

OCTOBER 23, 1918.

## DR. STACK SAYS SALOONS SAVED EPIDEMIC; MAYOR ORDERS SECRECY STOPPED

**Health Officer Had Ordered No  
Information to Public; Griffin  
Upsets Order; 290 Cases Last  
Week; Cases Greatly Decrease.**

### ORDERS FROM STATE BOARD NOT OBEYED

There seems to be no doubt that the epidemic, as far as Hoboken is concerned, is fast abating, although there are still a considerable number of families affected with the disease.

#### Stack Orders Secrecy.

However Dr. Stack attempted to keep the public records closed to the Hudson Dispatch representative yesterday when the latter called to get statistics on the progress of the epidemic in the city.

Registrar of Vital Statistics Beronio stated that he could not give out any figures except with the O. K. of Dr. Stack. Mr. Beronio admitted that this was a new procedure an dinstructions to

reported to the Bureau.

For the week ending October 12 the total number of deaths reported to the Department were 72, and 50 of those cases were from pneumonia of all kinds and influenza, a percentage of 69 per cent from the disease.

For the week ending October 19 there were approximately 60 deaths reported in Hoboken from pneumonia and influenza.

Much of the comparative immunity which Hoboken has enjoyed from the influenza epidemic has been the fact that the saloons were allowed to keep open, according to Dr. Joseph F. Stack, Commissioner of Hoboken.

Part of a statement attributed to Dr. Stack is as follows: "One of the most foolish things (requested by various health authorities) was the closing of the saloons. Those who took advantage of the saloons being open in Hoboken es-

that effect had been given by the head of the Department that day.

When Mr. Beronio was asked for the statistics on the death rate in the city for the period covering the month of October to date, he refused to give out the information, stating that such were his instructions.

#### Griffin Overrules Stack.

It was only when the matter was put up to Mayor Griffin that the matter was righted. When told of the condition of affairs, Mayor Griffin, who is head of the Department of Public Affairs stated that the records were open to the public, and gave orders to have them made accessible.

The records show, according to Mr. Beronio, that there were 290 cases of influenza reported last week, but that there had been a steady decrease since last Monday when the epidemic reached the high water mark, according to the statistics of the Board of Health.

On Monday the number of cases of influenza and pneumonia reached 100, while last Saturday there were only 30 reported, and Monday 15, and up until 4 o'clock yesterday only one case was

caped the disease. It is to this fact that I attribute much of the comparative immunity which Hoboken has enjoyed."

#### Defies State Board.

A statement on the influenza epidemic at this time by Dr. Stack is apparently the result of a communication received by Dr. Stack from the State Board of Health pointing out that the Department had been advised that the Hoboken Health Board was not enforcing the regulations of the State Department of Health for the prevention of the spread of influenza.

It was rumored in the city on Monday and yesterday that the State Department intended to come into Hoboken and close the moving picture houses, but those rumors were apparently without foundation as the State Department did not take any such action.

As far as the saloon business is concerned and its bearing on the situation,



**SERVING UNIFORMED MEN  
IN SALOONS**

Editor Jersey Journal:

Kindly publish in your Query column whether or not a man in uniform, honorably discharged from the Army, can be served with intoxicants in saloons.

J. A. Murphy.

565½ Henderson Street,  
Jersey City, Jan. 7, 1919.

It is the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States that any man wearing an Army or Navy uniform cannot be served.—Ed.

**DISCHARGED MEN IN  
UNIFORM TO BE DRY**

Trenton, Feb. 19.—A bill by Senator Hammond of Mercer making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to any one in the uniform of a soldier or sailor after he is discharged received favorable consideration last night in the Senate. The bill has not yet passed the Assembly. The present Federal law on this subject does not cover the men after their discharge from service.

**LIQUID JOY.**

Hoboken becomes synonymous with happiness. Rumor has it that the war "dry" zone in the Mile-Square-City will be "dry" no more after March 1.

**SAYS DOUGHBOYS  
AS FRENCHMEN  
SECURED BOOZE**

**Samuel Wilson Moves  
Against Hoboken Saloons  
in Chancery Court.**

At request of Samuel Wilson of Jersey City, representing the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, Vice-Chancellor Lane has granted an order to show cause under the Abatement Act against three liquor dealers in Hoboken. These dealers are John Podesta, saloon, 400 Jefferson Street; John Podesta's Son, wholesale dealer, 416 Madison Street, and Giovanni Pasquale, saloon, 422 Madison Street.

The affidavits attached to the orders charge John Podesta with habitually selling liquor on Sundays and selling liquor to minors. John Podesta's Son is charged with selling liquor to minors and selling in quantity less than a quart without having a license authorizing such sale. The charge against Giovanni Pasquale is habitually selling on Sundays, selling to minors and selling to soldiers in the uniform of the United States Army. A number of witnesses testify to these facts, Mr. Wilson himself being a witness against all three defendants.

In his affidavit against the Pasquale place Mr. Wilson charges that on one Sunday night he followed a singing group of French and American soldiers who marched down the street from the embarkation piers and entered the Pasquale saloon. The door was then locked. The American soldiers removed their khaki overcoats and put on the blue overcoats of the French soldiers, and apparently the entire group were French. They were then served with liquors.

Affidavits against all three places allege that they were accustomed to sell whiskey in flasks to boys, who acted as runners or go-betweens with soldiers and sailors. The boys would obtain the orders from the uniformed men and then go to the saloons and purchase the liquor and deliver it, collecting therefor.

The order served on the defendants includes a restraining order from the Court, prohibiting the sale of any liquor or the removal of any liquor or property from the premises under penalty of contempt of court. The Vice-Chancellor will hear all the evidence and then decide the case.

Both of the Podesta premises contain a very large stock of liquor. Under the provisions of the act, if evidence to satisfy the Court is produced that liquor has been sold in violation of law, the liquor must be destroyed, other property or furniture that could be used in violation of law will be sold at public auction, and the premises closed for one year.

Like action was taken in Vice-Chancellor Lane's Court with two liquor dealers, one in Newark and another in Belleville. Commenting on the cases, Mr. Wilson remarked: "When this law was passed I took the trouble to write to the presidents of over forty liquor dealers' associations in New Jersey, warning them of the drastic provisions of the law. I personally know that in Jersey City and throughout Hudson, Essex and Passaic counties there are thousands of liquor dealers who are selling liquor in violation of law and who are liable at any time to be called before the Chancery Court and have their property sold or destroyed and their premises closed for their lawlessness."



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## HOBOKEN HEARS 'DRY' BAN WILL BE LIFTED MARCH 1

Zone Law to Be Repealed  
When Military Guards Go,  
Rumor.

Hoboken is buzzing to-day with the rumor that the dry zone that has been in force for about a year is to be wiped out by March 1. On that date, it is said, the Mile-Square City is to blossom forth in all its old-time alcoholic "glory."

As a matter of fact there are a whole raft of rumors, and one dovetails with the other. It is said that by March 1 the military guard at the piers will all have been demobilized. At present all the uptown piers are guarded by civilians, and about 80 per cent. of the guards at the downtown piers are civilians. Hoboken is asking itself if dry zone and military guards will not disappear together.

Then there are those who point out that the law creating the Hoboken dry zone applied to "ports of embarkation." It is now a port of debarkation.

Maj. Craig, chief of the Hoboken military police, will be mustered out about March 1. There are rumors that he will immediately become chief of the civilian guards at the piers.

808-7-20/19

## HOBOKEN IS AN OASIS AGAIN

Hoboken, which for the last eighteen months has been as "dry" as Sahara in the matter of liquid refreshments, is again an oasis. The plate glass windows of the thirst emporiums which have clouded with dust during the last year and a half have been polished up again, and the bars are doing a land office business.

This is in spite of the fact that the "dry zone" law is still supposed to be in effect.

No orders have been issued, as far as can be learned, lifting the ban on the sale of liquor within half a mile of the army piers, but there seems to have been an assurance given the saloonkeepers that they can sell.

## JERSEY CITY SALOON LICENSES ILLEGALLY GRANTED, JUSTICE SWAYZE HOLDS; CITY TO APPEAL

Twenty-five Hundred Cafes Throughout State Are Affected by Decision, But Will Remain Open Pending Attempt to Reverse Supreme Court.

Trenton, Aug. 14.—Supreme Court Justice Swayze this morning handed down a decision setting aside the saloon licenses of Hugh M. Meehan of Jersey City, which the Jersey Commissioners renewed on June 30 in spite of the war time prohibition act which went into operation July 1 and which is now in force or supposed to be in force. The Meehan case is a test suit and with it falls the licenses of all the other saloonkeepers in New Jersey that were renewed by the local authorities about June 30.

In Jersey City 700 saloon licenses are affected. In Newark, Hoboken, Bayonne and other municipalities over a thousand more licenses are affected. It is believed that altogether about 2,500 saloon licenses in New Jersey are hit by the decision rendered to-day declaring the licenses of Meehan void.

The suit against the Meehan license was instituted by the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, Samuel Wilson being the nominal prosecutor.

The news caused a sensation to-day all over the State when the finding of the court was announced.

In its opinion to-day the Court holds that the license of Meehan was renewed illegally and that he was authorized by the City Commission of Jersey City to do something which the Wartime Prohibition act declared illegal. The Court holds that the Federal law is supreme and that no mu-

nicipality has the right to override that law.

In Jersey City Corporation Counsel John Milton was jarred when he heard that Justice Swayze had decided against Saloonkeeper Hugh Meehan on the saloon license test case.

Mr. Milton announced that he would appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and that such an appeal would operate as a stay and permit the saloons to keep on doing business.

By appealing the saloonkeepers hope that the appeal will stave off the death of the saloons until the war time prohibition act is set aside by the completion of demobilization. This may be about Nov. 1. If the war time prohibition ban is lifted on Nov. 1, the saloons may have two months and a half more to operate before the federal dry amendment becomes effective January 15. The saloons would have to be relicensed for this brief period before they could operate.

The New Jersey Anti-Saloon League stated to-day that the decision of Justice Swayze was expected. Lawyer Rowland Munroe conducted the case for the Anti-Saloon League and presented the arguments against the saloons at the hearing in Jersey City. Mr. Munroe and Samuel Wilson declared that the decision of Mr. Milton to file an appeal was the last effort to keep the saloons going a little while longer.



## ARMY HUTS AS SUBSTITUTES FOR SALOONS

War-Time Idea Suggested By  
Major Winchell at Summit  
Avenue M. E.

At the annual dinner of the Epworth League of the Summit Avenue M. E. Church, Summit Avenue and Bowers Street, last evening, Major Wallace Winchell, manager of the Salvation Army Industrial Home, talked on the subject, "The Substitute for the Saloon." The Major said that heretofore prohibition had been an ideal, now we must face the reality. By conservative estimate no less than 50,000 men and boys could be found any Saturday night nowadays in the

### HUDSON CITY

saloons of this city, and in every other city a proportionate number. After July 1, when "John Barleycorn" retires for good, some other meeting places must be found for these men and boys, he declared.

"With all its faults, with all the misery it has caused and all the disease it has bred and spread," declared the Major, "the saloon has been the one place where men could meet upon an absolutely democratic basis, where any man who behaved himself was welcome so long as he had the price of a drink and where an interchange of ideas and an expression of more or less enlightened opinion was possible as in no other public place. Whether or not we have approved the saloon, we must own that the so-called 'Poor Man's Club' has occupied a niche, filled a void and supplied a certain element which, in the course of time, has become very nearly if not actually a social necessity.

"Therefore, now that the rumshop is to go, it is up to the church folk and others who have waged warfare for years and years against the saloon because of its predominant evil influences to find a substitute that shall combine all the good qualities inherent to a public meeting place for men and eliminate all the bad features. Every authority, from the solons of our admirable Federal Government down to the most modest of unbiased observers of human nature, is agreed that, when anything he regards as an essential is taken from a man, something must be provided to replace the missing quantity and that something must possess attributes of sufficient attractiveness to atone for any deficiency, imaginary or real. The church should become less classy, come heart to heart with 'the man of low estate.' Strong, virile religion that puts every man and woman, boy and girl working. Organize every attraction that would satisfy the soul for better things. Always keep God and his love to man predominant.

The great war, which has brought nationwide prohibition to accomplishment, has taught also the possibilities of 'huts' as gathering places for men where the pleasures of congenial society aided and abetted by tobacco, music, harmless drinks and the like have proved adequately that the saloon is not indispensable. Overseas and in this country the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus have operated 'huts' that have delighted the soldiers and sailors, performed splendidly their mission and have filled the want. Now the way and the means must be found to elaborate the 'hut' idea, make it feasible and practicable here, there and everywhere and work it up for all that it is worth.

"Some one has suggested that shooting galleries and rifle ranges will appeal to the men and should be encouraged, which would seem an excellent plan, provided that the gambling instinct can be consistently suppressed. Pool and billiard rooms might also be considered eligible meeting places were it possible to conduct them without permitting bets and bettors.

"All my life I have stood for total abstinence, and no one is happier than I in the realization of the dream for which I have worked and fought. And I believe that the right way to do away with a saloon is to clean it out completely, to wipe it off the map, as it were, beyond the remotest chance of its ever coming back. I bought only this morning the entire contents, fittings and fixtures, of a saloon not far from the Industrial Home, and I had a force of men on the job all afternoon removing everything but the walls, the windows and the unexpired license. It had seemed to me that every one in Jersey City knew my sentiments upon the subject of alcoholics, but this morning's mail brought a bill from one of our leading merchants, addressed to myself and marked 'Personal.' And the said bill was for a gallon of port wine and a gallon of sherry. Of course, I called up the merchant and gently called him down. He said that there must be some mistake, and I, never having purchased an ounce of any such stuff in all my young life, heartily agreed with this explanation. But it only made me the more glad to think that, in a few short months, there will be no further possibility of even a mistake of this sort."

Other speakers at the dinner were: Rev. Wayne Womer of Simpson M. E. Church and Rev. Sloate of Princess Bay. Rev. Rounds, minister of the church, was toastmaster and there were short talks by Mr. Edward Flach, president of the League, and Mr. William E. Taylor.

Music for the evening was furnished by a stringed orchestra, including Harry Hoffman, S. Magra, Edward Capon and Emil Miller. On the arrangement committee were: Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Kegel, Mrs. E. Flach, Mrs. S. Ackert, Miss Millen, Mr. S. Ackert, Mr. John Burke and Mr. E. Flach.



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April 9/19 3.09  
April 11/19

**SERVING LIQUOR TO  
MEN IN UNIFORM**

Editor Jersey Journal:

Sir—Is it legal for saloonkeepers to serve discharged soldiers and sailors with intoxicating liquor, even if they still wear their uniforms and are able to show their discharge certificates?

A Mariner.

Jersey City, April 4, 1919.

Under Washington, D. C., date of April 1 the following appeared in several newspapers:

"Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform, is not unlawful. The War Department holds in an opinion of the Judge Advocate General, approved by Secretary Baker today:

"To come within the prohibition of the law," the statement said, "the person in uniform must be a member of the military forces; and a discharged soldier is not a member."  
—Ed.

**SELL LIQUOR IN  
"DRY ZONE," FINED**

Newark, April 1.—Four Hoboken saloonkeepers were fined \$50 each by Judge Rellstab in the United States District Court yesterday for violating the Hoboken "dry zone" edict.

The men were Cornelius J. Sullivan of 213 Fourteenth Street, William J. Warren of 334 Hudson Street, Martin Bussanich of 232 Adams Street, and Fred Drosze of 501 Washington Street.

Judge Rellstab informed the defendants that he had let them off with fines because they had pleaded guilty and saved the Government the expense of a trial, but in the future, he said, even a plea of guilty would not induce him to forego prison sentences for similar offenders.



# FEDERAL AGENTS ARREST SALOONMEN

THE JERSEY JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1919.

## CERTIORARI THE RELICENSING OF 702 SALOONS

**Anti-Saloon League Makes Attack in Court, Justice Swayze Granting Writ, Without Stay—Claims City Cannot Legally Issue Licenses For War-Time Prohibition Period.**

### THREE HUDSON CO. SALOONKEEPERS ARRESTED BY UNCLE SAM'S AGENTS

Just as the Hudson County saloonkeepers were throwing their hats in the air and rejoicing over the "wide open" policy of the local authorities came several jolts this morning.

First came the news that the Federal authorities to whom Corporation Counsel John Milton and Mayor Hague had tried to pass the buck, had struck back and begun to make arrests that was jarring.

On top of that came the news that the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League had secured from Supreme Court Justice Swayze a writ of certiorari taking to the New Jersey Supreme Court for review the proceedings in the City Hall in Jersey City last Monday afternoon when the licenses of 702 Jersey City saloonkeepers were renewed in the face of the protests of Samuel Wilson, the assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The writ of certiorari will not act as a stay, which means that the saloonkeepers of Jersey City may continue to keep their places open while the Supreme Court decides whether a renewal of the licenses should be set aside as illegal.

Hugh Meehan is the saloonkeeper who is made nominal defendant in the certiorari proceedings brought by the Anti-Saloon League.

Harvey MacCauley of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League served the papers on Hugh Meehan just before noon. Clerk Mauchett accepted the papers on behalf of City Clerk Dolan.

While Hugh Meehan is named as the defendant, the certiorari proceedings are aimed at all of the 702 saloonkeepers in Jersey City who had their licenses renewed last Monday.

The United States Government is now determined to prevent, if possible, the sale of hard liquor while condoning the sale of 2.75 beer and light wines.

The Government seems to be aroused because so many New Jersey saloonkeepers have taken advantage of Attorney General Palmer's liberal ruling and are not content to confine their sales to soft stuff, beer and light wines, but insist on selling rum, whiskey and gin as heretofore.

It was the arrest of Hudson County saloonkeepers by U. S. Government officials that caused the chills to creep down the backs of some of the timid liquor dealers. The prospect of indictment by the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton and prosecution before a United States Court far removed from the influences of local officials was not comforting.

Up to this noon these arrests had been made by government officials:

Cormine Dorian 446 Hoboken Avenue charged with selling liquor of an intoxicating nature.

John Vollneck 702 Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, arrested for selling whiskey and gin.

Emil Groth, Jr., Hackensack Plankroad and Bergenline Avenue; selling whiskey.

Herman Muller bartender for Emil Groth, arrested on the same charge.

The accused men from North Hudson were taken before United States Commissioner Besson in Hoboken while Dorian was brought before United States Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City. They were held for a hearing, bail being accepted in each case.

In the meantime the Jersey City police in Jersey City were keeping their hands off the situation entirely, the local officials leaving it absolutely up to the Federal government to enforce the War Time Prohibition act.

The general expectation was that the reports about the activity of the Federal authorities would make the local saloonkeepers much more careful, but nobody here seems to fear any drought.

From now on the man who gets whiskey, rum or gin must be vouched for by friends. The saloonkeepers are on their guard against Federal sleuths.

It was early last evening that Lawyer Rowland Munro for the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League proceeded to act in the certiorari proceedings. Mr. Munro called on Supreme Court Justice Swayze at his home on High Street, Newark, and presented an affidavit made by Samuel Wilson. This affidavit charged that the action of the Jersey City Commissioners last Mon-



day in renewing 702 liquor licenses for the new liquor year beginning July 1 was illegal on these grounds:

"First—Because the War-Time Prohibition Act forbids the sale for beverage purposes of any distilled spirits or of any beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined by the

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President of the United States; and therefore, since the present war has not been concluded, nor has demobilization been terminated as aforesaid, the renewals for a period of one year from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, is contrary to the laws of the United States of America, which take precedence over any State law of the State of New Jersey when the two are in conflict, and therefore, the Board of Commissioners of the city of Jersey City were without lawful authority to grant said license.

"Second—Because the said license was issued in conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America, which forbids after Jan. 16, 1920, the sale of intoxicating liquors for

beverage purposes, and said issuance was therefore illegal and void.

"Third—Because said license was granted without any opportunity being afforded to deponent, as a citizen of Jersey City, to be heard on his remonstrance filed with said board, although deponent had demanded that a time be fixed and a hearing given for the hearing of said remonstrance.

"Fourth—Because said action of said board was in divers other respects, irregular, contrary to law and void."

Justice Swayze examined Samuel Wilson's affidavit and decided that there was ground for the issuance of the writ of certiorari but he would not allow any stay with the writ.

This means that within ten days City Clerk Frank A. Dolan must send to the Supreme Court all the papers and documents bearing on the license proceedings and then Justice Swayze will fix a time for the adjudication of the question as to whether the Jersey City Commission had any right to renew license on the eve of War-Time Prohibition.

Director of Revenue and Finance James F. Gannon, Jr., is specially interested in the proceedings. He has taken over \$351,000 in license fees from the 702 saloonkeepers who had their licenses renewed.

He is reconciled to the idea that he may have to refund to the saloonkeepers about \$175,000 next winter if the Federal dry amendment becomes operative; but he would hate to have to hand back to the saloonkeepers practically all of the \$351,000 which is what he would have to do if the New Jersey Supreme Court were to decide this month that the renewal of the license was illegal.

There is an understanding in the City Hall that Jersey City will refund to the saloonkeepers a pro rata share of the \$500 license fee. In other words, for every day that the saloonkeeper is barred by the law from doing business.

The first arrest for violation of the war time prohibition law in Jersey City occurred last night when a Department of Justice agent, Joseph Homer of Hoboken, arrested Cormine Dorine in the latter's saloon, 446 Hoboken Avenue. The arrest was the first indication since the law became effective that any attempt would be made to enforce it here.

Dorine, whose home address is 223 Grant Avenue, after he was arrested was locked up at the Third Precinct Station, where he was held as a Federal prisoner. He is formally charged with "selling spirituous liquors in violation of Section 242, act of November 21, 1918." He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter this morning and bailed for a hearing.

Special agents of the Department of Justice went to North Hudson yesterday

afternoon and, they say, purchased whiskey in a number of saloons which were open. The arrests enumerated above followed.

It is understood that evidence has been quietly collected in a number of cases and further arrests are to be made this afternoon.

There was nothing spectacular about the visit of the agents. They came, had their drink, and made their arrests.

Attorney General Palmer has said that those caught and convicted would be dealt with most severely. The charges against those arrested will be handled by District Attorney Charles F. Lynch of the Federal District and by him presented to the United States Grand Jury.

The positive statement was again made to-day that under the War-Time Prohibition act the United States government has no intention of molesting any saloonkeeper who confines his sale to soft stuff, 2.75 beer and "light" wines, but that gin rickeys, cocktails and in fact all drinks involving whiskey, rum or gin are to be cut out.

In Hoboken Special Agent Holmes of the United States service gave it out this morning that the Hoboken saloonkeepers who imagine that they can keep on selling rum, whiskey and gin freely will find themselves in a tight place before the day is over. It was stated that a large number of arrests are in contemplation in Hoboken as well as in Jersey City, Bayonne and North Hudson.

Rumors that the county was alive with secret service agents this morning and that evidence was being collected in large quantities caused a panicky feeling here.

Uncle Sam had accepted the challenge thrown down by the local authorities and had started to get busy.



*J. C. J.*  
*July 30/19*

## 11 SALOON MEN IN TOILS FOR 'DRY' LAW VIOLATIONS

**Department of Justice Agents  
Rounding up Those Who  
Sell "Hard" Drinks.**

Department of Justice operatives who are slowly drawing a net around Hudson County saloonkeepers who continue to violate war-time prohibition by selling intoxicating liquor, it was learned to-day, have taken a total of eleven cafe owners and bartenders into custody in this section. With the exception of two Hoboken men, who are to have a hearing to-day before United States Commissioner Besson in that city, all the men have been held for the action of the Federal Grand Jury under bail ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each.

Three Jersey City men, two owners and one bartender, are among the victims of the Federal men's activities. They are Thomas J. Brennan, who conducts a saloon at 642 Newark Avenue, his bartender, Arthur Gunderson, and Cormine Dorien, whose arrest was reported previously.

Other arrests include those of Frank Walsh of 4315 River Road and Freeman Baul, 1211 River Road, both of Edgewater, and William Kissel, 61 Third Street, Hoboken, and his bartender, Leo Messner.

Kissel and Messner are the men who will have a hearing before Commissioner Besson to-day. All the arrests were for selling liquor other than 2.75 per cent. beer.

The arrests of Dorien, John Vollnecht of 702 Hackensack Plankroad, Union Hill; Emil Groth, Jr., Hackensack Plankroad and Bergenline Avenue, and Herman Miller, Groth's bartender, all of which were reported previously, were all made by Department of Justice Operative Holmes of Hoboken. Holmes is conducting the prohibition work of the department in Hudson County. William Bimer of West Hoboken, the only other man arrested, was taken into custody by Operative Franck of this city.

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THE JERSEY JOURNAL,  
AUGUST 5, 1919.

## 2,500 LIQUOR MEN WAIT FOR SWAYZE

**Decision as to Validity of  
Saloon Licenses is Imminent.**

Supreme Court Justice Swayze is expected to hand down in a few days his decision as to the legality of the 700 saloon licenses which the City Commission in Jersey City renewed on June 30. The decision will affect also the saloon licenses in Hoboken, Bayonne, Newark and other municipalities where the saloons have been given new licenses in the face of War Time Prohibition and the Federal "dry" amendment.

Altogether about 2,500 saloon licenses will be affected by the decision, which involves the license to Hugh Meehan as a test case.

## VIOLATE WAR ZONE, TRIO IS FINED

Newark, Aug. 7.—Federal Judge Davis yesterday fined three Hoboken saloonkeepers \$250 each for selling liquor in the barred zone. Those penalized were Harry Pappenhausen, Eleventh Street and Park Avenue; Henry Bunker, Garden and Newark streets, and Anthony Jugowitz, 10 Willow Street. Each had an explanation to offer as to how he had come to violate the law, but none appealed to the court.

For stealing from an interstate shipment Andrew Glassford of 334 Monmouth Street, Jersey City, was committed to the Hudson County Jail for a term of four months; James Tierney of Jersey City, street address not given, to the same institution for six months; William C. Carey of 6 Mill Road, Jersey City, to the same institution for a nine months' term, while Winford Stevens of 334 Monmouth Street was fined \$15. All four were jointly indicted and each pleaded guilty.



# LIQUOR MEN HARASSED BY FEARS THAT END IS NEAR

**Corporation Counsel Milton Not Sure That Appeal in Hugh Meehan Case Will Prevent Closing up of 700 Saloons by Anti-Saloon League—Wilson Speaks Out.**

The Jersey City authorities and the saloonkeepers were relieved to-day because of the announcement that Corporation Counsel Milton had decided to take an appeal in the case of Hugh Meehan, the Jersey City saloonkeeper, the renewal of whose license was declared to be void yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Swayze in the certiorari proceedings instituted by Samuel Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League.

But the liquor men were jarred when word came from Mr. Milton's office this noon to the effect that Mr. Milton was not entirely sure that the appeal would act as a stay.

The Corporation Counsel was looking up the law on the subject.

The question as to whether the appeal acts as a stay will not be settled for several days, for Mr. Milton will not be able to file the appeal until the formal order of the Supreme Court against the Hugh Meehan case is handed down from Trenton.

Should this appeal act as a stay, the 2,500 saloonkeepers of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Newark and other municipalities whose licenses were also renewed this summer, and who are in the same boat with Meehan, imagine that they would not have to close up at once.

The hope of the liquor men now is that President Wilson will lift the wartime prohibition ban Nov. 1, upon

completion of demobilization and that thereupon the saloonkeepers will have from Nov. 1 to Jan. 16 to sell before the Federal dry amendment finally wipes out the last vestige of the liquor business in the United States.

Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, said to-day:

"Of course we are gratified at Justice Swayze's decision. But the irregularity of the action of the Commissioners was so glaring that no other decision was possible.

"The Commissioners were simply acting for and in behalf of the saloonkeepers, who did not even go to the expense of retaining a lawyer, the city's legal department acting in their behalf.

"There can be only one motive for an appeal—the protection of 700 lawless saloonkeepers—for neither Mr. Milton nor Mr. Bentley has any idea that they will win before the Court of Errors and Appeals. There is not one chance in nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand that they would win, and if they take that gambler's chance in behalf of a lot of lawbreakers it will put the city to expense, and subject the taxpayers to heavy costs that they will surely have to pay.

"Of course the Anti-Saloon League will follow them to the end. We never let go.

"As to Mr. Milton's claim that the

(Continued on Second Page.)

appeal will act as a stay in closing Meehan's place, we are disposed to dispute that point so far as the law is concerned, whatever the action of the police department may be.

"Once before we obtained a Supreme Court decision against the city because of a license issued to Meehan unlawfully. The court ordered the place closed, but Meehan and the police laughed at the order and the saloon was finally closed by Court House officials by direct order of Justice Swayze after I had personally visited the place and reported the contempt to of court.

"What the law requires is one thing, but what Jersey City officials will do is another. Of one thing the people of Jersey City may rest assured, the Commissioners will fight to the last ditch against any law that interferes with the saloons, at least until after election.

Director of Revenue and Finance James F. Gannon, Jr., felt relieved, because if the appeal of Mr. Milton acts as a stay, as the wets believe it will, Jersey City will not have to refund at once part of the \$500 liquor license fees which were paid by the 700 Jersey City saloonkeepers whom the City Commission on June 30 renewed their license in spite of the wartime prohibition act, which went into operation on July 1, the following day.

In his opinion handed down yesterday in Trenton, Justice Swayze declares that there was no warrant for the Jersey City Commissioners renewing the licenses of the Jersey City saloonkeepers last June, just as the Federal wartime prohibition act was about to go into effect.

The Court says furthermore that inasmuch as the Federal dry amendment to the United States Constitution becomes operative Jan. 16 next, it was illegal for the City Commissioners to renew the licenses of the saloonkeepers when such renewal is supposed to give the liquor men the right to sell from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Such a license is out of the question because of the wartime prohibition act now in force, and because of the Federal dry amendment to become operative Jan. 16 next year.

Justice Swayze said on this point: "It is clear that the sale which the license purports to authorize is a

violation of the prohibition of the Federal legislation unless the broad power which the license appears to grant is limited by the provisions that it is subject to the laws regulating the sale. But the laws regulating the sale are different from laws prohibiting the sale. As to distilled spirits the prohibition is absolute, while the license purports to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors. There is a plain conflict between the term of the license and the Federal legislation, and the latter must control.

"It is idle to suggest that the license may authorize some sales, say for export, or at some time, say between the end of the war and the taking effect of the eighteenth amendment (Federal dry amendment). The Court has no way of knowing that the Commissioners would have issued or the licensee have accepted a license thus limited. Moreover, the sale of any intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is absolutely prohibited after Jan. 16, 1920, and the license purports to permit the sale for nearly six months longer.

"Whether, in view of the valuable property rights a holder of an old license has in his privilege of renewal, the commissioners might have granted a license authorizing the sale subject to the prohibition of the federal legislation and thereby licensing the sale between the end of the war and January 16, 1920, is a question not presented. That is not what they have tried to do by this license. We do not know whether the licensee would have accepted a license so limited. Nor is the court now concerned with the question whether the city is or may be under an obligation to refund the license fee that may have been paid. If there is such an obligation, the question must be presented by proper proofs in another proceeding."



## 699 SALOON LICENSES ALL GO INTO COURT

Supreme Court Justice Black this morning, in his chamber in this city, granted a writ of certiorari taking to the Supreme Court for review the actions of the Jersey City Commissioners in renewing the license of the 699 Jersey City saloonkeepers outside of Hugh Meehan.

Meehan's license has already been attacked and declared illegal by Justice Swayze, and in violation of the War Time Prohibition act.

The writ of certiorari in the 699 cases to-day was secured by Lawyer Rowland Munroe of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, who was reinforced by Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the League. The writs will not act as a stay.

The understanding is that Supreme Court Justice Swayze having already decided that the Meehan license is invalid will, as a matter of course decide that the other 699 Jersey City licenses are also invalid. But he will not do this until he returns from his vacation Aug. 28, and it may be later than that.

Justice Black ordered to-day that all the 699 saloonkeepers in Jersey City must be notified by the Anti-Saloon League of the proceedings so that their rights will be fully preserved in the move.

Mr. Munroe this morning was unable to get Justice Black to sign the entry of judgment in the case of Hugh Meehan and so the plan to put Meehan actually out of business may be delayed a little.

When Mr. Munroe made the request that Mr. Black sign the entry of judgment a few days ago by Justice Swayze, Corporation Attorney John Bentley who represented Jersey City told Justice Black of the agreement made with Justice Swayze and Corporation Council Milton not to sign the entry of judgment until Sept. 11 when the Court of Errors and Appeals meets and when Milton expects to bring his appeal from the Meehan decision before the court of last resort. In view of Mr. Milton's agreement with Justice Swayze, Justice Black this morning declined to sign the entry of judgment so that the Meehan judgment is rendered but is actually held in suspense. That means that Meehan will continue to do business for the present. Mr. Munroe argued that judgment should be entered but Justice Black heeded the pleas of Mr. Bentley and would not sign in view of the agreement that Milton made with Justice Swayze. The net result therefore is that all the 700 Jersey City saloons will be able to stay in business until Sept. 11 at least. This will be just 12 days before the primaries.

## DRYS PLAN TO CLOSE UP ALL SALOONS HERE

**But Corporation Counsel  
Milton Threatens Con-  
tempt Proceedings in Re-  
taliation.**

The New Jersey Anti-Saloon League through Assistant Supt. Samuel Wilson and Counsel Rowland Munroe, stated to-day that the 700 saloon licenses in Jersey City and the licenses in Hoboken, Bayonne, Newark and other places where licenses were renewed this summer are likely to be wiped out by judicial mandate by Sept. 1, notwithstanding the announcement of Corporation Counsel Milton that he had served a stay.

Mr. Milton, after a visit to Supreme Court Justice Swayze last Friday stated that the Justice had agreed not to enter judgment in the certiorari case that was decided last week against the saloonkeepers until Sept. 11, when the Court of Errors and Appeals meets. On Sept. 11 Mr. Milton was then to ask the court of last resort for a stay while his appeal from Justice Swayze's decision declaring the licenses void, is before the court of last resort.

But this morning Mr. Munroe for the Anti-Saloon League announced that he would at once proceed to enter the Supreme Court judgment and that he could do this without any signature by Justice Swayze who left Saturday for Canada and is not to be back until Aug. 28. Mr. Milton on hearing this statement on the part of Mr. Munroe came back with the threat that if Mr. Munroe proceeds to enter judgment and close up the saloons without a signature from the Justice he will be in contempt of court and that Mr. Swayze's signature is necessary before there can be any further effort to carry out Judge Swayze's decision.

The net result of the manoeuvres is likely to be, as far as Jersey City is concerned, the maintenance of the status quo at least until August 28 when Justice Swayze will be back from his short vacation and when both Milton and Munroe will go before the Judge again for further action and instructions.



## HOBOKEN, SCARED BY UNCLE SAM, GOES 'BONE DRY'

**Rumored Visit by Secret Service Men Puts the "Lid" Down Tight.**

Mysterious rumors that Secret Service agents were about to descend upon Hoboken in search of liquor sellers yesterday afternoon caused a "bone dry" wave in the Mile-Square City. Booze promptly disappeared from all saloons, and nothing but the 2.75 brand of beer was offered to an outraged public.

Although the lid was lifted a wee bit this morning, it was still impossible for a stranger to get a "ball" upon any condition. If a thirsty party happened to be well known he might be led to the coal bin in the cellar or the garret upstairs, and there receive the object of his search for a consideration. But otherwise the town was closed tight.

Identity of the heartless person who started the terrifying report is unknown. There are a few thousands at least of people with murder in their hearts who would like to know his name. In the interest of law and order, however, the police hope that the same people will learn nothing. Hoboken police do not like riots. One is so apt to get hurt.

Secret Service men in New York pretend that they know nothing about a proposed raid; but that assurance falls a long way short of reassuring the wet element. This is why a "regular Civil Service examination," as one man put it to-day, goes before every drink.

Several saloonkeepers are said to expect to be arrested before the day is out as the result of yesterday's visit by Uncle Sam's sleuths. Some of the proprietors are said to have even arranged for bondsmen.

## SALOON MEN ARE JARRED BY U. S. QUESTIONNAIRE

**Fear it is Trap to Catch War-Time Prohibition Law Breakers.**

Liquor dealers, both wholesale and retail, are somewhat worried over the receipt of a communication from Charles V. Duffy of the Internal Revenue Service of the District of New Jersey, requesting to know the quantity of distilled spirits, wines and liquors they had on hand on June 30 last, which was "held and intended for sale," and also "the quantity they had on hand, intended for personal consumption."

The request is made, according to the communication, at the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in order that he may be in a position to "furnish reliable information to Congress as a basis for legislation that may be proposed relative to the disposition or control of such stocks of liquor."

While apparently meaning just what it states, a number of liquor dealers are inclined to suspect that the questionnaire is a trap.

Of course, those (if there are any) who strictly lived up to the provisions of the war-time prohibition act are not worrying, but those who have been selling the "hard stuff" secretly are apprehensive that there might be serious trouble for them should it be discovered by the Internal Revenue Department that the stocks they had on hand on June 30 had in some cases entirely disappeared, and in others had been reduced almost to the vanishing point. In other words, they are fearful that the Government will learn that they have been ignoring war-time prohibition and have continued to do business practically the same as usual.

Accompanying the Revenue Department's communication was a printed form which the liquor dealers are expected to fill out and return to the Revenue Department within ten days.

But most of the liquor dealers are not giving this form the attention the Government apparently expects it to receive. They are talking the matter over with one another, but they don't seem to be able to decide what is the right thing to do to keep them out of trouble. They take some consolation in the thought, though, that if all are arrested who violated the war-time prohibition law there won't be sufficient jails to hold them.



## \$2,000 BAIL, FEDERAL GRAND JURY, FOR SELLING PORT WINE

### U. S. Commissioner Carpenter Passes on Case of Saloonkeeper Wm. Bimer.

The fact that the Department of Justice in this district intends to prosecute saloonkeepers who sell more intoxicating beverages than 2% per cent. beer is shown by the fact that United States Commissioner Carpenter this morning held William Bimer of 580 Clinton Street, West Hoboken, in \$2,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of selling port wine.

Bimer, who incidentally is an ex-councilman of West Hoboken, having been chairman of the police committee of the town government during his term of office, was arrested by two Department of Justice operatives. According to the evidence placed before Commissioner Carpenter, Bimer sold the port wine to the operatives themselves in the saloon he conducts at the Clinton Avenue address.

With the saloonkeepers generally contenting themselves with the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer and soft drinks exclusively, the situation as regards war-time Prohibition remains the same. No attempt is being made by local police, Federal authorities or the Anti-Saloon League to curb the sale of 2.75 beer, and all parties are holding back final decisions on what course of action will be taken pending the test of the legality of the continued sale of 2.75 beer in the United States. Su-

preme Court. In the meantime practically no attempt is being made by saloonkeepers to sell whiskey or other high power alcoholics.

Although there is doubt that there are places where the proper high sign will get a man a drink of real booze, the number of saloonkeepers resorting to the "speak easy" plan is small. The fact that while but few arrests have been made, the Department of Justice men have shown they are on the job has thrown a scare into the liquor dealers' camp.

The officers and executive committee of the State Liquor Protective League at a meeting in Newark have decided to continue selling 2.75 beer to keep the saloons open in spite of the fact that the sale of the beer gives the dealer only small profit. The dealers contended that they were within their rights to continue the sale of that variety of drink pending the decision of the Supreme Court, which seems to have been accepted generally.

The liquor dealers of the State will hold their annual convention in Atlantic City this fall, disregarding the fact that their fate may be decided before then. The following members of the league have been appointed by the president, George T. Carroll, to arrange for the convention: Frank Cowan, Jersey City; Walter Bennette, Irvington; Christopher Bobbe, Hoboken; Fred Roever, Newark, and William Dartman, Camden.



## MANY SALOONS TO SHUT DOWN MONDAY NIGHT

**Every Prospect That War-Time Prohibition Law Will Have Teeth by Then.**

Anticipating that the wartime prohibition enforcement act will become operative at midnight Monday night, a majority of the local saloonkeepers are preparing to close their doors for good. Consequently those conducting thirst emporiums, as well as those who patronize them, are in gloom.

Some time ago the "tip" went out that President Wilson would veto the enforcement law, but as the days have passed without any action being taken by the President, the hopes of the saloonmen to be able to continue business have faded away and now practically all of them have been forced to the conclusion that they are about "through."

Even the "lifting" of the wartime prohibition will mean little or nothing to them, for they realize that if they are once compelled to close there will be little profit in opening again for the short period that will exist between the wartime prohibition "lifting" and the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition amendment, Jan. 16, 1920.

Previously the hopes of the saloonkeepers were buoyed up by "inside information" from the brewers that "everything would be all right" and that the saloon business would be permitted to run along as usual. But lately the brewers have not been uttering any comforting words to their patrons. Instead, it is understood that some of them have intimated that they are brewing a beer with one-half of one per cent. alcoholic content which will conform

with the prohibition enforcement act. Now, the saloon men know that this is "near beer," and most of them have little hope of ever being able to put it over on their customers. The only "kick" in connection with the 2.75 stuff, they say, was that put up by the consumers, and they are naturally skeptical about a milder beverage even obtaining the slightest degree of popularity.

Of course it is not improbable that a few saloonkeepers will attempt to keep going. These will probably be the ones who took a chance in selling to trusted patrons the "hard stuff" prohibited since July 1, last. They probably have some of it left, and will continue to dispose of it in various forms of disguise, while ostensibly dealing only in "near beer," mineral waters and similar beverages not calculated to excite the imagination or to increase the pulse beats.

The City Administration is not without interest in the prohibition enforcement law. If by reason of it, the six hundred and more saloons are compelled to close, it will mean that the City will have to refund about two-thirds of the amount received for liquor licenses, a proceeding that will doubtless be painful to the Administration as well as those who provide the money to "run" the city.

Decision to discontinue delivery of 2.75 draught beer next Monday night and of bottled beer Tuesday night, and to manufacture a cerealized beverage containing only one-half of one per cent. of alcohol, to comply with the Volstead bill, was reached at a joint conference of the New York State Brewers' Association and Brewers' Board of Trade of New Jersey yesterday.

R. J. Schaefer, president of the Brewers' Association, who presided, declared that "We have reached the peak of our doubts," and soon it will be known whether "our business is to take its former position as one of the leading industries of the country," or whether it is to be "wrecked." Asserting that while he was confident the Volstead enforcement measure would be declared unconstitutional, Schaefer said the brewers would abide by its terms until the court had decided the question.



## "DRY" ZONE NO LONGER DRY; LID OFF IN HOBOKEN

Army Regulations Still Supposed to Be In Force, But Almost Every Saloon Said to Be Doing Business Openly On the "Sly."

### DEPT. OF JUSTICE MAN IS INACTIVE

There is every indication that the "lid" has flown off in Hoboken, in the liquor business, and that the "dry" zone is being saturated without stint. It is said that there is hardly a saloon in Hoboken that is not selling all kinds of liquor, with no interference, and evidently with the understanding that everything is all right.

Saloons where formerly the proprietors refused to take a chance and violate the President's proclamation, and really obeyed the law in the letter and spirit, have recently lifted the ban and are openly selling both whiskey and beer.

In fact there is hardly a saloon in Hoboken in the supposed "dry" zone that is not doing a good business in all form of liquor.

No orders have been issued as far as can be learned lifting the ban on the sale of liquor within half a mile of the army piers, but there seems to have been an assurance given the saloonkeepers that they can sell on the sly and that the authorities responsible for enforcing the regulations will not interfere with them.

The agent of the Department of Justice, who was seeing to the enforcement of the dry zone regulations, is still in Hoboken, but no raids, arrests or prosecutions have been made by him in many weeks, and from the general outlook it seems as if the saloonkeepers are aware of the fact that they will not be interfered with even if they do violate the President's proclamation.

## ARREST IN HOBOKEN DRY ZONE MAKE FOR CAUTION

Department of Justice Agents Said to Have Taken Sudden Fit of Action, Following Publication of Dispatch Story Yesterday—Saloon Windows All Polished Up For Business.

### "TO LET" SIGNS TAKEN DOWN AT MUTSCHLER'S

Right on top of the publication of a story in the Hudson Dispatch yesterday morning, showing up the conditions in the saloon business in the alleged "dry" zone in Hoboken, came action yesterday when two saloonkeepers in the uptown section of the city were placed under arrest for selling liquor, and arraigned before U. S. Commissioner E. R. Stanton.

It is said that the two arrests made were Henry Schwiering, of the old Washington Hotel, at Ferry and Washington streets, now called the Lackawanna hotel.

Commissioner Stanton would give no information of the matter.

It is said that a Fourteenth street saloon-keeper was arrested, although another rumor said it was a saloon-keeper near Schwiering's place.

Rumors were various as to who the two saloonmen were, but there is no doubt whatever that they were arrested and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner. Application at Commissioner Stanton's office brought forth no information, and it is understood that a request had been made by the representative of the Department of Justice that no publicity be given to the arrests.

The remarkable thing about the entire affair is that while it has been palpable that the saloons in the "dry" zone were doing a rushing business no effort was made until yesterday to put a stop to it. Some saloons that had been entirely closed down have been re-opened recently.

#### Mutschler's Former Place.

There is the saloon which was formerly conducted by Herman Mutschler, at Eleventh and Washington streets. The owner was arrested for selling liquor about a year ago and was fined \$750 in the Federal District Court. It was conducted as a "soft drink" house for a while and the "lid" became so light that Mutschler closed out and turned it over to somebody else, but the license remained in his name.

Then there was another raid at the saloon by lieutenants, from Major Craig's staff at the Army piers and Mutschler was placed on trial, but proved to the satisfaction of the court that he no longer had any interest in the business at Eleventh and Washington streets, having sold out, and he was discharged.

Some two months ago when the liquor was getting a knock-out blow by the Prohibitionists the saloon windows were placarded with "To Let" signs, and referring the possible purchasers to Leo Mayer, the real estate man.

The notices remained there for some time, and then a few weeks ago they suddenly disappeared. The windows were cleaned and all of a sudden there were indications that the old business was back as usual.

#### Not "Soft" Drinks Crowds

It requires proof, evidence supported by witnesses, to say that liquor was being sold in Hoboken, but the fact almost every saloon in the "dry" zone was selling both beer and whiskey leaves the mind open to a reasonable suspicion that those in charge were not there for the good of their health alone.

Inquiries at the saloon yesterday, resulted in all information being withheld, but it was stated that Mr. Mutschler was on Long Island, where it is understood he cleared out to some time ago and opened up a roadhouse on the Island.

Another saloon across the street, from Mutschler's had been closed up for a while and was recently seen to be doing quite well on the liquid which was being dispensed, and men do not seem to habitually go to a saloon to drink soda water or near beer.

In the meantime somebody may get busy and do a bit of cleaning up and it was noticed last night that saloonkeepers in the "dry" zone had become more careful again as to whom they were selling to. In fact only nearest friends could induce the saloon man to sell a "Liberty Bond" which is one of the pseudo names under which J. Barleycorn has been bandied at the bar by the knowing ones of Mile Square City.



62 Dispatch  
Feb 25/19

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AFTER SALOON KEEPERS

Dry Zone Law Still In Effect and  
"Lid" Is Not Going to  
Stay Off.

### DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN MAKING INVESTIGATIONS

There is still a dry zone in Hoboken; that is, there has been no lifting of the restriction to the selling of liquor within half a mile of the Army piers, but from general appearances the law has been violated daily and in practically every saloon within the zone.

Every effort will be made by the Department of Justice to enforce the edict which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor in the dry zone, and it is claimed for the Department of Justice representatives that there has been no let-up in the efforts to obtain evidence against the men who are violating the law.

It is stated that evidence was being accumulated against men who were violating the law previous to the publishing of the Dispatch article which directed attention to the fact that the law was flagrantly violated and after attention was directed to the condition of affairs, several saloonkeepers were arrested.

This, it is pointed out through the Department of Justice, shows that the Department was not inactive in Hoboken, but as a matter of fact, in addition to the saloon situation, was engaged in other matters which the Department representative is called upon to handle in this district.

Dispatch  
Feb 25/19

## 3 SALOON KEEPERS NABBED IN HOBOKEN

Department of Justice Agent  
Charges Them With Sell-  
ing In Zone.

Dennis McDermott, a saloonkeeper at Fourteenth and Willow avenue, Hoboken; John Muller, who has a place at Fourteenth and Washington streets; Anton Leitner, owner of a place at Eighth and Garden streets, and John Bauer, bartender for Leitner, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Joseph Holmes, a Department of Justice agent.

They were held for a hearing before United States Commissioner Stanton this morning on a charge of selling liquor in the barred zone.

Dispatch  
Feb 25/19

## NO CHANCE OF RAISING BAN IN HALF MILE ZONE

Rumors To That Effect  
Emphatically Denied —  
No Orders For Demobil-  
ization of Military Police  
At the Hoboken Piers.

### TO STAY DURING DISEMBARKATION

There is no truth to any rumors appearing in the Jersey Journal or elsewhere that the military guards at the Army piers are to be replaced entirely by civilian guards by March 1, and that as a consequence the zone taking in half a mile radius from the Army piers in Hoboken will be declared off and the edict prohibiting the selling of intoxicating liquor within that radius lifted.

As long as the troops are being disembarked at Hoboken, there will be military guards on duty at the piers and from an authoritative source it is learned that there is no present intention of lifting the ban on the sale of liquor within the half mile radius of the Army piers.

#### Ban Will Not Be Lifted.

What was published last week as a rumor to the effect that the ban was about to be lifted in Hoboken has no foundation in fact. There are no orders at the Port of Embarkation for the demobilization of the military guard now on duty and as far as can be learned none are forthcoming.

Major Henry C. Craig, head of the military police and the fire and guard companies, is likely to remain in that position until all the troops from France have been unloaded at Hoboken, and there is no official information or hint of information to the effect that he will be discharged from the army by March 1, and will assume command of the civilian guards. The latter are now under his command as are all other guards at the Army piers.



### Soft Drinks Lure Many to Lighted Resorts in Zone

The manner in which saloons in the "barred" zone in Hoboken are selling liquor is making some people wonder whether the "zone" has been lifted.

From official sources it is stated that the zone has not been lifted and that it is still illegal to sell intoxicating liquor within half a mile of the army piers, nevertheless many saloonkeepers must be wasting a lot of good light for the disposition of the soft drinks.

### BARTENDER ARRESTED BY FEDERAL OFFICERS

Will Be Arraigned On Charge  
of Selling In Barred Zone,  
State Law Applies

Samuel Wilson's contention that the law is being openly violated in Hoboken was borne out yesterday when Joseph Holmes, Department of Justice agent between noon and 1 p. m. arrested a bartender in William Kackenmeister's saloon at Third and Washington streets, on a charge of selling liquor in the barred zone.

Incidentally if the place was selling liquor at all yesterday it was guilty also of a violation of the Bishop Law, and if this is proved under the Law the license will be revoked, or can be.

The Federal case will be heard before U. S. Commissioner E. R. Stanton today.

Another arrest was made by Mr. Holmes on Saturday night when a saloonman at Fifth and Garden street, was taken into custody on a similar charge.

### Ashamed of New Jersey.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—I am ashamed to read that the Assembly of New Jersey has voted against ratifying the Prohibition amendment. It is disgusting that in a state where the people are not below the average in intelligence and refinement, but where on the contrary, they are undoubtedly above the average, that there is so much buncombe about "personal liberty."

There is no objection that can be framed to a prohibition law on the ground of "liberty" which will not hold good equally against all law, and especially against the law for interference with drunkenness.

Blackstone in his "Commentaries" states the case very plainly:

"Let a man be ever so abandoned in his principles or vicious in his practice, provided he keeps his wickedness to himself and does not offend against the rules of public decency he is out of the reach of human laws; but if he makes his vices public, though they seem to be such as seem principally to affect himself, as drunkenness and the like, then they become by the bad example they set of pernicious effects to society and, therefore, it is then the business of human laws to correct them."

If this correction can really be administered only by proscribing the traffic, then it becomes our duty and therefore our right to proscribe and suppress it.

The present system of legal license consists in the government first planting 100,000 seminaries of sin throughout the land and then, second, commissioning its judicial officers to take their stated "circuits" and adjudge to the most advanced students the penalties of proficiency.

Writers on moral philosophy and jurists have uniformly contended for the right of the state to prohibit that which directly tends to impoverish it. Among the ancient Hebrews we find this declaration: "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him."

An early law of England sternly prohibited the conversion of corn into spirits for the purpose of beverages. Queen Elizabeth strictly enforced this wise old statute and treated its infringement as a social offense. Sir Matthew Hale earnestly supported it and opposed any attempt at its abrogation, predicting that millions of people would destroy themselves by such fatal liquors.

The legislatures that ratified, forty-five out of forty-eight, could hardly follow higher authorities on law, I believe, than such august names as Blackstone or Sir Matthew Hale and have sound authority behind them. Is it not so?

ANTI-SALOON.



264 Dispatch  
March 31/19

## HOPE TO LIFT LIQUOR BAN IN HOBOKEN

Meeting to Be Addressed By  
Prominent Business Men of  
City Will Be Held Today

With the hopes that it will result in the ban being lifted on the dry zone in Hoboken, a meeting will be held at Meyer's Hotel, Hudson and Third streets, this morning, which will be attended by a number of business men of the city, as well as officers in command of the Port of Embarkation.

Among those slated to speak in behalf of the opening of the saloons in the prohibition section are Frank Cordts, the well-known furniture dealer; Herman Geismar, the clothier, and Overseer of the Poor Harry Barck. A number of other men prominent in business and political life will be on hand to tell why the saloons should be allowed to do business again.

Those who are responsible for the meeting are confident that the appearance of well-known merchants of the city will have much weight with the military authorities and that it will be only a few days when the ban is

Dispatch April 1/19

## \$200 FINES FOR SELLING LIQUOR IN BARRED ZONE

Four Hoboken Saloonkeepers  
Pay This Amount In  
U. S. Court

JUDGE WILL SEND OTHER  
OFFENDERS TO PRISON

After warning all saloonkeepers in the Hoboken barred zone that those convicted in the future would be sent to jail instead of being punished by fines, Judge Rellstab in the United States District Court at Newark, yesterday, fined four saloonkeepers for selling liquor in the barred zone \$200 each. All of them pleaded guilty thereby saving the Government the expense of prosecution.

The saloonkeepers were Cornelius J. Sullivan, of 213 Fourteenth street; William J. Warren, of 334 Hudson street; Fred Drosze, of 501 Washington street, and Martin Bussanich, of 232 Adams street.

Dispatch April 4/19

### Drinks for Soldiers.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—Can a saloonkeeper sell drinks to soldiers of other countries? FRENCHIE.

Answer:—There is no law against saloonkeepers serving drinks to anyone not in the uniform of the United States.

Dispatch April 4/19

### Hoboken's "Dry" Zone.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—When did the War Department close the saloons in Hoboken under the "dry" zone rule pertaining to the Port of Embarkation? J. K.

Answer:—In October, 1917. The order had been given a few weeks prior to that time, but was rescinded when local influences appealed to President Wilson. However, the illicit sale of liquor to men in uniform quickly brought the final drastic order.



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HUDSON DISPATCH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1919.

## DRS. HASKING AND KING SAY "2 3-4" IS NOT INTOXICATING

Hudson County Medical Officials Make Affidavits in Guthrie-Root Case, Claim the New Beer Is Not a Beer at All

DOUBT AS TO BREWING "2 3/4" AFTER WEDNESDAY

Among the affidavits filed in the famous Guthrie-Root case, in which brewing interests hope to prove to the satisfaction of the United States District Court in New York that beer containing not more than 2 3-4 per cent alcohol is not "intoxicating" within the meaning of the war-time prohibition act, effective July 1, and the prohibition amendment, effective January 16, next year, there are two by Hudson medical officials supporting the theory of the brewers.

Both Assistant County Physician Arthur P. Hasking and Dr. George W. King, medical director of the Hudson County Hospital for the Insane, in affidavits, assert that in their opinion beer containing not more than .0275 alcohol is not intoxicating.

Dr. King's position is stated thusly: "I have had extensive experience in the study and treatment of the effects of the excessive use of alcohol upon the nervous and mental functions. I have never known of a single case of alcoholism resulting from the drinking of beer, and this is true when the alcoholic content of beer was upwards of 4 per cent. by weight. A beer containing an alcoholic content of not to exceed 2 3-4 per cent. by weight, in my opinion, is not intoxicating."

Dr. Hasking states:

"Since my graduation from the medical school my work has been in hospitals where alcohol has been a continued factor, and my work in them has been in the care of these cases. Many thousands of cases of

alcoholism have passed through my hands, and my work as assistant to the county physician has involved the examination and treatment of persons convicted of intoxication and other forms of disorderly conduct. The patients refer to the modern beer as 'crippled beer' because it has no 'kick.' From my study and experience I am of the opinion that the beer which is at present brewed is not intoxicating."

Mr. Collector of Internal Revenue Charles V. Duffy Saturday would not say whether he would stop the brewing of "2 3-4" beer at midnight Wednesday. Apparently he is waiting instructions from Washington. Brewing of the "kickless beer" will cease at midnight Wednesday under the act of Congress, which provides that no grains shall be used in the brewing of liquors, beginning May 1, unless some "2 3-4" beer is excepted from that category by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper at Washington.

Christian Feigenspan declared Saturday at Newark that he believed that brewing of "2 3-4" beer will be allowed, even after May 1.



266 Dispatch  
June 20/19

## FEW SALOON KEEPER'S TO RENEW LICENSES

Some Hoboken saloon keepers are planning to renew their liquor licenses in the hope that war-time prohibition which goes into effect on July 1 may be taken off before January 1 of the New Year when the full prohibition measure goes into effect.

Those who intend to renew their licenses think that President Wilson will issue a proclamation to the effect that the U. S. Army has been demobilized which will result in the war time prohibition being automatically set aside, they believe.

Saloons in Hoboken have been reduced from over 300 two years ago to less than 100 now running and before this month is out there will be only a few holders of licenses to sell liquor.

HUDSON DISPATCH,

JUNE 26, 1919.

## Saloonmen Are to Take Chance on a Wet Spell

Hoboken saloonkeepers who wish to renew their licenses for the year 1919-1920 will be given an opportunity by the Hoboken City Commissioners to do so, as the Board is to meet next Monday when all applications for liquor licenses must be in and acted upon by that day.

If the saloonkeepers did not have their licenses granted before July 1 under the war time prohibition act which goes into effect on July 1, they would be unable to take out licenses.

Working on the assumption that the ban against the sale of liquor may be lifted before next January 1 when national prohibition goes into effect the saloonmen who secure licenses to sell liquor will be able to open their places of business for the period between the time the war-time ban is lifted and national prohibition goes into effect.

Under the new State law part of the license fee extending over the time during which it could not be in operation will be returned to the licensee.



JULY 1, 1919

## HOBOKEN PUZZLED BUT SALOONMEN TAKE OUT PERMITS

Ninety Pay the Yearly Fee of  
Five Hundred and Two Dol-  
lars, Others Small Fee

### CANNOT BELIEVE THAT DRYNESS IS COMING

To be, or not to be, is the question of the moment in Hoboken. In the belief that it is "to be," some ninety saloonkeepers had their applications for liquor licenses before the City Commissioners at the special meeting called for that purpose yesterday and the licenses were granted, each applicant paying the usual fee of \$502. That is, eighty-six of them did, while four made application only for beer bottling licenses, which cost them \$102 each.

The nation went dry last night and the saloonmen in Hoboken are in two

minds as to whether the Mile Square City is in the United States or not.

The rest of the population has already accepted the fact that it is in the United States, but in lieu of the fact that three quarters of Hoboken has been "Federally" dry now for eighteen months and it is a comparatively simple matter to get the real goods in most saloons in the dry zone, many are loath to believe that a little thing like national war-time prohibition will have any material effect in such places.

#### Not Binding on City.

Mayor Patrick Griffin explained yesterday that the licenses were granted because the other licenses expire today. Those men who believe there is a chance of war-time prohibition being lifted before national prohibition proper is put into effect wanted the opportunity of opening for that period, no matter how short it might be, and this is simply a chance being taken by those saloonmen.

The city has got their money, but in the event that they are barred by Federal statute from selling liquor, the fee will be refunded to them, or if only part of the year is open to them in which to sell liquor that part which is not used will be refunded to them, whatever that means.

What are the local authorities in Hoboken going to do about enforcing the Federal law of war time prohibition? Nothing at all. Mayor Griffin said that he had received no notification to take any steps to enforce the Federal law and saw no reason for any action on his part.

"The saloonkeepers know very well that the law goes into operation today," said the Mayor. "If the Federal authorities catch them violating the law they know what to expect."

#### Police Head at Sea.

Said Commissioner McFeely: "I have not received any notification from

DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1919.

## Sure, McGinty Has a Scheme to Beat This Prohibition Ban

Frank McGinty, who when a councilman in Hazelton, Pa., helped put over a scheme to build the municipal hall on a cemetery, and is now attached to the official staff at the city hall, Hoboken, has a new idea every day.

For several weeks he has been figuring some scheme whereby to overcome Federal prohibition, and his final proposition is that a company should be formed to build a huge float-

ing palace, tow it out beyond the three mile limit, fit it up with sleeping accommodations and banquet rooms, have miniature golf links and tennis courts, and make it a regular port of call for ocean steamers from France and England so that there could be a regular supply of "wet" stuff on hand.

"It's the only way to beat prohibition safely," says McGinty, "and there will be a pile of coin in it for the promoters."

the Department of Justice or from the Federal officials at all to take any active steps to enforce the prohibition law. Under those circumstances it is not my intention to make any move in the matter. From what I have read in the newspapers the Federal authorities are taking this enforcement of the law upon themselves and I suppose they will enforce it."

Hoboken has got many knocks during the war on the liquor question. It will be no new thing for Hoboken to go dry, and from the alarming increase in eating establishments which has characterized the growth of the city during the past six months, there is at least going to be plenty of meat substitutes if the price is going up higher every day.

#### Watchful Waiting.

Saloonkeepers in Hoboken in general are waiting and watching. Some unaccounted rumors are in circulation. One is to the effect that the breweries are advising the men to continue selling beer, but to cut out John Barleycorn.

It is generally believed that the more responsible men in the trade will close their doors at midnight, at least as far as the wet goods is concerned, but there are a number of firms in the city who are known to have large stocks of whiskey and cocktails on hand that they don't intend to keep as ornaments, and as they have not been disposed of to date they have strong hopes that they will be able to dispose of them in some manner or other.



## BOOZE SOLD WITHOUT STINT TO UNIFORMED MEN; HOBOKEN "WET"

Lid Away Off Yesterday Morning to All; Holmes, of Department of Justice, Instructed to Enforce the Law; Police Not Active in Enforcement.

### ONLY 40 SALOON MEN RENEW THEIR LICENSES

Saloonkeepers were taking a long chance in Hoboken early yesterday morning. In addition to violating the war time prohibition act some of them were paying little heed to the Federal act, which provides heavy penalties for those who supply liquor to U. S. soldiers and sailors in uniform.

In fact, during the early hours of the morning it was more common in Hoboken to see sailors and soldiers trying to assist each other along the street than it was to see civilians under the influence of John Barleycorn.

Very few arrests were made in Hoboken, of men who had overreached themselves in their carrying capacity of King Booze.

That Hoboken will be wet in spots to those who are well acquainted with the saloonmen, was evident from the state of affairs in Hoboken yesterday.

#### Instructed to Enforce Law.

Joseph F. Holmes, local representative of the Department of Justice, stated that he had received instructions to enforce the law to the limit and would make every effort to see that the law was being obeyed.

However, with over 100 saloons in the city supposed to be doing a business in "soft drinks," it is hardly likely that Mr. Holmes will be able to cover much ground effectively.

It is not likely that he will receive any assistance from the local police. He has not asked for assistance, and Director of Public Safety Bernard N. McFeely has not been requested by the Federal government to have the policemen of the city co-operate with the Federal officials in enforcing prohibition.

#### Commissioners Confer.

At the meeting of the city commissioners yesterday some forty more saloonkeepers made application for liquor licenses and they were granted. An informal discussion between Mayor Griffin, James H. Londrigan, Commissioner McFeely and Assistant Corporation Attorney Horace Allen regarding the amount of money to be returned to saloonkeepers when the constitutional amendment goes into effect January 15 next year, took place after the board meeting.

Mayor Griffin said that if the saloonkeepers were allowed to be open only one month he believed that only this month should be charged up against their license fee and the remainder returned. That, he said, would be the fair method.

HUDSON DISPATCH,

JULY 7, 1919.

## DECIDE TO KEEP OPEN THE SALOONS

State Liquor Dealers Will Continue to Sell the "2 3/4" Variety

The officers and executive committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Protective League at a meeting in Newark, decided to continue selling "23-4" beer, despite the fact, it was said, the profit on this variety of beverages was very small at the present wholesale costs.

The Liquor Dealers contended that they were within their rights in selling "23-4" beer under the ruling of Attorney-General Palmer, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court as to whether this beverage is intoxicating.

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; Christopher Bobbe, Hoboken; Fred H. Roever, Newark; William H. Bartman, Camden.



THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1919.

# SALOONMEN ARRESTED AFTER SELLING CONTRABAND STUFF TO GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES

Operatives Claim Groth and Vollinecke Dispensed Whiskey and Gin Over Their Bars to Them—Held Under Bail by United States Commissioner—Will Have to Answer to Federal Grand Jury—Attorney General Has Threatened Severest Penalties—Others Remain Open After These Arrests But the Sale of Alcoholic Drinks Is Said to Have Been Very Restricted—Few Took Chances After the First Arrests.

## ONLY ONE MAN BOOKED AT THE LOCAL POLICE STATION AFTER HIS ARREST

Special agents of the Department of Justice came to North Hudson yesterday afternoon and, they say, purchased whiskey in a number of saloons which were open. Arrests followed.

It is understood that evidence has been quietly collected in a number of cases and further arrests are to be made.

There was nothing spectacular about the visit of the agents. They came, had their drink, and made their arrests.

Attorney General Palmer has said that those caught and convicted would be dealt with most severely. The charges against those arrested will be handled by District Attorney Charles F. Lynch of the Federal District and by him presented to the United States grand jury at Newark.

The first arrests for alleged violations of the prohibition law in Hudson county were made in Union Hill, when Department of Justice agents took into custody two saloonkeepers and a bartender whom they charged with selling whiskey in violation of the law.

### Whiskey and Gin.

Shortly before 4 o'clock two agents of the department went into John Vollineck's saloon at 702 Hackensack plankroad, Union Hill, and purchased whiskey and gin, they say. After Vollinecke served them, they informed him that he was in arrest and took him to the Union Hill police station where he was booked.

A little while after taking Vollinecke, the same two agents went to the saloon kept by Emil Groth, Jr., at Hackensack plankroad and Bergenline avenue and obtained whiskey, they say. Groth and his bartender were taken before United States Commissioner Besson at Hoboken. They were not booked at the station house.

At the same time that Groth was taken, his bartender, Herman Muller, was arrested on the same charge. Later in the afternoon, all three men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Besson at Hoboken and held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing. The date of the hearing has not been fixed.

### Some Take Chances.

While it is said that most of the saloons have refused to take any risk of running afoul of the prohibition law in selling whiskey and other drinks of high alcoholic content over their bars, three have been some that were willing to take a chance with the law, not knowing who was enforcing it, or whether it would be enforced or not.

Evidently the Department of Justice, which has been given the power to enforce the law, has taken it upon itself to run down violators without waiting for action by the local police. As for that matter the local police officials say that they have received no orders to enforce the law or to make arrests.

Despite the rumors that spread through Union Hill last night to the effect that a number of the more prominent saloon men in the town had been taken by the Department of Justice agents in their little brown automobile and placed on the carpet before the United States Commissioner, the saloons remained open and most of them appeared, from the outside at least, to be doing a thriving business.

It appears that the agents of the Department of Justice have not attempted to molest any saloon man who has confined himself to selling beer and what is known as "light wines."



HUDSON DISPATCH,

JULY 31, 1919.

## SALOONKEEPERS ENTER PLEAS TO LIQUOR SELLING

Former Councilman Bimer and  
Other Local Dealers Say  
"Not Guilty"

### 3 PLEAD GUILTY TO BARRED ZONE SELLING

Former Councilman William Bimer, of West Hoboken; Herman Daul and Frank and Fred Walsh, all of Edgewater, pleaded not guilty to violation of the war-time prohibition act when arraigned before Judge Lynch in the United States District Court at Newark yesterday. Dates for their trial will be fixed by Assistant District Attorney Kessley.

Frederick Hills, of Meyer's saloon, Sixth and Palisade avenue, West New York, pleaded guilty to selling liquor to soldiers, and the following Hoboken saloonkeepers entered the same plea to charges of selling liquor in the barred zone: Henry Papenhausen, Eleventh street and Park avenue; Henry Bunker, Garden and Newark streets, and Anthony Jugovich, 1034 Willow avenue.

George Wright, of 307 Grove street, Jersey City, pleaded guilty to stealing mail.

Pleas of guilty to violations of the interstate shipment act were entered by Andrew Glassford and Winifred Stevens of 334 Monmouth street and James Tierney and William E. Curry of Mill road, all of Jersey City, and Frank Madison of 231 Park avenue, Hoboken.

HUDSON DISPATCH,

AUGUST 7, 1919.

## HOBOKEN SALOONMEN FINED BY COURT

Three saloonkeepers of Hoboken were fined \$250 each for selling liquor within the barred zone, by Judge Davis, at Newark, yesterday. They all pleaded guilty. They were Henry Papenhausen of Eleventh street and Park avenue, Henry Bunker, of Garden and Newark streets, and Anthony Jugovich of 1034 Willow avenue.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1919.

## BELIEVE IT WILL TAKE 2 YEARS TO DECIDE VALIDITY

Liquor Men Hopeful Business  
Will Be Allowed While Dry  
Act Is Before Court

### WILLIAM DUHNE ELECTED FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Atlantic City, Sept. 26.—Much is expected of New Jersey in the fight against the national prohibition amendment. The New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Protective League, before closing its annual convention today, heard that this state was looked upon as the big hope of the industry.

"New Jersey enjoys the unique distinction of being the only state in the United States in which both houses refused to ratify the amendment," declared George T. Carroll of Elizabeth retiring president of the state body and president of the national association.

Mr. Carroll declared that for this reason the liquor dealers' association, for the first time in its history, would support a Democrat, Senator Edward I. Edwards, in the Gubernatorial contest.

The convention recorded itself as strongly in favor of the continued drive of all liquor men against the prohibition movement. A second resolution coming from the Camden delegation placed the convention on record as against the federal amendment.

The league adopted resolutions urging the freedom of Ireland after a lively discussion that provoked enthusiasm among the delegation. Albert Illinger of East Rutherford was elected president. He succeeds Mr. Carroll, who, after being nominated, declined re-election. Other officers are: First vice-president, William Duhne, West New York; second vice-president, Lee Salisbury, Phillipsburg; third vice-president, William Bartman, Camden; secretary, John Weiter, Jersey City; treasurer, Theodore Brinhart, West Hoboken.

The convention will return to Atlantic City next year.

Belief that at least two years will elapse after January 16, the time set for national prohibition to become effective, before the constitutionality of the amendment can be decided, and that during that time the disposal of liquors of all sorts will be allowed, was expressed last night by Thomas C. Hayes of Newark, treasurer of the national organization of liquor men. He declared the test would be begun as soon as the amendment becomes operative.

Mr. Hayes, who has a saloon at 146 Plane street, Newark, is president of the Newark Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and for that reason his liquor license was chosen by the Anti-Saloon League as the one on which to base its attack in court on the grounds that it had been issued by the city in violation of the war-time prohibition act and of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. Argument on the writ of certiorari issued will be heard at the November term of court.

Hope is held by the liquor men that the thirteen states holding the referendum privilege will join with them in the test of the amendment and so tie up the law that it will take more than a year to get a ruling from the highest court. They also believe that demands for referendum will be made by many states now in the dry column.

There seems to be little hope among the men that the wartime prohibition law will be lifted in the near future.

Declaration that Congress is not trying to interpret the wishes of the people was made by former Congressman M. E. Farley of New York, who claimed that the country at large is overwhelmingly against prohibition.

HUDSON DISPATCH

AUGUST 9, 1919

## SOLDIERS MUM AS TO "WHERE THEY GOT IT"

The soldiers who were arrested at Spring and DuBois streets, West Hoboken, on Thursday night for being disorderly, on complaint of a store clerk nearby, were as mum as they make them a few hours after having been placed in cells at police headquarters. They absolutely declined to state where they had eaten or partook of liquid refreshments. They were paroled in the custody of an Army officer.



OCTOBER 1, 1919

## LIQUOR BAN HAS NOT BEEN RAISED AND WILL NOT BE

State of War Continues Until  
Treaty With Germany Is Rat-  
ified Although Army Out

### LACK OF DISORDER AT STEEL STRIKE NOTICED

Washington, Sept. 30.—The report going the rounds of the country that the ban on prohibition is to be raised in a few days is another example of the wish being the father to the thought, so far as can be learned in Washington. The best information here is that the ban will not be removed until the treaty of peace with Germany is ratified.

President Wilson, in an interview with the Washington newspaper correspondents after his return from France, indicated unmistakably that he would not declare the American army demobilized until after the ratification of the treaty. He took this stand after advising with the office of the Attorney General, and there is nothing to show that he has changed his position in the least, although something may have arisen to alter his determination of which his advisers know nothing.

Inquiry at the White House today failed to develop any basis for the story that is current in New York. At the office of the Attorney General, too, it was said that the attitude of that department on the subject remained the same.

Attorney General Palmer stated several months ago his definite opinion that the President could not act until peace was proclaimed. The President then stated that he could not lawfully declare demobilization completed until the treaty had been ratified.

Mr. Wilson made it plain that peace must come first without regard to the numerical status of the war army.

The war time prohibition ban should not be lifted by the President until after the settlement of the steel strike. Representative Volstead, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today. He asserted that the ban was largely responsible for the small amount of violence in the steel districts.

Representative Volstead predicted that complete agreement on the prohibition enforcement legislation will be reached by Senate and House conferees before the end of the week.

MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1919.

## WAR TIME ANTI- LIQUOR LAW IS PUZZLE TO ALL

Debate Brings Out Divergent  
Views Taken of War Time  
Prohibition Enactment

### WHEN CAN PRESIDENT DECLARE IT AT END

Washington, Oct. 9.—President Wilson will not be able to lift wartime prohibition because of the ratification of the peace treaty by three of the five great powers, despite the fact that the pact provides it shall become operative when ratified by three of the principal signatories other than Germany.

This was the position taken today by representative Volstead, Republican, of Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over prohibition legislation, and Representative Webb, of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the committee.

A contrary view was taken by Representative Graham, Republican, of Pennsylvania, also a member of the committee. He contends that the President has the power to lift the war time ban now, because under the law, he is given the discretion to suspend the prohibition when the army is demobilized or when peace is proclaimed after ratification of the treaty.

"The point that has been overlooked," said Mr. Graham, "is that the act specifies the President may repeal it when either of the two requirements are fulfilled, not when both of them are."

Under a special rule reported out by the Rules Committee today, the conference report on the prohibition enforcement bill will be called up in the House tomorrow. It is expected to be adopted and on the way to the White House before the end of the day. The report already has been adopted by the Senate.



## BREWERS SEEK PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF BILL

File Protest Against Provisions  
of Bill Which Is To Enforce  
National Prohibition

### ADVANCE REASONS FOR MAKING THE REQUEST

Washington, Oct. 15.—A petition of protest against the proposed National Prohibition Act was filed at the White House today by the United States Brewers' Association. It was addressed to the President.

The association, which claims to represent an investment of approximately \$5,000,000,000, says the enactment of the bill, which has been passed by both Senate and House, would extend war-time prohibition, as well as to provide—illegally it is charged—for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Article of the Amendment to the Constitution.

The brewers set forth their operation of 435 separate brewing plants which brew 70 per cent. of the beer made and sold in the United States and employ more than 50,000 persons. They say they do a business of \$525,000,000 a year, of which \$210,000,000 is payable in taxes to the Federal Government.

A Presidential veto of the Prohibition Act is the substance of the brewers request, but at the White House today, it was said the Prohibition Bill has not yet arrived from the capitol.

At the present time, according to the brewers, they are confining themselves to the manufacture of 2.75 per cent. beer, which they say is non-intoxicating. In furtherance of this claim, they cite the proceedings in the United States District Court in New York.

"Your petitioner further respectfully urges," says the petition, "that ample statutory provisions are now in force and effect to accomplish legitimate war purpose as to meet my possible war emergency or necessity that may arise. \* \* \* The proposed legislation now pending for approval, however, would extend the existing prohibitions and reach all classes of civilians in every part of the country, prohibiting them from manufacturing, selling or using non-intoxicating beverages, which are nutritious and harmless and from part of the daily food of millions of our citizens."

The third point raised by the brewers is that the intent and object of the framers of the present legislation is to put extreme laws into effect long before January 16, 1920, the date upon which the constitutional amendment becomes effective, and this they say, is beyond the constitutional power of Congress. Furthermore, they point out, such a program destroys the year of grace, which was to have been provided for the manufacturers, so they might dispose of their business, while their fourth contention is an argument on behalf of the continuation of the manufacture of 2.75 per cent. beer, which they declare to be non-intoxicating.

## SALOONKEEPERS ARE WORRIED OVER NEW ENFORCEMENT LAW

Revenue Inspectors Recently Checked Up  
Stocks of Beverages on  
Hand to the Very Last  
Quart; Record May Betray  
Violation of War-  
Time Act.

### NEW LAW MAY BE EFFECTIVE OCT. 28

Saloonkeepers throughout the country are worried over the new enforcement bill passed by Congress, and which is expected to become a law not later than next Sunday night, provided President Wilson does not veto it.

It is not so much the enforcement act which is troubling the dispensers of strong beverages, but the activity shown by Internal Revenue and Department of Justice inspectors during the past fortnight.

Every dram of liquor, and even the 2.75 per cent. variety, which will be prohibited under the new enforcement act, were inventoried by Government men, who made a round of the saloons of the country the past two weeks.

These inspectors did not overlook any place that intoxicating beverages under the meaning of the war-time prohibition law could be stored. They rummaged through garrets and cellars, storerooms and closets. They did not even overlook the safe, which many a saloonkeeper was forced to open to prove to the agents that no hard stuff was concealed there.

#### When They Return?

And here's where the rub comes in. When these Government sleuths return to compare their figures as made on the last tour of the country with the amount of liquors, they find on their second visit, and the figures don't jibe—what then?

If they find more booze on the second trip than on the first, what explanation can the poor joy-dispenser offer? Will he admit that he has bought liquor in violation of the act? or, will he weave a story about putting water in his stocks and thereby increasing the volume? But suppose he is found with less liquor than he had when the Government men came a few weeks ago? What can be then say? That the stocks were diminished by thieves? But the Government don't fall for flimsy excuses—so the liquor men are worried.

#### Effective in New York.

In New York the new enforcement law becomes effective Wednesday, according to notice sent to saloonkeepers by the supervising internal revenue agent.



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Special Agent Stone of the Department of Justice in Newark said yesterday that he had received no special orders from Washington bearing on the enforcement of the new law. "But we are at work on the enforcement of the war-time prohibitory law now and have had warrants issued for the arrest of some saloon keepers," he added. "The warrants will not be executed this afternoon, but will probably be served Monday morning."

"This office is actively engaged as it is possible with the limited force at hand enforcing the present law. I have no doubt that orders will be issued from the office of the Attorney General as soon as it is known that the enforcement bill becomes a law, but at present we know nothing officially about it."

#### Veto by President Unlikely.

There seems to be some disagreement as to when the bill will become a law. The prospect of a veto by the President is generally discounted. If he takes no action at all, it will automatically become a part of the law of the land within ten days after its presentation to him. In New York some of the officials have declared that the ten days will expire by midnight tonight, while others contend that it will not be until midnight, October 26, which is next Sunday. Daniel L. Porter, supervising internal revenue agent in New York, has fixed next Wednesday as the day on which the law will become effective.

The measure is one of the most drastic ever passed by Congress. Section 7 provides as follows:

"Any room, house, building, boat vehicle, structure or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured or kept for sale or bartered in violation of the war prohibition act, and all intoxicating liquor and all property kept and used in maintaining

such a place, is hereby declared to be a public and common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not less than thirty days or more than one year or both.

If a person has knowledge that his property is occupied or used in violation of the provisions of the war prohibition act and suffers the same to be so used, such property shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the occupant of such building or property for any violation of the war prohibition act occurring after the passage hereof, which said lien shall attach from the time of the filing of notice of the commencement of the suit in the office where the records of the transfer of real estate are kept; and any such lien may be established and enforced by legal action instituted for that purpose in any court having jurisdiction. Any violation of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease."

#### Influence of Act Apparent.

The effect of the imminence of this statute was evident Saturday and yesterday. There has been some illicit whiskey traffic in saloons throughout the county since July 1. Some saloon keepers have openly sold hard liquor over the bars, while in other places customers, whose faces were familiar to the bartenders found no difficulty in purchasing what they want. This has caused a great deal of speculation and the price of whiskey by the gallon and barrel has risen enormously.

## HUDSON DISPATCH, TUESDAY MORNING, -OCTOBER 28, 1919.

### SAY WAR TIME DRY LAW WAS VIOLATED BY TWO

They Are Held in Bail and  
Their Father to be Arrested  
as Well; Another Case.

Charged with violating the war-time prohibition act, Alfred and Emil Convon, brothers, of 262 Summit avenue, West Hoboken, were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner E. R. Stanton in Hoboken yesterday morning on complaint of Special Agent Joseph Holmes of the Department of Justice. Holmes charged that these men sold liquor from their premises and were about to transfer several cases to another place when he placed them under arrest. Both were held for the action of the Federal grand jury under \$1,000 bail each. The father of the men, Florinian Convon, will be arraigned today on a similar charge.

Commissioner Stanton also heard the case of John Apecella and Martin Schmidt, proprietors of the restaurant at 323 Washington street, Hoboken, who were charged with selling liquor and wines to a sailor in uniform and to a woman in the place. They were also held under \$1,000 bail each for the Federal authorities.

### Questions and Answers

#### SALOONS AND BREWERIES.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:—1. How many saloons are there in the United States? About how many bartenders are there in New Jersey? How many beer truck drivers are there in New Jersey? How many breweries are there in the United States? Is there a law in the United States permitting wives or mothers to go to their sons or husbands' places of employment to collect their wages, so that they can not spend it before reaching home

#### A YOUNG READER.

Answer:—1. In 1915 it was estimated that there were between 200,000 and 250,000 saloons in the United States. With the advent of prohibition the number has been materially reduced. Exact figures are not available. In New Jersey there were about 3,600 saloons in pre-prohibition days. Some of them employed three or four bartenders, in others the owner dispensed the drinks so that 16,000 bartenders would be a conservative estimate. It is not possible to arrive at an exact estimate of the number of drivers of beer trucks. The number of breweries in New Jersey was thirty-nine; in the United States there were 1,462 in 1915. The number now is considerably less and the exact figures are not obtainable. 2. There is no such law.



DECEMBER 30, 1919.

## LIGHT FINES ON SALOONMEN GIVEN BY U. S. JUDGE

Only \$250 Each Because of Delay in Decisions, Heavier Penalties in the Future.

### HUDSON AND BERGEN MEN SENTENCED

Newark, Dec. 29—Thirty-three saloon and hotel keepers from all parts of New Jersey were fined \$250 each, and nearly a score of waiters, waitresses and bartenders were fined \$50 each today by Federal Court Judge Davis for violations of the war-time prohibition act. All had pleaded guilty. They were brought before Judge Davis en masse for sentence and were warned that further violations would be met more vigorously by the court.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Davis declared that he would be lenient inasmuch as the fines and penalties imposed on South Jersey violators a week ago had been light. The reason was, the Judge declared, that the validity of the act had been questioned and that there were some Federal judges who had held that the act was unconstitutional. Since then, however, he said, the Supreme Court has decided its legality and all violations in the future will be strictly dealt with.

Another reason, Judge Davis declared, for leniency was that the State authorities had been lax in the prosecution of violators. It is now up to the Federal authorities, he said, to see that the law is obeyed and the Federal courts are ready to give the necessary support.

Those from Hudson and Bergen counties fined were:

Frank Donato, of Hoboken, \$250; Louis Weber, waiter for Donato, \$50; Hilda Clifford, of Ridgewood, \$250; Rose Gordon, waitress for Miss Clifford, \$10; Fred Walsh, of Edgewater, \$250; Frank Walsh, bartender for Walsh, \$50; Herman Daul, of Edgewater, \$250; Otto Gus Meister, of Bayonne, \$250; Tony Dondero, of Hoboken, \$250.

Fred Breitweiser, of West Hoboken, \$250; Frank Romano, of West Hoboken, \$250; Dormes Carmine, of Jersey City, \$250; H. F. Drewes, of Jersey

City, \$250; Joseph Hess, employee of Drewes, \$50; Max Cohn, of Jersey City, \$250; Louis Mitzen, of Jersey City, \$250; Eugene Sallat, of Teaneck, \$250; Martinetto Cosimo, waiter for Sallat, \$50; Peter Cella, of Fort Lee, \$250; Victor Panone, waiter for Cella, \$50.

MAY 26, 1920.

## NO MONEY TO PAY SALOONKEEPERS LICENSE REBATE

Corporation Attorney Informs Commission; Must Sue to Get Any Refund

### GARBAGE DISPOSAL IS VEXING PROBLEM STILL

Saloonkeepers in Hoboken who paid \$500 for the liquor licenses to the City of Hoboken last July did so, apparently under the belief that if they were not allowed to open because of the prohibition law they would get their license money returned. That was a grave error. This developed at the meeting of the Hoboken City Commissioners yesterday when John H. McLaughlin and Frank J. Querello, saloonkeepers, or former saloonkeepers, who have since closed their doors, applied for the return of part of the license money.

#### No Funds For Rebates.

Mayor Griffin asked Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon just how the law reads on this matter, and Mr. Fallon stated that according to the law the licenses entitled to a refund of that part of the money dating from the time the license was surrendered. For example if the license was surrendered in June the saloonkeeper would be entitled to a refund of one-twelfth of the money deposited for the license.

In view of the fact, however, he stated that there were no funds available, it would be necessary for those now applying for a refund to start suit against the city and secure the amounts they were entitled to by judgments against the city.

#### Hardship, Says Mayor.

Mayor Griffin said that this did seem rather a hardship, as most of the men applying for a license believed at the time that the entire amount would be refunded. Counselor Fallon agreed that it was rather harsh but it was the law.

Among other things which came up before the City Commissioners yesterday was an application for retirement on pension by Patrolman Louis Ahrens of the Second Precinct. He was appointed to the Department in 1909 and in 1914 contracted a cold while in the performance of his duty from which he developed tuberculosis, the latter incapacitating him from active duty.

Mrs. Augusta Kipp, wife of the late Lieutenant Kipp applied to be placed on the pension roll. Both applications were referred to Director of Public Safety Bernard N. McFeely.

#### Plans Fall Through.

The urgent necessity of concerted action by the Hoboken Board of Commissioners towards relieving the garbage disposal problem in Hoboken was brought to the attention of the board. Commissioner Londrigan, reported that his deal with the Erie Railroad had missed fire, and further action along that line was apparently at an end.

Contractor Peluso was on hand, and was demanding a place to dump the garbage collected from the streets. "The city's got to provide a dump," he said, "and there is no place to dump it now except on the public streets."

"I made arrangements and have se-

cured a dump in New Durham," said Director Londrigan, "and have secured property at Seventh and Eighth and Ninth streets for docks on which to load the garbage cars, but this morning I received a letter from the Erie Railroad Company to the effect that the cars needed for taking away the garbage of Hoboken would require special equipment and the company would not at this time furnish such equipment."

The Mayor advised the director of streets to go ahead and do what he could himself in this direction. It was pointed out that several concerns in New York were sending carts to Hoboken and dumping here.

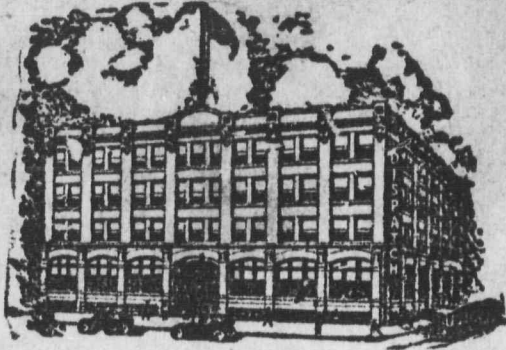
When Director Bernard McFeely was appealed to about this he replied that orders had been sent to the police to arrest any persons who dumped in Hoboken, whether it was on private property or not, as any such dumping required a permit first. Commissioner McFeely stated that such orders had already been given the police, and several arrests had been made on account of outside concerns dumping in the city. The practice, he said, had been stopped effectively by the Police Department.

Commissioner Londrigan will make other endeavors to get some relief from the problem facing his Department.



# HUDSON DISPATCH

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920.

## THE PASSING OF THE SALOON.

The saloon is gone forever, in this country. It had practically gone before the Supreme Court decision of Monday, but it has definitely gone now.

The time may come, the time likely will come when there will be a reaction in favor of beers and light wines, but there will never be a reaction that will result in the return of the saloon—the disgusting, spendthrift, immoral saloon of the past.

Not that all saloons were immoral and badly conducted, for they were not. There were saloons conducted as well as any retail store in the land, saloons where respectable men could get refreshment, as refreshment, where intoxication and immorality were as alien as they are to the average soda water store.

But the American saloon as a whole was a menace to thrift, a menace to morals—a menace to society. The better grade of saloon was so hopelessly in the minority that it had very little influence on the whole.

When beers and light wines return, if they ever do, there will have to be another means of dispensing them, something that will not invite the antagonism that the saloon, in any form, would invite.

Mayor Griffin, of Hoboken, is right in taking a stand against the licensing of any more saloons. The Supreme Court decision has settled matters definitely, permanently. It would be unfair to accept money for privileges for which the municipalities can give no value.

The one-half of one per cent. beer has been declared non-intoxicating, and if it is non-intoxicating there is no more reason for a license to sell it than there is for a license to sell soda water.



J.C.G. June 26/17 279

# **"It Would Be Madness"**

## **Says Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England.**

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*To the President and the Congress of the United States:*

**W**HEN a deputation of prohibitionists waited upon the Prime Minister of Mr. Lloyd George, on Thursday, the 5th of April last, in the interest of prohibiting the manufacture of liquors during the war, Mr. George, after listening to the views of the deputation, stated that in a matter of that kind it was essential to consult the people with them, and to carry them through to the end, *and anyone who did not consult the people, the only force that can accomplish a great measure on temperance would be a bad temperance adviser, and such a policy would lead to disaster from the point of view of national interest.*

¶ Mr. George urged so-called temperance reformers to take into account the views of labor leaders. *"It would be madness for any Prime Minister in the middle of a war, to put forward a proposal in direct defiance of the opinion of the whole of organized labor in this country."*

¶ The Church Times of London, denounces the statements of the abstainers to the effect that Russia and France have abolished the manufacture of beer and cider, as well as vodka, in the following forcible language:

*"It is a falsification of the facts. Since we cannot believe the reports, and fear we must call it a deliberate falsification."*

¶ Since neither England, France nor Russia now prohibit the manufacture of beer, and will not likely do so, is there any necessity for Congress to prohibit the manufacture of beer in this country?

¶ If the British workmen and those of the neutral nations are to be considered, the American working man should not be deprived of his favorite beverage. Prohibition of beer would not be conducive to the continued large production of war material, after all, is what we have in view. These considerations alone should be sufficient to dispose of any proposal as to government action at the present time, when a large amount of energy is required to insure the nation's safety. Any possible good which might be hoped for by the enactment of prohibition legislation would be more than counterbalanced by the inevitable substitution of noxious and harmful drugs that would take the place of mild beverages, consequences invariably following severe restrictions against the opinions and wishes of the popular majority.

¶ American workmen are admittedly hostile to prohibition. They hold that a subject an abstainer is no more qualified to speak than a blind man is on color.



# 284 OF HOBOKEN'S 328 SALOONS ARE UNDER U. S. BAN

Half-Mile Zone, Barred to Booze, Extended by Taking Over of  
Lamport & Holt Pier, and City Officials Estimate \$124,-  
000 Will Be Lost Annually in License Fees.

## MAYOR GRIFFIN PROTESTS TO WASHINGTON, TUMULTY REFERS IT TO BAKER

Two hundred and eighty-four of the 328 saloons in Hoboken will be closed next Monday by the Government, and they will stay closed, in all probability, until the end of the war, in accordance with the edict of U. S. District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, Saturday. Several saloons in lower Weehawken will also be affected.

Not a saloon will be permitted to do business from the river back to Jefferson Street on the west and from the Jersey City line to the Weehawken line on the south and north.

Every prominent bar-room in the city will be closed.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin telegraphed to Washington protesting against the order, and to-day received word from Joseph P. Tumulty that he had referred the matter to Secretary of War Baker. Tumulty suggested that Mayor Griffin take up the matter with Baker, so Griffin will go to Washington to-night. Mayor Griffin claims that to enforce the order will mean a loss to the city of \$124,000 a year in license fees, and also a loss in taxes as a result of untenanted stores.

Among the prominent places where the bar will have to be closed will be the Duke's House, Palace Hotel, the Hoboken House, Meyer's Hotel, Gonzales' Hotel on River Street. All the prominent saloons along Washington Street will have to close their doors.

The order for the closing of the saloons in Hoboken sent out by United States District Attorney Lynch closes every saloon within a half-mile radius of the piers used by the Government as ports of embarkation. At first it was believed that the law would apply only to the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd piers. This would have meant that the closing order would take in only the area bounded by the river, the Jersey City line, Jefferson Street and Ninth Street.

But last week the Government began using the Lamport & Holt pier at Fifteenth Street. If this pier were to be construed as a port of embarkation then Hoboken, through its entire length, back to Jefferson Street, would be affected.

District Attorney Lynch was asked to define the Hoboken limits.

"If the Lamport & Holt pier has been taken over by the Government," he said, "then the half-mile radius will extend from that pier, too."

Army headquarters at Hoboken was called by telephone.

"Has the Government taken over the Lamport & Holt pier?" was asked.

The answer was that it had.

Later the Hoboken police admitted that they were figuring on Hoboken through its entire length from the river to Jefferson Street being involved in the government order. There is a question as to whether clubs in the forbidden area will be allowed to serve liquor to members.

The step taken by the government

has thrown the liquor interests of Hoboken into dismay. According to rumor, altogether too many soldiers have been getting drunk in Hoboken. The closing of the saloons is for the good of the service.

Last July, as a result of the boisterous sounds that came from saloons on River Street in the small hours of the morning, Col. Carson of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., then in charge of the army piers that had been taken over from the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, requested Mayor Griffin to close the saloons along the river front at 10 o'clock. No action was taken for a few days.



## 284 OF HOBOKEN'S 328 SALOONS ARE UNDER U. S. BAN

(Continued From First Page.)

and then Col. Carson demanded that the river front saloons and saloons on streets two blocks west to be closed at 10 o'clock. There was a hint that the half-mile closing might be inflicted. The city compromised by closing every saloon in the city at midnight.

The midnight closing, however, did not prove satisfactory to the army men. For several weeks saloonkeepers have been uneasy. Some felt that drastic steps might be taken, but none expected the bomb-shell that burst with the order to close over 75 per cent. of the saloons in the city.

District Attorney Lynch said to-day that no arrests would be made by the Government before Monday next for any violations of the order that may be found to exist.

There was talk to-day in Hoboken that some saloonkeepers would rent stores in the small part of the city left open to the liquor traffic and would apply for transfers of their licenses. Few saloons, though, could find room in the open territory, as it already has its share of thirst cure parlors. The part of the city left open contains only small Italian saloons, as a rule.

Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey last night made an inspection of saloons along River Street and near the army piers. He claims that he found thirty doing business on Sunday, with uniformed sailors in two and women in several. He sent this telegram to President Wilson:

"I earnestly urge as a citizen of Hudson County and law enforcement officer of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey that you do not modify the half-mile dry zone about embarkation pier here. Have just personally inspected thirty saloons doing business in violation of the law on Sunday. All but two open on River Street opposite embarkation pier. Uniformed sailors in two. Women in several. These lawless conditions known to Mayor

Griffin and police and winked at. Saloonkeepers, brewers who control them and conniving officials deserve no consideration. Let them come with clean hands to beg favors. Those who break the statutes of the State will not hesitate to harbor alien enemies."

The order from District Attorney Lynch, after reciting the history of the creating of the half-mile regulation says:

"On September 18, 1917, the War Department officially notified the Department of Justice that a port of embarkation has been established at Hoboken, New Jersey.

"The Department of Justice has instructed me to enforce the regulations issued by the President above set forth in so far as this port of embarkation is concerned.

"Notice is accordingly hereby given to all persons concerned that the sale, directly or indirectly, of any of the alcoholic liquors described in these regulations 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."

**THE END OF THE LINE**



# HOBOKEN SEEKS TO AVERT ½ MILE "BONE DRY" ZONE

Officials Claiming Uncle Sam's Edict Will Hit About \$2,000,-  
000 Worth of Property, Will Start for Washington To-  
night to File a Protest.

## U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY LYNCH DEFINES ZONAL LIMITATIONS OF THE ORDER

United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch to-day set at rest a report that the entire City of Hoboken would be regarded by the Government as a point of embarkation, and that every saloon in the city, as well as all saloons of Jersey City, Weehawken and West Hoboken within a half mile of the Hoboken city limits, would be closed.

"I do not so understand the situation," said Mr. Lynch. "That was not our intention when the order was issued. The order reads 'within one half mile of the port of embarkation at Hoboken.' It does not classify Hoboken as a port of embarkation. It distinguishes the port of embarkation, at Hoboken. Saloons will be closed only when they come within the half-mile radius of the army piers."

To-day Mayor Griffin is preparing to take the midnight train for Washington to argue before Secretary of War Baker that the enforcement of the order will entail a hardship on the city. The law department of the city, Corporation Attorney Fallon and Assistant Corporation Attorneys Horace Allen and William A. Kavanagh, will go with him. Commissioner Gustav Back will also make the trip. So will Postmaster Adolph Lankering, a Government employe. The bartenders of the city will send a representative in the person of Barney Rowahl.

Hoboken has been stunned by United States District Attorney Lynch's order. There has been a heavy demand for maps, and on these red lines have been drawn to scale showing how far the restricted district will run from the river front. The half-mile mark extends 150 feet beyond Adams Street. Revised figures now give Hoboken four more "safe" saloons than were given to it yesterday. The total number that will go out of business will be 280 instead of 284.

While the city is hoping that Mayor Griffin's mission will be a success, in many quarters there is shown a spirit to call the game at an end. One saloon-keeper put it this way:

"What an army wants in war time, it gets."

The River Street saloons have about decided that even should the rest of the city escape, they will surely come under the ban. Rumor has it that these saloons started all the trouble. The four blocks on River Street running parallel with the first piers the army took over contain one hundred saloons, an average of twenty-five to the block. These were the saloons that the army wanted closed at 10 o'clock some months ago.

Mayor Griffin will claim that millions of dollars of property values will be affected by a closing order. In a very small downtown area a list of values was struck, and about \$2,000,000 of property was accounted for in a very short time. Here are some of the best-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; Glocker's, Newark and Hudson streets, \$44,000; Central Hotel, Second and River Streets, \$38,200; Fischer's Hotel, First, near River streets, \$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 streets, \$11,500; Holland House, Hudson near Third streets; \$10,200; Brown's, First and Washington Streets, \$54,400; Bernhard'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, \$24,600; Washington Hotel, Ferry, near Washington street, \$21,800; Schwierring'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 streets, \$45,300; Lohman's, Fourteenth and Washington streets, \$50,300; Mutschler's, Eleventh and Washington streets, \$33,600; Mueller's, Fourteenth and Washington streets, \$51,200; Brunning's, Tenth and Washington streets, \$30,400; Blank's, Washington and Eighth streets, \$26,300; Roewoldt Hotel, Hudson and Fourteenth streets, \$26,000; Hauser Hotel, Fourteenth and River streets, \$88,000; total, \$1,223,800.



# "HOBOKEN SALOON CLOSING ORDER DISCRIMINATING"

Mayor Griffin in Washington To-Day to Protest to Secretary of War Baker, So Characterizes Half-Mile Zone Edict.

**SAYS SALOONS ARE PERMITTED NEAR BROOKLYN  
NAVY YARD AND TWO FEDERAL FORTS**

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mayor Griffin of Hoboken and members of his official family are to-day in conference with Secretary of War Baker, arguing that the order closing 280 Hoboken saloons that are within a half-mile of the army piers on the Hudson River front should be vacated. The Hoboken delegation contends that there is no reason for army leaders to punish Hoboken while saloons outside the Brooklyn Navy Yard and outside Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton are not disturbed. They also point to the fact that the city will suffer a tremendous loss of revenue should the order to close the saloons be enforced next Monday.

It is understood that before the army chiefs decided to close the Hoboken saloons, reports had been received from secret service men as to conditions in the half-mile territory. These reports may figure largely in to-day's conference.

The Hoboken delegation is composed of Mayor Griffin, Corporation Attorney Fallon, Assistant Corporation Attorneys Allen and Kavanagh, City Commissioner Bach, Postmaster Lankering and a representative of the bartenders' interests.

The train bearing the Hoboken men arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

"There are saloons right at the very door of the Brooklyn Navy Yard," said Mayor Griffin. "We feel that Secretary of War Baker will see the justice of Hoboken's contention that to enforce the order sent out by United States District Attorney Lynch will be simply to subject Hoboken to an injustice."

Hoboken is to-day awaiting news from Washington. The saloon men are hoping for the best, and the best to them means that they will be allowed to remain open. The anti-saloon people are also hoping for the best, but best to them means the rigid enforcing of the closing order.

Since yesterday there has been a feeling that perhaps the closing order will come down to a compromise. Some persons are pointing out that had the city officials seen fit to meet the army half way no closing order would have been made. It is contended that when the army commander asked to have the saloons on River Street closed at 10 o'clock the request was not granted, and that thereafter he asked to have all the saloons in the city closed at 10 o'clock. This request, stiffer than the first, was not met, the city authorities deciding to close all the saloons in the city at midnight. And then came the present blow—not a request this time, but a command. It is said in Hoboken to-day that had the River Street saloons been closed in the beginning at 10 o'clock the present trouble could have been avoided.

It may be, according to some who have gone deeply into the situation, that the army authorities will modify their

order, and instead of closing the saloons altogether, close them at an early hour each night. If this is done it will not be at all surprising to see the saloons close as early as 9 o'clock.

It developed last night that somebody in the city is supplying soldiers and sailors with civilian clothing so that they can be served with liquor when on furlough. Leo Timmins and Edw. Curtain, sailors, attached to the U. S. S. Adams-trum, lying at the Sixteenth Street pier, were arrested at Fourteenth and Bloomfield streets. It is alleged they were drunk and had a Colt 45 revolver in their possession. They had obtained liquor while in civilian clothing. They were turned over to the Naval authorities.

James Rodgers and Werner H. Cobb of the Twenty-second Infantry, dressed in overalls, secured liquor in a Newark Street saloon. When another patron kept staring at them, they took him for a secret service man. One of the disguised soldiers swung his fist, the patron called a policeman and the two men were taken to police headquarters. They refused to say who had supplied them with the "disguises" and were turned over to the army authorities.



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## PUT HOBOKEN SALOON CLOSING UP TO WILSON

Mayor Griffin's Appeal to Secretary of War Baker Said to Have Given Little Encouragement to Petitioners for Relief.

SO THE PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO MODIFY  
THE HALF-MILE DRY ZONE EDICT

Washington, Oct. 4.—The fate of 280 of Hoboken's saloons now seems to be up to President Wilson. Mayor Griffin's appeal to Secretary of War Baker has apparently been in vain. Those who know conditions here say that the Hoboken delegation would not stay over in Washington to see the President unless they thought the situation desperate. They also say that with the country at war there is very little chance of the President overruling the wishes of his army chiefs.

Congressman John J. Egan, in whose district Hoboken lies, is trying to arrange to have the Hoboken delegation see the President. Mayor Griffin is understood to have asserted that he would not leave Washington until he saw the President no matter how long he had to stay.

Yesterday's interview with Secretary of War Baker was a lengthy one. It is understood that the principal arguments used were that Hoboken was suffering discrimination in having her saloons closed while saloons right at the gates of the Brooklyn Navy Yard were permitted to do business without hindrance, and that the enforcement of the order to close all saloons within one-half mile of the Hoboken army piers would automatically cut \$124,000 from the city's tax revenue.

Secretary Baker, according to reports, merely sat back and listened. At the finish of the interview he is said to have remarked:

"We shall take this matter under advisement." And that was all.

The Hoboken men left the Army Building plainly discouraged. While at luncheon at one of the hotels they decided to carry the matter to the President. Congressman Egan immediately undertook to arrange for the President to see them.

Hoboken saloonkeepers last night received the news that Mayor Griffin's party would remain over in Washington. Immediately there was gloom.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that only the fear that the army authorities would prove adamant decided Mayor Griffin on an appeal to President Wilson.

Many of the saloonkeepers, according to report, have stopped buying beer on the theory that for them the jig is up.



# HOBOKEN SALOON CLOSING ORDER STILL STANDS

City Officials None Too Optimistic After Interviewing President Wilson on Half-Mile Zone Edict.

ARRESTS AFTER MIDNIGHT TO-MORROW,  
ANNOUNCES U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Hoboken has played its last card in an effort to keep 280 of its saloons from being closed for the duration of the war—and has apparently lost. To-day, twenty-four hours after Mayor Griffin's delegation had pleaded with President Wilson, United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch said that he had received no orders to allow saloons within a half-mile radius of the piers to stay open.

"When the saloons within the forbidden district close Saturday night," Mr. Lynch said, "they are through. Secret service men will be in Hoboken Monday. Wherever they find a saloon open that should be closed United States Deputy Marshals will make the arrest."

"Do you anticipate any wholesale violations of the Government's order?"

"No."

"What if there should be wholesale violations—too many for the marshals to handle?"

"That condition will be taken care of should it arise."

"Would troops then be used to make the arrests?"

"Possibly," said Mr. Lynch. "However, it is impossible to say what action would be taken to meet a situation that will in all probability not arise."

The fact that United States Deputy Marshals will make arrests for violation of the order, is an indication that the situation is being taken completely out of the hands of the Hoboken police.

Mayor Griffin and his party saw President Wilson yesterday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The interview was no more satisfactory than the conference with Secretary of War Baker had been. The President listened intently. Then, like his Secretary of War, he promised nothing. The only comfort that the Hoboken delegation extracted from the interview was that the President said that he would go over certain points raised with his Secretary of War.

One argument, not used in the conference with the Secretary of War, was laid before the President. This was that the saloon men had paid for licenses to conduct business until July, 1918, and that if they had to close their doors now, they would suffer a hardship because there would be no way for them to get any part of their money back from the city.

Mayor Griffin, Corporation Attorney Fallon and Congressman Eagan saw the President. When they came from the White House they did not seem to be optimistic. Their last plea was that the President would confer with his Secretary of War at once so that, if the closing order was to be countermanded, the saloon men would not be forced to disrupt their business by closing at all.

At noon to-day Mayor Griffin said:

"The President seemed to lean toward us a bit and seemed inclined to help us if possible. We pointed out that the situation is different in Hoboken than in any other city in the United States, because there is no other city that a

half-mile closing order would hit as hard as it would hit Hoboken. If the President comes to the conclusion that this is so and that no precedent would be established that would embarrass the Army in other places, I think the closing order may be vacated. The President will confer with Secretary of War Baker to-day and I expect his decision to-morrow at the latest."



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## HOBOKEN SALOONS TO STAY OPEN

Enforcement of Order on Half-Mile Zone Is "Postponed," U. S. District Attorney Announces To-day.

Hoboken's 280 saloons within the one-half mile limit of the army piers are on probation. As a result of orders issued by the Army chiefs, United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch to-day issued a statement announcing that the enforcement of the order, wiping out the saloons in the half-mile zone, has been postponed:

The statement follows:

"The Department directs the postponement of the enforcement of the proclamation by the President with respect to the sale of alcoholic liquors within one-half mile of the port of Hoboken. No effort, therefore, will be made by this office to enforce the order heretofore published until further notice."

The order is taken to mean that if Hoboken's saloonkeepers obey the law with respect to selling liquor to army and navy men they will be allowed to do business. If the law is not obeyed, the saloons will be closed.

As early as 10 o'clock this morning it was generally known that some change in the Government order would be made. At that hour, inquiries at the office of District Attorney Lynch brought the information that he was working on a statement and that it would be ready later in the morning. Thereafter, at fifteen minute intervals, newspaper men besieged him until the statement was given out.

Mayor Griffin was aware early in the day that some change was forthcoming. At 11 o'clock he said that he was confident that the Government would not paralyze one of the big industries of the city.



## HOBOKEN SALOON MEN WILL WATCH THEIR STEPS NOW

**Will Take No Further Chance  
of Being Closed Up by  
Army.**

The shadow of the United States Army to-day hangs over Hoboken's saloons. Though the saloons are open and doing business, the soldier or sailor does not live who can wheedle a bartender into serving him a drink. And the profitable little game of hiring overalls and flannel shirts to enlisted men so they can get liquor has died a natural death. Hoboken has had its lesson, and will take no more chances.

Saloonmen expect to see a 10 o'clock closing order enforced throughout the city. Just when the army will make the request that saloons close at that hour is more or less of a problem, but when it is made, there will be a hasty, "Yes, sir; yes, sir" from all concerned.

It is pretty generally understood that the army authorities in allowing the saloons to stay open did so with the intention of seeing that the liquor traffic was conducted in the future along plans and specifications of the army's own choosing.

"Have you received any notice with respect to the management of the saloons?" Mayor Griffin was asked to-day.

"None," he replied.

"It is said that the army will ask to have all saloons closed at 10 o'clock."

"What the army wants," Mayor Griffin said, "it will get."

To some extent the saloon men themselves have taken charge of the situation. They realize how narrow was their escape from being put out of business, and they want no more of that. Within their own organization they will see to it that no man breaks any law laid down by the army authorities. It is plain business with them. They feel that they cannot have a few who would like to take a chance put the whole industry in jeopardy.

Samuel Wilson, of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League made a visit to Hoboken yesterday. He found the saloons nearest the army piers—the ones along Hudson and River streets—closed tight, and the interiors fully exposed. But in the other parts of the city, according to Mr. Wilson, he found things wide open. The front doors were closed, but the side doors were swinging busily, he says.

Three saloons within a few feet of Hoboken Police Headquarters received his attention, and then he went to Police Headquarters and asked for Chief

Hayes. The Chief was not in. Mr. Wilson asked the sergeant in charge if the army men had made a two-block dry zone, or whether the police themselves had closed Hudson and River streets. Mr. Wilson may have deemed this rare sarcasm, but it was lost on the sergeant.

"If you care to step right out here to the front door and throw a stone," said Mr. Wilson, "you cannot help but hit at least one saloon that is wide open."

The offer was not accepted. Then Mr. Wilson went to a telegraph office and sent this message to President Wilson.

"If postponement of the enforcement of the half-mile dry zone order about embarkation piers is caused by promises of police and saloonkeepers to enforce and obey the State law they have failed to make good. The State law requires all saloons to be closed to-day and screens open. Have just personally inspected saloons on River, Hudson, Washington, Bloomfield, Park, Garden and Willow streets. On River and Hudson streets the law is apparently obeyed, but on all other streets saloons are wide open and packed with customers, chiefly foreigners, and no screens are open. The saloons nearest to the office of the Chief of Police are open. Apparently the city authorities and the liquor authorities have amended your half-mile zone order to two blocks and have completely nullified the State laws. Let no such men be trusted."



## BAN MAY YET GO ON HOBOKEN'S SALOONS?

**Letter From Adjutant General's Office Causes Another Stir in Half-Mile Zone.**

Hoboken's 280 "probation" saloons are up in the air again. A letter, received by the Hoboken Board of Trade from the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, carried the information that Secretary of War Baker would not consent to any permanent modification of the half-mile closing order. The letter is dated last Saturday, a day after President Wilson is thought to have had his interview with Secretary Baker.

City officials of Hoboken took the view to-day that the letter was, in all probability, dictated before the Adjutant-General had been advised of the Government's determination to postpone its closing of every saloon within one half mile of the army piers.

"It's nonsense," said Mayor Griffin to-day. "The letter was probably written before the Adjutant-General's office had been advised of the result of our trip to Washington and of our appeal to President Wilson."

Nevertheless, the saloon men are uneasy and alarmed. It has become noised throughout the city that Secretary of War Baker, in his interview with the Mayor's party, stated flatly that immorality was an issue, and that the city had practically developed a district frequented by women of loose character.

Meanwhile, Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League is adding to the saloonmen's woe by insisting that the saloons of the city be closed because they are not obeying the State law. Last night he sent this letter to President Wilson:

"I noticed in the press on Saturday last that orders had come from Washington postponing the enforcement of the previous order to close all saloons within one-half mile of the embarkation piers in the City of Hoboken. It was also stated that there was an understanding that the saloonkeepers have agreed to conduct their business strictly in accordance with the law; that they would permit no liquors to be taken from the premises and would strictly adhere to the closing hours.

"I now write to confirm my telegram that yesterday (Sunday) I made personal inspections of a large number of saloons. The only difference between conditions then and on the Sunday previous was that on two streets (River and Hudson) nearest to the piers the saloons were closed and the screens opened so as to give a clear view of the interior of the barroom as the State law

requires. Apparently the police had been instructed to enforce the State law in this limited area only as far west as Hudson Street. The saloons were open, crowded with patrons and liquor was being served without restraint, and the screens were closed. I personally inspected saloons on Washington, Bloomfield, Park, Garden and Willow streets, all well within the half-mile zone region. Many of these places are conducted by foreigners, and foreigners were their patrons, who are ignorant of, or indifferent to American laws, and no more suitable nesting place for plots and alien enemies could be found than these lawless and vicious dives.

"Among the saloons inspected were

three directly facing the City Hall and the police headquarters. I called at Police Headquarters and inquired what instructions had been given to the police that caused them to make a dead line of two blocks west of the piers, permitting law violation beyond that point and requiring strict conformity to law on the other side of the line. Apparently the police department has amended the "dry" zone area by reducing it to two blocks. The lieutenant in charge claimed to have no knowledge of any such instructions, which of course, is absurd, as the police would not have their eyes wide open on one street and be blind to crime on another street.

"I am troubling you with this information because apparently the visit to you of Hoboken city officials—who for years have been nullifying State law and are still doing so—was instrumental in securing from you a delay and possible permanent non-enforcement of the 'dry' zone order.

"I venture to suggest that an alleged 'great industry' whose product is vice, lawlessness and inefficiency of the manhood of the nation, and which never yet brought a blessing to the people of New Jersey, is unworthy of trust. If Mayor Griffin and the representatives of the liquor interests who waited upon you promised that they would enforce the laws of the State they have failed to keep their promise. These men for years have made a football of the State law. Persistent and willful lawbreakers are enemies of the State and of the nation, and any leniency, especially in time of war, only encourages these alien enemies in their lawlessness."



## HOBOKEN SALOONS.

Editor Jersey Journal:

Dear Sir—The agitation in the City of Hoboken owing to the military order creating a half-mile "dry" zone about the embarkation piers in that city, has developed some very remarkable features, not the least interesting of which is the fact that Mayor Griffin, the police department and the saloonkeepers, who for so long have been blind to any law affecting Hoboken's so-called "great industry," have suddenly learned that there is a power in the land greater than themselves.

To an on-looker who for years has watched their bumptious bearing, it was entertaining to see Griffin, in company with the erstwhile President of the German-American Alliance, and president of the bartenders union, who only a short time ago contemptuously turned down the request of the military department for better conditions, going to Washington beseeching the President to permit Hoboken to keep its booze, and promising to very, very good.

The sincerity of these promises may be gathered from their conduct on Sunday last in the matter of willful violation of the statutes of New Jersey; and the President and War Department will be justified in concluding that a traffic that shows no respect for sovereign law of the State, and that officials who, even when danger of suppression of that traffic is impending, remained blind to their official duties, cannot be trusted to keep any promise that they may make to the federal authorities. There are no geographical boundaries to morals.

Could anything be more absurd than the police regulations of Hoboken on the last two Sundays? On Sunday, Sept. 30, all saloons and dives in the city were going full blast, in violation of law, up to the very gates of the embarkation piers. Most of these saloons were conducted and patronized by Germans and other foreigners, and presented ideal nesting places for plots of alien enemies. These conditions were well known to Mayor Griffin and the police, and yet they had the gall to go to Washington and plead with the Secretary of War and the President not to interfere with this great disorderly house industry.

On Sunday, Oct. 7, following the exposure of these conditions that I made to the President, this same disorderly bunch imagined that they could deceive the Federal Government by a show of virtue, and actually did close a few dozen saloons within two or three blocks of the embarkation piers, but beyond these two blocks, and well within the limits of the half-mile zone, if it were in force, and close to the Police Headquarters, saloons were being operated in violation of law. Although the lieutenant in charge at Police Headquarters claimed to know of no such order, it is very clear that the patrolmen had been given instructions to compel the saloonkeepers on River and Hudson streets to obey the law, and at the same time they must have instructed the officers responsible for the enforcement of law along Washington, Bloomfield, Park, Garden, Willow, and presumably the balance of the city, to be blind, deaf and dumb on the subject of saloon violations.

Public officials who will thus make a farce of the laws of New Jersey, and saloonkeepers and brewers who control them, to thus encourage and practice anarchy, are enemies of the State, and should be treated as such by the War Department and the Department of Justice.

This is not a question of Sunday closing; it is a question of lese majeste of the most virulent character, not against any Kaiser, but against sovereign law, the State's collected will.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Wilson,  
Editor The American Issue.  
1917.

## NAB SALOON MAN AND 'GO-BETWEEN'

Two More Arrests in Hoboken  
for Selling Liquor to Soldiers.

Elias Kaplan, a saloonkeeper at 303 Washington Street, and Antonio Lisa, who conducts a bootblack stand at 222 River Street, were arrested to-day by the Hoboken police and held for the Federal authorities on a charge of procuring liquor for soldiers. Lisa is charged with being the "go-between" for Kaplan and the soldiers stationed at the Army piers in Hoboken.

This is the second arrest in Hoboken this week for alleged selling of liquor to soldiers. Charles Madero, a barber, of 137 Park Avenue, was held in \$5,000 bail by U. S. Commissioner Carpenter Thursday on a similar charge.



## Hoboken Has First "Bone Dry" Sunday

**Saloons Closed So Tight That Even Samuel Wilson Was Satisfied.**

Hoboken's saloons were closed so tight yesterday that even Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League was satisfied and it takes a whole lot to satisfy Mr. Wilson where saloons are concerned.

Only one Hoboken citizen was arrested for drunkenness—and he, poor wanderer, had to come over into Jersey City and get his. From all accounts, the overflow from Hoboken to Jersey City was considerate.

The man who spoiled an otherwise perfect day for Hoboken was Albert Johnson, 44, a longshoreman, of 52 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken. He was picked up by Patrolman McDermott and taken to Police Headquarters.

Not in the memory of man has the Mile-Square city been as dry as it was yesterday. For years the county judges and the prosecutor's office has been trying to close the Hoboken saloons, but there has been very, very little doing. The hinges of side doors have been kept well oiled, and the thirsty have always known where they could blow the collar off a high one.

But when the army chiefs, angry at conditions in Hoboken, placed that historic half-mile closing order, conditions began to change overnight. The army was in a position to enforce its demands with bayonets, if necessary. When the

closing zone order was postponed, there were whispers that the army had not given in completely. It was rumored that the saloons would be allowed to stay open, but that the army would regulate their morals.

Yesterday was the first Sunday since the postponement went into effect—and yesterday told its own story.

When word was sent out to the saloonmen that everything had to be closed tight many refused to believe the news. Barney Rowohl, owner of a saloon and head of the Bartenders' League, hurried to Police Headquarters to make sure that some horrible mistake had been made. But Mr. Rowohl came away with the conviction that it was the saloon men who had misjudged. The order to close had a biting ring to it that meant business.

Yesterday Samuel Wilson made his weekly trip to Hoboken. He has been annoying the saloon men by sending telegrams to Washington telling President Wilson how naughty they have been. Last night, though, when his trip was finished he walked into Police Headquarters all smiles.

"I offer my congratulations," he said to Police Lieutenant Kilduff. "The law is being obeyed—no doubt of it. I think every saloon in the city is closed tight. That is as it should be. I hope they remain closed tight."



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## HOBOKEN "DRY," SAYS SAM. WILSON TO PRES. WILSON

**Anti-Saloon Leaguer Now  
Wants the Screws Put on  
the Bottlers.**

Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, sent the following letter to President Wilson yesterday regarding the Hoboken saloon question:

My Dear Mr. President—In the matter of a military order creating a dry zone of one-half mile about the embarkation piers of the City of Hoboken and my two previous letters on the subject, it is only proper that I should now write to say that on yesterday (Sunday), after a very careful investigation, it developed that the State law, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and requires the opening of the bar-room to a clear view from the public street, was very well enforced in the City of Hoboken.

Of course, this fact only tends to emphasize the inherent lawlessness of the liquor dealers in the City of Hoboken and the wilful connivance in such lawlessness on the part of the city officials and the police, who have come pleading to you to use your high authority in time of war to save them from financial loss. Nobody dare dispute the fact that but for the exposures of this lawlessness and official pleadings that had been made to you and the publicity given to the same in the press, the saloons in Hoboken would have been open yesterday with the same contempt for law as on previous dates. It also emphasizes the fact that when Mayor Griffin and his delegation called to see you with their pleadings for leniency, they had no intention of obeying the laws of the State and that there was no sincerity in their professions. They did not yield because of reverence for law, but because of fear that the thread that now suspends the sword of Damocles over their heads might be broken.

A further suggestion is in order. In the event of the saloonkeepers in Hoboken all carefully complying with their promise not to permit any liquor in containers to leave their bar-rooms, the fact still remains that there are many bottling houses within the half-mile zone area whose entire business is to sell liquor in bottles and they are not permitted to sell liquor to be consumed on the premises, and there would be no difficulty for any person desiring to purchase liquors for soldiers to secure any quantity. It may be claimed that these wholesale dealers are not permitted to sell in quantities less than a quart, but it is also true that practically all of them do regularly sell whisky in pint and half pint flasks.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Wilson,  
Assistant State Superintendent.  
Newark, Oct. 15, 1917.