

SIXTEEN PAGES

Jersey City Journal FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2,

UNCLE SAM CLOSES 385 HOBOKEN SALOONS

S FROM CONFLICT

HALF MILE ZONE EDICT, IN EFFECT AT MIDNIGHT, LIKE BOLT OUT OF A CLEAR SKY

MAIN OFFICE: Journal Square,
Jersey City, N. J.

TWO CENTS

Violations of Order Against Selling of Liquor to Soldiers and Sailors Believed to Be Responsible for Sudden Action by Federal Authorities.

PUTS OUT OF BUSINESS SOME OF BEST KNOWN
HOTELS AND SALOONS IN THE COUNTY

Like a bolt from a clear sky to-day came an order by United States Attorney General Gregory that every saloon within the half-mile zone in Hoboken, must close Nov. 3. This means midnight to-night. About 385 saloons will be closed. The half-mile zone extends the entire length of the city, and one half-mile back toward Jersey City Heights. Every big hotel and every prominent barroom will be effected by the order.

The order came by telegraph to Assistant United States District Attorney Andrew J. Steelman of Jersey City.

Hoboken is stunned. When Mayor Griffin went to Washington early in October and had the enforcement of the order postponed just on the eve of its going into effect, the saloon men believed that they had beaten the half-mile order once and for all. It was understood that one of the terms of the postponement was that Hoboken liquor dealers would religiously refrain from

selling alcohol to enlisted men of the Army and Navy. Evidently Army and Navy men have still been able to get liquor, and the violations have caused Washington to clamp down the lid.

At noon to-day Mayor Griffin of Hoboken said:

"I have heard indirectly of the closing order, but I have no official knowledge of it. I do not care to make any statement."

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\$5,000 BAIL FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS

**Hoboken Saloonkeeper Held
for the Federal Grand Jury.**

On testimony furnished by John F. Fackner, a soldier member of the Fire and Guard Company, George Wenz, who conducts a saloon at 301 Washington Street, Hoboken, was yesterday held in \$5,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner James D. Carpenter on a charge of selling whiskey to enlisted men.

Fackner was one of the men who secured the liquor in Wenz's place. Accompanied by a comrade named King, he said he entered the saloon on Oct. 26 last. The men ordered two glasses of ginger ale, for which they tendered a dollar bill. As the bartender placed 90 cents change on the bar, said Fackner, King said:

"You had better let me have a flask of whiskey."

The liquor was handed to King, and 40 cents taken for the same.

"You had better let me have a bottle, too," Fackner testified he then said, and inasmuch as there still remained 10 cents change, the men each took a hard boiled egg.

Fackner testified that Wenz had passed through the place as they stood at the bar and knew the liquor had been sold to them.

King was not present to testify, Nicholas A. Poggi of the United States Secret Service, who engineered the liquor sale, stating that he was out of town on war duty. Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Steelman appeared for the Government.

R IN HOBOKEN TO ING THE SALOONS

BONE DRY ZONE IS FIXED AS FERRY TO NINTH STREETS AND RIVER TO JEFFERSON



N.D.
BAKER

Federal Officials After All Morning Conference Announce at Noon the District in Which Uncle Sam Clamps Down the Lid on "Booze."

**MILITARY POLICE AND OTHER FEDERAL OFFICERS
WILL TAKE CHARGE OF ITS ENFORCEMENT**

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, arrived in Hoboken at 10:30 o'clock this morning and went to the Army building at Second and River streets, where he had a conference with United States District Attorney Lynch, and Assistant United States District Attorney Andrew Steelman, who at that time were conferring with their deputy marshalls in an endeavor to arrive at a conclusion as to what part of Hoboken will be made "bone dry."

At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Lynch said he did not know just in what part of the city the saloons will be closed, but that he was in touch with Washington and that the matter would be definitely determined some time this afternoon.

"The saloons in the barred zone will not be closed," he said. "They will be permitted to have their doors open for the sale of 'soft stuff,' but will not be allowed to sell alcoholic liquors. There is a well founded belief that if there is any violation of this order, Hoboken will be put under martial law. The city is full of deputy marshalls, who are constantly arriving in town and remaining at the Post Office Building. The United States District Attorney has established his headquarters here."

The "bone dry" district was announced at noon to include the territory from Ferry to the river and from the river to Jefferson. The half-mile zone described is given as follows:

Ferry Street, both sides to corner of Jefferson.

Jefferson Street, east side to corner of Fifth Street.

Adams Street, from the one-half of west side, to the one-half of east side, and Seventh, and three-quarters of Seventh, and three-quarters of Seventh.

Seventh Street, from the one-half of west side to three-quarters of east side, between Grand and Adams.

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Grand Street, from Ferry Street to three-quarters of the street from Seventh to Eighth Street.

Eighth Street, from the river to the middle line, between Second and Grand streets.

Clinton Street, from Ferry to one-quarter of the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Willow Avenue, from Ferry Street to one-half the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Park Avenue, from Ferry Street to the southwest corner of Ninth Street.

Ninth Street, from the river to the middle of Park Avenue.

Garden Street, from Ferry Street to about one-quarter of the block between Ninth and Tenth Street.

Bloomfield Street, from Ferry Street to one-half the block between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Washington and Hudson streets, from Ferry Street to three-quarters of the block between Ninth and Tenth.

That the government intends to take drastic steps, if necessary, to enforce the "bone dry" edict and close up the saloons where sedition is thought to find fruitful breeding grounds, is indicated by the businesslike manner in

which the Federal authorities are handling the situation this morning. Two mounted guards of the Military Police are patrolling the city from one end to the other, and the government otherwise is taking the matter in its own hands.

While the District Attorney said he knew of the presence in town of Secretary Baker, he also said he did not believe that the presence of the head of the War Department had any relation with the saloon question. The War Secretary's presence, however, is considered significant, as indicating that the Government intends to handle the matter principally through its deputy marshals and soldier police.

The Hoboken police authorities, it would seem, are being more or less ignored, and there appears to be considerable ill feeling on the part of Chief Hayes and his men on that score, this too, despite the conference at 9 o'clock this morning between United States Marshal Albert O. Bollschweiler and Chief Hayes. It is thought that the services of the Hoboken police will be utilized only in the event of extreme measures being necessary or in the event of an outbreak.

Up to the time of the conference between the United States Marshal and Chief Hayes this morning the police had not received any notification from the Government as to what the barred zone would probably be or what part they were supposed to play in the "bone dry" drama. As a result they are looking idly on and are evidently considerably peeved over the attitude of the Government officials with respect to them.

Following his conference with Chief Hayes this morning Marshal Bollschweiler went to the City Hall where he conferred for a half hour with Mayor Griffin.

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Mr. Lynch intimated late this morning that as soon as a definite understanding is arrived at between him and the authorities at Washington each saloon-keeper in the city will be notified as to whether he is in the "dry" or "open" zone.

There was an extended conference in the postoffice building late this morning when the U. S. District Attorney and Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Andrew Steelman, conferred with the deputy marshals, poring over maps of the city, and endeavoring to stake out the half-mile limit so as to include that section in which the suspected saloons are supposed to be located.

The "measuring off" is being done with the water front as the eastern end of the half-mile zone. If only the Hamburg-American docks are embraced in the zone, the city will only be "bone dry" as far north as Ninth Street. If the Lamport & Holt pier is also decreed to be a port of embarkation the "dry zone" will run straight through the city north and south clear into Weehawken.

Practically all the saloons from Ninth Street south were closed at midnight. A few remained open selling "soft stuff." From Ninth Street north, business in both hard and soft stuff was going on as usual, the selling of the former brand being especially brisk because of the scarcity of the commodity further down town. Most of the saloons from Ninth Street south are closed to-day.

It is estimated that if the entire city is made "bone dry," the city will lose \$135,000 in license fees, and that ratables aggregating \$5,000,000 will be affected.

HOBOKEN'S "DRY" ZONE EXTENDED

Lamport & Holt Piers "Embarkation Point," Too, and Northernly End of City and Part of Weehawken Come Under Ban.

The uptown part of Hoboken that was left "wet" by the Government last Saturday, will go "dry" at midnight to-night. Early this morning United States District Attorney Lynch, at Newark, received a telegram advising him that the half-mile dry zone extended not only from the Hamburg-American Line piers, but from the Lamport & Holt piers as well. The Lamport & Holt piers are at the foot of Fifteenth Street. Two-thirds of the city will be dry.

The saloons in the half-mile districts Bloomfield streets from one end to the other may stay open, but they can not sell intoxicants. As a prosperous business in soft stuff is out of the question, many of the saloons will close their doors for good.

Hoboken will be combed by secret service men. If any of the saloons in the restricted districts attempt to sell liquor, the city will probably be placed under martial law.

The dry part of the city will be: River, Hudson, Washington and

Adams Street, dry with the exception of a point halfway between Sixth and Seventh streets to the southeast corner of Twelfth Street.

Jefferson Street, dry along the east side of the street with the exception of the territory from Fifth Street up to Fifteenth Street.

Ferry, Newark, First, Second, Third,

Fourth, Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets from the river west to the eastern side of Jefferson Street.

Garden Street, completely dry, with the exception of a strip in the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Park Avenue, completely dry from end to end, with the exception of the west side of the block from Ninth to Tenth streets.

Willow Avenue, completely dry, with the exception of the territory half way between Eighth and Ninth streets to one-quarter of a block above Tenth Street.

Clinton Street, dry, with the exception of the territory running from Eighth Street almost up to Eleventh Street.

Grand Street, dry, with the exception of the territory running from between Seventh and Eighth streets, quarter of a block past Eleventh Street.

Sixth Street, from the river to a point just beyond Adams Street.

Seventh Street, from the river to a point just beyond Grand Street.

Eighth Street, from the river to the corner of Clinton Street. All four corners probably dry. It may take a survey to decide this, as the point is close.

Ninth Street, from the river to Park Avenue. Three corners probably dry, the northeast, southeast and southwest.

Tenth Street, from the river to Park Avenue, all corners probably dry.

Eleventh Street, from river to a point just beyond Clinton Street.

Twelfth Street, from the river almost to Adams Street. The northeast corner may be dry.

Thirteenth Street, to a point just beyond Adams Street.

Seventeenth Street, from river to a point beyond Adams Street.

No saloons in Jersey City are affected. Weehawken is also hit by the dry district. Here is the dry territory:

Eighteenth Street, west from the river to No. 52.

Grand Street, north to No. 11 on one

side of the street and No. 20 on the other.

Hackensack Plankroad, north to the south side of Nineteenth Street.

Clinton Street, north to the Hackensack Plankroad.

Willow Branch Road, north to the south side of Nineteenth Street.

Park Avenue, north to the south side of Nineteenth Street.

Nineteenth Street, south side, west from the river to Hackensack Plankroad.

Last Saturday, when word was sent out by District Attorney Lynch that the upper half of Hoboken would not be dry there was rejoicing among the thirsty. Even at that time, though, it was understood by those on the inside that there was a grave question as to whether the uptown zone would not be included within twenty-four hours.

Whether Secretary of War Baker's visit had anything to do with broadening the scope of the dry zones is not known.

The important question Saturday was whether or not the Lamport & Holt pier was a port of embarkation. About the Hamburg-American pier there never was any doubt. This morning's telegram settled all controversy.

In addition to secret service men, United States Marshall Bollschweiler and his deputies are keeping watch within the already dry district, and are prepared to enter the new dry district at midnight. All saloonskeepers affected by the order are to-day being served with notice.

ALL HOBOKEN NOT TO GO DRY, SAYS U. S. DIST. ATTY.

**Denies That "Bone Dry" Zone
Will Be Made to Include
Every Saloon.**

Reports published this morning that all Hoboken would go dry before night, were denied to-day by United States District Attorney Lynch at Newark.

"I know nothing of it," he said. "Where did you hear that?"

"It was published this morning as a rumor."

"I have not even heard, it as a rumor," said Mr. Lynch.

Meanwhile, Hoboken saloonmen are still monkeying with the Government buzz-saw, and if the city is later placed under the iron discipline of martial law, they will have nobody to blame but themselves.

Richard Schwartz, who conducts the restaurant at Odd Fellows' Hall, 412 Washington Street, was yesterday arrested by the Government for selling alcoholic liquors within the half-mile "bone-dry" district. He was taken into custody by Lieutenant Daniel Kieley and Detective Sergeant Edward Hopper of Police Headquarters on a warrant sworn out by Deputy Marshal Quinn. Schwartz was taken before United States Commissioner Stanton. Bail was fixed at \$5,000. Ludwig Jaeger went on his bond and he was released.

Shortly afterwards, his bartender, Ferdinand Grobhuegge, of 239 Bloomfield Street, was also arrested. He could not secure bail, and was locked up at Police Headquarters for a hearing Monday. There was a report this morning that he would be released to-day, and it is claimed that while he was selling beer, he thought he was selling one of the new temperance drinks that is now widely advertised in the city.

The charge against Schwartz may be stiffer than that of selling liquor within the dry zone. He is said to have expressed himself concerning the Government to Deputy Marshal Quinn, and his thoughts were not entirely complimentary, it is alleged.

Yesterday three other saloonkeepers were visited by the Deputy Marshal. They were A. Papenhausen, at Eleventh Street and Park Avenue; C. M. Leslie, at Tenth Street and Park Avenue, and J. Vizzetti, at Tenth Street and Willow Avenue. Papenhausen and Leslie are said to have claimed that there was some doubt as to their being in the zone. The maps on file at the post office and at the City Hall leave no room for argument. The saloons are within the zone and more warrants may be issued to-day.

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Mr. Vizzetti came to the City Hall with Marshal Quinn. The map there shows him just outside the zone. The map at the post office shows him just inside the zone. He has been doing his customary business.

"If I am in the zone, of course," said Mr. Vizzetti. "I will only be too willing to close down on the liquor."

The Deputy Marshal was satisfied that Mr. Vizzetti had not intentionally violated the order, and the status of his saloon is still in doubt.

Stasis Yankanskas, 41, of 350 Newark Street, and Nicholas Lepski of 314 owners of the saloon at 314 Newark Street, arrested on a charge of selling beer within the zone on election night, were arraigned before Commissioner Stanton yesterday. They were represented by Counselor William A. Kavanagh, and waived examination. Commissioner Stanton held each for the Federal Grand Jury, which is now sitting in Newark. In default of \$5,000 bail each they were sent to the County Jail.

HOBOKEN'S NIGHTMARE.

So Hoboken isn't to go "bone dry" all over—at least not for the present. Probably that is well, for the shock recently delivered to the system of the ordinary Hoboken man is most likely all he can stand. If the whole city all at once were put under martial law on the drinking question, as horrible rumor last night suggested, would not that be an instance of cruel and unusual punishment? It is evident, however, Hoboken is on trial of its good behavior—and it is having a hard time standing the test.

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LIQUOR DEALERS' BAN ON "BOOZE" TO SOLDIERS

**Hudson County Association to
Take Action to Force Com-
pliance With Law.**

At the forthcoming meeting of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association at Turnpike Hall, Five Corners, on November 21, action will be taken relative to the prosecution of saloonkeepers who serve men wearing the army or navy uniform of the United States. The association has learned that the law in this respect has and is being violated by a certain element of the saloon trade and in addition to the association prosecuting such offenders a resolution whereby each member will pledge himself to immediately report any violation to the proper authorities and counsel of the organization, to the end that the offenders may be brought to book.

The association will, it is expected, go a step further by exacting pledges from its members not to serve soldiers and sailors in uniform with even non-intoxicating drinks. It has been deemed necessary to advocate such a course because it has been ascertained that uniformed soldiers and sailors entering saloons with companions who do not wear uniforms, have surreptitiously been given strong drink by the method popularly known as "shifting the cut"—which is to say that the ununiformed men who order alcoholic liquor slyly pass it over to their uniformed friends. President Thomas J. Lucid of the association said to-day:

"Our organization means business in the campaign we are about to undertake. We will work hand in hand with the authorities to stamp out the serving of liquor to uniformed men in defiance of the law, no matter who will be hurt in the operation."

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THE SALOONKEEPER AND THE SOLDIER.

The saloonkeeper who serves an American soldier with liquor is an enemy to his country. He is a new type of criminal with whom the police and the Federal authorities have to deal, but as he can't always be detected in the commission of his law-breaking he too often escapes detection and the penalty provided for this violation.

To the credit of the American Army, be it said, that drunkenness is regarded as the greatest disgrace, short of cowardice and dishonorable discharge, that can come to a soldier of Uncle Sam. Most of the men—the great majority of them—punish with ostracism the soldier who disgraces his uniform by getting drunk, but they feel even more incensed at the saloonkeeper who, despite the warning issued, serves liquor to the man in khaki.

The American Army is on trial before the world, and the great majority of the men in the ranks feel that it is their business to show the world that American manhood can rise to any occasion. Getting drunk is not an aid to the attainment of that ideal, hence the efforts that are being made to stamp out whatever remnant of the drink evil that is found in camp.

The American Army having been conscripted from every walk of life, it would be a miracle if there were not found, here and there, cases of men willing to disgrace their uniforms to satisfy a craving for liquor. These are the cases that are giving the military authorities the most trouble. The usual penalty is the revocation of all permits to leave camp for a period of six months, and this, as a rule, has a sobering effect. But the man the army authorities are most anxious to reach is the one behind the bar who serves the man in khaki, knowing full well that there is a Federal inhibition upon this traffic.

Not many nights ago a soldier came over to Jersey City from Brooklyn, became drunk, and when saved by a policeman from toppling into the Morris Canal, became abusive and threatened to "arrest" the policeman. Doubtless there must have been many such cases to cause the Federal authorities to close nearly all the saloons in Hoboken. While all the saloons there may not have offended in this respect, evidently a number of them did, otherwise the drastic order creating the "dry" zones would not have been carried into effect.

Too much money is being raised by the American people to keep our army fit, to have our plan in this war hampered, even in slight degree, by saloonkeepers who place dollars above patriotism.

LIQUOR MEN SEND OUT LOCAL OPTION WARNING

Thorough Organization Needed—Hurley Explains His Telegram.

That the time has arrived for a thorough and complete organization of the liquor forces if the local option and prohibition wave is to be checked in New Jersey was the declaration made this morning by the New Jersey organization of liquor dealers' organ, Justice, in which former Freeholder Wm. Pairson and Wm. J. Buckridge are actively interested.

Simultaneously came a statement by Assemblyman-elect Joseph F. Hurley of Hudson who shocked some of the Hudson liquor dealers and pleased the local optionists by sending to the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, which is fighting for the passage of the local option bill, a telegram which was read at last Monday night's dollar dinner in Newark where 1,124 local optionists gathered.

The telegram from Hurley announced that he was sorry he could not attend, and concluded with the words, "Success and best wishes." The local optionists were delighted by the receipt of this telegram and also by the presence of Assemblyman Timothy Aaron of Jersey City, who last winter voted against the local option bill.

To-day comes a statement from Assemblyman-elect Hurley, saying:

"I wish to state that my telegram to the Rev. J. K. Shields of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League has been very much misconstrued. I want to say that I was not elected on a local option platform; neither do I stand for the principles put forward by this league, and I believe and feel certain that the majority of the people of Hudson County do not favor the bill advocated by the Anti-Saloon League. I hope that this will set this question at rest for the present and enlighten the voters of Hudson County as to my stand in the matter."

Hurley's statement to-day made the liquor men believe that the Hudson Democratic delegation will, as last winter, stand united and solid against the Gaunt local option bill, which is sure to pass the Senate again this winter, but which the liquor men say is not likely to pass the House of Assembly.

The State liquor dealers' organ, in its statement to-day, admits that the local option and prohibition wave has reached formidable proportions and that extra efforts will be necessary to stem the tide in New Jersey and elsewhere. It refers to the additional States that voted "dry" this year and says:

"The year 1916, in which the Prohibition wave reached its highest crest,

is about to close, and we hope and believe that with the advent of the New Year it will rapidly recede.

"The past year has undeniably been a most strenuous one and constitutes a most remarkable epoch in the history of the liquor industry of the nation. It would be futile, aye, ludicrous, to attempt to belittle the inroads made by our foes.

"We believe, however, that these signal reverses have taught the industry, especially in New Jersey, a most valuable lesson—the lesson of the great need of thorough and united organization and the absolute necessity of taking the proper steps to remove all objectionable features from the business. The keen competition in every branch of the industry prevalent when conditions were much more favorable undoubtedly led to innovations of which the people did not approve. These must be eliminated if the business is not to be outlawed everywhere.

"In the dilemma which confronts the industry in the territory still free from 'dry' laws, where shall the licensees look for a solution of the problem, who will point out the things which must be changed or eliminated if the business is to be allowed to continue anywhere?

"The answer is easy. Organizations of the industry must take action—drastic action—regardless of who is affected. The business must be regulated along the lines of the people's demands and without consideration of the desires of any one or more of the branches of the business that their particular interests be protected against change.

"It is the one and only salvation for the industry as a whole, and to make it effective every licensee must be compelled to affiliate and abide by the decisions of his organization, regardless of the effect of such decisions on his personal interests.

"Bear in mind the present-day situation is different from what it has ever been before. It requires drastic remedies and they must be applied regardless of who is hurt.

"Here in New Jersey we must look to the State Federation, the central body of the different interests. In it is represented the bone and sinew of the business, and its officers are men who measure up to requirements and who will be actuated by but one motive—the greatest good for all. Its decisions on all matters for self-protection must be final and must be rigidly carried out by the affiliated organizations.

"Precedents, no matter how profitable, must be departed from and new lines of business established, and those who shall determine what these shall be, must be men in whom we have absolute confidence.

"The result of last Tuesday's election in Boston proves the truth of these statements. There we won a glorious victory through splendid organization and the result destined to have a far-reaching effect in aiding our cause.

"The preliminary step to everything must, however, be getting every licensee into organization; the rest will follow automatically."

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SALOONKEEPERS WAKING UP.

With the lesson of Hoboken probably still fresh in their minds, the saloonkeepers banded together in the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association have adopted a resolution pledging themselves not to serve soldiers and sailors wearing the service uniform with any drink, alcoholic or otherwise, and pledging themselves to report any infractions of the law to the authorities or cause the immediate arrest of the violators of the law.

And as if this were not sufficient to meet the case, they decided on a still more drastic course, namely, "that no member of the association shall serve any citizen with anything whatsoever should he be accompanied by a soldier or sailor." This was included in the resolution, when it was pointed out that in Hoboken some saloonkeepers, before the "dry zone" was established, attempted to evade the law by serving strong drink to friends accompanying the soldiers and sailors, the latter obtaining the prohibited drinks by what became known as "shifting the cut."

But passing resolutions and living up to them, in letter and spirit, are two vastly different things. Unless the saloonkeepers see to it that rigid performance follows their announcement of intention, they are likely to run up against Uncle Sam, who has demonstrated, in the case of Hoboken at least, that he won't stand for temporizing in the matter of preventing men in the service from being served with strong drink.

ALIEN ENEMIES SOLD LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS

**One Prisoner, Alleged Spy,
May Be Clue to Kingsland
Explosion.**

Mrs. Lindau and Emil Ulrich of 316 River Street, Hoboken, were arrested this morning by Lieut. Puggi of the Army police guarding the Hoboken embarkation piers on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers and the latter on the additional charge of being a German spy. It is thought by the military police that they are well on the way toward the apprehension of at least one of the men responsible for the Kingsland explosion.

Only the day before yesterday seventeen of the men stationed at the piers were courtmartialed for being drunk. It was the testimony given by some of these men before the board of military judges that gave the puzzled officers the first clue as to the source of the soldiers' drunkenness.

Some of the men had not hesitancy in telling that they had obtained their liquor without any trouble from Mrs. Lindau. This place on River Street directly faces the main entrance to the embarkation piers. It was formerly operated as a saloon, but under the management of Mrs. Lindau, as testified before United States Commissioner Stanton this morning, has been recently run under the guise of a restaurant.

Early this morning Lieut. Puggi set a trap for the liquor dispensers. Three lieutenants, who were dressed in civilian attire and equipped with marked money, entered the place and ordered liquor. They came out of the place soon after and reported to Puggi that they had received the liquor without any difficulty.

Mrs. Lindau and Ulrich were placed under arrest. A search of the cash register disclosed the marked money, which was taken by the officers as evidence.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton, Emil Ulrich stated he was 43 years old and born in Germany, and although he was a German alien enemy he had not bothered to register for permission to reside within the zone limit. He further testified to the effect that the license of the saloon which had been just raided was not in his name, but in the name of another.

When first arrested Mrs. Lindau said Ulrich was her husband, but later denied this, claiming at the same time that he was merely the manager of the place. Both of the prisoners were held on a \$5,000 bail, charged with selling liquor to soldiers and Ulrich on an additional charge of being a German spy.

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST MOVE ON HOBOKEN BOOZE

**Brewers, Bottlers, Wholesalers
Held Responsible for Sales
in Dry Zone.**

Booze and beer were given a death blow in Hoboken's half-mile dry zone yesterday afternoon when Federal authorities served notice on the breweries, the beer bottlers and the wholesale liquor dealers that they would be held strictly accountable by the Government for all alcoholic liquors sold in the dry zone. This order probably means that illicit liquor selling in the dry zone is at an end.

The brewers, bottlers and wholesalers must also keep a record of the names and addresses of all customers and their books must be kept open for inspection.

Ever since the dry zone was established, there has been alcoholic liquor sold in defiance of the Government's order. When the dry edict went into effect there were predictions that the saloons in the zone would close. As a matter of fact only three closed their doors. It was a notorious fact that the hundreds of saloons in the zone could not stay open and make a profit on soft stuff.

The saloons stocked up with a non-alcoholic beverage—and with bottled beer. The game that has been worked is simplicity itself. A stranger could secure only the non-alcoholic drink. But a regular patron could wink, bottled beer would be poured into his glass, and an empty non-alcoholic bottle would be set on the bar alongside the glass.

The cases of Herman Metschler and of the saloon at 316 River Street brought things to a head. Men had been coming to the army piers under the influence of liquor. The authorities finally learned that whiskey was being sold directly across the street from the army piers. Two lieutenants entered the place, secured liquor, paid for it with marked money and then led a raid. The money was found in the cash register.

Metschler, arrested a few days later by the Government authorities, tried to pass over a \$20 bribe, it is alleged.

Yesterday's order means that the Government has put on the screws. By curtailing the supply and making it almost impossible for saloons to get liquor, the evil has been attacked at its very roots. Close students of affairs in the mile-square city predict that thirst parlors will now close up shop one by one.

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BARRED ZONE NOT YET DEFINED IN HOBOKEN

Hoboken is still in the dark regarding its 100-yard zone from the water front. United States Marshal Boschweiler has not yet appeared to tell the Hoboken police what is what. Business for the theatres on Hudson Street has fallen off, and many men are in the dark as to whether they can go to the post office on River Street for their mail.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL,

JANUARY 28, 1920.

HOBOKEN EXPECTS SOME "DRY" RAIDS

According to reports in circulation in Hoboken today that city is to be county headquarters for Government raiders looking for violations of the prohibition law. This same report had it that all violators arrested would for the time being at least be arraigned before United States Commissioner Stanton. It is said that the authorities have already received several complaints and that arrests may follow.

It was noticeable today that there were a lot of new padlocks on the doors of Hoboken saloons.

"SALOONS TO BE OPEN AFTER JANUARY 16"

President Thomas J. Lucid of
Hudson Co. Liquor Deal-
ers' Association Optimistic

It was decided at the last meeting of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, held at 642 Newark Avenue, to keep on doing business after the nation-wide prohibition law becomes effective on Jan. 16, but the members determined to strictly abide by the law pending the outcome of Governor-elect Edwards' "wet" measure in this State.

The liquor dealers decided to attend Governor Edwards' inauguration on Jan. 20, and they will assemble on Exchange Place at 9 a. m. on that day.

At the recent meeting the liquor dealers were optimistic regarding the outcome. They expressed opinions to the effect that the Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution would go by default at a final analysis. President Thomas J. Lucid said:

"In keeping our places of business open after Jan. 16 it is very urgent that we abide by the terms of the prohibition law as law-abiding citizens while we await developments in this State and the final outcome of the litigation in the United States Supreme Court. I believe if the question of prohibition was put to a vote of the people it would be defeated by a big majority.

"In my opinion the Eighteenth Amendment was forced through the National Legislature by narrow-minded trickery, if not fraud and intimidation. I urge you one and all to go to Trenton on January 20 as an evidence of your intention to uphold Governor Edwards' fair play measure. This country on account of its cosmopolitan population will not, I believe, long tolerate this latest attempt to interfere with the personal liberties of the citizens guaranteed them under the Constitution. In other words, I cannot bring myself to believe that the tail can wag the dog. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is our plain duty to live up to the Prohibition law even if we keep our places open and sell soft stuff, no matter how obnoxious that law may be, until some measure of legislative relief based on common sense and a regard for the rights of the majority is forthcoming. That is all I have to say at present."

307

915 9
Jan 9 118

SALOONKEEPERS SOLD TO SOLDIERS

**One Hoboken Man Convicted
and Other Admits Guilt in
U. S. Court.**

Newark, Jan. 9.—George Wenz, a saloonkeeper, of Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, was convicted yesterday of selling liquor to United States soldiers in uniform by a jury in the United States District Court before Judge Haight.

The sale of liquor was made Oct. 26, just one week before the order closing all saloons within the army zone in Hoboken went into effect. John H. Fackner, a private in the Police, Fire and Embarkation Battalion, stationed at Hoboken, was the principal witness against the saloonkeeper.

Fackner and another soldier entered Wenz's saloon and purchased a half-pint of whiskey each. They did this under orders, they testified, and after making the purchase turned their bottles over to an agent of the Department of Justice.

Wenz's denied making the sales and said that he had all of his flasks of liquor in cabinets along the wall of his saloon. Any person might enter, take a bottle and walk out without being noticed, he declared.

After brief deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Wenz was remanded and sentence will be pronounced later.

Herman Mutscheler of 1030 Washington Street, another Hoboken saloonkeeper indicted for selling to soldiers, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Judge Haight this morning. He was charged with having sold liquor to soldiers on several occasions in June and a specific complaint was based on his alleged violation of the law December 15 last. He was remanded for sentence and will probably be sentenced Friday with Wenz.

308 J.C.J. Mar 7/18

NAVAL SECRETARY TO "HOBOKENIZE" NEWPORT, R. I.

Newport, R. I., March 7.—Saloons and liquor stores here will be wiped out of existence by Secretary Daniels' order prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor within a radius of five miles of the Naval Station. Liquor men were plainly worried, as they will lose heavily by the action.

Secretary Daniels' order, however, brought joy to prohibition workers, who have been trying since Secretary Daniels' attack on the moral conditions here last summer to have the city made bone dry.

J.C.J. Mar 8/18

FORMER CHIEF CONWAY WAS BURIED TO-DAY

The funeral of former Fire Chief John Conway, which took place this morning from St. John's R. C. Church, was one of the largest seen here in some time.

FIVE-MILE "DRY" ZONE IN HOBOKEN EXPECTED SOON

Army Vice Clean-Up There and Raid in West Hoboken Forerunners?

Those who have been following conditions in Hoboken since the army authorities made the Mile-Square City a Port of Embarkation, are of the opinion that a five-mile dry zone will be created in the near future with Hoboken as its center. They fear that all the territory within this zone will be placed under martial law. If this happens, every saloon in Hoboken, West Hoboken and Weehawken will be closed, and a large majority of the saloons in Jersey City. If such an order goes farther, and creates a five-mile dry zone from the piers that the army is using in Jersey City, and from the army post that has been established at Bayonne, the liquor industry would be wiped out practically through the entire county.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

Some police apparently have a peculiar conception of the Federal order prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers. At the public dance halls where liquor is sold, policemen are on duty. They are under pay of the proprietors of the halls, but they are supposed, under the law, to do police duty while they continue to be policemen.

The dance hall proprietors serve soldiers and sailors without hindrance. The fate that awaits them when some Federal sleuth arrests them was indicated in the sentence of three years at hard labor in a Federal prison, which was meted to a Hoboken liquor dealer who sold to soldiers.

J.C.J. Mar 30/18

ARMY RAIDERS FIND WHISKEY IN "TEA" POTS

Camouflaged Restaurant in Hoboken War Zone Turns Out To Be Saloon.

There is such a thing as a man drinking two cups of tea or coffee, or even three. But when he drinks his fourth and his fifth and seems still to be consumed with a dreadful thirst for more tea or coffee, it's time to see what is coming out of the coffee pot.

That's how Capt. Craig of the Military Police at the Hoboken Army piers reasoned last night when he saw a crowd of men in the saloon of Richard Frickers at 212 River Street drinking tea and coffee regardless of the awful consequences. (N. B.—There's a reason.) This place was formerly the Commercial Hotel, made famous by the bomb plotters. It is directly across the street from the headquarters of the Military Police and had been camouflaged. The barroom had been turned into a restaurant with a dinner service on each table, and the bar had become a quick-lunch counter.

Capt. Craig last night stood in the doorway of his headquarters. He could see directly into the saloon across the street. The quick lunch counter was crowded. The waiters were working fast bringing tea pots and coffee pots to the customers. One man got an order, titled the tea pot, poured a dark fluid into his cup, and drank it at a gulp.

"That's his third pot," the captain muttered.

But the man was still tea thirsty. He ordered the waiter to set 'em up again.

"Four," said the Captain.

Then the thirsty gentleman ordered another.

"Five," said the Captain. "And no cream or sugar."

Ten minutes later a raiding party entered the saloon. The waiters found that all the tea and coffee pots were needed back in the kitchen to be cleaned, but the raiding party thought

that it would like to see something of the tea and the coffee that was responsible for such enthusiastic re-ordering, and that the cleaning could wait. The pots were found to contain whiskey.

Frickers is a prisoner at the Army Piers and will be arraigned this afternoon before United States Commissioner Stanton. The men in the place, mostly sailors from the Dutch steamships that were taken over by the Government, have been held as witnesses. They will be sent to Ellis Island. As they were allowed ashore on their pledge of good conduct, they will now probably be deroried.

Charles Ohlrogge, 49, a saloonkeeper at 600 Washington Street and his bartender, Adolph Gessard, 45, of 1233 Park Avenue, were also arrested yesterday on charges of selling liquor in the barred zone. The arrests were made by U. S. Marshals Beekman and Duff on warrants issued by Federal Judge Rellstab.

J.C.J. Mar 11/18

HOBOKEN'S SHAME.

If Hoboken is put under the five-mile "dry" zone rule, it will have two sets of people to thank. One is the saloonkeepers and the other the police. The arrests made in the last few days are ample proof that the police have been doing nothing to stamp out the vice which has existed. And the vice wouldn't have existed at all if the saloonkeepers had not harbored the offenders.

When the blow does fall, the saloonkeepers will have nobody to blame but themselves. The police have been a disgrace to the city.

g.c.f.
April 4/18

200 HOBOKEN SALOONS MAY NEVER REOPEN

Licenses of Those Closed by
the Government Likely to
"Die."

Two hundred of Hoboken's saloons, closed in the half-mile dry zone as promulgated by the Army authorities, may never again open their doors, even after the war is ended. This fact has dawned on the liquor dealers of the city, and now a committee has been appointed to consult with the City Commissioners and the Federal authorities to see if there is not some way in which their licenses can be held over until the end of the war.

The general opinion is that the liquor men will argue in vain. It is reported that all Federal licenses in the forbidden territory will not be renewed, and the city authorities of Hoboken cannot see how they can grant a license to sell liquor in a district where the sale of liquor is prohibited by Government war regulations.

Under the State law only one license can be issued to each 500 of population, but in cities where a greater number of licenses had been issued prior to the passage of the law, licenses already in force were permitted to be continued. In Hoboken there were 325 licensed liquor stores before the war. The dry zone has left only 125 saloons in the city. And the number of licenses that Hoboken is allowed to have, under the State law, is 125.

All the liquor licenses expire on June 1. If the City Commissioners do not renew the license for places now dry the licenses will die and cannot be resurrected. Therefore, it would appear that 200 of Hoboken's saloons were dead forever.

One prominent liquor dealer offered to pay his license fee on June 1, even though he could do no business, if by that method his license could be kept alive. The city, however, does not see how it can help him.

g.c.f.
May 2/18

WOMEN ARRESTED IN HOBOKEN ARMY ZONE

Four women were arrested in the Hoboken army zone last night, the first arrests of the kind since the vice clean-up there a month ago.

Arraigned before Recorder Carstens this morning in the Hoboken court, Ethel Williams, 20 years old, and Elsie Nixon, both of New York, said they were stepsisters and were in Hoboken seeking employment in a munition factory. As the police had never seen these two girls before, they were discharged with a warning to stay away from Hoboken.

Lena Gleisher, aged 27, of 539 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, and Anna Meyer, aged 25, who refused to give her address, and who, the police said, they knew as old offenders were sentenced to six months each in the "pen."

JERSEY JOURNAL,

MAY 27, 1918

SOLD LIQUOR IN HOBOKEN WAR ZONE

James Holmes, an agent of the Department of Justice, has been keeping the saloon at 125 Washington Street under strict surveillance, because a soldier who went into the place some time ago to eat was refused service and when he remonstrated with the proprietor was badly beaten.

Saturday afternoon Holmes disguised as a longshoreman went into the place and, he alleges, was served with whiskey. He immediately arrested Henry Ritter on a charge of selling liquor inside of the war zone. Ritter was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Stanton and held under \$2,500 bail.

An hour or so later Holmes again entered the place under another disguise and was again served with liquor. He then arrested Ernest J. Gackel, the manager, who will be arraigned before Commissioner Stanton this afternoon.

Holmes charges that in addition to being a place where liquor is sold inside the war zone it is a hangout for enemy aliens, who gather there nightly.

310 J.R.D. July 9/18

SELLING LIQUOR TO UNIFORMED MEN.

The arrest of a former Hoboken official, who admits that he sold beer to United States transport firemen, is another demonstration that more drastic punishment than has yet been visited on those found guilty of furnishing intoxicants to men in the service is needed if that practice is to be stopped.

The case in point is an especially grievous one, for, as was stated by Commissioner Stanton, before whom the Hoboken official in question was arraigned, the safety of thousands of troops depends on the transport crews, and they cannot perform their duties in a clear-headed manner if allowed to ply themselves with drink. An example should be made in this instance, if the guilt of the accused party is regularly proven in court.

The selling of liquor to men in uniform is not confined to Hoboken alone, however. Arrests for that offense have been made in other parts of the county, indicating that although a considerable proportion of the saloonkeepers may be obeying the law, there are many willing to take a chance. It is to impress this class that the punishment for violations must be made more drastic.

The no-liquor regulation was adopted for the safety of both the soldiers and the community and, ultimately, the nation, and those saloonkeepers who won't observe it vol-

untarily out of regard for the interests of the country should be forced into obedience.

As to Hoboken, the arrests in both this case and the majority of other instances involving the sale of liquor to uniformed men fell to the Military Police, giving evidence that the municipal police are either asleep or deliberately winking at such violations of the law, probably the latter.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL,

JULY 12, 1918.

ARMY MAY CLOSE ALL SALOONS IN HOBOKEN

St. Mary's Hospital Half-Mile
"Dry" Radius May Also
Affect Jersey City Cafes.

That all the 157 saloons in Hoboken now remaining open would be closed and that saloons in Jersey City near the Hoboken line might also be affected was the prospect to-day when it was announced that the Army authorities in Hoboken had taken the view that the President's proclamation decreeing a half-mile "dry" radius around all cantonments applied to St. Mary's Hospital, which was recently taken over by the Government. Final decision in the matter will be made at a conference scheduled to be held this afternoon at the Newark offices of United States District Attorney Lynch. Mr. Lynch, Department of Justice representatives and Army authorities will participate in the conference.

The half-mile dry zone radius would, it is expected, affect one or two saloons in the Shoe and possibly a few on the Heights.

J.R.D. July 11/18

HOBOKEN BARRED ZONE EXTENDED

Will Force Enemy Aliens to
Move From East Side of
Hudson Street.

Following a consultation held yesterday afternoon between the United States Federal authorities of New York and the local authorities of Hoboken and U. S. Deputy Marshal Thomas Duff, the barred zone in Hoboken was extended to the centre line of Hudson Street.

Under the old regulations the line extended to a point within two feet of the building line of the houses on the east side of Hudson Street. This caused many complications, for a person in many instances could be within two feet of the doorways of any of the houses and still be outside of the barred zone, and yet a step inside the house past the line would place the person within the zone.

According to the new line all the houses of the east side of Hudson Street are included in the barred zone and the enemy aliens residing in these houses will have to vacate before July 15. A canvass of the residents of that side of the street will be made and those found living there without Government permission will find themselves within the clutches of the Federal authorities. This new line will affect men found within it without barred zone passes.

Another point regarding the east side of Hudson Street brought out at the consultation by Deputy Marshal Duff was the fact that because of the elevation of Hudson Street over River Street people living on the east side of the former thoroughfare have an unobstructed view of the ship piers now being used for the embarkation of troops. With the aid of glasses valuable information could be gleaned from the windows of houses on that side of the street.

The present barred zone line now extends from Ferry Street north on Hudson Street to Fifth Street, east on Fifth Street to the centre line of River Street and thence through Castle Point Terrace.

2109 July 24/18

WAR, THE WONDER WORKER.

Half of Hoboken "dry!" Great Scott! Who would have thought it four years ago?

2109 July 30/18

NEW HOBOKEN DRY ZONE ALSO HITS JERSEY CITY

Cafe in Erie R. R. Station, Saloons on Pavonia Avenue and in 'Shoe Will Have to Close.

More saloons in Jersey City and in Hoboken will be wiped out as the result of new dry zones established by the Federal authorities about army and military places in Hudson County.

Raids made last night in Hoboken by representatives of the Department of Justice show how determined the authorities are to keep the United States Army dry, and to make it hot for those who attempt to serve any intoxicating drinks to the men in the army or navy.

Announcement was made this morning that a half mile zone had been established about the Old Seamen's Home at 70 Hudson Street, Hoboken, now used as an army barracks. The establishment of this half mile zone hits a dozen or more saloons in Hoboken and also a number of saloons in the Horseshoe section of Jersey City. The circumference of the half mile circle includes the Erie depot in Jersey City where a bar has heretofore been maintained and also takes in several saloons on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and on Henderson Street and Grove Street, Jersey City.

The Federal authorities were this morning preparing formal notices to Hoboken and Jersey City to proceed to close up the places that come within the prohibited area.

When the news of the new order became public there was fresh consternation among the managers of the saloons and the brewery firms that have been supplying these places.

It was also expected to-day that the half mile zone would be established about the Dickinson High School at Newark Avenue and Palisade Avenue, which is being used for military training purposes.

The enforcement of this half mile zone about the Dickinson High School will mean the wiping out of a number of saloons in the Hudson City section.

Director of Public Safety Chas. F. X. O'Brien was getting official information to-day regarding the new move by the Government and he is prepared to act as soon as official notice of the federal orders had been received by him.

There is no appeal from the orders of the federal authorities in these cases.

The determination of the United States authorities to wipe out speak-easies in the prohibited zones was shown last night when agents of the Department of Justice disguised as soldiers and sailors got into a speak-easy at Fifth and Jackson streets, Hoboken, and trapped Joseph Pantoliano, who was caught selling whiskey to soldiers and sailors. Pantoliano was caught handing out bottles of whiskey from a wooden box on which he was sitting.

Thomas Holmes and Lieut. Poggi, who made the raid, arrested Pantoliano, and he was held by United States Commissioner Edwin R. Stanton this morning in default of bail.

Later last evening, after the first raid, the same sleuths returning to the place at Fifth and Jackson streets found a boy, Michael Farino, aged 15, who was taking money in return for which he would supply beer to soldiers and sailors at the same speak-easy just raided. The boy was arrested and the examination this morning revealed that he has accomplices, who are also to be arrested.

312 J.E.G. Aug 20/18

SELLS LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS; JAIL

**Woman Gets 10 Days in Jail
—Stephen Matthews of
Union Hill Pays \$200 Fine**

Charged with selling or furnishing liquor to soldiers and sailors thirteen persons were arraigned before Federal Judge Davis in the U. S. District Court in Newark yesterday. Nine admitted their guilt and four entered pleas of not guilty. They will be tried during the week of September 10 at Trenton.

Mrs. Evelyn Lewis of 203 Washington Street, Hoboken, admitted serving liquor to soldiers and was sent to jail for ten days. She will spend the ten days in the Hudson County Jail, where she has been since last Tuesday.

Stephen Matthews of 118 Morgan Street, Union Hill, paid a fine of \$200 upon his admission that he had furnished liquor to a soldier.

Not guilty pleas were entered by Joseph E. Fallon, a bartender of Ocean and Seaview Avenues, Jersey City, charged with sale of liquor to soldiers; Joseph Despoto and Baldsare Despoto of Jersey City, charged with selling to soldiers and Julius Ackerman, 1314 Garden Street, Hoboken, charged with selling liquor in the barred zone.

J.E.G. Aug 15/18

SOMETHING'S GONE WRONG.

Hoboken is being enlivened just now by poolroom raids every few days, which causes the city officials to announce that certain poolroom proprietors have been "getting away with murder" and that henceforth there must be no gambling in the Mile-Square City. Somebody, or a couple of somebodies, must have had a falling out.

J.E.G. May 2/18

FINE FOR BARRED ZONE VIOLATION

**Hoboken Saloonkeeper Who
Gave Liquor Away is Pen-
alized \$50.**

Admitting that he gave a drink of liquor to a man within the barred zone in Hoboken, Henry Moeller, proprietor of a saloon at 1039 Washington Street, was fined \$50 by Judge Thomas G. Haight in Newark yesterday afternoon. This is the smallest penalty that has been imposed for such a violation of the law in Hoboken.

Robert V. Kinkead of Doherty & Kinkead, who defended Moeller, succeeded in proving that the defendant always had enjoyed a good reputation. It was also shown that the saloonkeeper was careful about obeying the law forbidding the sale of drinks to soldiers. Judge Haight reprimanded Moeller and warned him hereafter not to give away liquor. Moeller paid the fine and was allowed to go.

3/3

J. C. J. Sept 27/18

WHEN ALL SALOONS ARE CLOSED, WHAT THEN?

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The chances are that most of the saloons in this country will be closed in less than a year. They'll probably never come back.

What then?

The fact that the saloons are gone won't change the natural instinct of men for sociability—and the saloons undoubtedly provide for this element in human nature.

There is no legal responsibility for the Prohibitionist to furnish substitutes for the saloon—but there's a distinct moral responsibility on the part of those who have really suffered and sacrificed as saloon fighters, to now do their level best to help establish, or at least to encourage, places where men may find the best of that which exists in the saloon.

No one will ever succeed in building up any one institution which can take the place of the saloon—the "saloon-substitute" will be found in a dozen agencies or enterprises of various kinds, most of them already established—as, for example, the better class of movie shows.

Liquor men have always considered motion picture houses their chief rivals—and justly so—for the right kind of a movie furnishes wholesome recreation not only for the man but for his entire family.

Prohibitionists should therefore boost the high-grade movie.

But they must not stop here. Saloonkeepers often cash the workingman's pay check. Who's going to take the saloonkeeper's place in this particular?

Saloons usually have a monopoly of small halls which serve as meeting places for labor unions, social clubs and various social affairs. Who'll provide other halls for these purposes?

The fact that workingmen will not hold mass meetings or formally protest because there's no place to go will not prove that their needs have been supplied.

It's all right to say that the workingman should make his home his saloon substitute. He must do so.

But there's a limit even to this. For mighty few of us like to remain at home all the time. The best home in the world becomes stale at times.

And so—it's up to the biggest men and women in this country to think this thing through—and work it out.

The United States will be the first "regular" country to have national Prohibition. We must also lead the way in providing for the world a constructive program.

HOBOKEN HAS A NEW OASIS

And It's Decidedly Wet in
"V" Formed By War
"Dry" Zones.

Hoboken has a new oasis. And, needless to say, it is doing a land office business.

The southern war "dry" zone, which describes a radius of half a mile from the army piers, and the northern zone which parches a similar area around the Fifteenth Street piers form a "V" which leaves the northwest and southwest corners of Willow Avenue and Ninth Street, a short block of Ninth Street between Willow and Park Avenues, the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninth Street and the house next door at 901 Park Avenue in "wet" territory.

Result: Seven saloons are now doing a rushing business there serving the thirsty who otherwise would be forced to go a long distance to the western end of the city or to New York or Jersey City for irrigation.

Another result is a boom in real estate. Rents have more than doubled. One of the saloons was formerly a barber shop whose proprietor had a hard job making both ends meet before fortune struck the neighborhood. He got \$600 bonus to move out. Three bartenders are now kept busy setting 'em up, although there's hardly more than elbow room in the place.

THE JERSEY JOURNAL, TUESDAY

Y EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1918.

HOBOKEN'S "DRY" ZONE TO SHRINK AGAIN, IS REPORT

Upper Section of City and
Lower Weehawken Pre-
pare For "Wet" Season.

Saloonkeepers north of Tenth Street, Hoboken, and in the lower section of Weehawken are jubilant over the report that the Government is about to abandon Piers Nos 14, 15 and 16. The withdrawal of the Government from those docks will put the surrounding sections back into the "wet" zone, and the liquor dealers will have an opportunity to get rid of at least some of their stocks before the nation-wide "dry" law goes into effect next July.

Although confirmation of the rumor was unobtainable this morning, many of the saloonkeepers are preparing to open up, and such activities as "trimming" the windows, displaying the latest in condensed "snakes" and the like are going on.

About 125 saloons will be affected by the change in the zone, if it eventuates. Some of the venturesome proprietors are expected to open for business to-night, under the belief that the Government will not trouble them on account of its being the celebration season.

316 J.C.J. Dec-23/19

PRO-GERMAN, BUT POPULAR.

Forty per cent. of the saloons in Jersey City have already closed their doors. When the other sixty per cent. follow suit on January 16 the time for real mourning will have arrived. The brew that came from across the Rhine was the only pro-German thing that had any sympathy at all here after April 6, 1917.

JERSEY JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1920.

HOBOKEN BONE DRY!!!

Hoboken's one hundred and eighty saloons went out of business today, Mayor Patrick R. Griffin announcing that not a license in Hoboken would be renewed.

This is in direct variance with the program that Corporation Counsel Milton, Acting Mayor Gannon and Director of Public Safety Charles F. X. O'Brien were framing this afternoon for Jersey City, where it is expected that five hundred saloons will be relicensed at a license fee cut from \$500 to \$250, the announcement being that these saloons will be allowed to sell nothing stronger than beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent. alcohol, which is the limit in the Volstead Act, just declared valid.

To think of Hoboken, so long saturated, setting the other municipalities of New Jersey such an example in the way of sobriety!

JERSEY JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1920.

**SALOONKEEPERS
PLAN A WAKE**

The liquor dealers of Hudson County are planning a wake in Rauber's Hall in Secaucus tomorrow afternoon. It will be attended especially by the North Hudson saloonkeepers. William Duhne, president of the North Hudson Liquor Dealers Association, in a statement today declared:

"This is no longer a free country. The United States Supreme Court has taken the joy out of life by sustaining the 18th amendment and the Volstead act. We are denied the pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Constitution."

Duhne was among the first liquor dealers to start legal proceedings against the Volstead act.

bill.

Eight Hour Daily "Lid" for Hoboken

Between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning Hoboken will be as dry as Sahara, beginning this evening. The order will go out to the saloonkeepers in the city to-day that all saloons in the city must close at ten o'clock sharp. This is a military order though it will be given to the saloon men through the City Commissioners.

For a week the saloonkeepers have ignored a request from the War Department to close the saloons adjacent to the piers at ten P. M. Colonel J. M. Carson, who was in charge of the Quartermaster's depot, hinted in a letter to Mayor Patrick R. Griffin that unless the saloons were closed in the half mile zone around the docks drastic action would be taken.

General N. M. Wright, who recently arrived from Washington as Commissioner of Embarkation, got into communication with Mayor Griffin yesterday, and following an hour's conference the Mayor stated the saloons in Hoboken would be closed at ten P. M. every night hereafter, commencing to-night.

With a population of 68,000 Hoboken has more than three hundred saloons.

Hoboken Saloon Men Now Offer 11 o'Clock "Lid"

Fearing Aggressive Action by Army Officers Liquor Men Seek Compromise.

Hoboken saloonkeepers now ask that military authorities meet them half way in the closing hour dispute. Following a meeting of representatives of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Association yesterday with representatives of brewers doing business in Hoboken, it was decided to seek a conference to-morrow with the army officers and attempt to effect a compromise on the early closing demand.

After yesterday's consultation, representatives of the saloon proprietors announced they were ready to agree to close their places at eleven o'clock at night. The army authorities have demanded that the saloons, especially those within a half mile on every side of the army station at the big German steamship piers, be closed not later than ten o'clock at night. At present, the saloon proprietors, most of whom are Germans, are obeying an order of the City Commission to close at midnight.

Indications were, in the last two days, however, that the army officers had submitted their demands to the War Department at Washington, and intimations reached Hoboken that the department was likely to approve the demands of the officers stationed at the piers. It was persistently reported about the waterfront district that, unless there was a compromise, the military authorities were likely to order saloons in the city closed at ten o'clock.

Representatives of the proprietors and of the brewers, following their own conference called on Mayor Griffin. They announced their readiness to comply with a compromise order that would shut the saloons tight, along the water front especially, at eleven o'clock. The army authorities gave no indication whether such a compromise would be agreeable to them, but it will be submitted formally for approval at the Monday conference. Meantime, the saloonkeepers are faithfully adhering to the commission's midnight closing order.

324

Herald July 6/17

Hoboken Saloons Are Threatened

Failure of the Hoboken authorities to comply with the request of Colonel J. M. Carson, of the Quartermaster's Corps of New York, to close up the saloons in Hoboken in the vicinity of the army piers will result in the enforcement of the federal law to close such places entirely.

Following closely upon the request of Colonel Carson to Mayor Patrick R. Griffin that the saloons shut at ten o'clock in the evening, and failure of the city authorities to carry out the request immediately, a letter from Colonel Carson was received by the Mayor yesterday. It was as follows:—

"Mayor P. R. Griffin, Hoboken,

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

"I hope that you can persuade all of the people who conduct places selling liquors in the four blocks bounded by Fourth, River, Newark and Hudson streets to close their places at 10 P. M. sharp and keep them closed for the rest of the night. I should greatly dislike to be forced to ask the authorities in Washington to apply the provisions of the federal law which would close entirely such places in the vicinity of the piers, which is a military station owing to the location there of a military guard."

With no orders received by the saloon-keepers in the meantime to close at ten o'clock at night there is every probability that Colonel Carson will be forced to ask Washington to apply the provisions of the federal law, which would result in the closing up entirely of a much larger section of the city than the prescribed zone.

27 H
Sept 29/17
FIRST SECTION—P

HOBOKEN IS SAD AS THE PRESIDENT SCHNAPPS ON LID

"General Booze," After Defying Military to Nth Degree, to Retire October 8.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS
MUST CLOSE DOORS

Mayor Griffen Protests to Mr. Wilson
Against Enforcement of
Half Mile Order.

When Casey struck out there was no joy in Mudville, and on Monday, October 8, there will be no celebration in Hoboken because "General Booze," after having defied the military authorities to the nth degree, will be placed on the retired list. The blow came yesterday. Since New York, Hoboken has been Hoboken, and from Maine to California, Hoboken meant liquor. The "Sailors' Delight," the "Long-shoreman's Own" and various other concoctions that were 100 per cent "red eye," originated in the city across the river. In a modest manner the Hobokenite estimates that there are but 350 saloons in the little city, which the Chamber of Commerce says covers one square mile. Beginning on Monday, October 8, all of the saloons within one-half mile of the Hoboken piers will be closed. President Wilson, if he sees fit, can modify the order, but from all reports this little community, which is known to the pro-American as the "land of the G and the home of the schnopps," will be a minus quantity until it's "over over there."

Patrick R. Griffin, Mayor of Hoboken, received word from the Department of Justice yesterday that the edict with regard to the "half mile zone" would be enforced, and he immediately sent a communication to President Wilson. Realizing that the liquor traffic means much to Hoboken, Mayor Griffin was determined that the blow of elimination should be parried if possible. He wired to President Wilson as follows:—

"I am informed that the United States District Attorney for New Jersey has been instructed by the Attorney General to enforce the half mile clause in the city of Hoboken, as provided in the President's proclamation. Enforcement of the half mile clause in Hoboken will work irreparable damage on a great number of people with no appreciable benefit.

Mayor Griffen Asks for Hearing.

"Hoboken is not a cantonment nor are there a great number of soldiers housed here. The employes on the steamship docks are largely civilian employes, and the sale of liquor in the city of Hoboken can do no harm to the civilian employes. Hoboken is peculiarly situated, being a little more than a mile square, and if this order is carried out it will do untold damage to property interests in Hoboken. If the enforcement of the half mile clause could be deferred it would be of great benefit to the people of the city of Hoboken. I hope you will be able to see your way clear to defer the enforcement of the

clause as far as it affects Hoboken.

"The entire liquor question is now being regulated with no annoyance to any one of the military, as I believe General Shacks, who is now in charge of the port of embarkation, will attest. It will be of great benefit to the people of Hoboken, I assure you, if the half-mile clause, as far as it effects Hoboken, should be suspended."

Mayor Griffen also sent a wire to Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President, in which he asked Mr. Tumulty to intercede for Hoboken. This message read:—"If you can manage to have the operation of the half-mile clause postponed and give us a day or a time for a hearing so that we may be able to show by facts and other matters how beneficial it would be if the entire matter be suspended, please do so. Hoping to hear from you that you may be able to give us a day to lay the matter before the President, I am," &c.

Since the beginning of the war between the United States and Germany the liquor question in Hoboken has been a bone of contention. A "dry" Hoboken has seemed an impossibility, as far as the onlooker was concerned and a joke as far as the native was concerned. As far back as July 4, when the property on which the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship lines are located, was taken over by the government and made the most important section of an embarkation port, the government thought it necessary to curtail the sale of liquor. President Wilson issued his proclamation, which stated that within a radius of half a mile of such points liquor could not be sold. This meant that no civilian could be served within the zone, and the proclamation was a departure from the order that no man in uniform could be served.

Hoboken received the news with a sort of "don't care" attitude, and not one of the saloons within the area closed. Colonel J. M. Carson, of the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., communicated with Mayor Griffen and the City Commissioners and stated that the saloons on Fourth, River, Newark and Hudson streets, within the half-mile zone, would have to close entirely or at least close at ten o'clock at night.

The saloons remained open as usual until July 11, when the City Commissioners, through Mayor Griffen, declared that they had been advised by John J. Fallon, Corporation Attorney, that the Army Department had no authority to control or regulate the liquor business, and that such regulations were in the hands of the President. It was determined, however, that on that day the saloons would be closed at midnight and remain closed until six o'clock in the morning. The fact that the government requested a ten o'clock closing time did not seem to appeal to the commissioners, who decided that they could not force certain saloons to close at ten o'clock at night, while the others remained open until one.

Since that time all of the saloons in Hoboken have remained open until midnight, even along the water front and in that particulars section which is guarded by American troops. At the present time there is great activity on the piers of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd line. Within the iron gates which surround both properties there are canteens and barracks quarters for the soldiers on guard. It is one of the most important military points in the United States. The old signs, printed in German, "Eintritt verboten ausser geschaeftlich" ("Entrance forbidden except on business") are still in evidence along the docks, but while this means nothing to the lads in khaki, from a German viewpoint it's a safe wager that the same sign in English could not get better results.

With the enforcement of the half mile zone law on October 8, many of the landmarks which have made Hoboken famous, will pass on until the war is over. Meyer's Hotel, Duke's House, Nagel's Hotel, the Hof-Bräu Haus, Zimmermann's Cafe, The "Atlantic Garden" which is known throughout New Jersey as A. C. Vorwärts headquarters, and a dozen other places dear to the heart of the Teuton, will have to put on the "lid." Several of the saloon proprietors within the zone, and who were modest enough to want their names kept out of print, talked with a reporter for the Reporter yesterday, and stated they believed the proclamation of the President was unfair.

Herald Nov. 4/17

Demon Rum Out, but Keeps Foot on Base in Hoboken

Uncle Sam Offers Non-Alcoholic Beer
as Consolation, but It Gets
the "Raus."

The new war order closing many of the saloons in Hoboken and some in Jersey City and Weehawken became effective yesterday. But many of the saloons in the zones around the piers did not close.

The case of one saloonkeeper, a German, was typical. He told his patrons he would not close unless the President of the saloonkeepers' associated told him to. He called up the liquor official.

"Use your own judgment," he was told.

"My own judgment," said the beer merchant, "is that business is good." He remained open.

Those of the saloons that did stop the sale of beer and liquors were sad places during the day. They had been stocked with large quantities of the new beer without alcohol. But their old patrons walked past and hurried to the saloons outside the restricted districts where "hard stuff" still was obtainable.

Newton T. Baker, Secretary of War, spent two hours in Hoboken yesterday. His visit was followed by a deluge of rumors. All established as fact was that Mr. Baker talked with the military officials. After he left, Mayor Patrick Griffen and Patrick Hayes, the Chief of Police, went into conference with the United States marshal, Albert Bollschweiler.

It was announced later that a readjustment of the saloon zones would not close as many places as at first reported. It was estimated last night that only 170 out of 329 of Hoboken's bars would have to stop the sale of alcoholic drinkks. The regulation closing the saloons will be enforced by the military police. They have not started in yet. Establishment of the zones has delayed action.

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TEARS, NOT BEERS, IN RIVER STREET AS HOBOKEN MOURNS

Nothing but Water Left, and
Germans Can't Look
at That.

River street, Hoboken, once among the saloon centres of the universe and a rendezvous for Teutonic and maritime merriment, recovered but slowly yesterday from the shock of its latest official slam. It appeared that the removal of two hundred suspected aliens from that vicinity—among them some of the oldest and most beloved customers of the recently denatured saloons—had proved the straw which ruined the Hoboken camel's build. Waterfront row developed the atmosphere of a wake.

If the remaining loungers—many of whom have nothing on earth but their citizenship papers—could sit down and have a whole souled discussion of the matter there would be some trace of balm in Gilead. But in matters of the sort conversation must be bullet proof and the resultant silence can be felt upon emerging from the Hudson tubes.

In guarded interviews drawn forth yesterday it was made clear that saloonkeepers and property owners along the once busy waterfront expect nothing but the worst. At present the saloonkeepers are selling only soft drinks and harmless imitation beers. None of them has been able to obtain release from his lease, and the last blow came on Monday when the government agents removed the customers.

Would Welcome Closing of Street.

There have been indications that the government might close River street entirely, and that action would be welcomed by the saloon owners and be a blow to the property owners, as it would settle the matter of leases automatically.

From Hudson place to Fourth street, in River street—a distance of four short blocks—there are forty saloons. The places, beginning with the Berlin Café, at Fourth street, extend along under the various managements as follows:—Chris Schumacker, Emile Lange, Erich Friedel, Paul Boettler, Oscar Welgett, Henry Kohl, Otto Aeschback, Gus Ettling and August Droste. Those names appear in a single block, which is directly in front of the old Hamburg-American line piers.

For the present no further raids are expected in the vicinity. No squads were at work yesterday, and the confident attitude of the saloonkeepers regarding subsequent raids was based upon the obvious fact that little remains to make a raid upon. All that they know for sure is that it is no place for a man with a thirst or a dialect, and that Sherman, upon making his somewhat famous statement regarding war, established himself as a genuine conservative.

Prominent Citizens Taken.

It was learned yesterday that of the two hundred aliens taken from the waterfront saloons on Monday night at least fifty had been able to establish their standing as citizens and obtain release from Ellis Island. Among them were several citizens of high standing, who, having a distinctly German accent and no citizenship papers with them, were picked up in the most dangerous neighborhood they could approach—River street. One was an official of a leather company, with an income of \$15,000 a year, who was active in the recent Liberty Loan campaign, and another was a member of the Grand Jury of Bergen county.

The raid was conducted by the Department of Justice, operating from Washington, and the New Jersey office of the department, situated at Newark, had no part in the work.

328 Herald 5/12

Enemy Alien Gets 3 Years for Selling Liquor to a Soldier

Hoboken Saloon Keeper Bitterly De-
nounced as Judge Im-
poses Sentence.

Emil Oelrichs, a Hoboken saloonkeeper, received the maxim penalty of the law—a sentence of three years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta—for selling intoxicants to soldiers within the barred zone, when he faced Judge J. Warren Davis, in the Newark Branch of the United States District Court yesterday, and was denounced as an enemy alien who played a part in the great German propaganda, seeking to demoralize the country and its armed forces.

"An enemy alien such as you are could inflict upon this country incalculable injury by such acts as you are convicted of," snapped Judge Davis in imposing sentence, as his face reddened with anger and indignation. "For nine years you have enjoyed the unrivaled opportunities and shared the blessings which this country affords. Like a leech you have used them to demoralize it. Apparently it would be your desire to see William Hohenzollern on the throne at Washington and London and Paris.

Mrs. Annie Lindenhauer, a barmaid employed by Oelrichs, escaped with a fine of \$50. Judge Davis declared she was a mere tool of her employer.

Richard Schwart, another Hoboken saloon keeper, was fined \$100, and his bartender \$25, for selling to civilians in the barred zone.

Two other saloon keepers convicted of similar offences escaped with light fines because their places were on the boundary line of the barred zone and they did not know they were included in it. Some other saloon keepers and waiters and bartenders who were rounded up for selling to a soldier in isolated cases were given light jail sentences by the Court.

Herald April 9/17

BEER STEINS CHANGED INTO FLOWER POTS IN CHICAGO'S FIRST SUBSTITUTE SALOON

CHICAGO, Tuesday.—Scores of khaki clad men turned in to-day at the sign of an old-time saloon only to find themselves in the first substitute saloon opened in Chicago by the Salvation Army. The swinging doors, the long mirror and the back bar were in evidence, but the free lunch counter had changed to a coffee and doughnut stand, while bizarre pictures had yielded to the camoufleur's brush. Some nymphs were draped and beer steins were turned into flower pots.

Beside the Salvation lassies, several other young women were present. Some met their sweethearts there—one couple started from the place on their honeymoon.

The social centres, intended to take the place of saloons if prohibition becomes a reality, are the outgrowth of the overseas huts. Others are to be opened throughout the country.

OCTOBER 2, 1917.

Hoboken's Mayor to See War Secretary

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin, of Hoboken, who is opposing the enforcement of the half mile clause of the President's proclamation prohibiting the sale of liquor in Hoboken, will go to Washington to-night with a delegation to keep an appointment with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, arranged yesterday by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson.

Charles F. Lynch, District Attorney of Hoboken, announced yesterday he would enforce vigorously the President's order against the sale "directly or indirectly of any alcoholic liquors within one-half mile of the port of embarkation."

There is doubt in Hoboken as to the exact meaning of the order. Mayor Griffin and the city commissioners interpret it as covering the zone half a mile from the dock front, which would take in the greater part of Hoboken, but the view is also held that the order may extend for half a mile outside of Hoboken, in which event it would take in not only all of Hoboken but part of Jersey City and of Weehawken as well.

RUSH FOR LICENSES TO KEEP CITY 'WET' UNTIL JANUARY 16

Figures Show Majority of
Liquor Dealers Intend to
Stick to the End.

With only today left in which to obtain liquor licenses to carry the saloon keepers and cafe proprietors over the four month period to January 16, when the bone dry amendment to the Federal constitution goes into effect, there was a rush yesterday at the branch offices of the State Excise Department in Manhattan which would indicate that at least two-thirds of the dealers in this borough and the Bronx were going to "stick" to the end. In Queens, however, only 400 dealers had applied to the Excise Bureau last night out of a total of 1,100 who are eligible to receive licenses.

Two thousand, out of approximately 3,200 dealers in Manhattan had applied up to last night for renewal of their licenses, according to John T. McNeill, Deputy Excise Commissioner. Mr. McNeill said he anticipated that many more would apply today. Considering all the circumstances, the commissioner said, this showed that comparatively few of the places were closing before the time limit.

"Most of them are going to stay with the game to the end, it appears," said Mr. McNeill. "Probably all but about thirty per cent of those eligible for licenses will take them out for the four months. Saloon keepers, whether they operate bars on the waterfront or in the exclusive hotels, have applied for a license permitting them to sell beer until national prohibition goes into effect."

While excise and other officials admitted that saloon keepers could hardly pay rents, especially in expensive locations, on profits made from beer sales, they denied knowledge that "hard liquor" was being dispensed. It was conceded, however, that no drastic measures are being taken by municipal or State authorities to stop the selling of strong drinks to customers. All the arrests thus far have been made and the cases prosecuted by the federal authorities, and they have not been many.

Dealers who have decided to close their doors tonight for the last time are prompted to do so because of the uncertain conditions and unusual expense entailed in keeping open for the next four months. The license fee is \$500 and the bond for ordinary places costs \$100 and for the places that close early \$50. The government taxes are higher than ever before and the status of 2.75 per cent beer is still undetermined. If it is ultimately defined as an alcoholic beverage many saloon keepers may face back fines for violating the war prohibition act of July 1.

Theodore P. Wilsnack, Deputy Excise Commissioner in Queens, said last night that there was no evidence of a rush to get licenses in that borough. Those who failed to take out licenses, he said, declared they did not see how they could make out under present conditions and would rather give up now than after the first of the year.

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Hudson County Post
Hoboken. N. J., Saturday October 13, 1917

MAYOR GRIFFIN DESERVES A LOT OF CREDIT

Mayor Patrick Griffin pulled a big victory for the city when his timely intervention at Washington prevented the enforcement of the clause of the President's proclamation prohibiting the sale of liquor within a radius of half a mile of the port of embarkation at Hoboken.

It was with a feeling of great relief that the saloonkeepers received the news that the Department of Justice had been notified to postpone the enforcement of the order.

Now it is up to the saloonkeepers, and if the postponement is of short duration the saloonmen will have nobody to blame but themselves. Strict attention to the letter of the law, following the suggestions of Mayor Griffin not to sell pints of whiskey or beer to strangers, and the positive refusal of liquor to anybody who may be suspected of securing it for the ultimate disposal by soldiers or sailors.

This is of course the last chance the city saloonkeepers will have of being allowed to do business during the remainder of the war. Any violations of the order will quickly result in complaints by the army men in Hoboken to the War Department and nothing will be able to stave off ruin to the liquor trade in Hoboken after that.

The men whose businesses have been saved for them by Mayor Griffin should bear this in mind. That it was

the work of the Mayor and nobody else is freely admitted. Nothing short of an audience with the President would satisfy Mr. Griffin, and when Secretary for War Newton K. Baker had informed the delegation that the matter would be considered Mayor Griffin took immediate steps to secure an audience with the President on the matter.

It was the result of this interview that made it possible for Hoboken to keep out of the "dry" condition, and the forceful arguments anent the peculiar situation of the city as presented by Mayor Griffin induced the President to take a hand in a matter which it was firmly believed he would not interfere with but leave directly in the hands of Secretary Baker.

Those who went to Washington last week were unanimous that had it been left entirely to the Secretary for War the saloons in Hoboken would have been closed up a week ago.

Now Mr. Saloonkeeper obey the law. A stiff penalty will be imposed on violators and there is little possibility of them getting a license to do business in Hoboken again if found guilty of any violations.

As a matter of protection the saloonmen should see to it themselves that the law is not violated and the recommendations of the Mayor carried out.

Hudson County
Post June 10/17

Some saloon keepers in "Dutch"

Several saloonkeepers in Hoboken have been violating the Federal Law by selling liquors to soldiers and sailors in uniform. Chief of Police Patrick Hayes announces that he has secured evidence against a sextette of them and Director of Public Safety, Bernard McFeely intends to see that any further violations of the law will result in the closing up of the saloons in question.

While the information anent several saloons has been given into the hands of the Federal authorities no action has yet been taken, but this does not mean that the Federal authorities do not intend to prosecute, and it is understood that a watchful eye is being kept on the suspects.

The behavior of the regular soldiers in Hoboken has been exemplary, and it is a pity that the fair name of the city should suffer because of the grasping tendencies of a few saloonmen who put the rest of the profession under a cloud by their violations of the Federal Law in selling drink to men in uniform.

Only the most stringent application of the law will better the condition of affairs made by a handful of the saloonmen in Hoboken, who on the whole have been very careful not to run the chance of being sent to jail for a year.

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Hudson County Post
Oct. 27-1917

Military police after Saloonkeepers

The saloonkeepers of Hoboken should beware. One man was closed up by the military authorities last week for an infringement of the Army Act and his bartender arrested by the military police connected with the dock.

Unless some means is taken by the saloonkeepers themselves to protect their business they will see martial law in force in Hoboken and the liquor stores closed down altogether. There is no chance that Mayor Griffin will be able to stave off ruin for them a second time.

He has done it once and the saloonkeepers should see to it that it will not be necessary for him to try again. There is little likelihood, however, that Mayor Griffin would make one more effort to protect the business in the interests of the city, after what he has already done.

336 Hudson County Post

MAYOR GRIFFIN WILL STAND "PAT"

Rumors of possible action by the military authorities in Hoboken on the closing of the saloons has given rise to considerable apprehension on the part of brewers, and the matter went so far as an effort on the part of the brewers to have the saloons close at 11 o'clock in order to effect a compromise with the military authorities, who they feared would insist on a 10 o'clock closing.

As far as Mayor Patrick R. Griffin is concerned no action will be taken along this line, and it is fair to presume that as the saloonkeepers have been living up to the midnight closing order the military authorities will not take any further action in the matter unless they find that the Hoboken ordinance is not securing the desired results.

Mayor Griffin took a fearless and courageous stand in this matter from the start, and should any one of the saloon keepers fail to obey the new liquor regulations after what Mayor Griffin has tried to do for the trade

the other saloonkeepers should see to it that he is put out of business, his license revoked, and no opportunity given to him again to do business in Hoboken with a liquor license.

Many people in the city at first doubted Mayor Griffin's ability to stand off the Army authorities on the midnight closing order, but it is apparent that his regulation of the liquor traffic has been agreeable to the Army authorities, hence no action on 10 o'clock closing.

That he had in mind the fact that the saloonkeepers in the city have been pretty hard hit by the three years of war in a city which drew a big part of its business from the incoming ships, which have been out of business for three years, is believed to have actuated him in making any further burdens upon the saloonkeepers as slight as possible.

He deserves the commendation of every man in the liquor business in the city.

COMMISSIONERS CANNOT BE GIVEN TOO MUCH CREDIT

Hoboken is bone dry between the hours of midnight and 6 A.M. Saloonkeepers and city officials recognize the necessity for curbing the saloon business during the war. Hoboken's peculiar situation gives it a prominence throughout the country which makes it one of the most important places in the United States.

The Army authorities apparently want the saloons within half a mile of the piers closed at 10 P.M. Mayor Patrick R. Griffin and the other city commissioners would like to carry out the wishes of the military authorities, but believe they have not the power under the law. They did the next best thing and that was to close the saloons throughout the city at midnight. To have closed the saloons in one section at 10 P.M. and to have closed them in another section at midnight would have been discrimination.

Mayor Griffin has taken a valiant stand in the matter, showing his fearlessness and courage in a matter that is a vital matter for the city. If the saloonkeepers co-operate with the Mayor and play on the level by standing by the regulations and obey them to the letter there is a big chance that the military authorities will not press for the 10 o'clock closing in any section of the city if it is shown that the midnight closing effects their purpose.

The Mayor and the city commissioners have done their part and it is now up to the saloonkeepers to do theirs. There is no reason to doubt the fact that the Army Department will receive power to close up the saloons at 10 o'clock if they feel that the results they wish to obtain are not being secured by midnight closing.

It is a delicate position for the city commissioners to place themselves in, and in taking the stand they have they are to be congratulated and it is only fair that the saloonkeepers should help out in the undertaking by obeying the new regulations in the spirit as well as the letter.

In speaking to the saloonkeepers at the meeting of the Board of City Commissioners on Wednesday, Mayor Griffin said:

"I caused on the receipt of the first letter from the military authorities to be invited all the saloonkeepers in the military zone to a meeting here in the City Hall. The subsequent letter extended the limit to a half mile. Taking the whole matter up with the Corporation Attorney, he advised that there was a question as to whether the military authorities have the authority they claim to have to regulate the liquor traffic in Hoboken.

"The Commissioners are determined that the business should be regulated to some extent, in the interest of the business itself. We have determined to close the saloons at 12 o'clock at

night and until 6 A.M. Those provisions are going to be rigidly enforced and we expect the co-operation of the liquor men in this enforcement.

"The War Department wants us to close at 10 o'clock. We can't enforce the 10 o'clock closing in one section and 12 o'clock in another, and we are going to take a chance to fix the order of closing at 12 o'clock midnight throughout the city. If we are going to manage this, we expect the strict co-operation of the saloonkeepers and the positive closing of all the saloons along the riverfront throughout Sunday. If you will do your share we will be able to manage this."

The ordinance regulating the new hours for the sale of liquor in Hoboken is plain and simple and brooks no opportunity for legal quibbling. The language of the ordinance is so clear that there is not left any room for misunderstandings. Every place in the city which sells or serves intoxicating liquors must close at midnight.

The ordinance received its first reading at the meeting on Wednesday and will get its second and final readings and passage at the meeting next Wednesday. The ordinance is in the following terms:

"The Board of Commissioners of the City of Hoboken do ordain as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person licensed by the Board of Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to keep an inn and tavern or other house of public entertainment wherein spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors may be sold, or his agent, servant or employe, to sell, offer for sale, give, serve, furnish or distribute, any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any intoxicating liquors whatsoever, or any admixture thereof, to any person or persons, between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock A.M. Monday—or between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 6 o'clock A.M. other days of each week throughout the year for which such license shall be issued.

"No person shall keep open for business during the aforesaid prohibited hours an inn and tavern or other house of public entertainment, licensed as aforesaid.

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, be subjected to a penalty of a fine of fifty dollars, in default of the payment of which fine such person may, at the discretion of the Recorder, be imprisoned in the county jail, or in the city prison, for any term not exceeding ninety days.

"All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed."

*Hudson County
Post, July 14/17*

Hoboken is now Midnight dry

Hoboken's first experience of bone dryness went into effect at midnight on Wednesday with remarkable effectiveness. The passing into effect of the midnight closing was not without its humorous incidents. For the most part saloonkeepers were only too anxious to get rid of their patrons on the stroke of midnight, and it was a case of keeping one eye on the clock and the other on the slowly disappearing drink of the patrons in some places.

Along River street the innkeepers went by the Lackawanna Railroad tower clock, and in one place where a patron was disposed to insist on the last thirty seconds to consume the liquor he had purchased ten minutes before.

Twenty seconds to go, ten seconds to go, five seconds to go, and bingo out went the patron from the saloon. No apologies asked, none wanted. On the whole, the patrons took the gate good-naturedly. The closing was city-wide and it was in earnest.

Barney Rowholt complained to Chief Hayes that two saloons had failed to strictly observe the midnight closing and he wanted to see that the two saloons in question were forced to get line. This the bartenders' secretary said was a matter of precaution for the rest of the saloons in the city.

It must be remembered that should a ten o'clock closing hour be enforced throughout the city it would result in many saloons being put out of business, and the loss to the city in revenue would be considerable. Over \$175,000 is contributed in license fees to the city now, and should this be taken away it would mean that Director of Revenue Bach would require to get \$8,500,000 more rateables in the city to make up for the deficit of the saloons.

*Hudson County
Post Aug 11/17*

Saloonkeepers will wake up some day

Some saloonkeepers in Hoboken are not only doing themselves an injury in Hoboken but they are betraying one of their best friends, Mayor Patrick R. Griffin. When the law barring the sale of liquor to soldiers or sailors in uniform was first published Hoboken saloons thought it could not apply to the Mile Square City business.

It was very speedily brought to their notice that the law did apply here. With the arrival of troops in the city some saloonkeepers made it a special business to deal with the soldiers in the rear rooms.

It was this very practice of selling drink to soldiers that resulted in the midnight closing law in Hoboken. Troopers reported nightly to their barracks very drunk. They had not been out of Hoboken, so it was up to the Hoboken saloonkeepers.

Several warnings were sent round to the saloonkeepers until ultimately the military authorities declared a barred zone in the City where all saloons must close at 10 o'clock. Mayor Griffin succeeded in getting that limit extended until midnight.

It must be said for the saloonkeepers that most of them have kept their promise on the twelve o'clock closing, but some of them have not, and there are others who continue to traffic with soldiers in uniform.

There is no doubt of it. One arrest has been made. There was not sufficient evidence presented to the Court and the offender went free. But this just goes to show that liquor is being sold to the soldiers in Hoboken. As a protection to themselves the saloonkeepers' association should take steps to secure evidence against those men who are failing to live up to their promise and who for the sake of a few nickels a day are selling liquor to the soldiers.

This is the only manner in which the practice will be stopped and stopped for good, and unless some such drastic action is taken all of the saloonkeepers in Hoboken will suffer. The Army authorities will step right in and close up every saloon in Hoboken.

Only when it is too late will some men in the saloon business in Hoboken realize that they cannot play fast and loose with a Federal law when the United States is engaged in the most stupendous struggle in the history of the world.

*Hudson County
Post Oct 26/7*

LOOKS UNPLEASANT FOR SALOONKEEPERS

It would appear that the Hoboken saloons must remain closed for the remainder of the war. This edict which comes from Washington will be a heavy blow to the city, as millions of dollars worth of property is involved. Apart from the question of revenue to the city, many property owners in Hoboken will be struck hard with the edict, as the putting out of business, even though it may be only temporarily, of some 300 saloons means so many places that rent will not be collected.

Mayor Patrick Griffin did all that possibly could be done to stave off the disaster. From that the moment that he was informed that the half-mile clause was to applied to Hoboken he telegraphed Washington and secured through Secretary Joseph Tumulty an audience with Secretary of War Baker.

With Commissioner Back and the three members of the Law Department, Counselors John J. Fallon, Horace Allen and William Kavanagh, and Postmaster Adolph Lankering, he went to Washington Wednesday and had a long conference with Secretary for War Baker.

Facts and figures were arrayed against the closing of the saloons, but it was pointed out that complaints from the military authorities at Hoboken have been persistent regarding drink being sold to soldiers and sailors stationed at the port of embarkation.

Secretary Baker gave the delegation very little hope that the order would not be enforced, but Mayor Griffin went to Washington to see something accomplished and he was not leaving before he had made every effort to see that the city would not suffer from such a drastic action.

He made another appeal to see the President and an audience was secured for the following day, Thursday. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army did not encourage the delegation to believe that the order which is scheduled to go into effect on Monday would be changed, but he promised to take the matter up with Secretary of War Baker.

There is one thing certain—no man tried harder to maintain the business conditions in Hoboken on a sound basis than did Patrick R. Griffin. He did all that human could do, and his energy and pluck in taking the matter up with Washington is something that should be remembered. It is not at all certain that his visit to Washington will not yet bear fruit.

It is certain that if drink is being sold to sailors and soldiers it is not the fault of the saloonmen or the administration. The police have clamped down a hard heel on any saloonkeeper who sells to uniformed men of the United States Army and Navy, and the saloonkeepers themselves have been just as anxious as anybody to keep themselves clear of getting into trouble.

As has been demonstrated, the sailors and soldiers disguised themselves in civilian clothes to secure the drink, and a more stern discipline on the part of the naval and military authorities might have been more fruitful than closing down the saloons in Hoboken.

It is not far to Jersey City, Weehawken and New York from Hoboken. Just across the line in two cases and across the river in the other. Those soldiers and sailors who insist on drinking against the regulations will get drunk whether there is a saloon open in Hoboken or not.

Hoboken. N. J., Saturday November 3, 1917

HOBOKEN SALOONS IN WAR ZONE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

**Will be closed until the end of the War—Order is issued
by the United States District Attorney's Office—
Drastic Penalties for Violation of Order.**

Hoboken saloons within half-mile of the U. S. Army Piers will be closed tight from midnight to-night until the close of the war. This concerns about 270 out of 330 in the city.

This bombshell was dropped on the city at noon to-day by Assistant United States District Attorney A. J. Steelman, acting for United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch.

According to the statement made to the Hudson Observer this noon by the Assistant United States District Attorney, the proclamation of President Wilson, which prohibits the sale of liquor within one half-mile of any port of embarkation, will be put into effect on and after November 3, 1917.

In order that there may be no ambiguity regarding this, said Steelman, the saloons will be closed from midnight to-night. He added that, so far as he knows, they will remain closed for the period of the war.

It was not possible this morning to get into communication with District Attorney Lynch. Mr. Steelman, however, stated that he was acting as his deputy. He said that all he had to say was that the order would go into effect immediately.

The saloons will, therefore, close at midnight to-night, and they will remain closed until the order is revoked or until the end of the war. It will not be necessary for any of the saloonkeepers to receive notice of this. It is taken that they are aware of the enforcement of the order and that they will close in consequence.

The office of the United States Marshal and the office of the Department of Justice will co-operate to see that the saloons do not open to-morrow. The law provides very drastic penalties for any breach of the regulations as laid down in the President's proclamation.

It was pointed out by officials of the Department of Justice that the application of the proclamation to Hoboken had been announced once before, and that, following the efforts of Mayor Griffin, it had then been postponed. It was now being enforced, and will be enforced until further orders.

While nothing definite was stated on the point, significance is attached to the fact that the enforcement of

the order has come so rapidly after the arrest of George Wenz, of Third and Washington streets, who was arrested by the Secret Service men and held in \$3,000 bail on a charge of selling liquor to men in uniform.

The seriousness of the situation was felt and at the meeting of the last the license granted to Wenz was revoked, and Mayor Griffin stated that drastic action would be taken with every violator of the law. Apparently, however, this has not been sufficient to satisfy the Federal authorities.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin was astounded when told the news by a Hudson Observer reporter. "Why, I have heard nothing at all about this," he declared. In fact, he seemed to doubt the authenticity of the report, but was finally convinced that it was true. The mayor made an effort to reach Mr. Steelman by telephone, but failed to do so.

When pressed for a statement, Mayor Griffin said:

"Really, I know nothing at all about this order. I cannot make any public statement, in fairness to others and to myself, about the matter until I have all the facts in my possession. For the present, at least, I have nothing to say. I would not care to be quoted just now."

Bernard N. McFeely, director of Public Safety, also showed surprise when told of the decree. He also declined to make any statement, advancing the same reasons as had Mayor Griffin.

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SALOONKEEPERS HELPED TO PUT THEMSELVES OUT OF BUSINESS

Since last week the saloon business in Hoboken has been dealt a blow from which it will be hard to recover. After receiving instructions from Washington the representatives of the Attorney-General in New Jersey notified Hoboken that all saloons within the half-mile zone in the city had to stop selling intoxicating liquors.

This was the outcome of a condition in the city which was growing worse daily. Sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors was given as the cause for the action of the Federal authorities, and as the drastic enforcement was put into effect following the arrest of George Wenz for selling whiskey to two soldiers. It was taken that this breach of the law was responsible for the enforcement of the general orders contained in the Proclamation of the President.

A misunderstanding as to the limits of the zone caused some confusion at first until the Marshal designated that the entire river front practically was to be looked upon as the port of embarkation from which the zone would radiate.

In consequence of this misunderstanding several saloonkeepers have defied the law and sold liquor within the prohibitive zone. The inevitable result has been arrest and it is understood that a stiff penalty will be meted out to those convicted.

Mayor Griffin tried to stave off as long as possible the operation of the prohibition in the city, but the acts of a few saloonkeepers set at naught all the work which Mayor Griffin accomplished.

Now that there are some saloons in Hoboken allowed at the present time to do business they should take solemn warning and see to it that no

outside business is done, and that no person is given the chance to peddle drinks to soldiers.

There are only about fifty saloons in the city doing business now in wet goods. It is understood that even the fifty will not much longer be allowed to traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Marshal's deputies see coming along the line total prohibition in the city, and it may arrive any day. It will strike particularly hard those men who transferred their businesses to the western section of the city where the saloons are outside of the restricted zone.

Some saloonkeepers in their defy of the law have gone to extremes, and it can be taken for granted that retribution will be sure and swift. Some, again, have honestly continued in business in the belief that they were outside the zone. Ignorance of the law is no excuse before the courts and it is up to the saloonmen to find out if they are not certain just what their status is before they take a chance and monkey with the authority of the Federal officials.

It must be remembered that the United States Government is all-powerful and what might have been possible under local laws is impossible under the strict enforcement made by Federal officials with the power of the Government, backed up by a regiment of armed soldiers.

Saloonkeepers should take heed before it is too late. Excuses will be of no avail after they have committed a violation of the Federal law. Some folks in Hoboken do not take the law seriously enough and some of them will find themselves in jail before long in Federal prisons serving long sentences.

Hudson County Post Nov. 24 1917

Another Saloon in Dry Zone

The barred zone in which alcoholic beverages in Hoboken cannot be sold has been extended. It takes in an additional saloon. The half-mile zone has not been lengthened, but the Government map which has arrived in Hoboken shows that the saloon at the corner of Tenth street and Willow avenue is within the zone.

Deputy Marshal Harry S. Wuinn has notified Charles Vezzetti, the owner of the saloon in question, of this fact, and the saloon business there has ceased for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Richard Schwratz, who conducted the restaurant at the Oddfellows Hall, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Stanton last Monday and was given a hearing, following which his case was referred to the Federal Grand Jury. He was released on \$2,500 bail.

In the event of an indictment being made against Schwratz he will be tried for the violation of the law by a Federal Judge.

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Hudson County Post
Price 3 Cents
Dec 19

AS YOU LIKE IT

Who was it arranged to let Karl Jörn take \$200 out of Hoboken under the guise of charity. There's something doin' somewhere.

Frank Hall should send the Kaiser a duplicate reel of the last "Zep" raid.

A saloon on a corner of Willow avenue downtown is selling whiskey in flasks within the barred zone. It's time Deputy Marshal Quinn was back in town.

Some folks are wondering what is the difference between a ton of coal and a ton of butter. Butter is \$1.40 a ton and coal \$9 a ton, but it is a dastardly trick for a coal dealer to short weight.

One commissioner of deeds scratched his name off an affidavit when he found out that the purpose was to try and get a former subject of Germany, now a U. S. citizen, out of the draft army.

Officers of local boards of exemption are allowed \$1.25 an hour for their services to the Government, but it is made pretty strong that they should not ask for their wages. One local officer is feeling sore.

And they are even getting drunk on cider. One tippler wobbled out of a River street one-time liquor store

and insisted that it was a "load" of apples. It was not served in coffee cups.

Seven per cent. interest will be charged on all tax bills which are not paid by January 20, and interest will run from December 19. Pay up and look happy, if you don't feel it.

A saloonkeeper in Hoboken moved out of the half-mile zone and opened up another joint with a big splash. The next day he was trying to negotiate for a corner site out on the Hackensack meadows outside of the five-mile zone which the War Secretary is going to impose.

Two teachers in the Hoboken public schools, at least two that are known of, are pro-Germans, and have declared that they are proud of it. Patriotism to Old Glory and the U. S. A. cannot be taught the school children by pro-Germans. It's time that they looked for a job in Germany.

The snowstorm tied up traffic, blew down many telephone and electrically charged overhead wires, an old tree in Hudson street, put the lighting system out of commission, and several cops had to walk to the station house. Very inconsiderate of the weather man. He might have waited until the cops reported at Police Headquarters.

Hudson County
Dec 8/17

Booze is booze no matter if it is in a cup

Trying to beat the Army Act which provides a penalty for selling liquor to soldiers in uniform, by doling out whiskey in coffee cups, is the new plan which was brought to light in the arrest of John J. Monohan, a waiter, 38, of 794 Ninth avenue, New York City. Monohan was a waiter in the American Hotel at 80 River street, and his arrest was made on the complaint of the proprietor, former Mayor George Gonzales. The latter insisted on Monohan's arrest, as it had been brought to his attention that complaints had been made against the restaurant for selling liquor to soldiers.

The saloon is in the barred zone and cannot sell liquors to any person, and Mr. Gonzales said he had no part in the selling of liquor to soldiers and did not want his house to get that name. For this purpose he made the complaint against his waiter, and the latter was held in \$2 500 bail by U. S. Commissioner Edward Stanton for the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Hudson County
Post
Dec 8/17

It is a regular Half and Half

Some curious situations have arisen over the dry zone order in Hoboken. The half-mile zone was mathematically measured off by Government surveyors and a blueprint sent to Hoboken.

On Jefferson street it developed that some of the saloons were half in and half out of the zone. Unusual situations immediately arose.

With half the bar in the dry zone all liquor stored in that section of the saloon had to be removed and no liquor could be served in the part of the saloon that was within the half-mile limit.

One saloon on, several occasions had a big company on hand standing three deep at the bar, or at least half of the bar.

Strangers wandering into the saloon ranged themselves in front of the dry half of the bar and were immediately notified that no liquor could be served them unless they moved into the wet zone. So that not only is the law being lived up to the letter but also to the inch.

HOBOKEN, CITY HARDEST HIT BY THE WAR, REBOUNDS AND IS COMING INTO ITS OWN

Hoboken is coming back into its drinks and lunches, but with indifferent success.

One of the hardest hit cities as a result of the war, it has shown remarkable ability at "rebounding," and before many months of peace have passed may vie with the leading port cities of the world.

At the present time it is, and has been since the embarkation of troops began, the most important place from a military standpoint.

The greatest loss sustained by Hoboken occurred when the steamships ceased running.

There were many people who believed that it would not be possible for a city so situated to recover from the shock of such a loss. Then the government took over the German piers, and they became known as the Army piers. With the troops embarking there, a considerable part of the activity that meant so much to the city was made up.

Then came the "dry zone" orders, three in all, which closed up nearly every saloon in the city.

A few tried to go on, selling soft

Some saloon keepers tried to "buck" the military edict, and what happened to them at the hands of the federal officials is already a matter of record.

When it is considered that there was a saloon on nearly every corner in Hoboken, and then a few in the middle of the block, the financial effect in the matter of property depreciation can be imagined.

The same high rentals that could be secured from saloons were not to be obtained from any other line of business. Besides the property valuation depreciation, there was the matter of license moneys. Hoboken's income from this source had been over \$150,000 annually.

Gradually, however, war activities increased, and the losses sustained were made up.

War plants sprang up for the making of war materials.

Notable among these was the Remington Arms, which company took over

practically all of the massive structures at the north end of the city. Then there was the big U. S. Reclamation base, where worn-out and cast-off war materials were converted into usable articles again.

Tietjen & Lang drydocks, the Fletcher plant and other local enterprises had to meet greater demands and the working forces had to be increased.

There was an influx of thousands of workers, all drawing big money. The demand for living quarters in and about the city increased by leaps and bounds and rents went up. Business locally had to expand to meet the vast demands made upon it.

Now, instead of a collapse, there is every prospect of even greater prosperity.

Some of the war industries will go, but other concerns that located here because of the war will continue with peace work.

There may be some falling off in population as the war plants cut down their work, but it is safe to predict that there will be more people in the city after peace is finally agreed upon than there was before the war.

Then, it is figured, that a large number of America's new ships will make Hoboken their port, and thus the city will assume an important position in the merchant marine world.

The German piers will be in use again for the great passenger liners, under other control than German, however.

THE PROSPECTS FOR HOBOKEN'S FUTURE ARE VERY BRIGHT EVEN THOUGH IT SUFFERED MOST WITH THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

"Dick" Schwartz has gotten himself in dutch

Richard Schwartz, proprietor of the restaurant at the Oddfellows Hall, and tenant of the building, is out on bail of \$5,000 on a charge of selling liquor within the restricted zone.

A more serious charge may be made against Schwartz as he is stated by Deputy Marshal Quinn to have made remarks about the United States Government which are unpopular at this time.

Schwartz declared that he did not know he was violating the law, not having been notified that his place was within the zone. Other saloon-keepers around him he was aware had been closed up, but he continued selling, and informed the Deputy Marshal that he intended to sell unless he was officially notified to the contrary.

His notification to the contrary came in the shape of a warrant charging him with a violation of the Federal Laws. He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Stanton and will be given a hearing before the Commissioner on Monday.

His bartender was arrested on a Joe Doe warrant and was also held in \$5,000 bail. Schwartz saw that he secured bail for himself, but his bartender had to stay in jail.

Schwartz's statement to the effect that he did not know he was in the zone is hardly to be credited, as the matter was given enough publicity in the newspapers, and if he was uncertain as to his status his duty was to make sure of his position and then to sell, not to sell liquor in violation of the law and wait to find out whether he was in the wrong or not.

Ignorance of the law will not be a good excuse to the United States Government, especially in view of the extraordinary situation which had developed in Hoboken recently.

What led up to the arrest of Schwartz was a meeting of the liquor dealers in the Oddfellows Hall at which time Schwartz served intoxicating liquors to the saloonmen, and one of them retaliated by informing the Marshal that Schwartz was still doing business in wet goods.

MARCH 7, 1918

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Daniels Orders Five-Mile Dry Zones at Camps

Annapolis and Seven Train- ing Camps Affected by Protective Move

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Dry zones five miles wide, including incorporated cities and towns within those limits, are placed around seven permanent naval training posts and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in a general order announced to-day by Secretary Daniels.

The new restrictions may be extended to other camps or stations later, but for the present the order applies only to the following:

Specifically, the Secretary created a five-mile dry zone about the Naval Academy at Annapolis; the training stations at Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va., and Hampton Roads; the training camp at Mare Island, Cal., and the marine corps stations at Quantico, Va., and Port Royal, S. C.

Within the five-mile zones, under authority of the selective service act, the Secretary forbids the sale or giving away of any alcoholic liquor, including wine or beer, or the importation of such liquor, except for medical or sacramental purposes. As the army has done in its regulations, an exception is made of the serving of liquor in private homes to guests or members of the family.

Local Authorities Lax

In his statement explaining the order, Mr. Daniels said it had become necessary to protect the young sailors gathered for training. He referred at length to conditions at Newport and at Vallejo, Cal., near the Mare Island station, which he said, the local authorities had been vainly urged to correct.

"For many months," said the statement, "the evils resulting from the presence of intoxicating liquor in the vicinity of certain places under naval jurisdiction has been brought repeatedly to the attention of the department. A so-called 'dry zone' of only half a mile in width surrounding these

stations would be ineffective inasmuch as, in certain cases, a considerable area in which the objectionable trade in liquor flourishes would not thus be covered.

"In the vicinity of the city of Newport are located the naval training station, at which there are at present approximately 6,500 enlisted men, and the naval torpedo station, at which, although there are only about 400 enlisted men, very large quantities of high explosives are stored, the safety of which is seriously jeopardized by the possibility of intoxicated men, either civilians or the enlisted force in its vicinity.

Liquor Menace Unabated

"Representations have been made by the authorities at the training station that, in spite of every effort on their part, and in spite of the detail of numerous naval patrols throughout the city, the liquor menace continues unabated and is constantly undermining the physical and moral welfare of the naval personnel."

Referring to conditions at Mare Island, the Secretary said:

"A determined effort has been made, both by the department and the commandant, to cause an improvement in the liquor situation at Vallejo, but action of the local authorities and the wishes of the department have been stubbornly opposed by those interested in the continuation of this evil. Under date of September 8, 1917, in a letter reciting the wretched conditions with regard to liquor in Vallejo, the commandant states:

"Pending the cleaning up of Vallejo and the establishment of improved conditions by the municipal authorities, the commandant is limiting liberty to that city to men who have families there or are residing in the city."

In another letter the Mare Island commandant wrote of having personally arrested an enlisted man in the back room of a resort in Vallejo known as the "Liberty Inn."

"This 'Liberty Inn,' formerly the 'Heidelberg Inn,' the letter continued, 'has changed its name but not its business. It is kept by a German who is a henchman of the aforesaid brewer (a German who is reputed to practically control the saloon element of Vallejo and the municipal government and I have had these premises under suspicion for a long time and have reported my observations to the bureau of investigation, Federal Department of Justice, San Francisco."

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Even Sun
Jan 22, 1920

Hoboken John Bids Farewell

Dean of Battery Barkeeps and Friend of
Sailormen Locks Up and Goes
Out of Commission.

*Hoboken John was a handy man,
Mixing drinks for the sailor clan;
Knew all the sailors from near and far
Who dropped their hooks at the Eastern Bar.*
—Ballad of the Barmen.

There is no doubt about it, Hoboken John was a handy man when it came to mixing some of those things which are now on the blacklist and not to be mentioned except with bated and unquenched breath. "Hoboken," as he was known to thousands who cruised along the southern coasts of the city,

was the dean of Battery barkeeps, just as Bob Peach, the Clam Sage of South street, was the dean of Battery boatmen.

"Hoboken" shook a wicked cocktail, as the marine saying goes, and he had a particular finesse in the preparation of an "old fashioned," which in the old days was not shaken, but mixed and drunk. Many a skipper had his heart cheered at the Eastern bar by Hoboken John after coming ashore after many hours on a gale swept and icy bridge.

The long, rectangular bar of the Eastern Hotel, at the corner of Whitehall and South streets, has entertained legions and fleets of sailormen in the forty-odd years of its existence, and from all quarters of the globe they came hunting Hoboken John and finding him. But nowadays when they come up the bay and rolling down the street they will find no Eastern to cheer them. The famous old port of call was among those engulfed by the prohibition tide, and incoming sailormen will try the doors in vain unless they find it transformed into a cigar store or soda fountain.

"Hoboken" was only one of half a dozen bartenders usually on duty within the mahogany rectangle, but it might be said that John caught the cream of the trade so to speak. It is understood that he was the inventor of the Whitehall Daisy, although Johnny Carroll of Port Shannon may have some claims in that direction. At any rate this was a favorite libation of Staten Island officials before they started the perilous voyage across the upper bay.

The Eastern bar was usually pretty well crowded with sailormen from the time it opened until it closed. There is no cocktail hour for sailors. They will be sorry to get in and glad to get out, according to the latest information available in maritime circles.

Hoboken John made his headquarters at the northwesterly corner of the old bar. The foremast hands and bo'sns usually hove to off the easterly and southerly sides, but Hoboken's corner caught the captains and mates. It was quieter and "out of traffic." Many a salty yarn was spun there against a roaring background of sailor talk in many tongues from the opposite. There never will be such another port of call here for skippers and for men.

"It's time for me to go," remarked Hoboken the other night when eight bells struck and old J. B. was buried again, and this time for good. And the old skippers will be missing Hoboken John, for he was a good friend and a decent man, and he has a couple of husky sons in the Marine Corps and a couple more in the navy, so he should worry.

Dr. Y. Sam
July 4 - 1917

Government Puts Lid on Hoboken

One-Third City's Saloons, in Zone
Near Army Piers, Must Close
Early.

One hundred saloons, about one-third of Hoboken's total, have been ordered to close every night at ten o'clock. All these saloons are in the vicinity of the Army piers, where German steamships formerly docked.

Mayor Griffin was informed that the request to have this order effective came from the War Department. Previously many of the saloons have been open twenty-four hours a day, and while the law calls for all saloons in the city to be closed on Sundays this law is not enforced and sidedoor violations are flagrant and are winked at by the authorities.

Test cases have been taken to the Grand Jury on several occasions, but never has an indictment been returned.

There are 326 saloons in Hoboken, which is only a mile square, and it is hinted that the war zone may be extended to include another block west and four north, to include Washington street, the main business thoroughfare of the city.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners yesterday Mayor Griffin made the announcement that he had received a "request" from the military authorities to call the saloonkeepers affected to a meeting to be held to-day, when the orders will go into effect. The military authorities will have complete charge of the situation.

Dr. Y. Sam July 11
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HOBOKEN 'DRY' BY U. S. ORDER

Every Saloon Forced to Close
Tight at 10 P. M.

DEFIANCE BRINGS PENALTY

First Request Included Only 61
Places in 'War Zone.'

Defiance flaunted by the saloon men of Hoboken who were asked to close their places at 10 o'clock nightly has brought its penalty.

To-night not only the sixty-one who were asked to close will have to obey the request but every saloon and barroom in the city will be shut tight. Thirsty Hobokenites will have to duck into the tube and come to Manhattan or cross the city line into Jersey City if they want a drink after 10 o'clock.

The sixty-one saloons saw fit to defy the request to close, so the whole 306 saloons of the city must close.

The City Commission will pass to-day an ordinance which will make 10 o'clock the closing hour, but the commission is not doing this without being spurred to it.

Brig.-Gen. N. M. Wright had two conferences with Mayor Patrick R. Griffin yesterday afternoon. First the General went to see the Mayor. He must have talked hard, for the Mayor soon had the other commissioners in consultation, and then he went to see Gen. Wright at his office on the reservation, which was the German steamship companies' enclosure before the war.

Just what was said at the two conferences has not all been given out, but it is thought that the Mayor asked for another twenty-four hours in which to close the saloons, as the Government had requested. The request was made a week or so ago, and instead of it being met the saloonkeepers along River and adjacent streets put in bands, orchestras and cabarets, and with lots of noise, laughed at the army officers on the east side of River street.

Had the saloon men, outside of the restricted district only taken warning and brought pressure to bear on their fellow business men in the district things might have gone along without a break.

Late last week the city received a rather stiff intimation from the army that the zone might be extended if the saloons did not obey, but nothing was done. It is understood that when Gen. Wright saw the Mayor yesterday he told him plainly that the army was not particularly set on 10 o'clock as a closing hour, and that it might be made earlier, and it is also intimated that there was a suggestion that an order closing the saloons for twenty-four hours a day might be issued.

Before the commission assembled this morning Mayor Griffin announced that every saloon which disobeyed the law after it is passed will forfeit its license. The saloons on closing at 10 o'clock must throw the whole interior, including back rooms, open, it may be seen from the street just as they are supposed to do on Sundays but don't.