloons would be opened up all over the city, as in the old days. If that situation prevailed, say the Commissioners, many irresponsible saloonkeepers would keep the police more than busy enforcing the law.

Mayor Griffin Regards Prohibition as Final and Will Shape City's Plans Accordingly—Jersey City Commissioners to Decide This Afternoon—May Impose Nominal License for Sale of One-Half of One Per Cent. Stuff—Sixty Additional Agents Begin Work in State Next Week and Rigid Enforcement is Promised By Government Authorities—Brewers' Final Warning to Keep Within the Law—Wets May Ask Reargument of Case.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS REFUSES TO COMMENT UPON THE SITUATION

No more liquor licenses will be issued in Hoboken. Mayor Griffin made the announcement this morning.

The licenses expired yesterday coincident with the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court, which was carried in an extra edition of the Hudson Observer.

Mayor Griffin gave it as his opinion that there is no further chance of upsetting the Eighteenth Amendment. The decision of the Supreme Court is final, he said, and the chances of an overriding amendment being carried are so small as to be negligible.

"No more liquor licenses will be issued," said the Mayor. "There is no need to issue licenses to sell soft drinks, and no other kind may be sold. Liquor licenses in Hoboken are a thing of the past."

Commissioner Gannon expressed an opinion that a fee of \$250 or \$300 would be fixed for the sale of non-intoxicating drinks. In reference to the decision of the Supreme Court, Corporation Counsel Milton said that he had nothing to say.

Governor Edwards was importuned, both in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, at Sea Girt last night, and again in Jersey City this morning for a statement of his views. He steadfastly declined all comment, however, and left for Trenton early this afternoon without having made any public declaration on the subject.

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Hoboken
April 18/17

HOBOKEN SALOON MAN SERVED AS BANKRUPT

Trenton, April 17.—The Excello Manufacturing Company to-day filed papers in bankruptcy against Charles Reinking, a saloon keeper, of 127 Hudson street, Hoboken, in the United States District Court here. The liabilities of the defendant company are set forth as being \$6 986, of which \$4,250 is said to be in secured claims and \$2,736 in unsecured claims.

Reinking's assets are, according to the paper, \$200. He has been notified to appear at a hearing to be conducted at the Post Office Building, Jersey City, May 4. The claim of the cello Company is for \$47.50.

Hoboken
June 18/17

SAY SIX SOLD LIQUOR TO MEN IN UNIFORM

Six saloon keepers have been named by Chief of Police Patrick Hayes in Hoboken as violating the Army Law by selling liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform. No arrests have been made, but the names of the alleged violators were made known by Chief Hayes yesterday, and it is understood that the evidence which has been obtained against the men has been given to the Federal authorities for action.

A. Stranb, 204 River street; Robert Gammin, 206 River street; A. Meyer, 21 River street; H. Kochler, 212 River street; Barney Jacobs, 214 River street, and Charles Serventi, Newark and River streets, are the saloon keepers against whom evidence has been obtained.

MAYOR GRIFFIN REFUSES TO CLOSE SALOONS IN DOCKS AREA PRIOR TO MEETING OF LIQUOR MEN WEDNESDAY

**To Take No Action on Request
From Governor's Island Im-
mediately—Military Authori-
ties May Apply to Washington
to Have Places Closed for
Period of War.**

DEALERS ARE NOTIFIED TO ATTEND MEETING

Unless the military authorities apply at Washington for the enforcement of the Federal law requiring the closing of all saloons within a certain area of army camps or stations it looks as if the Hoboken saloon keepers within the zone from Hudson street to the Hudson River and from Newark street to Fourth street will be allowed to remain open after 10 o'clock until next Wednesday.

While Colonel J. M. Carson has written a letter to Mayor Griffin, following the verbal "request" he made to have the saloons in the vicinity of the army docks in Hoboken closed at 10 o'clock at night, Mayor Griffin stated yesterday that he had called a meeting of the saloon keepers for next Wednesday.

In the meantime no instructions have been issued to the sixty-one saloons in this area to close at 10 p.m., and when asked yesterday if it was the intention of the city authorities to have the saloons closed at 10 o'clock, immediately Mayor Griffin said, "Certainly not."

MAY APPLY TO WASHINGTON

In his letter to Mayor Griffin, Colonel Carson makes it very evident that unless the saloons are closed, according to his request, he will be forced to apply to Washington to have the provisions of the Federal law carried out in Hoboken.

Here is Colonel Carson's letter to Mayor Griffin, which arrived yesterday from Colonel's headquarters at Governor's Island:

"Mayor P. R. Griffin,
Hoboken.

"Dear sir: I regret that I am compelled to call your attention to the conditions prevailing in the vicinity of the United States Army piers in Hoboken. There are many places selling intoxicating liquor, some of which keep open all or most of the night, where many persons congregate and create disturbances by their objectionable and boisterous conduct.

"I hope that you can persuade all of the people who conduct places selling liquors in the four blocks, bounded by Fourth, River, Newark and Hudson streets to close their places

at 10 p. m. sharp, and keep them closed for the rest of the night. I should greatly dislike to be forced to ask the authorities in Washington to apply the provisions of the Federal law which would close entirely such places in the vicinity of the piers, which is a military station owing to the location there of a military guard.

(Signed) J. M. CARSON,
Colonel of Quartermasters' Corps.,
New York.

In response City Clerk Daniel Haggerty has sent out the following notice to the saloon keepers affected:

"Dear Sir: You are hereby notified to be present at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the city of Hoboken at the City Hall on Wednesday morning, July 11, 1917, at 10 o'clock, when a hearing will be given you in the matter of your application for a renewal of your retail liquor license and the regulation of the United States Government in closing all saloons at 10 o'clock in the evening in that area lying between Newark and Fourth streets and between the Hudson River and Hudson streets."

As far as is known this is the only move the city officials have made, and it would seem that the military authorities may before that time have the Federal law made applicable to Hoboken, which would result in the closing down of the saloons in the vicinity of the piers during the remainder of the war.

While Colonel Carson gives it as his reason for having the saloons closed earlier than there are disturbances in the saloons in the vicinity of the piers during the war, it is possible that there is something else behind the move. It is possible that the army authorities want a dark zone as well as a dry zone in the vicinity of the piers. This will make it easier for Department of Justice officials and the military to follow the movements of suspicious characters.

7/17 Dispatch July 7/17

SALOONS WITHIN HALF A MILE OF PIERS MAY CLOSE

Col. Carson Suggests Extending
10 o'clock Closing Zone
in Hoboken.

COMMENTS OF NEW YORK
PRESS CITED BY HIM

Mayor Griffin Refutes Criticism
Saloons Still Remain
Open.

The Hoboken saloon situation is growing more serious. Colonel Carson, of the Quartermaster's Depot in New York, sent another letter to Mayor Parick R. Griffin yesterday, calling for the closing of all saloons at 10 o'clock, within a half mile of the army piers. In the meantime the saloons remain open until all hours of the morning, and Mayor Griffin is not disposed to accept the criticism which Colonel Carson levels at the people of Hoboken, simply because of New York press comments, and has sent a reply to the Colonel's letter, in which he says that extending of the zone would be an unnecessary hardship.

Colonel Carson, in his letter to Mayor Griffin, yesterday, says:

"If the enclosed clipping from a New York paper represents the spirit in which your highly commendable action relative to closing all saloons has been taken, it indicates its reception by those affected in a spirit of levity and ridicule that will very probably interfere with the results that you desire to obtain.

"In my letter of the 3rd inst., giving the limitations of the area within which it was thought that the early closing hour should be enforced, it was not intended that any distinction should be made between places on one side of Newark street, Hudson street and Fourth street, and those on the opposite side. Such could be very properly discriminated and might cause you and the military authorities future embarrassments.

"To avoid any misunderstanding, therefore, and to prevent any feeling that discrimination is being made, it is recommended that notice to close at 10 o'clock be applied to all places where intoxicating liquors are sold within half a mile south, west and north of the Hoboken piers, where the United States troops are now stationed."

The article referred to makes mention of the fact that saloons on one side of Hudson and Newark streets, according to the original order, would be forced to close up at 10 o'clock, while saloons on the other side of the street would not be interfered with. It was distinctly understood that this is just the situation which would develop as a result of the "request."

Mayor Griffin in his reply to Colonel Carson points out that the people of Hoboken are not responsible for any comments which the New York Press may make on the situation in Hoboken, and that the request is not accepted in Hoboken in a spirit of levity or ridicule.

"Everybody in the city feels and realizes," he says, "the necessity for the saloons within a reasonable distance of the army piers to be closed at 10 o'clock at night, but that extending the area would be enforcing a very unnecessary hardship."

Should the half mile zone be put into effect by the military authorities it would affect all saloons from Ferry street, north to perhaps Tenth or Eleventh streets, and as far west as Park or Willow avenues, bringing into the 10 o'clock zone more than half of the saloons in the city.

Developments in the situation are expected to-day.

134 Inquirer Dec 26/15

FOUR 24-HOUR SALOON CITIES IN NEW JERSEY

Hoboken, Paterson, Newark and
Passaic are the Cities, Report
Issued by the U. S. Census
Bureau States.

COMMISSION RULE IN EIGHTY-ONE PLACES

Washington, Dec. 25.—In a com-
pendum about various phases of
municipal government issued by the
census bureau here, Hoboken, N. J.,
is shown to be one of ten American
cities which permits bar rooms to be
open a full twenty-four hours a day.
New Jersey has the distinction of
possessing four of these ten cities, the
complete list being Newark, Hoboken,
Paterson, Passaic, Philadelphia,
Wilkes-Barre, Allentown and York,
Pa.; New Orleans and Milwaukee.
Atlantic City has a 2 a. m. closing
law. In a further discussion about
methods of regulating the liquor traf-
fic, the compilation shows:

Prohibition by state law prevails in
seventeen cities of 30,000 and over,
four each in Georgia and Tennessee,
three in Kansas, two each in Okla-
homa and West Virginia and one each
in Maine and North Carolina. Munic-
ipal prohibition is in effect in fifteen
cities—eight in Massachusetts, two
each in Illinois and California, and
one each in Pennsylvania, Iowa and
Washington.

County prohibition has closed the
saloons in two Michigan cities and
Parish prohibition has closed them in
one Louisiana city.

PROHIBITION CITIES.

There are thus thirty-five cities in
which total prohibition prevails. In
addition there are eight—four in
Ohio, two in Colorado and one each
in Pennsylvania and Illinois—in
which partial prohibition is in effect
through the operation of what is
known as the "district" system under
which certain districts or sections of
the city may, by popular vote, abol-
ish their saloons, while other sections
retain them.

The largest city which has adopted

to California. Five of them are in
New England, twenty-seven in other
Northern states east of the Mississip-
pi, sixteen in Southern states be-
tween the Mississippi and the Paci-
fic Coast states, nine in the Pacific
Coast states and twenty-four in the
South.

The largest city at present operat-
ing under the commission form of
government is New Orleans, whose
population is estimated at about 365,-
000. But Buffalo, with a population
of about 460,000, has recently voted
to inaugurate this system January 1.
Next in order are Washington, with
nearly 350,000 inhabitants; Portland,
Ore., with about 260,000, and Denver,
with about 250,000. Jersey City, N.
J., follows.

prohibition independently of state or
county action in the matter is Cam-
bridge, Mass., whose population is
estimated at between 110,000 and
111,000. The largest city in which
the saloons have been closed by state
enactment is Atlanta, Ga., with ap-
proximately 180,000 inhabitants.

The commission form of govern-
ment now prevails in no fewer than
eight-one of the 204 cities estimated
to have 30,000 inhabitants or more
in 1915. These cities are scattered
throughout twenty-six states in addi-
tion to the District of Columbia,
ranging from Massachusetts to
Washington and from South Carolina

TOLD SALOONKEEPER TO CLOSE UP AT 12

But Foley Became Abusive and
Landed in Jail
Instead.

Because his watch said it was not midnight Bernard J. Foley, a saloonkeeper, of 407 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, refused to close up a little after 12 o'clock yesterday morning when requested to do so by Officer J. Hildeman, of the First Precinct.

In addition Foley, who had been drinking, became abusive to the officer, and told him to go to—

Foley was locked up on a charge of being a disorderly person and when searched at Police Headquarters a gun was found in his possession. An additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was made against him.

Officer Hildeman then went back to the saloon and saw that it was locked up for the night.

WAR ZONE SALOONS OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT

No Order Given Yet to Close at
10 P. M.; May Be Decided
on Wednesday.

There is no change in Hoboken in the river front saloon situation. All the saloons in the zone which were "requested" by the Army authorities to be closed at 10 p. m. sharp were in full blast on Saturday night up to midnight. The customary "enforcement" of the Sunday closing was in effect at midnight when all saloon doors in the city were "closed."

The meeting of the saloon keepers in the prescribed zone adjacent to the Army piers is scheduled for Wednesday at the City Hall when the City Commissioners meet at the regular weekly session. Whether the Commissioners will request the saloon keepers in the Hudson, Newark, River Fourth streets zone to close up at 10 p. m., or whether the Commissioners will accept the latest "request" of the Army authorities to close all saloons at 10 o'clock within a radius of half a mile north, south and east of the piers, is a mooted question.

In the meantime the saloonkeepers are keeping open until as early in the morning as they can secure customers.

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Dispatch July 10/17

SALOONS IN HOBOKEN STILL DEFY THE ARMY

The saloon situation in the vicinity of the army pier in Hoboken was unchanged last night. The saloons which have been requested to close down at 10 o'clock are still going along merrily until the early hours of the morning.

Some decision will be reached by the City Commissioners at their meeting tomorrow, when the matter will be laid before the saloon men who appear for licenses for the year, as to whether they are agreeable to close saloons at 10 o'clock at night. It may be that those saloon men who refuse to give their pledge many not be given a license.

On the other hand the military authorities may step in by that time and enforce the half-mile zone for saloons in Hoboken, which would result in the closing of more than half of the saloons in the city.

ALL HOBOKEN SALOONS MUST CLOSE AFTER 10 COMMENCING TO-NIGHT

Mayor Griffin Announces That
Action Will Be Taken To-day
at Meeting of the City Com-
mission — Will Punish Any
Who Fail to Obey Law.

MAYOR CONFERS WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Hoboken, the city of saloons, will be as dry as Sahara from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., from to-night until the close of the war. This is the order which will be put into effect to-day at the meeting of the City Commissioners, and it will effect every saloon in the city.

This is the first time in the history of the city that some of the saloons will have been closed. Twenty-four hours a day, and seven days a week, many of the saloons in the city keep open for business, though on the seventh day the saloonkeepers make a try at closing up for twelve hours.

For over a week the army authorities have been in communication with the city officials over the closing of the saloons at 10 o'clock at night in a section of the city near the docks. Failure to put the "request" into effect immediately resulted in the zone being extended from Hudson street to half a mile in all directions from the docks, but even then the "request" went unheeded by the saloonkeepers.

ALL MUST CLOSE AT 10

The situation was left open until the meeting of the city commissioners which will be held to-day, and "orders" have been received from General N. M. Wright, commissioner of embarkation that every saloon in the city must be closed at 10 p.m.

Mayor Griffin, when asked yesterday afternoon if any further steps had been taken on the saloon question, stated that all the saloons in the city would be closed at 10 p.m. sharp every night until 6 o'clock in the morning, beginning to-night.

The edict will go to the saloon men at the meeting of the commissioners to-day. The licenses for the year will be certified at to-day's meeting, and an opportunity will be given saloon owners to withdraw their applications they made when applying for a license.

Of course, when a saloon license is dropped in Hoboken it cannot be revived because there are many more saloons in the city than necessary, and no more licenses can be granted according to the law, so that when once a license is dropped its dead forever, or until the quota of saloons to the population is lower than that allowed by the law.

CONFER ON MATTER

Mayor Griffin had a conference with the commissioner of embarkation yesterday, in which the saloon situation was discussed, and it was made evident to the Mayor that it was positively necessary to curb the liquor resorts in the city from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

It is pointed out that any infringement of the order will be drastically dealt with, and it is possible that any saloonkeeper who attempts to evade the order by a subterfuge will be immediately closed up for the remainder of the war.

Many people in the city when it was made known that this action would be taken expressed themselves as favoring the action. Even people who will be barred from their usual haunts after 10 o'clock, expressed themselves as being quite pleased that such action was being taken.

DEFYING MILITARY AUTHORITIES, HOBOKEN ORDERS ALL SALOONS TO CLOSE FROM MIDNIGHT TO 6 A. M.

**Commissioners Pass Ordinance
on Advice of Fallon, Disre-
garding 10 o'clock as Closing
Hour—Order in Effect Last
Night — Is To Be Strictly
Enforced.**

200 SALOON OWNERS PROMISE TO OBEY IT

The saloons in Hoboken did not close at 10 o'clock last night, as ordered by the military authorities, but at midnight. The City Commissioners yesterday decided to defy the military authorities when they passed an ordinance, on the advice of Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, that all saloons close at midnight hereafter and open at 6 a.m.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin stated at the meeting, when over 200 saloon men of the city were present, that the corporation attorney had advised that the military authorities had no power to enforce any control of the liquor business in the city, but that the city commissioners were determined to limit the operations of the saloons for the protection of the business itself.

He declared that there would be a strict enforcement of the midnight closing hour throughout the city and that on Sundays the saloons near the waterfront would positively have to close from midnight Saturday until 6 a.m. Monday.

DECIDE AFTER CONFERENCE

The decision of the civil authorities to defy the instructions of the military authorities was arrived at overnight. For eight days the city commissioners have neglected to enforce a "request" from Colonel Carson to close the saloons in the zone adjacent to the piers at 10 o'clock. On Tuesday Mayor Griffin announced that orders would be given yesterday to the saloon men throughout the city to close at 10 o'clock, but after a conference with the the corporation attorney, the decision was revoked.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the saloon men began arriving at the City Hall, but it was nearly noon before the city commissioners got through with their executive session in the Mayor's office. That the influence of the saloonkeepers matured was evident when Mayor Griffin announced that the saloons would be asked to close from midnight until 6 a.m.

The saloon men waited anxiously as the preliminaries of the meeting were disposed of. When City Clerk Daniel Haggerty read the correspondence from the military authorities there was absolute quiet. The latest request from the military was sent Mayor Griffin from Brigadier General N. M. Wright, who is in charge of the military situation in this port. In his letter he referred to a disturbance in a beer garden on River street last Saturday night, which was quelled by the police. No report of this disturbance reached the press.

CITES DISTURBANCE

General Wright's letter to Mayor Griffin was in the following terms:

"Dear Sir: It is reported to me that on last Saturday, July 7, considerable disturbance took place in the summer garden at 310 River street, Hoboken, between the proprietor and several sailors. The disturbance was finally settled by the police. It is reported further that the saloons were open on River street on Sunday until late at night, and that there is considerable noise along the waterfront late at night throughout the week.

"It is earnestly requested that the necessary steps be taken to make the district in the vicinity of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers quiet, and that the proprietors of saloons be required to strictly observe the 10 o'clock closing instructions."

Mayor Griffin addressing the saloon men, referred to the advice which had been given them by Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, to the effect that the War Department had no authority to regulate the liquor business in Hoboken.

TO REGULATE BUSINESS.

business should be to the satisfaction of the military authorities."

PROMISES CO-OPERATION.

When the Mayor asked if there were any questions to be asked, Chris. Bobbe, president of the Innkeepers' Association, of Hoboken, and a saloon owner, who had been in animated conversation with Mayor Griffin and Corporation Attorney Fallon prior to the meeting, said as a member of the Innkeepers' organization he wanted to assure the commissioners that the saloonmen or at least the members of his organization were willing and eager to co-operate with the government in every respect.

"I am positive that the saloonkeepers, particularly those belonging to the association are willing to abide by the decision of the commissioners," he said, "I think they feel that they could not have closed at 10 o'clock and when they have two extra hours I believe they will stand by the commissioners and show the military authorities that they are willing to co-operate. Those who fail to live up to the regulations should be punished to the limit of the ordinance."

Mr. Bobbe started to ask questions regarding the application of the regulations to bowling alleys and other places when he was stopped by the Mayor who said:

"Don't begin to ask questions regarding details. We are not going to pass on technical rules. Those who don't close will be punished or their licenses revoked."

When Corporation Attorney Fallon was asked on what authority he based his opinion regarding the power of the military authorities on the control of liquor places he said that in his opinion that control was entirely in the hands of the President and as far as he knew the President had not made any provision for the

The following is the section of the Army Law on which he bases his opinion:

"That the President of the United States, as commander in chief of the army, is authorized to make such regulations governing prohibition or selling of liquors in or near military camps or to the officers or enlisted men of the army, as may from time to time be deemed necessary or justifiable."

It is claimed that 10 o'clock closing might ruin the business for the majority of the saloons in Hoboken and the city would be up against the proposition of standing a loss in revenue from license fees of \$175,000 a year, which would require an increase of \$8,500,000 in ratables to make up.

The ordinance which was first reading by the commission provides that no persons shall open for business an inn, hotel, or other house of entertainment serving intoxicating liquors after the hour of 12 o'clock on Saturdays to 6 a.m. on Sunday and from midnight to 6 a.m. on Monday.

The penalty provided for a violation in default of which provision is made for imprisonment in the city prison or county jail.

Efforts to reach Brigadier General Wright yesterday to see what action the Army authorities would be likely to take in the face of the defiance of the civic authorities proved unavailing. It is said that he does not wish to make a statement at this time.

Hour—Order in Effect Last Night — Is To Be Strictly Enforced.

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Mayor Griffin addressing the saloon men, referred to the advice which had been given them by Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, to the effect that the War Department had no authority to regulate the liquor business in Hoboken.

TO REGULATE BUSINESS.

"The commissioners are determined, however," continued Mayor Griffin, "that the liquor business should be regulated to some extent in the interest of the business itself. We have determined to close the saloons from 12 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning every day in the week and from 12 o'clock Saturdays until 6 a. m. Mondays. These regulations will go into effect tonight and the police have been notified to instruct saloonkeepers. The regulations will be rigidly enforced and we expect the co-operation of the liquor men in this enforcement.

"In the near future the War Department plans to make Hoboken a port of embarkation second to none in the United States. Thousands of men will pass through the city and unless there is a strick regulation of the liquor traffic there will be riot, bloodshed and disorder of every description which the police will be unable to cope with.

"The military authorities want us to close the saloons at 10 o'clock. We can't enforce the closing at 10 o'clock in one section of the city and the 12 o'clock closing in another and we are going to take a chance to fix the order of closing at 12 o'clock midnight throughout the city. If we are going to manage this we expect the co-operation of the saloonkeepers and the positive closing of all saloons along the riverfront through Sunday. If you will do your bit we will do ours and the management of the liquor

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The penalty provided for a violation is \$50 in default of which provision is made for imprisonment in the city prison or county jail.

Efforts to reach Brigadier General Wright yesterday to see what action the Army authorities would be likely to take in the face of the defiance of the civic authorities proved unavailing. It is said that he does not wish to make a statement at this time.

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HUDSON DISPATCH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1917.

SALOONS CLOSE TIGHT AT MIDNIGHT HOUR

**Hoboken as Dry as a Desert,
for Once in Its
History.**

At exactly midnight last night all saloons in Hoboken closed tight, in accordance with the order issued by the military authorities. It was probably the first time in the history of the ancient city that such a thing has happened.

When the clock struck 12, men were put out of the saloons. They could not seem to realize what was happening and they gathered at corners discussing the awful "catastrophe" that had befallen the city. When all were out of the saloons the panels were thrown open and the bar exposed to view from the street.

At 12.05 o'clock this morning two drunks were brought to police headquarters.

BREWERS ORDER CLOSING OF SALOONS IN HOBOKEN HOUR BEFORE MIDNIGHT

**Representatives of All Concerns
Have Interests in the City
Confer With Mayor Griffin
and Counselor Fallon and
Then Issue the Order.**

NEW RULING GOES IN EFFECT AT ONCE

Beginning Thursday night, Hoboken will continue to close at that hour as aken saloons closed at 11 o'clock. They result of a meeting of practically all brewers, whose beer is imbibed in the Mile-Square City, that afternoon at the Brewers' Exchange, New York City. Mayor Griffin, Corporation Counsel Fallon and the Board of Commissioners attended the meeting and reached the decision with the brewers. It was said that the closing hour meets with the approval of military officials.

The decision, for which the brewers are altogether responsible, ends, so far as is known, the controversy between city and military authorities. The military authorities wanted saloons closed at 10 o'clock, city officials stood out for midnight and their stand amounted to open defiance of the government. Now the brewers have stepped in and are responsible for the compromise, which is said to be agreeable to all parties interested.

BREWERS FORCE STEP.

Although action was taken Thursday afternoon, Mayor Griffin and Attorney Fallon were evidently not eager that it appear in print, for nothing was given out to reporters by the officials. Their supposed reticence is all the more mysterious because several breweries have already published circulars announcing the change. Among them are Lembeck & Betz, of Newark, and the Excelsior Brewery, of Brooklyn. The Loewer Brewery, of New York, will follow suit today. Brewers said yesterday they will see that saloons strictly obey the agreement. They say they intend to co-operate to the fullest extent with the government.

Mayor Griffin decided to defy the military authorities on Wednesday. Acting on the advice of Attorney Fallon, who said military authorities have no control over the city's liquor business, the city commissioners passed an ordinance that all saloons close at midnight and open at 6 a. m. As a sop to the military, it was decreed that all saloons near the waterfront would positively have to close from midnight Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday. It was of the waterfront saloons that most complaints had been made.

For eight days the commissioners had neglected to enforce a "request" from Colonel Carson to close saloons adjacent to the piers at 10 o'clock. Then, before a large gathering of saloon men, the City Commissioners took their action of Wednesday, after the reading of a letter from Brigadier General N. M. Wright. This letter, as previously reported, referred to a disturbance in a beer garden in River street was not given the press.

CITY FEARED FEES LOSS.

One of the pleas made against 10 o'clock closing was that the business of a majority of saloons would be ruined and the city would stand a loss in revenue from license fees of \$175,000 a year, which would require an increase of \$8,500,000 in ratables to make up. The latest compromise will reduce this alleged impending loss.

After the daring action of the commissioners in ignoring the military's wishes, efforts were made to learn General Wright's opinion of it but without success. It is believed that the brewers as a whole did not approve of antagonizing the government and recognized the fact that Hoboken may become a great mobilizing and shipping point for troops and therefore should be judiciously governed. They have evidently stepped in and, after calling the city government in consultation, have decided to end the controversy by united action.

HUDSON DISPATCH, THURSDAY

MORNING, JULY 19, 1917.

MIDNIGHT CLOSING ORDINANCE PASSED

**Believe Military Heads Will Not
Interfere With Hour Set
for Hoboken Saloons.**

Midnight was fixed as the closing hour for saloons in an ordinance passed by the Hoboken City Commission yesterday. In the absence of any further instruction from the army authorities it is believed that twelve o'clock will remain the curfew hour.

Rumors that the military heads intend to compel the thirst cures to turn out lights at an earlier hour appear to be unfounded. Mayor Griffin and the other Commissioners have reason to believe that the army officer will be satisfied if the midnight closing ordinance is strictly enforced.

Saloonkeepers have been closing their places at that hour voluntarily during the past week. The plan seems to be working satisfactorily and the ordinance will stand without subsequent amendments, it is said.

BARTENDERS TO HELP ENFORCE 12 O'CLOCK CLOSING

**Decide on This Step at Meeting
in Hoboken; Fear Army Will
Close Saloons.**

**MANY BARTENDERS
HAVE LOST JOBS**

**Men Do Not Wish to Antagonize
the Police or the
Military.**

Hoboken members of the Bartenders Local, No. 4, are going to co-operate with the City Commissioners and the police in the enforcement of the 12 o'clock closing of the local in the headquarters, at was the subject of comment at the meeting of the local in the headquarters, at 1312 Hudson street, yesterday afternoon and the bartenders agreed that their interests are closely linked with the strict observance of the law.

In view of the fact that the Commissioners passed the ordinance to satisfy the demands of the military authorities the saloon workers realize that conditions will become worse unless proprietors close up at midnight. The military heads if antagonized might use their own power to clamp the lid on at 10 o'clock in accordance with their original plans.

Bartenders Lose Jobs.

Scores of bartenders have already lost good positions as a result of the 12 o'clock rule. An earlier hour would mean the absolute destruction of the liquor business and the loss of jobs to many men. As they view it the midnight curfew is bad enough but matters might be worse.

"There's no use antagonizing the police and military heads" said one man. "Things are in bad shape but a defiant attitude will only work further injury to our interests."

President Barney Rowohlt, presided at the meeting. Vice President William Meicke and other officials were present. The bartenders elected Meicke, John B. Thiery and President Rowohlt to represent them as delegates in the State Federation of Labor.

Plan Labor Temple.

Ways and means of raising money to build a labor temple on the boulevard in North Hudson were discussed from an encouraging angle. The members of the local are hard at work selling tickets for a grand labor picnic that will be held in Floral Park, North Bergen, within six weeks.

The temple, when completed will be the home of the Central Labor of Hudson county. It will be through the efforts of 32,000 labor men in the county.

Hudson Dispatch July 25/17 149

GRIFFIN SAYS NEW RULE AGAINST SALOONS IS NOT LIKELY TO HIT HOBOKEN

War Department Order Pertains to Barracks; Hoboken Considered a Station for Embarkation—Saloon Keepers Very Much Upset by Possibilities of New Order, However—Disorderly Houses Must Go.

SHORE RESORTS ALSO ANXIOUS ABOUT ORDER

Some concern was felt in Hoboken yesterday over the new regulations for saloons and disorderly houses within five miles of Army Camps and within half a mile of Army barracks.

The new regulations call for absolute prohibition within five miles of any army camp and the closing of all disorderly houses within that radius of the camps, while the prohibition on saloons in the vicinity of barracks takes effect within the half-mile radius.

Griffin's Opinion.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin when asked if he had received an instructions regarding the new regulations yesterday stated that it was his opinion that the new regulations could not effect Hoboken. It was in his belief intended to apply to the big army camps that are in the making.

It was impossible to get in touch with the military officials at the Army docks in Hoboken, but it is pointed out that here are no barracks in Hoboken and that the depot located there is merely the embarkation station.

Whether any action is contemplated in Hoboken or not could not be learned, but there is a decidedly uneasy feeling among the saloonkeepers.

Sea Girt, July 24.—Concerning the President's order for the closing of all saloons within one-half mile of military camps, General Barer said to-day that he did not believe the ruling will affect hotels in Manasquan, Spring Lake, Avon, Belmar, Point Pleasant and Bay Head seem to be exempted from the regulation.

"The order is clear," said General Barber, speaking of the half-mile stipulation. The only community about which he felt there could be a question was Manasquan, and he said that although he could make no positive statement, he believed there was no saloon there closer than half a mile of the camp.

Strict measures will be taken, however, to enforce the law against selling or giving liquor to men in the military service of the national. A strong provost guard will be maintained and the utmost vigilance exercised to prevent encroachment of speak-easies.



MAYOR P. R. GRIFFIN.

Whose Opinion is That New War Order
Against Saloons Will Not
Affect Hoboken.

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HUDSON DISPATCH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1917.

SALOON KEEPERS TEMPTING STRICT ZONE IN HOBOKEN

**Selling to Soldiers in Violation
of Army Act — One Arrest
Made Last Night—If Guilty,
Fine of \$1,000 and Imprison-
ment Likely.**

McDERMOTT TO BE TURNED OVER TO FEDERAL AGENTS

That the action of some saloonkeepers in Hoboken may result in strict prohibition within a certain area of the Army docks is becoming more and more evident.

Sailors and soldiers in uniform in a state of intoxication are not uncommon in Hoboken notwithstanding that the Army Act is very specific in its provisions that no soldier or sailor in uniform is to be supplied with intoxicating liquor.

The officers of the Hoboken Police Department were notified yesterday to keep a strict watch on a number of saloons which were suspected of trafficking in liquor to soldiers and sailors.

Saloon Man Arrested.

Timothy McDermott, 44, a saloonkeeper, of 98 Jefferson street, was arrested at his saloon at 200 Willow avenue, last night by Patrolman Gowney charged with violating the Army Act.

It was the first arrest in Hoboken for a violation of this nature, and the penalty for a violation of this section of the Army Act is a fine of \$1,000, one year in jail, or both. The saloonkeeper was placed in a cell and will be turned over to the Federal authorities today.

Other Saloons Watched.

There are other saloons in Hoboken which have been supplying liquor to soldiers. Several places are now under special police scrutiny and arrests will be made immediately when a violation is detected.

In one saloon on Washington street an effort is made to cloak the business of serving soldiers and sailors with liquor. In a rear room, and rear rooms are against the law, a table is provided with a shelf under the table top. There the intoxication liquors are placed while in front of the uniformed men is set an innocent looking glass of soda water. But the uniformed men do not drink from the top of the table, they consume the liquor which is placed on the hidden shelf.

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2. Report
July 26/17

THE "EARLY CLOSING" PROBLEM.

This is a free country in which men can enjoy liberty to a very full extent, but some business men who have an idea that they can keep their stores open all day and a half the night, plus most of the time on Sunday, may wake up some day and find that their abuses of business have come to an end.

These same men only a few years ago thought they could work girls all kinds of hours, and they did until the seeds of new thought had taken root, and then legislation was enacted which stopped woman slavery, to a considerable extent.

If anyone had predicted twenty years ago that a storekeeper would be curtailed as to the number of hours he could work his female help, that person would have been looked upon as too radical to be safe, if not entirely insane. But it has come to pass.

Now there are business men in Hoboken who agreed last week to close their places of business two evenings a week, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the summer months, but when the time came for the closing, some of them could not forgo the joy of raking in a few pennies, and they violated their agreements.

Just now it is only a moral violation; there is no known way to compel them to close up; but that may be something for the future. If men do not know how to take care of themselves, they may be compelled by law to do so, whether they like it or not. Stranger things have happened.

The laws of modern times are doing many wonderful things, and it is just possible that the money-maniacs may yet be reached. The laws have been framed to reach the money-maniacs of high finance, to some extent, and they may also be made to fit the selfish little fellows who need recreation more than they need pennies, and who at least should not be permitted to interfere with the business of others who are sensible enough to want recreation for themselves and for those they employ.

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The Early Closing Problem
July 26/17

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SALOON BUSINESS IN HOBOKEN TROUBLESOME

Arrest Wenz's Bartender for Selling to Minors; Warned About Selling to Army.

The saloon of George Wenz, Jr., at Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, which has been under suspicion for selling liquor to soldiers and on which a watchful eye has been kept by the police, came under the ban of the police yesterday when the bartender and three patrons of the resort were arrested.

Against the bartender was a charge of violating the State Liquor Law, by selling liquor to minors, while the four patrons, three young girls and a man were arrested charged with being disorderly persons.

Sergeant O'Donohue and Patrolman Winters saw the three young girls go into the rear room of the saloon of Wenz's cafe. They proceeded to a rear room where they were supplied with beer.

Sergeant O'Donohue and Officer Winters went in and arrested the bartender, Frank Barkowsky, of 536 Hudson street, and they also took into custody the following quartet: Joseph Lesica, 80, a deck hand, of 718 Grand street; Lillian Splan, 17, of the Borough of Palisade, and her sister, Marie, 18, and Nora Donnellan, 18, of 1202 Washington street.

The bartender made a statement to Detective Sergeants Joseph Clark and Jeremiah Breen at police headquarters, admitting that he served the three minors with liquor, and that the male member of the party paid for the drinks. The bartender said that the owner of the saloon, Wenz, Jr., was not in the saloon at the time, but that his father was.

The three girls also made statements to the detectives, admitted that they went to the saloon and consumed the liquor which had been served them. A charge of maintaining a rear room in connection with his saloon may also be made against the saloonkeeper.

The saloon business is apparently worrying the city officials, because at the meeting of the City Commissioners yesterday Mayor Griffin had summoned several to give them a raking over the coals for alleged scenes of disorder enacted in their places near the river front.

It is also apparent that the military authorities intend to take action with regard to closing up all the saloons within the half mile zone unless some action is taken by the city authorities to suppress disorder.

All the saloonkeepers owning saloons on River street between Newark and Fourth streets were again haled before the commissioners, when Mayor Griffin pointed out that unless disorderliness was put down the saloons on the entire river front would be closed.

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HUDSON DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1917

**ARREST PROCURER OF
LIQUOR FOR SOLDIERS**

James A. Conway, 40, who recently came from Can Francisco and is now living at 53 Washington street, is accused by the Hoboken police of procuring liquor for soldiers. He was arrested last night at the foot of Fifth street, on a technical charge of disorderly conduct by Detectives Cornelli and Fullham. The detectives went to the Hudson Square Park and watched Conway. They saw him enter a saloon with a can, come out with it filled and walk down River rd. Soldiers loitering in the neighborhood followed Conway.

HUDSON DISPATCH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1917.

**WENZ, SALOONKEEPER,
HELD FOR GRAND JURY**

After a four-days wait the Recorder's Court of Hoboken, decided to take action in the case of George Wenz, Jr., the saloon keeper of Third and Washington streets, who was arrested charged with violating the State Liquor Laws. Wenz was bailed in \$500 to await the action of the Grand Jury by Recorder Carsten yesterday. One of the girl witnesses was sent back to the State Reformatory, another was sent to the County Jail by the Probation officer and the third was released.

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SON DISPATCH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1917.

**FLOOR TOO WEAK TO
HOLD MUCH WHISKEY**

Saloonkeeper Schneiweis of 52 Fourteenth street, was storing barrels of whiskey at his saloon, yesterday apparently saving up for rainy day, or a whiskey dry day which the Government has scheduled to come soon.

Buildings Inspector Joseph Cummings having previously tested the flooring of the saloon cellar deemed it insufficient to carry the extra weight of the barrels of whiskey and notified Sergeant Kruse of the Second Precinct, to detail a man to have the work of storing the whiskey stopped.

EVERY SALOON IN HOBOKEN MAY CLOSE, UNLESS ORDER IS TECHNICALLY CHANGED

Order Now Reads "Within One-Half Mile of Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, and Makes No Reference to Half-Mile from Piers—Would Also Affect Weehawken, West Hoboken and Jersey City, in That Case."

GRIFFIN TO SEE SECRETARY OF WAR

The saloon situation in Hoboken may become even worse than was at first feared, for the wording of the half-mile zone order would mean that every saloon in the city would close, and that no saloon within "half a mile of the port of embarkation at Hoboken," can keep open after October 8.

If this order is to be followed to the letter, it would mean that every saloon in the city would be closed, and that saloons in Weehawken, West Hoboken and Jersey City, which are within half a mile of Hoboken, would also have to close.

Working of the Order.

The exact wording of the order is as follows:

"Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the sale directly or indirectly of any alcoholic liquors within one half-mile of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken is contrary to law, and that these regulations of the President will be vigorously enforced against all violators thereof."

Griffin to Lead Delegation.

Mayor Griffin's appointment with the War Department has been changed from today until tomorrow, Wednesday. Mayor Griffin received word from Secretary Tumulty to that effect last night.

Mayor Griffin, Commissioner Gustav Bach, Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, Assistant Corporation Attorney Horace Allen and William A. Kavanagh, Postmaster Adolph Lankering and Barney Rowahl, representing the bartenders in Hoboken, will take the mid-night train to Washington tonight, in order to present to the Secretary of War the hardships which would be entailed as a result of the operation of the half-mile clause, closing up saloons in Hoboken.

The members of the Law Department, Commissioners Londrigan, City Surveyor Whittemore, Clerk Daniel Haggerty and Mayor Griffin, discussed the situation at length yesterday afternoon. A map was produced and the areas affected by the drastic order were marked off.

If Situation is Local Only.

If the order should apply only to half a mile from the piers the area affected will take in all the saloons from the river front to a point 150 feet beyond Adams street, closing up 280 saloons, it was computed yesterday afternoon.

The loss to the city by such an order can hardly be imagined. Apart from the loss of the license fees to the city, the depreciation in property would be severe, hundreds of men would be thrown out of work, and the loss to property owners in the city would be enormous.

Just how much the property values would amount to in the aggregate is not known, but they may be judged by the fact that two millions of dollars worth of property was accounted for in a very small area downtown in a computation made yesterday.

The following is a list of some of the well known places, with their assessed valuations:

Dukes House, \$61,500; Gonzales, American Hotel, 67-70 River street, \$72,300; Delaware Hotel, Hudson place and River street, \$58,700; D. L. & W. R. R. Station, Klie Brothers, Newark and River streets, \$66,000; Palace Hotel, Newark, near River streets, \$50,000; Vezzetti's, Hudson place and Hudson street, \$30,500; Glockler's, Newark and Hudson streets, \$44,000; Central Hotel, Second and River streets, \$38,200; Fischer's Hotel, First, near River street, \$29,000; Wilshusen's Hotel, First and Hudson streets, \$25,700; Continental Hotel, First and Hudson streets, \$27,000; Grand Hotel, Third and Hudson streets, \$45,500; Heyer's Hotel, Third and Hudson streets, \$57,000; Park Hotel, Fourth and Hudson streets, \$15,600; Amstel Hotel, Hudson, near Fourth street, \$11,500; Holland House, Hudson, near Third street, \$10,200; Brown's, First and Washington streets, \$54,400; Bernhardt's Hall, Washington and Second streets, \$30,900; Astor Hotel, Second and Washington streets, \$41,400; Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth and Washington streets, \$58,500; Podesta's, Fourth and Washington streets, \$59,800; Elks' Club, Washington, near Tenth street, \$58,000; Bruning's, Fourth and Washington streets, \$19,700; Grube's, Newark and Washington streets, \$24,609; Washington Hotel, Ferry, near Washington street, \$21,800; Schwiering's, Newark and Washington streets, \$46,900; Podesta's, Ninth and Washington streets, \$37,900; Muller's, Eleventh and Washington streets, \$31,200; Kackenmester's, Third and Washington, \$45,300; Lohman's, Fourteenth and Washington streets, \$50,300; Mutschler's, Eleventh and Washington streets, \$33,600; Muel-

(Continued on Page Two.)