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Half of Hoboken Now Dry.

According to an announcement made last night by United States District Attorney Lynch, two additional blocks have been added to the dry zone in Hoboken. Within the new area affected are a number of saloons that the military authorities wished to close. More than one-half of Hoboken is now dry.

WEARING THE DAISY.

A Protest Against Its Use as an Anti-Prohibition Emblem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I earnestly protest against the daisy being brought down to the level of the "No beer, no work" button, and hope every one will think twice before thus degrading it on June 30 as suggested by the Anti-Prohibition Association.

A better use for this favorite flower would be to wear it July 1 as a welcome to the day of the disappearance of booze and all its works. E. S. J.
New York, June 24.

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IS WET BATHING SUIT ALSO U. S. UNIFORM?

Barkeepers of Brownsville, Tex.,
Say They Can't Tell.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., July 27.—Is a soldier in a bathing suit a soldier in uniform in the eyes of the authorities interpreting the Federal law against the sale of intoxicants to soldiers in uniform?

This question has been put to Department of Justice agents here. It arose out of charges that soldiers have been donning bathing suits, getting wet and then going to saloons to quench their thirst.

Saloonkeepers claim they are unable to distinguish between soldiers and civilians when they wear bathing suits.

ONLY 80 SALOONS IN 3,000 SEEK LICENSE

Manhattan Faces an Actual
Drought at Bars After
October 1.

NO HOPE OF OPEN PERIOD

Also Bonding Companies Ask
Higher Premiums Owing to
the Risk Assumed.

Only 80 out of 3,000 saloons in Manhattan have applied for renewal of their liquor licenses on October 1. Last year at this time the State Excise Department had received 2,500 applications, Deputy Excise Commissioner John T. McNeill said yesterday.

One reason is the attitude taken by the bonding companies, Commissioner McNeill thinks. The bond premium has been doubled and certain indemnities required, due, it is said, to the increased risk. The principal reason, however, is the hopeless outlook for the saloon. It is likely that more than 50 per cent. of the saloons in New York city will close and lock their doors for the last time next Tuesday night.

The license fee is \$500; the bond will cost \$160. The Government taxes are higher than ever before and the status of 2.75 per cent. beer is still undetermined. If it is defined as an alcoholic beverage saloon keepers may face back fines for violating the war prohibition act of July 1.

Inferior grades of whiskey still are being sold to regular customers in most of the saloons, but the owners are running the risk of Federal prosecution. It is not thought that demobilization will be proclaimed before the advent of constitutional prohibition January 16, and therefore the last hope of the wets for a brief period of dampness before the final drought has faded away.

Almost all the big hotels have converted their bars into candy shops and soda counters. The clubs are getting accustomed to the private locker system, each member having stored away an individual supply.

The announcement by the bonding companies yesterday that the cost of the new bond would be double last year was received by saloon keepers in the nature of a last straw. Bonding company officials explained that the raise was due to the increased hazard. The uncertainty of the traffic and the possibility of the ban being lifted for a month or two has made the risk undesirable from an underwriting standpoint. They assert that were it not that they feel an obligation to the public and the State they would not write excise bonds this year at all.

Another reason why many saloon keepers have decided to quit the business now is that their leases expire October 1 and they do not care to renew for four months. Those who have leases running until next year and a sufficient stock on hand to keep going until January may try to struggle along until the nineteenth amendment ends their troubles.

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600 SALOONS CLOSED HERE

**Dealers Find War Conditions
Too Much Handicap.**

BROWN LAW SHUTS 2,000

**Many Patrons Stop Drinking, Ap-
palled by High Prices.**

Only a scattered few licenses were issued to-day in New York to be added to the list of those purchased by liquor dealers still courageous enough to attempt operation against many difficulties.

The falling off in the number of saloons in New York is now more than 600, and it seems likely that these will not renew business until times are better. Reasons for the failure of this number of saloons to purchase new licenses effective Monday are several.

Failure of the drinker to stand up under the necessary increases in the cost of drink is one big cause. The Federal act against the manufacture of whiskey and spirits has made the price of these drinks almost double. There are many young men who have been good patrons of the saloons now in camps. There is a tendency on the part of the casual patrons to stop drinking since whiskey has become 20 cents a glass and beer 10.

The new Brown amendments, which became effective Sept. 30, provide that in political subdivisions of less than 55,000 there shall be but one saloon to every 500 people. However, 2,000 saloons in the smaller cities of New York State are forced out of business through the workings of these amendments.

Surtax Blow to Trade.

The State surtax of 5 per cent. on all gross sales of liquor, of course, is

a considerable figure among the several causes. It has just gone into effect and will force saloon keepers to pay to the State hundreds of thousands of dollars, enough to remove the margin of profit in many cases and make the liquor men unable to bear other expenses, including the regular tax of \$1,500 which each must pay each year for operating.

Excise Commissioners say the falling off in saloons will affect every part of the city of New York. Manhattan lost 272 bars on October 1, the Bronx 115, Brooklyn 215 and Richmond 55. The Queens figures will represent similar losses. In Manhattan 105 liquor stores were forced out of business, in Brooklyn 85 and in the Bronx 24, with smaller losses in liquor stores elsewhere.

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Licenses Cost More.

A contributing factor to the fall of the liquor stores, wineshops and groceries handling liquors is seen in the fact that they are now forced to pay a yearly license of \$1,200 instead of \$937.50, formerly asked of them.

One of the famous drinking places of the city to fall was Dowling's at Seventh avenue and Forty-third street.

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NEAR BEER IS UNDER BAN AT CAMP DEVENS

**Most Soft Drinks Barred
From Post Exchange.**

AYER, Mass., Oct. 1.—Near beer, and nearly all soft drinks were barred from Camp Devens by a general order issued to-day by Major-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander of the National Army cantonment.

The order notified the post exchanges that they can sell only milk, buttermilk, grape juice, root beer and orangeade. Staff officers said the military authorities are determined to prevent the soldiers from having any drink that may interfere with the Regular Army diet.

Gen. Hodges paid an unexpected visit to ten messrooms to-day, inspecting the food and inviting complaints. None were forthcoming. One soldier declared he got more food here than at home.

During a roundup of rats a building used by contractors was set on fire. Two troops of cavalry formed a circle about the burning building and shot down the rodents.

Lieut. W. W. Cowgill was named as athletic director of the cantonment. He will organize football teams and a challenge will be sent to Yaphank.

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U. S. LISTS ALL LIQUOR IN CITY

250 Revenue Agents Make Round of Saloons.

SPECIAL TAXES IN OPERATION

Inventory Taken to Enable Government to Prevent Evasions.

Acting in conjunction with officials of other cities, 250 agents of the Department of Internal Revenue descended in skirmish formation to-day upon New York's countless saloons and proceeded to take inventories of all whiskies, wines, cigars and cigarettes on hand.

The occasion for these activities was the war revenue bill which became effective yesterday and which provides for special taxes upon all of the goods which the men are now seeking to list. Under the terms of this statute saloon and hotel proprietors are required to keep daily records of sales of the goods affected and to report annually to the revenue officials.

Every saloon keeper or retail liquor dealer in the land has been called upon to file with the authorities in twelve days a report of all stock as of this date and of subsequent sales on pain of a heavy penalty.

The purpose of the preliminary inventory which the revenue officers are now taking is to enable the Government to check up on the cafe owners. Col. Levi G. Nutt, supervising agent of the Department of Internal Revenue, has practically his entire staff working of the booze tabulation, and by to-mor-

row evening expects to have completed a round of all of the barrooms, large and small, within the boundaries of the Greater New York.

The work of taking stock started simultaneously all over the city. Fifty men, at 7 o'clock this morning proceeded to comb the gay White Way. Automobile parties of revenue men were touring Queens, Richmond and the Flatbush and South Brooklyn sections.

the attacks were made ought to be made public, I believe, in order to stir people to lend all the assistance they can to this work."

Gen. Sherrill said his appeal to the Chamber of Commerce was for the purpose of getting the business men of this city to help put the State Guard on an efficient business basis. He said the State owned National Guard property worth \$25,000,000, that hundreds of thousands of dollars would be spent each year on the upkeep of the property and on the new State Guard. The expert business heads of each

large city could do much toward putting the new guard organization on a sound basis.

A committee was appointed by President Outerbridge to begin the preliminaries of cooperation.

Eulogies of the late Isaac N. Seligman, who was chairman of the committee on taxation, were made at the meeting by Robert Fulton Cutting and Alfred E. Marling. Levi P. Morton, the oldest living member of the chamber, and who joined it in 1856, was made an honorary member by unanimous vote.

DRY AS HOBOKEN IS NEW BYWORD

Already 270 of Its 325 Saloons Closed by U. S. Order and Owners Have No Hope of Change

"JUST one more round before the bar closes!" cries the cheer leader of a group of uniformed men. The bartender fills the tall glasses and they "toss them off" before marching erectly out between the swinging doors.

The scene is laid in a real saloon, with a real bartender, a real bar, real drinks — and everything. It's in Hoboken. The only disturbing element in the picture is the fact that the soldiers aren't drinking real drinks — at least not the kind men usually call regular drinks. They can have their choice of a lot of things, soda pop, ginger ale, oh, ever so many nice drinks, but not a drop of intoxicating liquor.

That isn't the worst of it, either. If you go into the saloon in mufti you can't do any better than the soldiers. There is the saloon, and a saloon keeper, and a bartender, and a cellar full of various kinds of fire water—liquor, liquor everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

It's only been that way for about two weeks, and the saloon men haven't yet decided exactly what to do about it. Recently a law was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within half a mile of any port of embarkation. Now Hoboken only covers one square mile of territory, and in that square mile there are about 80,000 inhabitants, and 325 saloons. That makes at least one saloon for every 250 inhabitants.

A short time ago the city of Hoboken decided that there were too many thirst parlors and passed a law limiting the issue of licenses to one for every 500 inhabitants, which would give 160 saloons instead of 325. The law, however, did not provide for the revoking of any licenses already issued, so the saloon business continued at normal. Last June 325 licenses were renewed for another year. The license fee is \$500. The saloon men have paid it. All this money is lying safely in the city treasury, and now comes a Federal law for which the Mayor of Hoboken is in no wise responsible, and takes away the right to sell liquor, but does not revoke the license or return the license fee.

Barred Zone Has 270.

Of the 325 saloons in Hoboken, 270 are within half a mile of the river from which almost daily troopships sail. River street itself has a large number, alternating with beer gardens. Their gloomy doors look out from one side of the street, and on the other side stand the uniformed sentries of Uncle Sam by the newly built sentry houses that mark almost every cross street, guarding the entrances to the docks.

How does the business office of a city regard having Washington step in as an efficiency engineer to reorganize its working policy? Mayor Patrick Griffin, in his office at the Hoboken City Hall, told the story in this way:

"It was necessary or the Government wouldn't have done it. Of course, it has worked great hardship on individuals—people outside can't realize just how great, but in a time like this the individual citizen and the individual city must work for the best interests of the country at large regardless of personal interests or private enterprise. There are many thousands of troops passing through Hoboken every week. Of course, the law provides a penalty for selling intoxicants to men in uniform, and I believe that saloon keepers here were keeping the law. At least I know that every official in Hoboken is doing his utmost to maintain it. I know that we have had

few intoxicated soldiers on the streets. That, however, may have been due to the fact that the military authorities took care of them. However, the Government wanted to make assurance doubly sure. At a time like this they were right in doing so. When the law first passed the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American docks were a port of embarkation."

Shows by Map the Zone.

Here Mayor Griffin brought out a map of the city.

"Here are the docks," he pointed, "and you can see this line taking in the half mile circuit. It includes all the streets from the river to Jefferson street, ten blocks, in which a great number of the saloons are located. Then, just a week ago, the Lambert & Holt piers were included—that takes in another wide circle in the north end of town and a part of Weehawken. Altogether two hundred and seventy saloons have been put out of business."

Mayor Griffin then issued a little warning to New York.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I believe that when soldiers want anything to drink they will be more likely to go to New York for it. The trip only requires twenty minutes, and a soldier on leave would rather go there than stay in a quiet city like Hoboken. The Federal Government very rightly has absolute power at a time like this, and if the privilege is abused in New York city they can close it up as tight as they have Hoboken."

Saloons have been closed before, but never in the curious paradoxical fashion that they have been closed in Hoboken. There are two hundred and seventy saloons with perfectly good licenses which do not run out for another six months; they have a stock of liquor for which they are paying a tax, yet they can't sell a drop. When their licenses expire they will be afraid to let them drop, for if they do when the war ends only one hundred and sixty of them can get them back again, because of the law which limits the issuance of saloon licenses to one for each five hundred inhabitants. Meantime rent goes on, and the majority of the saloons are open, but selling soft drinks only.

Hoboken has been noted for some years for the number of saloons supported there, and there have been people who said that most of the population was of German descent. This of course was in the days before the name German was an insult.

Denies Many Are German.

William H. Gilfert, secretary to the Mayor, talked about this.

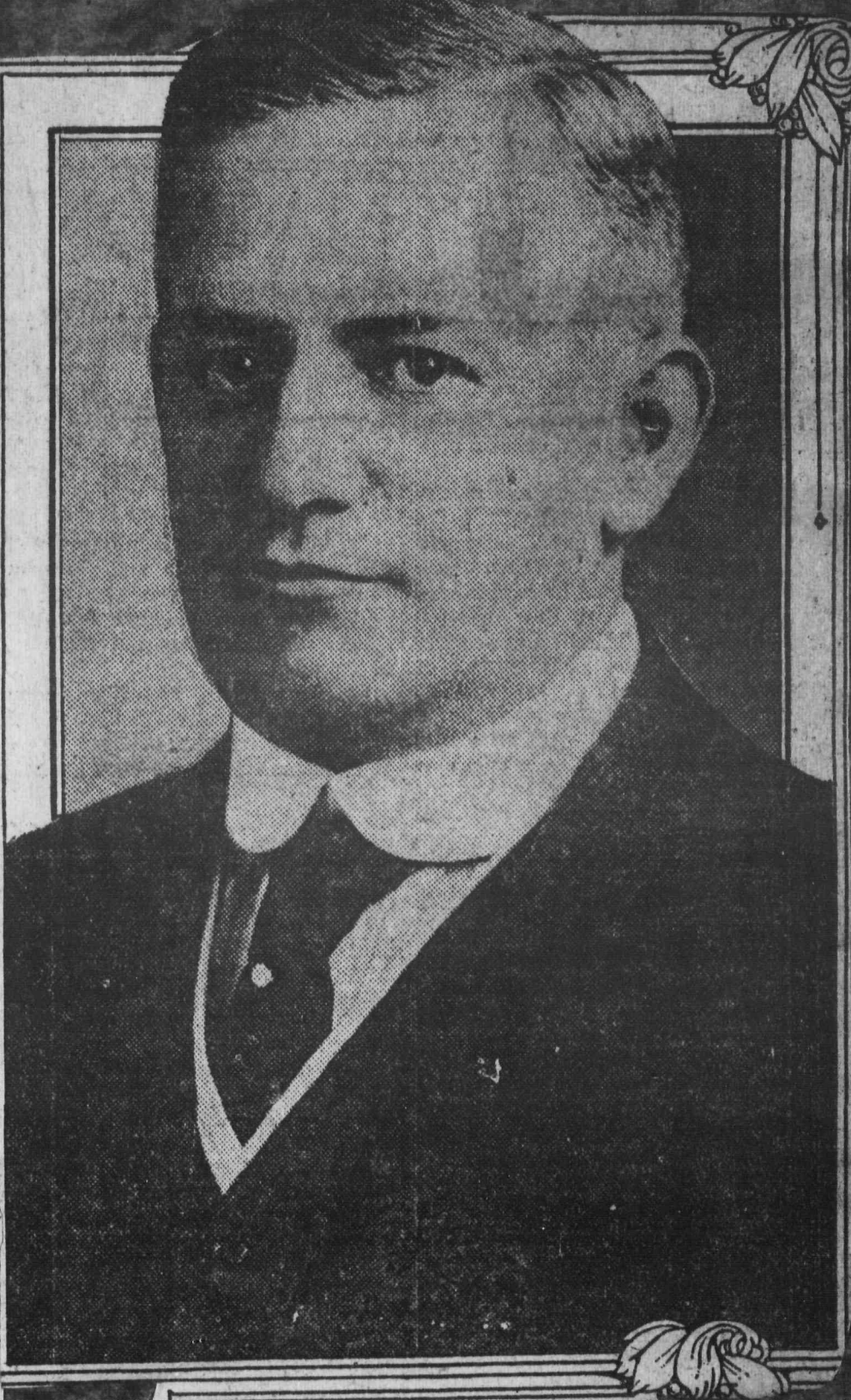
"It is absurd to call Hoboken Teutonic. It is one of the most typically American cities in the world, or perhaps cosmopolitan would be a better word. It's like New York. There are people of every blood here. Hoboken was the first city in America to organize the National Cadets among school-boys.

"Beer gardens? I never saw any. Those places on River street—some people might call them beer gardens, but they're just plain American drinking places. If you're interested in gardens, talk to the Park Commissioner."

The Park Commissioner was right there with the information that Hoboken has ten public playgrounds, which is a large number for a city that only covers one mile of territory.

It must not be thought that Hoboken is an arid desert waste. There are still fifty saloons doing business outside the half mile limit. Whether the others will move outside the charmed circle of sobriety, whether they will try to last as soda fountains until the end of the war, or whether they will allow their licenses to lapse and go into some other business, they themselves have not yet decided.

They all agree that it couldn't be helped. And they all join in solemn warning to Manhattan that "the Federal goblins will git 'em if they don't watch out!"



PATRICK GRIFFIN •
MAYOR OF HOBOKEN

Everywhere from the Bronx to Coney Island, the bartenders looked in dismay at the gleaming badges of the United States agents and then surrendered unconditionally. Although the task is a big one, it was said at the office of the Revenue Department in the Customs House three hours after the search had been begun that rapid progress was being made and reports were pouring in so rapidly that the large staff of clerks was being overwhelmed in its efforts to check them up.

The work, it was said, was begun under orders from Washington, which went to every division of the Revenue Department throughout the country.

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SIX DEAD FROM "WAR WHISKEY" SOLD AS DRINK

One Other Dying and
Bleecker Street Saloon-
keeper in Custody.

LABELLED AS BOURBON

Symptoms Indicate Wood Al-
cohol Sold in Bar as
"Kentucky's Best."

Six men died yesterday as the result of drinking "war whiskey" and another is in a serious condition from the same cause. Six of the victims lived in the Mills Hotel in Bleecker street and the seventh lodged in that vicinity.

The "war whiskey" is believed to have been made of wood alcohol or some other inexpensive poison to substitute for the liquor which saloon keepers were able to dispense for ten cents a drink previous to the increase in taxes. An autopsy will be performed on one or more of the men to establish the exact poison that is being sold, but there is enough evidence from the condition of the victims to warrant strong suspicion of wood alcohol. Those of the victims who were attended by physicians before death or lapsing into a coma were found to have suffered complete paralysis of the optic nerves.

There is no bar at the Mills Hotel. Furthermore, it was pointed out at the hotel that two or three of the men were found not in their rooms, but on the street.

Saloon Keeper Arrested

The first case that came to the attention of the police was that of Charles Collins, who early Monday morning was found lying in Bleecker street, near Macdougall. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering apparently from alcoholic coma. He died early yesterday morning. Collins, it is said, was a porter in a saloon at 155 Bleecker street. Late last night Antonio Dealfonso, the proprietor, was locked up pending an investigation. In the saloon were found bottles labelled "Kentucky's Best Whiskey."

A bottle of whiskey bearing that label was found in the room at the Mills Hotel. Clinton Arnold, a salesman, who died shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a few hours after being taken to a hospital. One victim, according to the police, said last night in St. Vincent's Hospital he had purchased the liquor which caused his illness at the Bleecker street saloon. Dealfonso told the police he had purchased his stock from an express man.

Charles E. Jones, found on the street near the saloon at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, died a few minutes later at St. Vincent's. Patrick Cahill, found in his room ill with alcoholic poisoning earlier in the day, died late last night.

Two other lodgers at the hotel were taken to St. Vincent's in serious condition. They are Harry Burke and Elmer Smith. Smith died early this morning.

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Was Soon to Be Married.

Don C. Wilson registered at a rooming house at 510 Broadway at 1 A. M. yesterday. Apparently he was intoxicated. When an attendant went into his room at 6 o'clock last evening he was lying dead. Wilson, shortly before his death, had written a letter to a friend in which he indicated that until recently his address had been at 1959 Broadway. Several letters in his possession were from a brother who is travelling with a circus.

One letter which Wilson evidently had just written was signed "Uncle Don," and was inscribed to "Ruth." It told of his coming marriage to the actress, who, said the letter, was "beautiful and charming and talented" and "such as you will be proud of and like." She had been at various times engaged in productions by leading film companies, had posed for one or two artists and had appeared in the spoken drama. Wilson wrote that his fiancée was accomplished in music. He met her, he said, at the Art Students' League in 1915.

At the boarding house it was said that the man had spoken of having been a cartoonist and portrait painter but that he had had recent reverses in his finances. On the police register he is down as a waiter. At the Broadway address, which is a building of many studios, among other forms of apartments, no one could be found last night who knew Wilson.

Is a Deadly Poison.

Societies which have in recent years endeavored to obtain legislation prohibiting the manufacture in the United States of wood alcohol have pointed out that several countries of Europe, notably Great Britain, now have such laws. The drug is one of the most deadly poisons known. Swallowed in exceedingly small quantities it causes blindness and internal disorders. It may cause paralysis of the optic nerves even if only inhaled.

In most cases where deaths have resulted in New York through the drinking of wood alcohol the trouble largely has been through ignorance of druggist or saloon keeper that the liquid was poisonous. It is for that reason that steps have been taken to limit its sale and to prohibit entirely its manufacture.

W. J. Sun Oct 31/17

"DRY ZONE" IS HIT AGAIN.

Writs Practically Compel Grant of Brooklyn Liquor Licenses.

County Judge Roy in Brooklyn yesterday sustained writs of certiorari secured by seventeen liquor dealers who are fighting the South Brooklyn "dry zone" edict. The decision virtually compels the Excise Commissioner to renew, for another year the liquor licenses that expired October 1.

The dealers are awaiting a decision from the Appellate Division, which has under consideration Supreme Court Justice Cropsey's ruling that the law which authorized the establishment of a "dry zone" was unconstitutional. If he is upheld the "zone" will be abolished. It extends from Fifty-second street to Sixtieth street, from Third avenue to the bay. The Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company and other plants engaged in Government work are in that area.

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HOBOKEN BARKEEP BATTLES U. S. POLICE

Herman Mutchler Held in
\$5,000 Bail for Selling
Drinks to Soldiers.

Hoboken's bone dry zone was invaded Saturday by two officers of the United States military police, and after a battle with Hermann Mutchler, once a prosperous saloon keeper, they arrested and manacled their prisoner and held him in the guardhouse on one of the piers over Sunday. Mutchler was brought before United States Commissioner Stanton yesterday and held in \$5,000 bail on charges of selling intoxicants to soldiers in uniform and with attempting to bribe officers of the United States Army.

Mutchler did a thriving business at Washington and Eleventh streets, Hoboken, until the military authorities closed his place. Lieuts. Wiley and Potti of the military police entered Mutchler's restaurant on Saturday and asked for sandwiches and something to drink. After looking his customers over carefully Mutchler served them with non-alcoholic beverages. The two officers thought the proprietor was acting in a suspicious manner, and when he left them to go to the cellar one of them followed.

Lieut. Wiley said he found a large basket filled with bottled beer and half pint flasks of whiskey. He said he found more beer and whiskey behind the bar. Wiley turned his prisoner over to Potti and returned to the cellar to search it more thoroughly. There he found a keg of beer on tap and this he sealed. While Potti went to the cellar to continue the search Wiley said that Mutchler said he would like "to fix things up" and handed him a \$20 bill.

Potti and Wiley attempted to mark the bank note, and when Mutchler divined their purpose he grabbed the bill and a furious fight followed. All three men were badly battered in the encounter and the bank note was torn. It was not so badly mutilated, however, that it could not be offered in evidence when Mutchler was arraigned.

Mutchler's reappearance in Hoboken yesterday caused some surprise among his friends, all of whom thought he had been interned following his sudden disappearance on Saturday afternoon.

SOLDIER DIDN'T LIKE AUSTRIAN'S REMARKS

Obtains Warrant for Hoboken Liquor Man on Sedition Charge.

John Jogogervich, an Austrian, 34 years old, whose home is at 110 Grand street, Hoboken, was arrested to-day on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Stanton. The warrant was procured by Rudolph Depolo, an American soldier.

The two men met in a saloon at 302 Monroe street, Hoboken, where, according to Depolo, Jogogervich asked him to have a drink and when the latter refused it is claimed Jogogervich said:

"You are a h— of an Austrian in an American soldier's uniform fighting against your country."

Depolo told the Federal authorities the prisoner made indecent and seditious remarks against President Wilson. He said also Jogogervich told him the Government had driven him out of the saloon business in Hoboken and he had no use for an American soldier. The prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Stanton this morning.

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Text of President's Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President's veto message follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my signature H. R.-6810, "an act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries."

The subject matter treated in this measure deals with two distinct phases of the prohibition legislation. One part of the act under consideration seeks to enforce wartime prohibition. The other provides for the enforcement which was made necessary by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. I object to and cannot approve that part of this legislation with reference to wartime prohibition.

It has to do with the enforcement of an act which was passed by reason of the emergencies of the war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy and whose repeal I have already sought at the hands of Congress. Where the purposes of particular legislation arising out of war emergency have been satisfied, sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for repeal.

It will not be difficult for Congress in considering this important matter to separate these two questions and effectively to legislate regarding them; making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of wartime emergencies and those like the Constitutional amendment of prohibition which is now part of the fundamental law of the country.

In all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of large numbers of our people, we must be certain that the established processes of legal change are followed. In no other way can the salutary object sought to be accomplished by great reforms of this character be made satisfactory and permanent.

The White House, October 27, 1919. WOODROW WILSON.

Host of Friends Ride "on the Hearse" as Sousa's Band Plays Dirge.

NEW COMMANDMENTS EFFECTIVE TODAY

- 1.—Thou shalt not drink booze.
- 2.—Thou shalt not make booze in the attic above or the cellar beneath.
- 3.—Thou shalt not take booze, for it is in vain.
- 4.—Honor my begotten son, Near Beer, that his days may be prolonged.
- 5.—Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor's dog who is guarding his secret supply of booze.
- 6.—Neither shalt thou commit adultery to thy neighbor's booze.
- 7.—Neither shalt thou steal booze.
- 8.—Neither shalt thou bear false witness against thy neighbor because he believed in preparation.
- 9.—Neither shalt thou desire thy neighbor's wife's booze, or his manservant's booze, or his maid-servant's booze, his ox, or his ass, or anything that is thy neighbor's in the booze line.
- 10.—Thou shalt not lie to get booze or hoard it if thou wert fortunate enough to prepare for the dry day.

By Roy C. Elmendorf.

Barr le Korn, the most widely respected, feared, hated, loved and loathed soul the world has yet known, passed away at midnight last night. He had been expected for a long time, and a legion of his boon companions had been pulling for weeks to get him to pull through. The source of modern times was expected to, but in vain. It was thought to the last moment that Dr. Wilson, of Paris and Washington, would now over to save Barr le Korn, but since taking up his residence in France the learned doctor seems to have lost interest in such American cases.

Dr. Wilson referred the case to his colleagues in Washington recently, with the recommendation that an operation be performed on old Barr le Korn and the "disease" removed from his system. He stated that the ailment of 100-proof alcoholism in Barr le Korn be reduced to two and three-quarters per cent.

End Came at Midnight.

His Washington colleagues, however, intimated that Dr. Wilson merely was "passing the buck," to use the vernacular of the army, and they steadfastly refused to shoulder the burden of responsibility.

As a result of this indifference and apparent fear of future political consequences old Barr le Korn continued to decline until his demise came at midnight last night.

Barr le Korn didn't pass away without a struggle, though. All his old friends were with him when he breathed his last.

Even old playmates of former days, who had abandoned this friendship during recent years owing to the high cost of liquidating their assets and strenuous objections of their spouses, renewed their acquaintance with Barr le Korn during the last few days of his life. And his steadfast pals stuck with him till taps was sounded and prayed in vain for some signs of succor to bring about continued existence for their companion.

A Two and Three-Quarters Per Cent Bier.

Funeral services for Barr le Korn were held throughout the United States. His wake proved to be the greatest and largest attended ever held in this country. Thousands upon thousands of mourners participated in the obsequies. The usual grief in the passing of a friend was noticeably absent. Instead, ribald good fellowship reigned, which was the dying wish of Barr le Korn.

The remains were placed in a highly polished mahogany casket, trimmed with a shiny brass rail, and lay in state on a two and three-quarters per cent bier.

Members of the family admitted that the bier wasn't very strong, but declared it was the heaviest the Knickerbocker Company could produce these non-alcoholic days.

The Bartenders' Union attended the funeral in a body, dressed in immaculate coats of starched whiteness and wearing a band of deep mourning on their sleeves.

Genuine tears of sadness trickled down over plump cheeks nicely covered with a becoming indoor tan. Old Barr le Korn had supported them for years and all were deeply grief stricken.

Some Inspiring Hymns.

The musical part of the funeral ceremonies was most inspiring. A quartet from the Sheep's Club opened the programme by singing that well known hymn:—

Hall, hall, the gang's all here,
What the hell do we care,
What the hell do we care;
Hall, hall, the gang's all here,
So what the hell do we care now.

Mrs. C. Reme de Menche put great feeling in her rendition of another hymn, "Little Brown Jug," while Mrs. Duff Gordon Sherrie was in excellent voice with "Brown October Ale."

The frapped choir sang another hymn:—

We won't get home until morning,
We won't get home until morning,
We won't get home until morning,
We won't get home at all.

Then the congregation and mourners all joined in singing that pathetic hymn:—

How dry I am,
How dry I am,
Nobody seems
To give a damn.

This was sung with great gusto and sincerity by every one.

Mellow Group of Mourners.

The Rev. Anheuser-Busch, of Schlitz, Michigan, who started Barr le Korn in business throughout the country, delivered the funeral sermon and gave an excellent history of the Barr le Korn in business throughout the country, delivered the funeral sermon and gave an excellent history of the Barr le Korn family, tracing the antecedents back to Biblical times. That branch of the family which settled

in the United States, he said, was a particularly mellow group, especially those who resided in Kentucky, New York and Illinois.

He asserted that Virginia, Maine, the Carolinas and numerous other States became peeved at the Barr le Korn years ago and banished the family from their States. But this ban on their residence never worked out completely, as Barr le Korn said just before his death that he managed to keep his residence in practically every State in the Union, despite these bans. He admitted, though, that his presence was more or less of a secret, but that druggists usually looked after him.

Following the eulogistic remarks of the Rev. Anheuser-Busch, a trio from the Bungstarters' Union sang a pathetic hymn, which appealed to the inward sentiments of the mourners. With the pipe organ playing the soulful refrain of "Ja-Da," the former bar boys sang:—

Have-a, Have-a, have a little drink with me,

Have-a, Have-a, have a little drink with me,

Whatcha goin' to do after July the Worst,

How ya goin' to quench that awful thirst,

Have-a, Have-a, have a little drink with me.

Souse's Band led the funeral cortege, which was an extremely long one. En route to the cemetery the musicians intermittently played dirges, such as Chopin's Funeral March and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The casket was placed on a near-beer truck generously donated for the occasion by Colonel Ruppert. A beautiful floral tribute of Gin Daisies and Jack Roses literally covered the coffin.

Pickled His Bones in Alcohol.

As the funeral party entered the cemetery, Enrico Caboozo, famous tenor in one of the Bowery's most palatial cafes, burst forth with Barr le Korn's favorite hymn:—

There was a little chicken
And she had a wooden leg,
The grandest little chicken
That ever laid an egg;
Greatest little chicken
Ever lived on a farm
And—another little drink
Wouldn't do us any harm.

The funeral services at the grave were unique. A brass railing had been built around the grave so that the pall-bearers would feel perfectly at home.

All stood with bared heads and one foot in a natural posture on the railing.

Instead of kneeling, the pall-bearers bowed with bended elbow and while the remains were being lowered into the grave they chanted that pathetic hymn of sorrow, "I'm on the Water Wagon Now."

Burial was made in the picturesque Grenadine cemetery, situated near the Green River on the Old Taylor road near Mt. Vernon. Barr le Korn wanted always to remain in the Bronx, near all his Old Crow-nies and the Prohibitionists decided that Manhattan was no place for Barr le Korn requested that when he died not to bury him at all, but just to pickle his bones in alcohol. He also wanted a bottle of booze at his head and feet to make sure, he said, that his jolly old soul would surely keep. The bones were pickled in alcohol on July 1.

Honorary pall-bearers at the funeral were:—Johnny Walker, of King William Inn; Tom and Jerry Carstairs, of Rye, N. Y.; "Three-Fingers" Hunter, of Mt.

*Evening Telegram
Mar 28/18*

DRUNKEN KAISER IDOLATORS TAKEN IN HOBOKEN RAID

Germans and "Americans" Found
Toasting Enemy Commanders
for Gains in Western Drive.

ARRESTED IN SALOONS INSIDE
DRY ZONE LIMIT.

"Americans," of German lineage, and other Kaiser idolators who have not gone through the form of becoming naturalized here, have been surprised by Hoboken police, drinking beer, wine and whiskey in the back rooms of saloons and toasting the Kaiser, Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other of their heroes for their initial successes in the great drive on the western battle front. The police made raids on two saloons which are within the limits of the zone, where the sale of liquor is barred.

The men were found in the saloon kept by Charles Ohlrogge, No. 600 Washington street, and that owned by Henry Soder, No. 611 Washington street.

The two establishments have been under suspicion for some time. Soder's place is a tiny hole in the wall, about twenty by ten feet. Ohlrogge's café is not much larger. Since a barred zone was declared the men have kept the shades of their places drawn, but have admitted their friends from time to time.

Captain H. C. Craig, chief of the military police on duty at the Hoboken piers, suspected that the early German successes would be too much for some of the Hoboken Teutons, so he had some of his men watch the places. They reported that there were high jinks in the Soder saloon, so accompanied by some men from the Army Intelligence Bureau, Captain Craig descended on the place. They found Soder and eleven men seated about a table piled high with drinks singing German songs and toasting the German commanders.

Soder was arrested and the other men were ordered to give their names and addresses. A few who showed fight speedily were subdued. Four of the men were enemy aliens. They described themselves as Henry August Haberman, of No. 331 Willow avenue; Willey Lindman, of No. 700 Washington street; Henry Fridie, of No. 233 Washington street, and Adolph Wolkow, of No. 62 Park avenue.

The other seven men were German, who said, however, they were American citizens. They said they were Ernst Straude, of No. 201 Washington street; Rudolph Schenfeld, of No. 608 Washington street; William Lutlerott, of No. 69 Willow avenue; Ernest Neulandt, of No. 1,212 Bloomfield avenue; Gotlieb Schuttzer, of No. 72 Main street, Union Hill; Richard Cohl, of No. 333 Ogden avenue, Jersey City, and Hugo Iback, of No. 134 Oak street, Weehawken.

When Captain Craig and his men reached Ohlrogge's place they found that news of the raiding party had preceded them and a large party of Germans had broken up very suddenly. However, three men were found drinking in the place, so Ohlrogge was arrested.

Soder and Ohlrogge have been arraigned before Mr. Stanton, United States Commissioner, in Hoboken, and held in \$1,000 bail each to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

MANDATE TO CLOSE ALL HOBOKEN AT TEN

City Commissioners Will Pass
Sweeping Saloon Ordinance
by Order of Government.

ENDS DEFIANCE OF ARMY

Every Drinking Place in the City
Will Fall Under Ban First Ap-
plied to Waterfront Only.

As a result of what virtually amounts to a peremptory order from the War Department, the City Commissioners of Hoboken will meet this morning and pass a mandatory ordinance fixing the closing hour of every saloon in Hoboken at 10 o'clock, beginning tomorrow night, and the opening hour at 6 in the morning, to continue for the duration of the war.

It is understood that the Commissioners were informed semi-officially that unless this ordinance was passed the army would seize the saloons and close them entirely, at the same time putting Hoboken practically under martial law. Early yesterday afternoon Brig. Gen. N. N. Wright, in command of the army post established on the Hoboken piers formerly occupied by the German steamship companies, called on Mayor Griffin, and the Mayor, after consultation with other city officials, hurried down to the piers and in his turn called on General Wright.

It was understood that the Mayor devoted the time to pleading long and vainly with the General to modify his

order so that it would apply only to the saloons on River and Hudson Streets, nearest the army reservation, and to making equally futile representations to the General regarding the damage to business and the hardship to the city generally if all saloons were included in the regulations. It is also reported that the General not only insisted on closing every saloon at 10, but hinted that it might become necessary to close some of the more obnoxious places on the waterfront outright.

The dispute between the army authorities and the Hoboken saloon keepers dates back nearly to the time when the army first seized the piers. It became acute about ten days ago, when Colonel Carson formally requested that Mayor Griffin close the River and Hudson Street saloons at 10 o'clock. The Mayor conveyed this request to the saloon keepers, purely as an unofficial suggestion, with the advice that it might be well to comply. The saloon keepers, however, not only completely disregarded the suggestion, but several of them installed orchestras in their places and emphasized their defiance by playing as loudly as possible until late at night.

Times
July 7/17

HOBOKEN SALOON MEN KEEP OPEN TO MUSIC

Waterfront Enjoys Bands and
Singers While Mayor and Po-
lice Do Not Interfere.

The sixty German saloons in Hoboken ordered by the military authorities last week to close their doors at 10 o'clock last night, added new defiance to the ruling by putting music in most of their places, while Mayor Patrick J. Griffin, who warned the saloon keepers that a single violation would result in closing all the saloons in the "war zone" entered into a discussion with Colonel M. Carson of the Quartermaster Corps in command of the army piers, upon the hardships imposed upon Hoboken by the order. Colonel Carson did not recede from his stand that the order must be enforced, but insisted that the zone should be extended in all directions to include all the saloons within half a mile of the former piers of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines. This would affect more than 200 of Hoboken's 326 saloons. When he heard of the opposition of the saloon keepers who insisted that it was not fair to make a ruling affecting saloons on one side of the street while those on the other remained open, Colonel Carson wrote Mayor Griffin that it had not been the intention of the War Department to make any such discrimination. The army authorities have given warning that the order has the authority of the War Department, but as yet no force has appeared to enforce the ruling.

Most of the defiant saloon keepers hired bands and singers to amuse their patrons last night, and it was said that the Hoboken waterfront had its gayest night in many years. Policemen patrolled the section, but made no attempt to enforce the closing order. The German saloon keepers have hired counsel to represent them if an attempt is made to use force in closing their places.

NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

50 MORE SALOONS CLOSED.

Dry Zone Extended Again in Ho-
boken and Weehawken.

Fifty more saloons in Hoboken and Weehawken were closed at midnight for the duration of the war by an order extending the "dry zone" around the army piers to those of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. An official order for the extension of the zone was sent from the Department of Justice through District Attorney Charles F. Lynch of Newark, who went to Hoboken yesterday and told the saloon-keepers that they would not be allowed to open after midnight.

Only sixty saloons are now left open in Hoboken of 338 in business last week before the enforcement of the orders establishing a "dry zone" around the army piers. No saloon has been closed yet in West Hoboken, although the last order extends the zone within its limits. About forty saloons in Weehawken are closed by the extension. Saloonkeepers will protest against the extension.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

2,000 SALOONS HERE GET LIQUOR PERMITS

**Rush for Four-Month Licenses
to Do Business After War
Prohibition Ends.**

PRICES TO GO STILL HIGHER

**75 Per Cent. of the Bars Operated
Before the Dry Period Began
Are Expected to Reopen.**

When the wartime prohibition ban is lifted, about 75 per cent. of the saloons that operated in this city before the "dry" period will be reopened for the sale of all varieties of liquors. This estimate of the percentage of establishments planning to do business in the interval before Constitutional prohibition goes into effect was made yesterday by John T. McNeill, Deputy State Excise Commissioner, who is in charge of licensing for the local territory.

Up to yesterday, only about 100 saloon men had applied at the Excise Department, 1451 Broadway, for licenses to permit them to remain open until Jan. 16, 1920. Early yesterday, however, applicants began to crowd the offices and at the close of business more than 2,000 licenses had been issued. The certificates were issued for four months' operation and cost \$500.

"I think that all but between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the saloons formerly operating will be reopened," said Mr. McNeill, "and there is plenty of indication that New York City will not be 'dry' by any means, at least until the Federal amendment becomes effective. There seems to be an air of optimism among the liquor men that the war time ban is going to be lifted within a reasonable time."

Mr. McNeill pointed out that proprietors expecting to keep saloons open during the time before actual prohibition went into operation must obtain their licenses before his office closed tonight. A reinforced staff of clerks has been arranged for to handle the last minute rush that is expected.

Commissioner McNeill said that the

tardiness of the saloon owners in applying for renewal of license was not due to their belief that the ban would not be lifted in time, or to fear that their business would show a decided dropping off, but to a tangle that developed through the action of certain bonding companies in increasing the amount of premium. It is necessary for the applicants for license to file a cash bond with their request for certificates.

The bond required was doubled and certain indemnities were added because, under the present conditions, the saloons were reduced to the sale of 2.75 beer, the legality of such sales not having been finally decided. The reduction in the income of the saloons and the uncertainty concerning the legality of the war beer caused the bonding companies to hold off. In the last few days, however, both the companies and the dealers apparently were reassured.

Whether any definite assurance regarding the time of lifting the emergency ban had been received from Washington could not be ascertained.

It was indicated pretty strongly yesterday that prices of all sorts of "hard" drinks would skyrocket immediately bars were reopened. Bottled rye, now selling "between friends" for \$6 a quart, is to be raised to \$10 and \$12 a bottle. Wholesale prices, too, apparently are to be sharply increased.

"We are not having much of a rush over here," Theodore P. Wilsnack, Deputy Excise Commissioner, of Queens said last night, "and only about 300 dealers out of a total of 1,100 have applied for licenses. The indications are that we shall have a falling off of one-third of the number that formerly operated. Most of those who are declining to renew their license say that they can not continue in business under existing conditions."

12/17
THURSDAY, JULY 1

HOBOKEN REFUSES TO CLOSE UP EARLY

Rejects Army Officer's Request
to Shut Up River Front
Saloons at 10 P. M.

DEFIES THREAT OF FORCE

Adopts Midnight Rule for the City
at Large and Forbids River
Front Sunday Sales.

The request of Brig. Gen. N. M. Wright that saloons on the Hoboken waterfront should be closed at 10 P. M. was finally refused yesterday, after eight days of argument, by the Hoboken City Commissioners, who defied the threat of the army to force the closing of the saloons if the city authorities did not take the action requested. The Commissioners, however, did vote to close all saloons throughout the city from midnight to 6 A. M., and gave orders to saloonkeepers along the waterfront that they should keep their places closed from midnight of Saturday to 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

The New Jersey State law requires that all saloons shall be closed from midnight of Saturday until 6 A. M. Monday, but side-door business is the rule and not the exception in many urban communities. Nearly 200 Hoboken saloon keepers attended the meeting of the Commissioners at which the ruling was made. Mayor Patrick R. Griffin told the waterfront liquor dealers that he would expect their co-operation in keeping closed on Sundays, and thereby reaching a solution of the liquor problem "which should be to the satisfaction of the military authorities."

Mayor Griffin announced on Tuesday that orders to close at 10 o'clock would be issued in accordance with the army's request, but after consultation with Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, who gave his opinion that the military authorities had no jurisdiction over the liquor business of the city, he revoked this decision.

Mayor Griffin had the City Clerk read his correspondence with the army authorities, in which they set forth their complaint as to disturbances which had taken place in the river-front saloons, and then announced the opinion of the Corporation Attorney that the army's threats were empty.

"The Commissioners are determined, however," he said, "that the liquor business shall be regulated to some extent in the interest of the business itself. We can't enforce the closing at 10 o'clock in one part of the city and closing at midnight in another, but we cannot get along without strict regulation of the liquor traffic along the waterfront."

In conclusion, Mayor Griffin said, after further discussion of the liquor problem: "We are going to take a chance and fix the hour of closing at midnight throughout the city. If we are to manage this we expect the co-operation of the saloonkeepers and the positive closing of all riverfront saloons throughout Sunday. If you will do your bit we will do ours."

Christopher Bobbe, President of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Association, promised that the members of his organization would co-operate with the Commissioners, and said that any violator of the regulation should be punished severely. He further said that if the closing hour had been fixed at 10 o'clock he did not believe it would have been possible for the saloon men to continue business.

In accordance with the action taken by the city authorities earlier in the day, every saloon in Hoboken closed at midnight last night and the city was "bone dry."

HOBOKEN AWAITS MANDATE.

Dispute Between Saloons and Army
Now Up to Washington.

Next developments in the dispute between the United States Army and the Mayor and City Commissioners of Hoboken regarding the closing of the Hoboken saloons will probably come from Washington. Army officers said yesterday that it might be necessary for the President to issue a special proclamation making Hoboken part of a military area, in which event the army would almost certainly close every saloon in the city.

The saloons on River and Hudson Streets, which have been most objectionable to the military authorities, are within the half-mile zone established by the President around every military post, since the Hoboken piers now constitute such a post, but the restrictions of this zone apply more particularly to enemy aliens, and most of the offending saloonkeepers are naturalized citizens although all but three are of German birth or descent.

It was said yesterday that it was not true that the saloons were to be closed by an order of General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. General Bell actually has no jurisdiction in the matter, it was pointed out, as the Hoboken piers have been placed under an independent command, known officially as a "port of embarkation," with General N. M. Wright as commanding officer. General Wright, moreover, did not "order" the saloons closed, but suggested rather forcibly to the city authorities that if they did not take steps to remedy the situation of their own accord it might become necessary for him to seek authority from Washington to do so himself.

General Wright himself could not be seen yesterday, and his aids said that he refused to say what steps he may take in view of the fact that his suggestion that the saloons be closed at 10 every night was not followed by the city authorities, who offered as a compromise to close them at midnight and to enforce the Sunday closing law, which never has been enforced in Hoboken before.

CONFESSED TO BE BORDERIES

*N.Y. Times
Nov. 22/18*

Wilson Signs Bill to Make Country 'Dry' From July 1 Until Army is Demobilized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—President Wilson today signed the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation bill with its legislative rider providing for national prohibition from next July 1, until the American Army is demobilized.

The prohibition amendment to the agricultural measure caused a long fight in the Senate. Officials of the Shipping Board opposed its adoption on the ground that taking beer from shipbuilders would cause discontent, which would be reflected in the work.

Secretary Daniels, who was called before the Senate Committee, combatted this theory, saying that after sale of in-

toxicants around naval establishments had been stopped the output of the workmen increased.

Unless the Presidential proclamation under the Food Control act is rescinded, the prohibition amendment will affect only the manufacture of wine, for the brewing of all beer must cease on Dec. 1 under the President's proclamation. The manufacture of whiskey was stopped soon after the nation entered the war. Under the amendment the manufacture of wine will cease next May 1, and should brewing of beer be allowed to continue after Dec. 1 it also would stop on May 1 under the new law.

*N.Y. Times
July 1/19*

Text of Attorney General Palmer's Statement Promising Enforcement of War-time Prohibition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Attorney General Palmer issued the following statement tonight on the enforcement of war-time prohibition:

After today, it will be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits and any beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor, except for export. This prohibition will continue under the terms of the law "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization." As long as the law thus remains in force, it must be obeyed, and I intend that the Department of Justice shall do its utmost to perform the duty which the Congress has placed upon it.

This law has been held to be Constitutional and valid by the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New York. It plainly makes unlawful the sale of whisky, brandy, and other distilled spirits and wine. The only controversy that has arisen is as to whether the sale of beer containing so little alcohol as not to be in fact intoxicating is prohibited. The Government's contention has been that the act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, but the interpretation of the act is not free from difficulty, and I am endeavoring to have the question settled by the courts at the earliest possible moment.

My course with respect to beer containing less than 2½ per cent. of alcohol—which it is claimed is not intoxicating—will depend upon the rulings which will soon be made by the District Courts in which cases are now pending or in which other cases may be brought. I have no power to grant amnesty to any one who may see fit to manufacture or sell beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law, and I am sure that brewers and dealers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution for offenses under the law.

But with respect to whisky, brandy, and other distilled spirits, wine, and beer containing more than 2½ per cent. of alcohol, and other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, the prohibition is beyond controversy and but one course is open to the Department of Justice. All persons found selling such liquors must be arrested and prosecuted. The District Attorneys will cause warrants to be issued for all offenders as to whom evidence is furnished by the Bureau of Investigation, the agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, local officers, or others, and the Marshals and their deputies will promptly serve such warrants.

With the co-operation of local authorities, it is believed that the law can be made effective. For this reason, I call attention to the fact that it is the duty of local arresting officers to make arrests for offenses committed in their presence, whether the offense be against the laws of the State or the laws of the United States.

I confidently expect the hearty co-operation of local municipal authorities, and earnestly request that all police officers be instructed to arrest persons found selling in violation of the war prohibition act and to take such persons before a United States Commissioner, when the District Attorney will cause warrants to issue. Local officers should also report to the United States Attorneys evidence of offense not committed in their presence.

Even. World.

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July 12, 1917

HOBOKEN DEFIES U.S. ARMY, BUT GOES DRY AT MIDNIGHT

Ordered to Close at 10 P. M.
It Quenches Thirst Two
Hours More.

Ho, ho—Hoboken, the genesis of New Jersey, the home of hurried marriages, the epitome of politics and the haven of unsober sailors, has gone dry.

Ho, ho! And a bottle of rum! Fifteen men on a dead man's chest, and all that. Whoops, my dear, what cheer! A glass of booze or a pint of beer—always this went on the other side of the river. But it goes no more—after midnight.

Dreadful things have been happening in the past few days in the German suburb. There are a lot of American soldiers on that side of the river, where in the days of yore the biggest ships of Germany were wont to make their harbor. Hoboken was a German village, where the sailors of the Kaiser made merry between trips between Hamburg and New York. When Jack, or whatever they call those German sailors, went ashore, there were things doing aplenty.

There are more beer gardens further away from the river front in Hoboken. And there are some very decent caravansaries right on the same street. Well! Times were when New Yorkers steamed and joy-riders over to Hoboken to enjoy quaffs of the beer for which Hoboken was famous. All this was before the war. Then America got into the war game, the big ships were seized and American soldiers went to Hoboken.

The American troops in Hoboken want peace—in Hoboken. The rioters on River Street wouldn't let them have it. So Col. Carson sent word to Mayor Griffin that he would like to have the saloons within a radius of four blocks of the river front closed at 10 o'clock at night. Mayor Griffin sent back word that nothing could be done until July 11.

Then, all of a sudden, after Gen. Wright, backing Col. Carson, appeared in Hoboken, Mayor Griffin told the reporters that all saloons would be closed last night at 10 o'clock. The saloon men were in a flurry of excitement, but yesterday morning Mayor Griffin allayed their

fears by telling them that, on the advice of Corporation Counsel John J. Fallon, the Commissioners would take a chance and let the saloons stay open until midnight.

Last night it was denied that Mr. Fallon was the consulting attorney for the Liquor Dealers' Association of Hoboken. But every saloon in the city was closed on the stroke of 12 by the big Lackawanna clock. And no attempt on the part of the army was made to make any close at 10, even in the original four blocks zone.

In those four blocks, by actual count of reporters, there are sixty-one saloons. One is owned by an Italian, two are conducted by Hollanders and fifty-eight are owned and operated by Germans. On one block are forty-one saloons. In all Hoboken there are 326, and to see that all were closed at the stroke of 12 was the task assigned to a reporter of The Evening World. They were all closed.

When 12 o'clock struck last night Max Schumann of the Hofbrau was entertaining a party of friends.

"Gehst d' r-r-r-raus!" yelled Max, which in English means "Beat it," and he wouldn't let one of the guests finish his drink.

At Meyer's hotel, on Third Street, between River and Hudson, Manager Hugo Bonheim stopped the music at 11.45 and his barroom and beer garden were in darkness when the clock struck 12.

Otto Aeschberg of the Hole in the Wall on River Street, put out his lights just five minutes before the midnight hour. There were saloons along the River Street line, whose lights had waned an hour before official closing time.

Hoboken hasn't been closed since it was opened until last night.

Gen. Wright had nothing to say for publication. He had already told the Mayor he wanted the saloons closed at 10 o'clock. When the army says a thing, it means it. Hoboken is no

longer a German village. It is an army post.

There are precedents in the army where when the commander wanted saloons closed in the immediate vicinity of the post closed, the saloons were put out of business. A dry Hoboken would be a terrible thing, but more terrible things have happened, even in times of peace.

Attention!

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July 1917

The Soldier's Glass of Beer.

To the Editor of The World:

With due respect to the powers that be, the order that our fighting men (bless 'em all!) may not, while in uniform, indulge in a social glass is unfair to these real patriots. Likewise, it will lead to much clandestine indulgence in villainous compounds, to the impairment of health and morals.

The object aimed at might much more surely have been accomplished had the army canteen been restored. Then our brave boys could indulge in a glass of beer, light wine or cider under the watchful eyes of their superior officers, with the temptation to excessive and secret drinking removed.

When these same fearless lads shall have arrived at the front, according to current report, winter will have begun in northern France. Into the trenches they will go, knee-deep in freezing water, mud, slush and the rest of it, with their British and French comrades alongside. But each day Tommy Atkins and the polu will receive, to offset the effects of the damp and cold, from three to five rations of rum or brandy, with our boys looking on, cold and cramped and inwardly blessing, in inverse English, certain Puritanic statesmen three thousand-odd miles rearward.

But what boots it if they be not fortified against the cold and dampness? Shall the Prohibitionist be denied?

E. A. MOFFETT.

Brooklyn, June 8.

HOBOKEN DEVELOPS GIN SUNDAE THIRST SINCE THE LID'S ON

And Beer Sodas Too Are in
Fashion With the Saloons
Closed at Midnight.

Two weeks of midnight dryness have rendered Hoboken desperate. The proprietors of the ice cream parlors and soda fountains, when interviewed this morning by an Evening World reporter, said, without exception, that their receipts had in-

creased over 200 per cent. since the midnight closing order went into effect.

In the immediate vicinity of the United States Army piers, along River Street, there are sixty-one saloons. Under the new city ordinance all of these are closed tight at midnight.

In the same district there are ten ice cream parlors, none of which are hit by the closing order. There is also one emporium where soft drinks are dispensed, this also being free to stay open as long as the proprietor pleases.

For the past week the ice cream "saloons" and the sweet cider shop have been doing a bumper business up to 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Their heavy patronage starts practically at midnight, when the saloons close.

One of the leading soda merchants this morning said he was making arrangements to erect additions to his place in order to accommodate the extra rush. He is now making more profit after midnight in one day than he formerly made in a week.

The closing order and the ice cream rush have resulted in the addition to the language of a number of hitherto unknown drinking terms. There are gin sodas, beer sundaes and a whiskey frappe. So far as is known these formidable sounding names cover nothing more intoxicating than may be compounded with sugar, milk and ice, with a little corn starch added for good measure. There are those, however, who profess to have some inside "dope" regarding these strangely named concoctions, and these shake their heads wisely when the subject is approached.

One of these told The Evening World reporter that a big trade is being done on the side in some of the ice cream parlors by proprietors who have a little of "the real thing" on the ice in the cellar. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that many of the most inveterate Knights of the Brass Rail are now to be seen in the ice cream parlors sipping innocent-looking liquids through straws and that they sometimes remain there until the milk vans coming up from the ferry rouse them from their revelries.

The rumors, in fact, have become so numerous that the police are starting out on an investigation to-night in order to determine if there is anything stronger than soda being served in the ice cream saloons.

HOBOKEN GOES DRY AT 10 EVERY NIGHT

Brig. Gen. Wright Talks to
Mayor and All Saloons Will
Bang Shut on Time.

Beginning to-night, all saloons in Hoboken will close at 10 o'clock and remain closed until at least 5 A. M. This was decided late yesterday by Mayor Griffin and Brig. Gen. N. M. Wright, U. S. A., new commander of the military forces in Hoboken.

"The closing of the saloons on blocks near the piers does not seem entirely fair if others within the half-mile zone are open," Gen. Wright said. He requested Mayor Griffin to close all. The Mayor later said Gen. Wright's talk gave him the impression that the military force would close the saloons if he failed to do as requested.

When Hoboken saloon keepers apply to-day at the Mayor's office for their new licenses, which will be good until next July, they will be told the closing order must be strictly obeyed.

World, July 11, 1917

HOBOKEN'S THIRST AT THE MERCY OF SECRETARY BAKER

Mayor Says Enforcement of
Half-Mile Limit Will Cost
City \$350,000 in Taxes.

Mayor Griffin of Hoboken, accompanied by Commissioner Gustav Bach, Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon and his assistants, Horace L. Allen and William Kavanaugh, and Postmaster Adolph Lankering, go to Washington to-night for a conference with Secretary of War Baker in the hope of having the half-mile saloon closing order rescinded.

It had been arranged that the Hoboken delegation should leave at midnight last night, but a telegram from Secretary Tumulty informed Mayor Griffin that it would not be possible for him to see Secretary Baker this morning.

Mayor Griffin said to-day that more than \$5,000,000 worth of property will be affected by the closing order. He said that thirty-seven saloons totalled \$1,223,800, and that on River Street alone, from Newark to Fourth Street, the saloon property is valued at \$999,100. The order, he said, would cost the city \$350,000 in revenue, \$100,000 being in property taxes and \$250,000 in licenses.

City officials say that at recent conferences between Mayor Griffin and Col. Shanks, in command of the Army Piers in Hoboken, and the Adjutant General it was agreed the half-mile order would not be enforced in Hoboken.

It had been charged that the saloons were ignoring the law forbidding the sale of intoxicants to soldiers. The Mayor gave his pledge to cancel the license of any saloon keeper found guilty of violating the law. It was understood that this agreement would prevent the enforcement of the half-mile limit order. But the United States District Attorney issued an order on Saturday for the closing of the saloons on Oct. 8.

While several organizations are aiding Mayor Griffin's efforts to prevent the closing of the saloons, Samuel Wilson, of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, has wired to President Wilson:

"I earnestly urge, as a citizen of Hudson County and law enforcement officer of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, that you do not modify the half-mile dry zone about embarkation pier here. Have personally inspected thirty saloons doing business in violation of the law on Sunday. All but two open on Sunday opposite embarkation pier. Uniformed sailors in two. Women in several. These lawless conditions known to Mayor Griffin and police, and winked at. Saloon keepers, brewers who control them and conniving officials deserve no consideration. Let them come with clean hands to beg favors. Those who break the statutes of the State will not hesitate to harbor alien enemies."

HOBOKEN MAYOR PLEADS WITH BAKER FOR OPEN SALOONS

Unfair to Close Them and
Leave Brooklyn Open,
He Says.

(Special Despatch to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — Mayor Griffin and the saloon-saving delegation from Hoboken this morning held a conference with Secretary of War Baker at Washington, D. C., as a result of the threatened enforcement of the half-mile closing limit in Hoboken.

Mayor Griffin first stated that it would be grossly unfair for the Government to do with Hoboken the same as with other ports of embarkation, and it was still more unfair in view of the fact that in Brooklyn and other places the half-mile closing order has not yet been put into effect, and no notification that it is going to be put into effect.

The Mayor also pointed out that the smallness of the territory of the city would mean that practically the entire city would be closed up, a condition that could prevail in no other place. He urged that the order be rescinded owing to these reasons and because of the immense loss it would mean to the city both in regard to revenue and to the property owners.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS GET DRINKS EASILY.

Louis Vrinton of No. 28 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City, last night caused the arrest of two young men whom he saw leaving a saloon in Hoboken. Both men wore overalls and shirts and were bareheaded. Louis, however, saw something familiar about their appearance and instructed a police officer to arrest them. When brought to Police Headquarters both men, who were under the influence of drink at the time, admitted that they were privates in Company G of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, now stationed at the piers, and also confessed that they had temporarily discarded their uniforms in order that they might get drink. They said they were merely doing what most of the other men were also doing.

Almost at the same time two sailors from the U. S. transport Adamstrom, now lying at the Lamport & Holt piers at Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, were arrested by the police of the Second Precinct charged with being drunk and disorderly. These two men, who gave the names of George Timmins and Edward B. Curtin, stated that they were drinking in a saloon on Fourteenth Street and were there insulted by men in the saloon. They went back to their vessel and armed with two .45 revolvers started out to look for the traducers of the uniform. They were engaged in the search when arrested.

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600 SALOONS HERE CLOSED IN MONTH; MORE TO FOLLOW

High Prices, New War Tax and
Cost of Help Driving Out
Smaller Places.

This is going to be a hard winter for New York's saloons—not so much for the gilded and mirrored places as for the dingy, sawdust-carpeted drinking resorts. In the thirty days since the new license year opened, about 600 saloons in the greater city have gone out of business. Most of these are on the extreme east and west sides of Manhattan and in similar sections of the other boroughs.

The high cost of everything, with the new war taxes, is given as the cause in general, though the interference of the movies with the time that hard working citizens can devote to plain and fancy drinking is a contributory factor.

Some eloquent figures were given out to-day by John T. McNeill, Special Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Excise for Manhattan and the Bronx. At the end of the excise tax year on Sept. 30 there were in New York County 4,054 licenses to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. To-day these have been cut down to 3,801, a difference of 253. In the Bronx the 791 licenses in effect

Sept. 30 have been reduced to 728, a difference of 63.

A former Ninth Avenue saloon keeper who has closed up and is thinking of starting a lunchroom, explained: "I couldn't sell whiskey at 10 cents and pay the taxes and the sur-tax and the help and make enough to pay my rent. When I started charging 15 cents for plain drinks trade fell off, so I closed.

"Help cost a lot more the last few months. I used to get a sawdust man to do porter work for nothing if I let him have a shoe shining stand on the premises. But there were fewer people getting shines and the sawdust man wanted pay. Bartenders and everybody else get more pay too. Where could I make a profit with that \$2.10 tax a gallon on whiskey which used to cost \$2 a gallon including the old tax?"

This is typical of the cheaper places that have already closed. And in many where the prices of drinks have gone up 5 or 10 cents the business is dwindling. Treating in some sections is becoming almost a lost art. Hence a further falling off in the number of saloons is in sight.

700 Chicago Saloons to Quit Business To-Morrow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chicago will go partly dry to-morrow. George Lopmann, Chief Deputy City Collector, estimated to-day that about 700 saloons would go out of business then—the for paying the semi-annual city cense.

WHAT THE "DRY" BILL MEANS IN COLD CASH

Enactment into law of the "bone dry" bill has brought to the fore of public attention the vast amounts involved in the liquor industries of the city, State and Nation. Following are figures based on the latest reports, in some instances the figures going back to 1917, because in 1918 Congress compelled a curtailment of distilling and brewing:

In round figures, the properties and stocks of the brewing industry in the United States are valued at almost \$800,000,000.

There are 1,200 breweries in the country, of which 41 are in New York City. The 1,200 employ 75,000. The 41 New York City plants embrace 5,000 employees.

There are now 6,777 saloons in this city, with about 30,000 employees.

The property values of New York breweries and saloons are estimated by the New York State Brewers' Association at \$300,000,000.

In the last fiscal year the liquor traffic of the country returned \$440,000,000 to the Federal Government in revenue taxes.

In the last fiscal year the liquor traffic of the State returned in taxes \$22,870,000, of which amount \$16,000,000 came from the greater city.

Of the \$16,000,000 in taxes by New York City's liquor interests \$8,000,000 was returned to the City Treasury.

From this \$8,000,000 the city paid its share of the pension funds of the Police and Fire Departments and of school teachers.

Experts estimate the reduction in rentals due to the closing of saloons will amount in this city to \$10,000,000 a year.

These experts estimate that in other ways the city will have to increase its taxes \$3,000,000 because of the reduction in property values.

Since Oct. 1 last there were taken out in this city 6,677 licenses. Of this number 3,453 were in Manhattan and 1,642 in Brooklyn. Liquor fees range from \$1,500 to \$600 a year, according to population.

According to the Distillers' Securities Corporation there are in the country 85,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond. Retailers hold 15,000,000 gallons. Wholesalers have 5,000,000 gallons for "spot" delivery. Normal consumption was 140,000,000 gallons a year.

Importation of distilled liquors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to 3,115,483 gallons.

Production of beer in that period was 60,729,509 barrels.

BOOZE, AGED 100, IS RESURRECTED

*But, Alas, 40 Hands Reach for
Find in "G. W." Landmark
and Bottle Falls to Bits.*

It was an old brown bottle—100 years old, or thereabouts. It reposed in the cellar of the old Sammis Hotel in Hempstead, L. I., where George Washington is said to have stopped once overnight. No scholarly historian has as yet advanced the opinion that the bottle was the cause of the Revolution of '76, but take a look at the revolution it caused yesterday.

A wrecking crew was tearing down the landmark (the hotel, not the bottle). In the cellar they found an old gun, a solid shot, and the brown bottle. Albert Voight of the wrecking crew sensed an exquisite aroma, some of that forbidden fruit stuff. Albert immediately shouted that the crew had struck whiskey, real, aged in the bond, 100 years old, and in a brown bottle. There were fifty men about him, but none dared taste the contents.

In stalked Cutie Gardner, who is nothing more or less than a cop, and nothing more or less than four foot four and of ample girth. Cutie lifted the bottle—the 100-year-old bottle—and drank deeply.

"Whiskey!" he ejaculated.

Twenty men sent longing pairs of arms in the general direction of that old brown bottle. Cutie snorted and clutched the bottle desperately. The twenty pairs of arms entangled and uppercuts and just plain broadsides went whizzing among the thirsty twenty. Cutie's arms were pinned to his side. There were some more uppercuts. And then—

The old brown bottle—the 100-year-old bottle—fell with a crash to the floor.

MOURNERS MERRY AT BIER OF BOOZE

Capital Goes Dry Amid Boisterous Scenes—Police Leniency Mitigates Soaring Cost of Beverages.

**WHITE HOUSE AND CAPITOL
MAY COME UNDER NEW LAW.**

**Drinking Forbidden in Public
Buildings—Residents May
Import Liquor.**

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—At midnight to-night "Old King Booze" died in the national capital, following a riotous celebration.

In some sections of the city anti-saloon leaders and church people assembled to celebrate the passing of John Barleycorn, while in others booze fighters charged upon the rapidly disappearing stocks of barrooms for a final drink, if not a drunk, before the city went dry.

As the clock on the Post Office Department Building struck 12 the last of the 300 Washington saloons closed and hundreds of patrons staggered to their respective homes.

Since its foundation Washington had been wet. To-night many of the old places known to Clay, Calhoun, Webster and later celebrities, were closed. Although half of the bars went out of business long before midnight to avoid the expected rush, the other half and numerous restaurants blazed with light and flowed with vintages publicly forbidden after today by the Sheppard law.

Booze, in the last moments of its sway in Washington, was very scarce and very bad. Many mixed drinks rose during the evening to the aristocratic prices of 40, 50 and 60 cents apiece, but the toll was paid willingly.

May Import Their Booze.

Despite the Reed "bone dry" law, residents of Washington may have no trouble in getting what liquor they desire from points outside the District of Columbia, on affidavit that the liquor so procured will not be used for "illegal purposes." There is a question as to whether the "bone dry" law includes the District with other prohibition territories. Lawyers say that the courts will have to decide it.

Some of those who could not purchase liquor to-day took it by force. One barroom was robbed of a barrel of claret, valued at \$30. Several smaller thefts were reported.

The "dry" law that went into effect to-night prohibits the keeping or drinking of whiskey or other intoxicants in public places or public buildings. Under this provision, it is believed, it will be illegal for a Congressman to keep a private stock in

his room at the Capitol for use of himself or friends. The question of whether the White House may use intoxicating drinks at social functions also has been brought up.

The city authorities were very merciful to drinking offenders to-night, in their last efforts to consume all the booze in sight. At a late moment this afternoon Washingtonians learned that they could go their gay and alcoholic way without having to say "good evening, Judge," in the Police Court.

No Trials of "Mourners."

It was announced several days ago, through the local papers, that a Night Court would be held to try offenders under the Jones-Works law, the one

that passed out to-day as the Sheppard law took its place, but at the eleventh hour this announcement was withdrawn and no trials were held.

A few of the leading hotels reserved tables for drinking parties tonight.

Senator Morris Sheppard, leader in the Senate for the passage of the prohibition law, was here to see Washington go dry. "I shall remain in Washington to see it go dry," he said. "Then I shall go to Texas and make a series of speeches on the war."

Senator Sheppard is confident that the House of Representatives will adopt the resolution submitting Nation-wide Prohibition to the States.

"The prospects are excellent for the submission of the amendment," he declared. "It is pretty safe to say the House will act upon it before Christmas."

HOBOKEN TO-DAY IS DRYEST CITY IN WHOLE COUNTRY

**Military Force to Be Used if
Order Closing Saloons
Is Not Obedied.**

Uncle Sam has closed his iron hand over that part of Hoboken within the half-mile zone drawn around the waterfront section, and the 270 saloons within that radius are closed.

To-day Hoboken is the dryest city in the United States. There may be other towns where less liquor is sold, but it is certain that in no other community does so much undiluted thirst exist to the square yard as in Hoboken.

Shortly after midnight officials of the Department of Justice, the United States Marshal's office, and United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, accompanied by Assistant United States District Attorney A. J. Stillman, arrived in the city and informed the newspaper men that they

WHAT GOVERNMENT ORDER MEANS TO HOBOKEN.

Hoboken is severely hit by the closing order. The value of the property involved is over \$5,000,000. That this property will depreciate at least one-half is a conservative estimate. The city tax bills were made out last May, so that this depreciation will not be felt in the city revenue this year. The city will also lose \$135,000 of excise taxes. In addition to this upward of 500 men, mostly Germans, will be thrown out of work. Other interests will also suffer. The electric light corporation will feel the effects of the order, the ice merchants and the providers of lunches will all be hit severely. Others, pretzel merchants and purveyors of "hot dog," will be put out of business.

The "open" section of the city, which leaves sixty-eight saloons still in operation, was this morning the Mecca of the thirsty. Down every westward street, from Newark Street to Fourteenth Street, a steady flow of male adults was seen. Outside each of the fortunate sixty-eight a line-up was to be seen, sometimes extending half the block length. A land office business was in full swing all morning and afternoon. It is anticipated that the police will be called out this evening to keep the crowds in order.

Never before has the outlook appeared so black in Hoboken, and more than one supporter of the Kaiser is to-day wishing that he might drop dead suddenly so as to bring the war to an end, for they see nothing else to save them from extinction.

were there to see that the saloons, all of which closed at midnight, as usual, did not resume the sale of liquor this morning.

District Attorney Lynch stated that, if necessary, he would call on the military for assistance to enforce the law, and he let it be understood that tentative arrangements for that assistance had been made in advance. While unwilling to make any statement regarding the attitude of the local authorities, he stated that he expected to have the co-operation of the Hoboken police, but, if that co-operation was not forthcoming, he had adequate arrangements made to handle the situation.

Asked if the closing of 270 saloons was not something of a problem, especially in such a place as Hoboken, he smiled and said that he had no doubt regarding the issue.

NOW THE PEOPLE EXPECT MAR- TIAL LAW.

It is believed by many of the leading officials of Hoboken that this is but the beginning of the military occupation in the city. It is felt that the "open" area adjoining the western boundary of the city will be closed tight within a couple of weeks, at the outside, and that the slightest sign of resistance on the part either of the populace or the civic authorities will mean the proclamation of martial law. Indications are not wanting that the latter step may be taken in any event.

The sudden announcement of the enforcement of the order came as a bombshell to Hoboken. Mayor Griffin was not notified until after midday, and, as the news spread through the city, a steady stream of saloon proprietors flowed toward the City Hall. To all of these Mayor Griffin returned the same statement, that he knew no more of the matter than that the order would be enforced, and that he did not know of any steps he could take that would avert it.

It is not expected that the Mayor will give in without making another fight. Just what the procedure will be is not yet known, but it is felt that another appeal will be made to Washington, in spite of the apparent futility of doing so.

It is admitted on all sides, with the exception of the saloon owners themselves, that the saloon proprietors are responsible for what has taken place. They were given every chance to show that they intended to obey the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to men in uniform, but this rule was broken again and again. The arrest of George Wentz by the Federal authorities was merely the culmination of a series of offenses. It became known last night that the evidence in the Wentz case had been forwarded to the War Department in Washington, and this makes it certain that it was this that finally caused the authorities to act.

WAR CLOSES 250 HOBOKEN SALOONS

**All Those Within Half Mile
of Embarkation Piers
Shut To-Day.**

Two hundred and fifty of Hoboken's 315 saloons will not open for business this morning. Assistant United States Attorney A. J. Steelman of Jersey City telephoned Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken last night that President Wilson's order closing saloons within a half mile of piers where United States troops are embarking would go into effect this morning.

The order was suspended early in October when a flurry of fear on the part of the saloon keepers was allayed by word from Federal Attorney Lynch in Newark announcing that for the time being application of the order would not be made in Hoboken. Chief Hayes said last night that he had not been asked even to notify liquor dealers that the lid was going on.

Saloon keepers west of Jefferson Street are anxiously awaiting information as to whether the piers at the upper end of Hoboken will be classed with the piers further down the river where the embarkation is going on.

150 BARRELS OF WHISKEY BOUGHT FOR U. S. ARMY

**Consignment Is on Its Way to New
York, All Labelled: "For
Medicinal Purposes."**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The new army regulation against supplying officers or enlisted men with alcoholic drinks suffered a shock yesterday, and by the War Department itself.

Frensdorf & Brown, distillers at Colgate, shipped to the medical supply station of the army at New York 150 barrels of six- and seven-year-old Maryland rye whiskey. It was ordered by the War Department.

"That's what they all say," remarked the shipping clerk as he pasted on the barrels the labels "for medicinal purposes."

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U. S. CLOSES 240 HOBOKEN SALOONS

Only "Swamp District" Re-
mains Wet, and Officials Do
Not Deny Further Stric-
tures May Be Imposed.

Shortly after noon yesterday, following a talk with Secretary of War Baker, who had arrived in Hoboken two hours before, United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch announced that a decision had been reached as to what part of Hoboken was to be "bone dry" until the end of the war. The district includes all the territory from Ferry to Ninth Street and from the river to Jefferson Street. The one damp spot left in Hoboken is known as the "swamp district" and contains comparatively few drinking places.

Anything Can Happen.

When Mr. Lynch was asked whether there was a possibility of the entire city coming under the ban of the dry edict, he replied:

"Anything can happen now. As soon as a definite understanding has been reached between my office and the Washington authorities, we shall be in a better position to say where we're at."

"Then there's a chance of the open zone being closed?" Mr. Lynch was asked.

"I won't say it will not be," he replied.

Since last July the Government's order to close saloons within a specified distance of piers along River Street has been the subject of much disagreement between Hoboken officials and the Washington authorities. The order was actually ignored by the saloon men until last October when, pressed by Federal agents, Mayor Griffin and City Attorney Fallon journeyed to Washington to place Hoboken's case before the President and Secretary Baker.

Mayor Griffin explained that Hoboken was a mile square, that it had 80,000 inhabitants, and over 300 saloons. The President told Mayor Griffin that he would have the case investigated. In the interim, he warned Mayor Griffin no liquor was to be sold to soldiers and sailors.

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Pledge Grossly Violated.

Federal agents have been busy in Hoboken since October. It is said that what they discovered more than warranted the Government's present action. The Secret Service men, it is declared, saw thirty-five violations of the President's order in the course of a three-hour tour of saloons. The Mayor had promised that the saloon men would be on their good behavior.

The "bone-dry" edict leaves Hoboken with about forty saloons. The loss of revenue to the city will amount to over \$140,000.

Naegeli's Hotel at Third and Hudson Streets has been a well known Hoboken resort for over half a century. It was recently remodelled at a cost of \$75,000. The hotel was renamed and a "grand opening" was to have taken place on Tuesday. The windows of the cafe to-day contain cards announcing that the "grand opening" has been indefinitely postponed.

The Dukes' House, another well known Hoboken restaurant, recently was remodelled at a cost of \$15,000. The new owners paid \$40,500 for the business alone.

Some of the saloon men declare that they will go to the Court of Chancery, asking for an injunction to enjoin the officials from interfering with their business. The application, if made at all, they say, will be on the ground that the action of the Government is a confiscation of property without due process of law.

The liquor men also declare that the majority of them have not as yet paid the new war tax on liquor and that they will in all probability be called upon to pay a tax on merchandise which they will be compelled to store and from which they can derive no income.

CAN'T KEEP LIQUOR IN YOUR OWN HOME

Citizen Has No Right to Possess
Intoxicants for Personal Use
if State Forbids, Says U.
S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—With a decision upholding the Idaho Prohibition Law, the United States Supreme Court gave an opinion to-day which may be one of the most far-reaching victories for "bone dry" conditions yet recorded.

It was held that a citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquors for his personal use if a State wishes to forbid it.

Justice McReynolds, who gave the court's opinion, held that a State "has power absolutely to prohibit manufacture, gift, purchase, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the Constitution."

"We further think," he added, "it clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding Prohibition legislation, that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no State may abridge."

"A contrary view would be incompatible with the undoubted power to prevent manufacture, gift, sale, purchase or transportation of such articles—the only feasible way of getting them. An assured right of possession would necessarily imply some adequate method to obtain not subject to destruction at the will of the State."

Constitutionality of the North Carolina liquor law requiring railroads and express companies to keep for public inspection records showing liquor shipments received in the State was upheld by the Supreme Court to-day.

80 OUT OF 3,000 SALOONS SEEKING OCT. 1 LICENSES

More Than 50 Per Cent. of
Manhattan Bars Expected
to Close Tuesday.

Only 80 out of 3,000 saloons in Manhattan have applied for renewal of their liquor licenses on Oct. 1. Last year at this time the State Excise Department had received 2,500 applications, Deputy Excise Commissioner John T. McNeill said yesterday.

One reason is the attitude taken by the bonding companies, Commissioner McNeill thinks. The bond premium has been doubled, and certain indemnities required, due, it is said, to the increased risk. The principal reason, however, is the hopeless outlook for the saloon. It is likely that more than 50 per cent. of the saloons in New York City will close and lock their doors for the last time next Tuesday night.

The license fee is \$500; the bond will cost \$160. The Government taxes are higher than ever before, and the status of 2.75 beer is still undetermined. If it is defined as an alcoholic beverage saloon keepers may face back fines for violating the War Prohibition Act of July 1.

Inferior grades of whiskey still are

being sold to regular customers in most of the saloons, but the owners are running the risk of Federal prosecution. It is not thought that demobilization will be proclaimed before the advent of Constitutional prohibition, Jan. 16, and, therefore, the last hope of the wets for a brief period of dampness before the final drought has faded away.

Time was when New York had to cross the North River to Hoboken for a drink. At the rate of saloon closing in the Jersey city, Hoboken may soon have to return the compliment.

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HOBOKEN LIQUOR LICENSES CUT DOWN NEARLY ONE-HALF

Barred Zone Causes Many Saloons
to Close or Sell Only
Soft Drinks.

An astonishing decline in the liquor business in Hoboken is shown in figures issued by City Clerk Daniel A. Haggerty to-day, the beginning of the license year. The City Commissioners' report shows that 156 licenses were granted, compared with 309 last year. Of the new applicants 87 have places outside Hoboken's barred zone for liquor sales and 69 operate within the zone.

At the time of the applications Mayor Griffin raised a question as to whether the city legally could issue licenses to saloons located where the Government prohibits liquor sales. Corporation Counsel John J. Fallon ruled that this was legitimate.

Since the barred zone was decreed last October about 270 Hoboken saloons have been forced to close or to limit their sales to soft drinks. Before this result was achieved many arrests were made by army intelligence officers and Department of Justice agents along the Hoboken waterfront.

The present applicants for licenses in the barred zone will serve only soft drinks. Their purpose in asking for liquor licenses is to prevent forfeiture of their licenses, which takes place automatically with the failure to pay \$500. They figure the licenses will be profitable when the necessity for a barred zone has passed.

CAUSE OF HOBOKEN'S DROUTH IS CONVICTED

Jury Finds Wenz Guilty After
Soldiers Testify He Sold
Liquor to Them.

George Wenz, whose arrest in October precipitated the Government order closing saloons within a half mile of the Hoboken waterfront, was convicted at Newark yesterday of selling liquor to soldiers. A jury in the United States District Court returned the verdict before Judge Haight.

Wenz's place was at Third and Washington Streets. Robert L. King and John W. Fackner, soldiers, testified that they were served by Wenz with intoxicants. Wenz denied this, but admitted maintaining a back room where he permitted soldiers and sailors to read and to write letters. In this room, he admitted, was liquor accessible to uniformed men. His place was reported to be headquarters for Hoboken pro-Germans.

Secret Service men who investigated Wenz said yesterday that when the War Department received their reports the order closing Hoboken saloons was issued forthwith.

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DRY LAW MEANS INVASION OF HOME, SAYS CARDINAL

Mgr. Gibbons Fears Searchers
May Enter With Violence of
Burglars and Immunity of
Law Officers.

PROHIBITION BLOW AT INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

Declares Absolute Cessation of
Manufacture of Wine Will Af-
fect Religious Observances of
the Church.

(Special to The World.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day presented an argument against Prohibition which the friends of liquor, properly restricted, hope will be read in every part of the world where Governments are interested in the problem of the manufacture and sale of wines and liquors.

In his statement Cardinal Gibbons advocates in substitution for an unjust law, strict regulation to govern manufacture and sale. The statement was only made public after careful thought, and is not a part of any fight that may be made in Washington against the dry amendment.

"I have always been in favor of strict regulations of the manufacture and sale of liquor, instead of absolute Prohibition," said the Cardinal, "because by a strict regulation the liberty of individuals is preserved, whereas by Prohibition we face regulations which in the long run cannot be corrected. An early result of Prohibition will be the secret and illicit manufacture and sale of bad liquor, whereby the Government will be deprived of a large revenue besides being put to enormous expense in the employment of agents to enforce the law. Moreover, in the carrying out of the law, I see also an invasion of the home, which up to now all men have agreed is a sacred and holy place. These agents may enter our homes with the violence of burglars and the immunity of officers of the law.

"To me it is very strange that after two-thousand years men should pass legislation which strikes at the very fundamentals of the Christian religion. Will not the Prohibition if the manufacture and sale of wine affect those who profess the Christian religion? We have 20,000 Catholic clergymen in the United States who every day offer the sacrament of the mass. How can they perform this duty if they cannot obtain wine?

"I know I will be replied to that wine is permitted for sacramental purposes. I cannot see how this will be if the manufacture, sale and importation of wine is prohibited.

"The law of prohibition strikes the individual liberty of worship.

"We permit the restricted sale of poisons, guns, etc., although the bad use of these is frequently fatal.

"Why not permit the use of wines and liquor under proper regulation."

THE WORLD: SATURDAY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

"WILSON VETOED BILL TO OBLIGE TUMULTY"

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senator Frelinghuysen has discovered why the President vetoed the Prohibition measure. He did it to oblige Secretary Tumulty. The Senator announced this discovery to-day just before starting home to take part in the New Jersey Gubernatorial campaign.

"The President has vetoed War-time Prohibition," said the New Jersey Senator. "It is understood that this result was caused largely by Mr. Tumulty, his secretary, and his act in bringing this about was his contribution to the political campaign of Mr. Edwards in New Jersey. I doubt if this question was considered directly by Mr. Wilson. Owing to his unfortunate illness, the burden of decision was placed on his Cabinet and possibly upon Mr. Tumulty."

"So the buck was passed back to Congress in order that the veto could be used, in my opinion, for political purposes. The President had it in his power to lift the ban on Wartime Prohibition under the powers granted him by Congress. He was unwilling to assume the responsibility and placed it upon Congress. Congress has accepted that responsibility and has wisely overridden the President's veto."

THE WORLD: FRIDAY.

OCTOBER 31, 1919.

TUMULTY REPLIES TO FRELINGHUYSEN

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, to-day issued a statement in reply to the attack made upon him yesterday by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in which the Senator said that it was Mr. Tumulty's influence that caused President Wilson to veto the Prohibition Enforcement Bill. Mr. Tumulty's statement said:

"I am surprised that a United States Senator from New Jersey, holding a position of such dignity and honor, would impute such motives to the President. Of course, we could not expect to have any fair interpretation of anything we seek to do from Senator Frelinghuysen."

"Instead of attacking me, he might well confine his speeches in New Jersey to an explanation of the vote of his Republican colleague, Senator Edge, who courageously voted to sustain the President's veto."

DELIVERY OF BEER IN KEGS WILL END WITH TO-NIGHT

And No More Bottled 2.75 After Monday, President Schaefer Announces for Brewers—Will Stake Business on Court Test of "Insane Prohibition."

One hundred and fifty of the most prominent brewers in New York and New Jersey met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the New York State Brewers' Association, No. 109 East 15th Street, to discuss their campaign in case the Volstead act, enforcing wartime Prohibition, becomes a law.

President R. J. Schaefer said the brewers will rigidly observe the law, but they were a unit in their determination to conduct a bitter legal fight to safeguard their property rights. No beer in kegs or half kegs will be delivered to hotels or restaurants after to-night, Mr. Schaefer said. Only cereal beverages will be made after that time. After Monday the brewers will deliver no more bottled beer.

The meeting was an executive session. William H. Hirst, the counsel for the brewers, said no definite legal plans had been agreed upon. He added that, while the brewers contemplated several ways of continuing the sale of beer, he did not deem it advisable at this time to make them known.

"Havoc of Insane Prohibition."

"I believe we have reached the peak of our doubts and difficulties," said Mr. Schaefer. "The end of anxiety and uncertainty is in sight. Either our business will emerge from the present anomalous condition to take its former position as one of the leading and important industries of the country or it will be wrecked and in ruin as testimony to the havoc wrought by the madness of insane Prohibition."

"So much of the tradition, purpose and destiny of free governments and of free people is bound up with the ultimate verdict upon the validity of a law which prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer having no greater alcoholic content than two and three-quarters per cent. that I am constrained to believe and declare that in the final analysis any act which denies the people such an innocuous and at the same time wholesome beverage will be branded and denounced as null and void, and absurdly and intolerably tyrannical."

"However, the brewers will abide by the provisions of the Volstead bill, which prohibits the manufacture of a malt beverage which contains one-half of 1 per cent. or more of al-

cohol. Congress has defined beer having more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol as intoxicating.

"It is not for me to characterize this interpretation of the word 'intoxicating' in the War Prohibition Act, or to dilate upon the legality of the act itself. That remains for the court and for the people whose rights and liberty are infringed upon, as well as our own."

Await Court's Ruling.

"We await with the confidence of ultimate justice decision of the proper officials and tribunals to our right. Meantime we will manufacture and sell a cereal beverage within the definition contained in the Volstead bill."

Mr. Hirst said:

"I have nothing to say for the brewers as to the legal or technical right of Congress to limit the alcoholic content of malt beverages to less than one-half of 1 per cent. That is a matter for the attention of the officials and the courts."

"Nearly eight months after the war ended, so-called war Prohibition came into effect. Almost one year after the war ended a bill intended to enforce it is scheduled to become a law. This is the question: Are we at war in the sense that justifies war prohibition?"

"The brewers will comply with the Volstead bill until such time as it may be set aside by Presidential proclamation or judicial decree."

Among the brewers at the meeting were George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, J. Christian Hupfel, S. Foster, representing the English syndicate breweries of Rochester, and F. X. Matt of Utica.

Screws on Wall Street Booze.

They are putting the screws on the booze in Wall Street since the discovery of the frauds in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Cafes that were serving drinks without demanding identification cards are now restricting their hospitality to old customers. A stranger from out of town who was refused a drink in a Broad Street resort yesterday indulged in this refrain as he issued therefrom:

"Sweet land of liberty—no sugar, no liberty."

Reports that quantities of liquor were being brought into the country from steamships at the private piers in Hoboken resulted in the number of customs men on the piers being increased yesterday.

382
THE WORLD: SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 25, 1919.

DRY BILL HAS NOT YET BEEN GIVEN TO WILSON

*President Is Not Expected to
Sign It Before Monday—
Ready to Enforce Law.*

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President has not seen the Prohibition Enforcement Bill, which was returned to the White House by Attorney General Palmer yesterday afternoon. It may reach him tomorrow, but it is not likely that he will sign it before Monday if then. The Attorney General passed the bill as constitutional.

The President received to-day many messages, some urging him to veto and others to sign the bill. White House officials refused to give out the communications.

Congressmen believe that the President will put his name to the bill.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared quantities of literature to aid in the enforcement of the new legislation. It will circulate it immediately upon the signing of the bill.

383

World
May 3/19

BONE DRY HOBOKEN SURE IF HOSPITAL IS A 'CANTONMENT'

Consternation Among 157 Saloon Keepers Who Have Just Paid \$500 License Fee.

Every saloon in Hoboken may be closed by the United States Government. News of this came to-day with a definition by the Department of Justice of just what constitutes a cantonment, a term heretofore vague.

Hoboken already has dry zones for half a mile around the United States Army piers, an embarkation point for American soldiers. Many saloons were closed by the proclamation of the zones, and the liquor industry of the city, formerly one of its greatest, has been staggering along ever since. Now it is held that any place where 250 officers and enlisted men are quartered for thirty consecutive days is a cantonment, and the regulations provide that the territory for half a mile around cantonments shall be dry.

The Government some time ago took over St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. To-day Special Agent J. F. Holmes, acting on instructions from the Newark headquarters of the Department of Justice, visited the hospital. He found 322 soldiers, including war patients and members of the Medical Corps stationed there, and Major Quirck, in charge of the hospital, told him the number was likely to be increased.

Mr. Holmes telephoned to Agent Stone, in charge of the Newark office of the Department of Justice, to ask if the hospital is a cantonment. Mr. Stone replied that, in his opinion, it is, as there was nothing in the President's proclamation to except hospitals. To be certain he referred the matter to United States District Attorney Lynch in Newark, and an immediate decision is expected.

St. Mary's Hospital is at Fourth Street and Willow Avenue, in the centre of the city. Half a mile in any direction from it would reach either to the city limits or to one of the present dry zones, which cover one-half of the city's area. Thus if it shall be held officially that the hospital is a cantonment Hoboken will be bone-dry.

This is a shock to saloon men, for 157 of them took out licenses in the present wet zones only on July 1. Many of the licences were granted to men who moved out of the dry zones to the unrestricted area, and each paid the city a \$500 fee.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THESE AFTER JULY 1?

Lit.	Bun.
Jag.	Full.
Tight.	Soused.
Tanked.	Corned.
Mellow.	Stewed.
Pickled.	Half Shot.
Pie-Eyed.	Ossified.
Besotted.	Paralyzed.
Inebriated.	Spifflicated.

And Also These:

A still on. A skate on.
Half seas over. Katzenjammer.
Full as a tick. Full as a goat.
Dead to the world.
Full as a boiled owl.
Three sheets in the wind.

EVENING MAIL

SEPTEMBER 30 1919

DEMOBILIZATION ENDS, BUT NATION MUST STAY DRY

Attorney-General Dashes Hopes
of Wets Aroused by Official
Army Statement.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Although the War department announced in a statement to-day that "the accidents of war and the progress of demobilization are at an end," wartime prohibition cannot be lifted until after the ratification of the peace treaty, in the opinion of Attorney General Palmer.

The prohibition law provides that it shall remain in force until after the termination of the war and the demobilization of the army. Mr. Palmer has held that the state of war does not end until the peace treaty has been ratified.

President Wilson took a like position in asking Congress early in the year to repeal the wartime prohibition law insofar as it affected light wines and beer.

The War department's statement as to the end of demobilization was made in connection with an announcement that officers of the regular army were about to be returned to their normal peace time rank, and that the 10,000 emergency officers still in the service must be discharged to reduce the commissioned personnel to the 18,000 authorized by a recent act of Congress.

The statement announcing demobilization says the officers to be retained will be selected from applicants for permanent appointment.

"The difficulties of adjustment," the statement says, "have been increased by the uncertainties as to the future military policy of the government, the inadequacy of pay in the face of the high cost of living and the failure of all classes to realize that economies must be promptly met."

After saying that the army, so far as its regular officers are concerned, is to be returned to a normal basis, the statement adds that great saving will result from the reduction of rank of officers.

Evening Mail, July 12/17 387

Hoboken Waterfront Wide Open Strip for Late Merrymakers

Cafes, Bierstubes and Mere Saloons Furnish Paradise for Sailors After New York City Has Gone Soberly and Early to Bed—Proprietors Do Not Seem to Be Afraid of Any Lid Work by Mayor.

By JOHN REED.

An Atlantic Port, July 9.—Apparently the alarm felt about Hoboken's going "bone dry" after 10 o'clock at night is undue. At any rate, the saloon keepers along the Hamburg-American line docks won't have it, and the lone cop I managed to find had heard nothing about it.

Two thousand saloonkeepers, or about one-fourth of all the liquor dispensers in that sector of Hoboken, have been summoned to an informal conference with Mayor Griffin on Wednesday; but none of them anticipates anything serious.

The part of Hoboken which fronts on the German docks is unique. Hudson street, one block inland, is a very foreign-looking street of old-fashioned houses set back in tiny gardens and rich with vines, and European sidewalk cafes hidden behind green screens of growing plants.

Wandering orchestras go from cafe to cafe, and the traditional German family party sits around its corner table—everybody from grandma down to the tiniest baby—and gutturally absorbs its beer.

From Newark street clear up to Fourth, between Washington street and the docks, are countless cafes, beer tubes, kellers, bars and plain saloons.

PARADISE FOR SAILOR.

A week ago the noise from these resorts was terrific, as they all sported mechanical pianos, and most of them even cabarets of a sort; so that the night was rent with harsh singing and the shuffling of dancing feet all over that neighborhood.

The back room and "parlors" were full of blond girls, and the bars were crowded with German spies all well equipped with money and incredibly generous.

I do not exaggerate when I say that River street, Hoboken, was paradise for the newly landed sailor.

All this on one side of the street—miles of glittering saloons shouldering each other—while on the opposite sidewalk lie the interned German liners.

No one is allowed to walk on the dock side of the street. But in a hundred saloons German spies and sirens are taking notes through peekholes in the swinging doors and living high. To add insult to injury there is a law forbidding the serving of liquor to men in uniform.

NOISE TONED DOWN.

For fear of the gay seductions of the west side of River street, enlisted men were forbidden even to step inside the places to dance. No wonder that the soldiers took steps to have the places closed.

They didn't quite succeed in doing that. What has happened is that the cabarets are temporarily abandoned, and the mechanical pianos do not play after 10 o'clock. Drinking, however, and a certain amount of heavy hilarity, go on all night. The girls still foregather in the back rooms, and the spies cluster thickly around the bar and are discreet and cordial with strangers.

Beyond Washington street, too, are certain private basement places where the can is rushed for thirsty soldiers and sailors, and I am told that there is the friendliest international atmosphere.

A soldier explained to me that the closing of the saloons would be an ex-

plastered while dancing with queens? It had to stop, or the entire regiment would have gone mad."

The author spent most of the evening visiting the different places, and taking a beer at each so as to allay any suspicion. Among the establishments visited were Cafe Berlin, Haus Aller Nationen, Kaiserkeller, the Hofbrau, Welttig's, Emil's Cafe, the beer garden of Meyer's Hotel, the Atlantic Traveler's Rest, Siegel's, the Theodore Roosevelt bar and the Waldorf-Astoria.

There is a distinctly foreign atmosphere about these places, with their golden-teethed barmaids who flirt in three languages, and their fat, jolly cashier ladies, and the high stools along the bar upon which everybody sits.

In several places as I entered the loud German talk immediately stopped. While I sat at a table in a little beer garden I heard the man at the next table explaining in German that I was a "detektiv."

In still another bar the talk did not cease at all, and for a long time I listened to an account, in German, of a fearful schlacht between submarines and American destroyers, in which several transports full of troops were sunk.

GERMAN SAILORS AT LARGE.

One barkeep got chummy and told me that all this talk of closing was a joke. "After all," he said, "who t'ell elected this guy Griffin, anyway? The soldiers has got to get their beauty sleep, I grant you that, but there ain't any harm in an honest saloon staying open until 4 o'clock in the morning, if we can make a piece of change off it. What with the cost of living and all, it's all you can do to make ends meet in the vice business nowadays."

I asked this man who were all these German speaking persons, with the wide-bottom trousers and the rolling walk, and he replied that they were mostly sailors off the German ships, who happened to be ashore when we rounded up the crews and put them away on Ellis Island.

"No," he said, smiling gently, "they'll never close us up." And the only policeman I saw anywhere in the neighborhood seemed to agree with him.

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THE EVENING POST, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1919.

MILWAUKEE BEER GOING INTO LAKE MICHIGAN AT CHICAGO

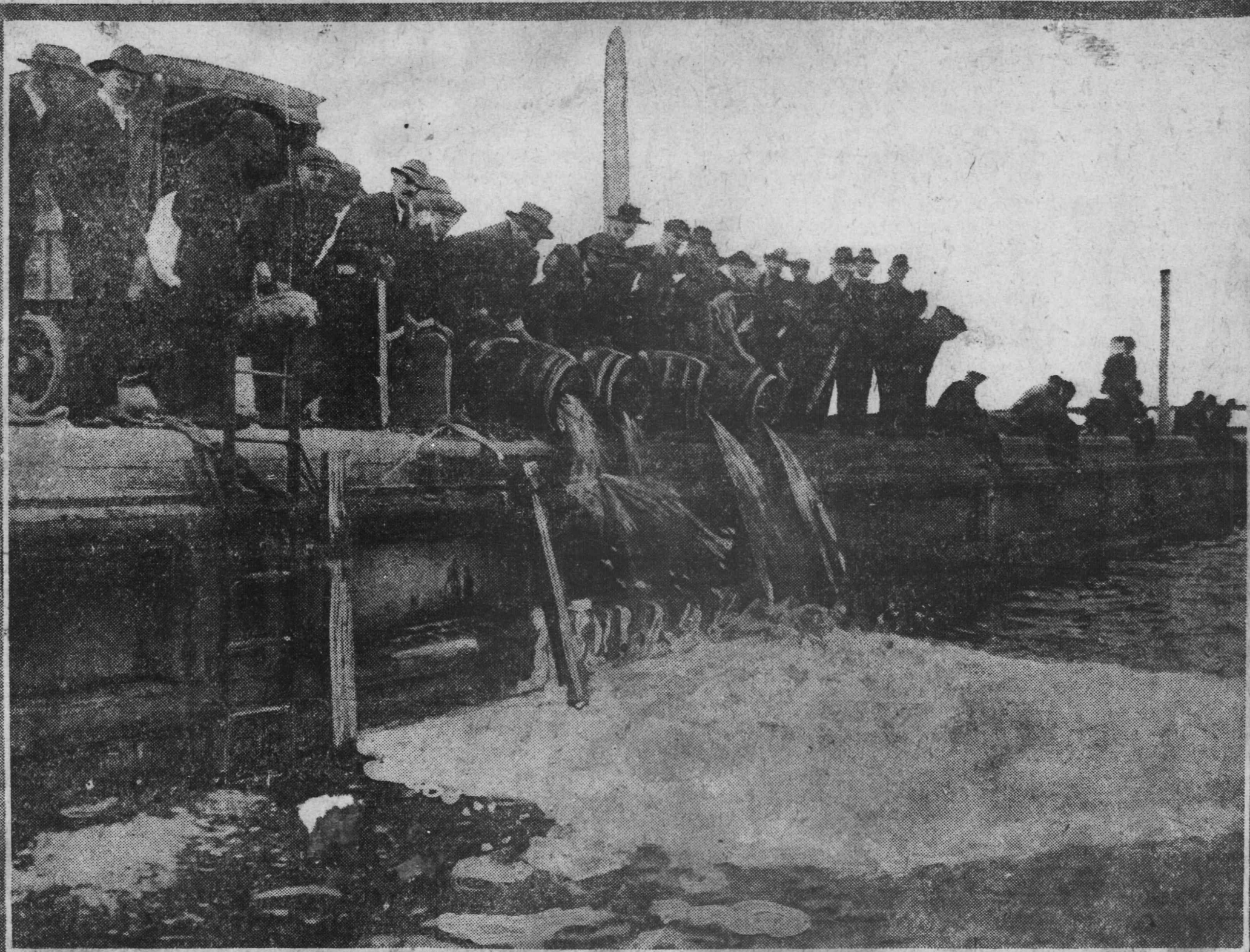


Photo International.
Many Kegs of Milwaukee Lager, Because Found to Have a Batting Average Slightly Above the Stipulated 2.75, Were Condemned by Judge
Federal Court to Be Dumped Into Lake Michigan, and the Court's Order Was Carried Out.

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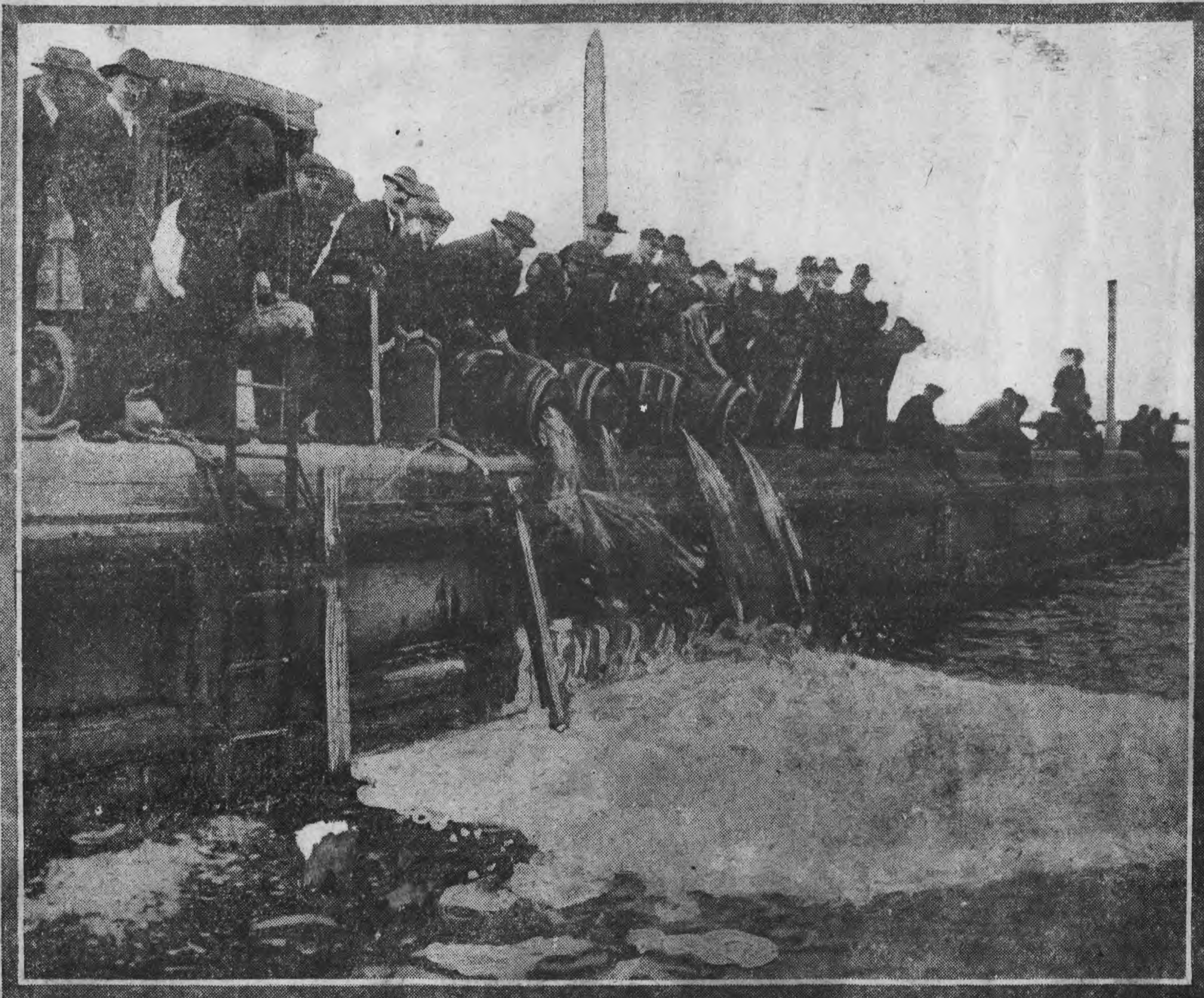


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394

St. N. York
American
July 12/17

ARMY SALOON EDICT DEFIED BY HOBOKEN

City Officials Refuse to Close
Liquor Places at 10 P. M., but
Set Midnight as Hour to Shut

Next Move Is Up to Government.
Trials in New York and Newark
for Selling to Uniformed Men

Hoboken saloons are not to be closed at 10 o'clock at night unless the United States Government enforces the request to that effect which it made last week.

Following a conference with John J. Fallon, Corporation Attorney, the Board of City Commissioners yesterday passed a resolution that all saloons must close at midnight for six days of the week and remain closed all day on Sunday.

It is understood Attorney Fallon advised the commissioners that the Government was going beyond its right in requesting that saloons be closed at 10 o'clock. More than 200 saloonkeepers, most of them Germans, were present in the Council Chamber.

Mayor Griffin said that although the request of the Government would be disregarded, the city police would be instructed to see that all places close promptly at midnight and stay shut on Sundays.

Prior to the meeting Mayor Griffin had several conference with Brigadier-General N. M. Wright, in command of the Hoboken piers. Mayor Griffin is said to have asked for a postponement of twenty-four hours before any action was taken. Later he saw Attorney Fallon and learned that the right of the Government was questionable.

GEN. WRIGHT NON-COMMITTAL.

Brigadier-General Wright refused yesterday to comment upon the action of the City Commissioners in disregarding the Government's request.

"Will the Government enforce its request?" he was asked.

"I repeat," he answered, "that I have nothing to say."

Officials in Hoboken City Hall said that the Government is basing its request on provisions in the Espionage bill which allows the President to close saloons which come within the jurisdiction of army camps. They disputed the right of the President in this instance to take such action, Hoboken being a city and not an army cantonment.

Mayor Griffin said the closing of the saloons at 10 o'clock would do irreparable damage to business in Hoboken, and for this reason the midnight closing hour was determined upon by the Commissioners.

The next step is up to the Government.

EX-SOLDIER A WITNESS.

John O. Lindsley, formerly of the First New Jersey Infantry, and who was convicted several days ago of having shot and killed a saloonkeeper, appeared yesterday in Newark as a witness for the State against Thomas Bradley. The latter, a saloonkeeper, is on trial for having served liquor to the soldier, contrary to law.

Lindsley testified Bradley told him he could not serve him in the saloon, but that he could get a drink if he went outside, which he did. Bradley denied that he knew for whom the drink was intended.

Five employees of Pabst's, No. 60 East Fourteenth street, were arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday on charges of serving liquor to soldiers. They gave their names as Philip Fauer, manager, and Harry Pecker, Bernard Sternheim, Charles Muehlberg and Rudolph J. Guls, bartenders.

Patrolman Patrick Hunt testified he was not sure the liquid the men drank was beer and not palbo beer, a non-intoxicant drink. He also was not sure that the men to whom the drinks were served were sailors of the battleship Michigan. Muehlberg was discharged, but the others were held in bail for further examination.

St. N. American July 13/17

Hoboken Saloons Open to Midnight; Defy Army Orders

City Commission Believes Only
President Can Close the
Doors at 10 o'Clock.

Uneasy Hoboken gradually became convinced yesterday that she was going to get away with her bold defiance of the military order to close the saloons at 10 o'clock. The city and the dwellers thereof got real chesty when the day passed and Brigadier-General N. W. Wright made no move against the municipal edict that the saloons remain open until midnight.

At precisely midnight Wednesday the occupants of the saloons were "invited" to the streets. Hoboken was really closed up tight one minute after midnight. They say it was the first time in twenty years that some of the saloon doors have creaked on their rusty old hinges.

The United States Army, in the person of General Wright, had nothing to say yesterday about the city's defiance. The city commissioners, through Corporation Counsel Fallon, said only a direct order from the President, in his opinion, would compel the earlier-than-midnight closing of the saloons.

July 14, 1917.

EVENING JOURNAL *

BREWERS CLOSE SALOONS AT 11 IN HOBOKEN

All of the saloons in Hoboken closed abruptly at 11 o'clock last night. However, it was no compromise between the request of army officers that they lock up at 10 and the new city ordinance which says they must close at 12 that turned the trick. The one and only cause was a notice from the brewers that the saloons would have to close at 11 o'clock sharp or get no more beer.

When a request came from Governors Island that 10 o'clock be adopted as the closing hour in the saloons near the river piers the saloonkeepers responded by adding orchestras to their other equipment and kept open as long as business kept up. Milder action of the city's commissioners had no more effect. The edict of the brewers, however, worked like a charm.

To offset the loss occasioned by the early closing, the saloons joined hands in boosting the price of all drinks save beer five cents each. Although the price of beer remained where it was, habitual customers noted that the beers were much smaller than usual. Complaints were met with the explanation that only by so selling could the saloons continue in business, since they had lost their fruitful late hours.

529 American
July 14/17

Hoboken War Over Saloon Closing Hour Ends in Compromise

LIFE, saith the philosopher, is a series of compromises, and the fair city of Hoboken offers no exception to the rule.

"Close your saloons at 10 each evening," was the recent ukase of Brigadier-General N. M. Wright.

"Keep open until midnight," was the countermanding order of the Hoboken city authorities.

"Close promptly at 11 o'clock," was the command that came to the saloons yesterday from a source they could not disobey, namely, the breweries, which control practically all the liquor places.

And last night every saloon in the city across the Hudson locked its doors promptly at eleven. The compromise will be acceptable to General Wright.

"If you don't make this compromise," the saloonkeepers were told, "an order putting you out of business may come from Washington."

The liquor dealers have decided to recompense themselves for loss of revenue by the following measures: Abolition of free lunch, increasing price of beer in pints, giving smaller glass of beer for a nickel and charging five cents more on all drinks of strong liquors.

270 SALOONS IN HOBOKEN CLOSED

Government Order Shuts Bar-
rooms on the Waterfront for
Duration of War.

Two hundred and seventy of the 338 saloons in Hoboken closed their doors at midnight and will remain out of business for the period of the war. Seventeen more in Weehawken and an additional twelve in Jersey City shut up shop.

The drinking houses were closed by the Government because they lie within a half-mile radius of the former German piers, now used by the Army and Navy.

It is reported that within the next few days River street, Hoboken, which parallels the waterfront, will be closed. The Federal authorities will order all tenants to move out. This street overlooks the steamship piers and of late there has been an influx of undesirable characters.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, in transmitting the Government order for the closing of the saloons to Mayor Griffin, of Hoboken, announced that the local authorities would not be expected to enforce the law. The closing will be in charge of Colonel Blunt, commander of the military police on the New Jersey waterfront.

Christopher Bobbe, president of the local Saloon Men's League, said last night the order came as a surprise. The liquor men had made a desperate fight to keep open.

Some of the sixty-eight other saloons may be within the area.

Several of these border-line owners appealed to the local authorities to know if they were in or out of the zone. They were told to see Colonel Blunt.

Two distinct areas are affected. One runs from Fourth to Newark streets in front of the former German piers, and the other is around Fifteenth street, where the Lamport & Holt Line piers are located.

Saloon Ban Law Is Unconstitutional

Judge Robert H. Roy, of the County Court in Brooklyn, has to-day, in a decision, asserted that he agreed with the recent ruling of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey, in which the Justice declared that the Newton law, which provides for the arbitrary suspension of liquor licenses for places doing business in proximity of designated places where work connected with the conduct of the war was being carried on, is unconstitutional.

The decision sustains the writ of certiorari sued out by Henry J. Doscher, of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, to compel the State Excise Department to show cause why his license should not be renewed, and directs the Excise Commissioner to issue it.

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Hoboken Gets Hint Strip of New York May Become Dry

Government Ready to Close Bars to Protect Soldiers, Says Brewer.

A hint the Government might find it necessary to stop the sale of liquor in New York came yesterday from Hoboken. Bone-dry prohibition under Federal coercion went into effect along the most important strip of that suburb yesterday.

Secretary of War Baker, who was in Hoboken during the day, was quoted by a recent visitor to his office in Washington as having indicated the possibility of the no-liquor zone being stretched across the North River, if necessary.

The informant, a brewer, was a member of a delegation which went to Washington in an effort to prevent the closing of Hoboken's saloons. Secretary Baker told them, he said, the Government was determined to protect the soldiers from temptation.

"But if they can't get liquor in Hoboken, they'll go to Jersey City for it," a delegate said.

"In that case we'll close up the saloons in Jersey City," Secretary Baker is quoted as saying.

"And if they can't get it in Jersey City," a brewer argued, "they'll go to New York for it."

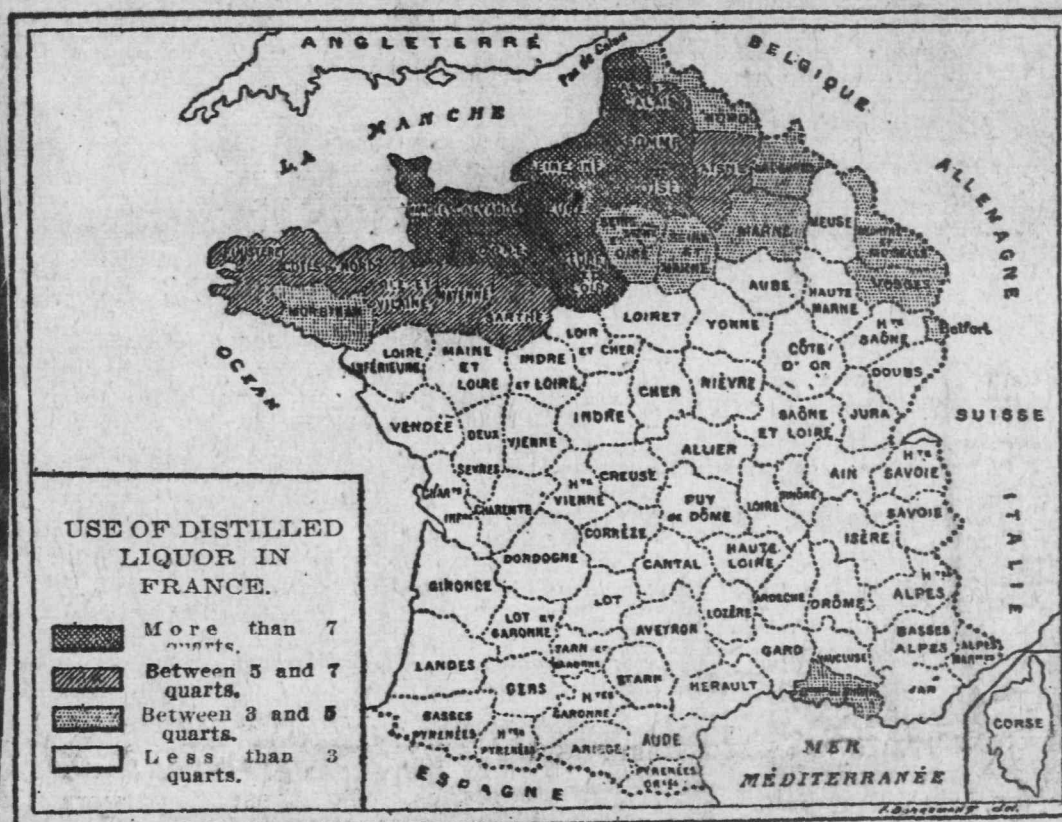
"Well, it would be no trouble at all," said the Secretary, according to the brewer, "to close up the drinking places of New York."

Hoboken's dry strip includes all the important hotels of the town and innumerable saloons. The Lackawanna terminal restaurant comes under the ban. So does the famous Duke House. Prohibition extends along the east side of Washington street to a point above Ninth street.

Bars remained open yesterday, but only soft drinks could be obtained. Many of them talked of moving to other parts of Hoboken, whereupon a jump occurred in the rents of available stores.

MAPS SHOWING THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON DISEASE

French Consumption of Distilled Liquors



This map shows the consumption of distilled alcohol per capita per annum in the different counties of France. It should be compared with the one adjoining.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis in France

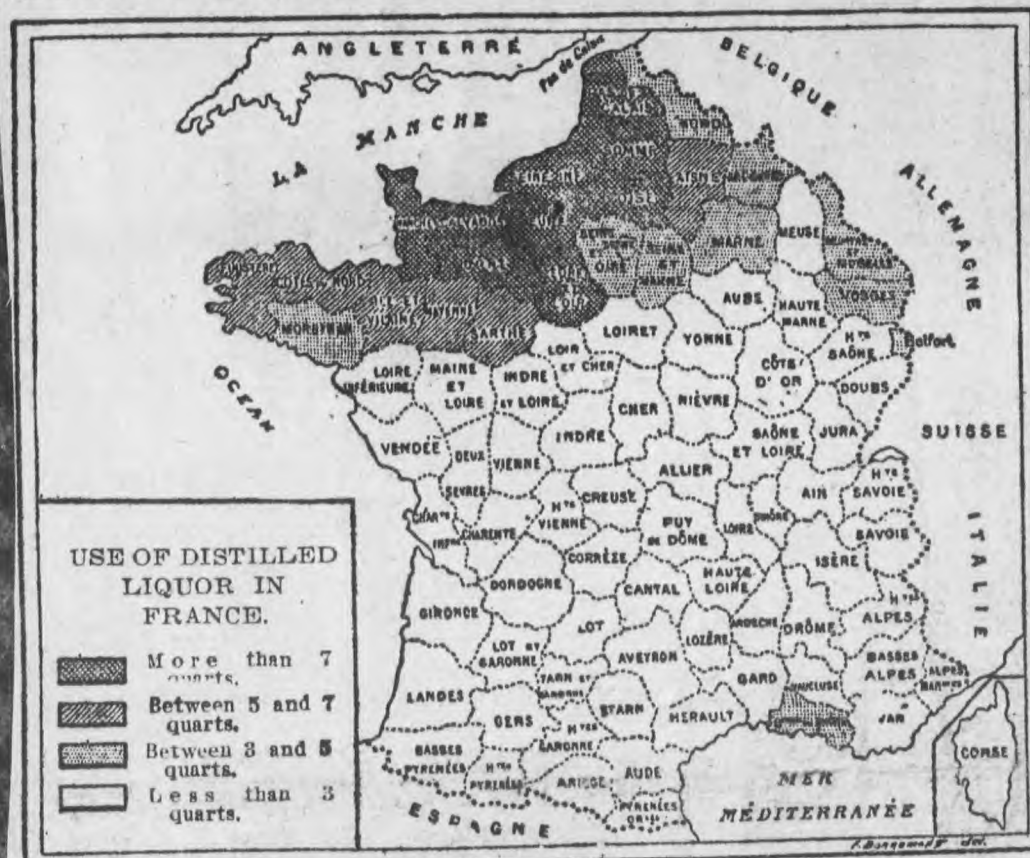


This map shows the deaths from tuberculosis in France. Comparing it with the other map in this page it is natural to conclude that the disease is the result of alcoholism.

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SALOONKEEPER SHOT IN ARMY POLICE RAID

As a sequel to efforts of Camp Mills authorities to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor in the neighborhood to men in uniform, Henry Steinman, a Long Island City saloonkeeper, is in St. John's Hospital to-day suffering from two bullet wounds.

Steinman was shot outside his saloon at No. 25 Greenpoint avenue, Woodside, L. I., the police say, by Lieutenant Charles Trim, of the military police, who had arrested him.

The officer declared that he learned Steinman was selling intoxicants to soldiers. He ordered the practice stopped at once and informed Steinman that he was under arrest.

At first the saloonkeeper seemed to submit, but upon reaching the sidewalk he protested. Finally, it is said, he grappled with Lieutenant Trim.

Finding himself being overpowered by his prisoner, the officer drew his service revolver and fired.

One bullet entered Steinman's right hip. He fell unconscious.

Trim turned his victim over to policemen, who sent him to the hospital. It was said there to-day that the man's condition was serious.

SOLDIERS ALSO ARRESTED.

After seeing the saloonkeeper off to the hospital, Lieutenant Trim, who is attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-second United States Infantry, arrested a number of soldiers he says he found in the saloon. They were taken to Camp Mills, under guard, charged with overstaying their furlough.

A squad of military police which had accompanied Trim to the saloon took the prisoners back to camp. Trim then went to the police station, made a report on the shooting and returned to camp.

It was said to-day that the Long Island City police would leave the investigation of the shooting in the hands of the army authorities.

LIQUOR IN BOND MAY BE SOLD, SAYS PALMER

Removal for Beverage Purposes
Is Unlawful, Whoever
Owns Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Warehouse certificates representing whiskey held in bond in Government warehouses may be sold without violating the war Prohibition laws, according to an opinion given the Secretary of the Treasury by Attorney-General Palmer.

"Ordinary warehouse receipts are subject to sale," says the opinion, "and when sold and delivered pass the title as fully and completely as if the property itself was delivered. If the tax on the whiskey has been paid and it has been removed from the warehouse of which the Government has control and stored in a n ordinary warehouse the sale of the warehouse receipts would be a sale of the whiskey, and were such sale is made for beverage purposes it would be a clear violation of the War Prohibition Act."

"The sale of the certificates," says the Attorney-General, "expressly negatives the idea that it is a sale for beverage purposes, or at least for the purpose of using or selling the whiskey as a beverage, as long as its removal for beverage purposes is unlawful."

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Dry Municipalities in New Jersey.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

To decide a bet, we would like to have you publish the names of the cities in this State which are "dry." W. J. R.

Prior to the local option law the sale of liquor was prohibited by law in the following municipalities: Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Monmouth county; Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland, Cumberland county; Collingswood, Haddon Heights, Haddonfield, Camden county; Ocean City, Ocean county; Penns Grove, Salem county, and Pitman, Gloucester county. There were a number of other dry municipalities by grace of the court but not by authority of the Legislature. The following have voted dry under the local option law: Glassboro, Gloucester county; Salem, Salem county; North Caldwell township, Essex county; Woodstown, Salem county; Harrison township, Gloucester county; Moorestown, Burlington county; Montclair, Essex county; South Orange township, Essex county; Swedesboro, Gloucester county; Elmer, Salem county; Denville, Morris county; Clayton, Gloucester county; Caldwell Borough, Essex county; Logan township, Gloucester county; West Windsor township, Mercer county; Rockaway borough, Morris county; Woodbury, Gloucester county; Milford, Hunterdon county; East Orange, Essex county; Greenwich township, Gloucester county; Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county; Livingston, Essex county; Beverly township, Burlington county; Roselle, Union county; Middle township, Cape May county; Union township, Ocean county; Jamesburg, Middlesex county; Independence township, Warren county; East Windsor township, Mercer county; East Greenwich township, Gloucester county; Upper Pittsgrove, Salem county; South Brunswick township, Middlesex county; Gloucester township, Camden county; Metuchen, Middlesex county; Pleasantville, Atlantic county. This list does not include the results of yesterday's elections. Four "cities" are in the above list—Asbury Park, Bridgeton, Millville and East Orange.—Ed.

Liquor and Service.

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Can a hotel keeper serve liquor to a foreign soldier or sailor in uniform or does the law apply to United States soldiers only? A. J.

The ban on serving liquor to men in service applies alike to soldiers and sailors of the United States, but not to those of foreign countries.—Ed.

HOBOKEN DRY IN "BARRED ZONE"

Three Hundred Saloons Closed
as Result of Government
Ruling.

NO CRIMES ARE TAKEN

It was said on good authority last night that not one ounce of liquor was sold in the Hoboken "barred zone" in the twenty-four hours preceding since the Government enforced its ruling closing 300 saloons within a half-mile of the transport piers. Several saloons were open yesterday, and until midnight last night selling soft drinks and sandwiches, but so completely did United States Marshal Albert Bolischweiler and his deputies have the situation in hand that no saloonkeeper was willing to take a chance.

The visit to Hoboken of Secretary of War Baker gave rise to scores of rumors. After spending an hour and a half in the mile square city he left for New York without making a statement or otherwise revealing the object of his visit.

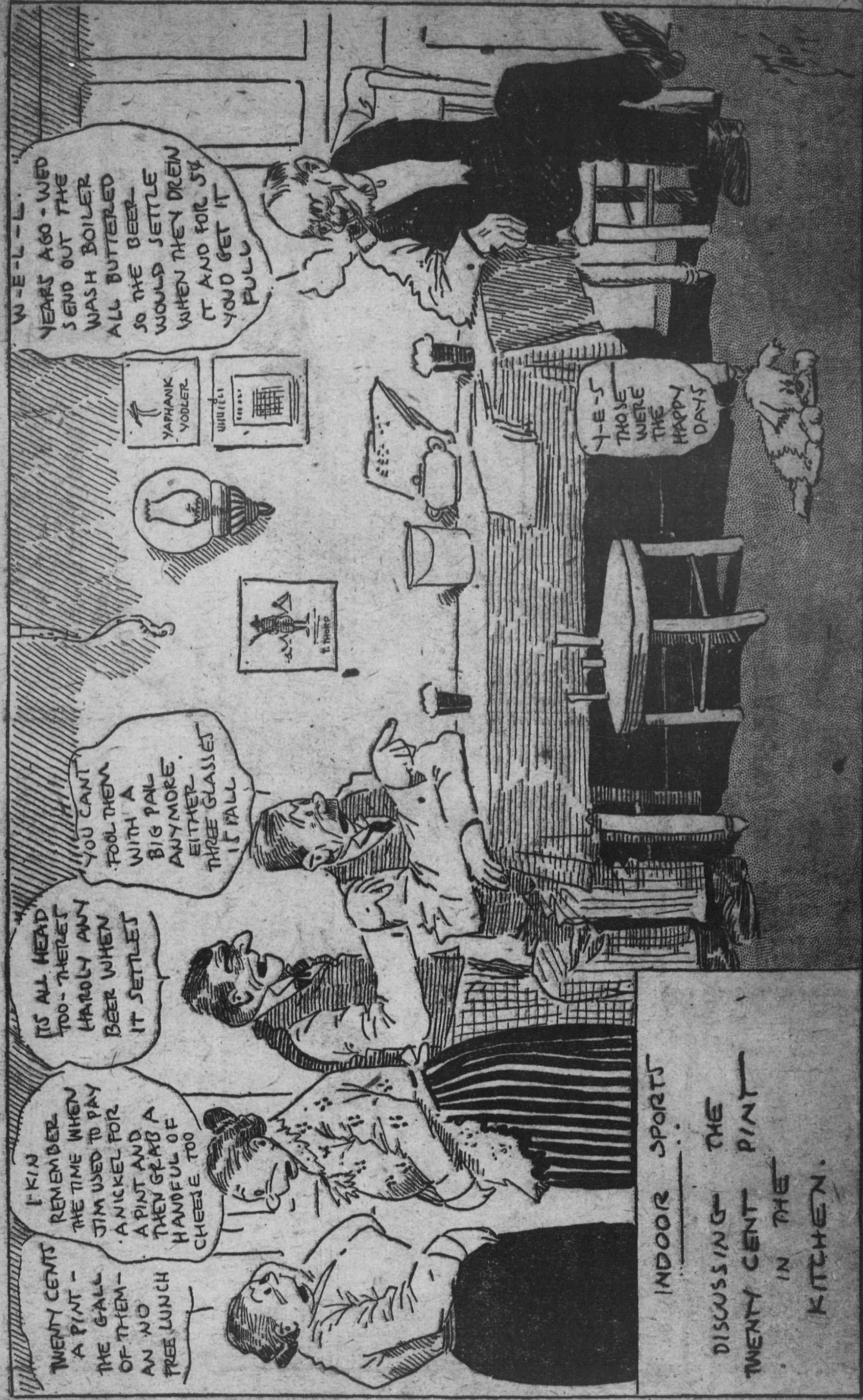
One rumor was that the city was to go partly or wholly under martial law, or that there would be some equally drastic action to place Hoboken on a plane with other American cities. It is not believed his visit had anything to do with closing the saloons. Another rumor was that the government was going to clean out River street, force everyone to vacate stores, saloons, tenements and every other place there. It is claimed that much of the sedition in Hoboken is hatched right in River street, the street facing the piers and commanding a view of the entire harbor.

The police are taking no hand in closing the saloons. In fact, they have been ignored entirely. The United States marshal and his deputies just swooped down on the town yesterday and announced that the Federal government was going to see that the President's order was enforced. The order closes every liquor-selling establishment from the Jersey City line to Ninth street and everything east of Jefferson street.

Indoor Sports

By

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Indoor Sports

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By



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County Post

WILL IT LEAK?

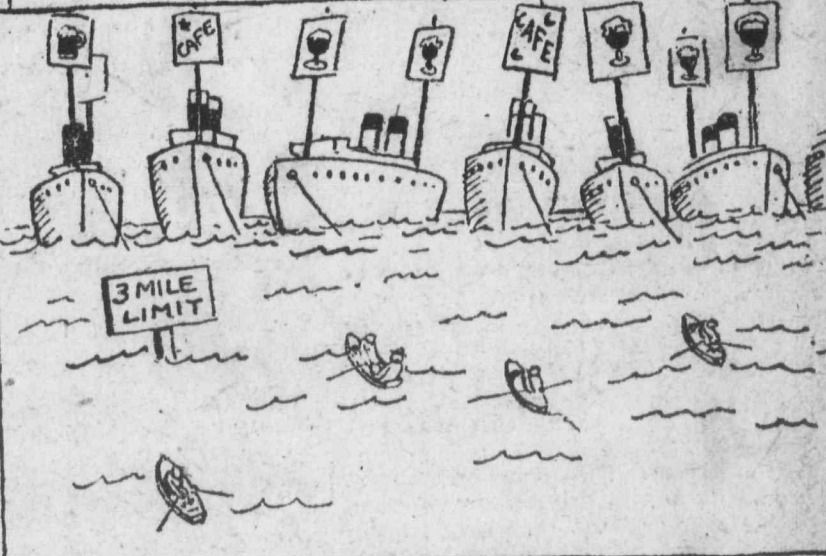
July 14/17



The good ship, "Bone Dry," was launched, July 1, the date on which the Reed Amendment to the postal bill went into effect. Hereafter a citizen who orders liquor shipped from one state to another, is liable to imprisonment in a Federal jail; liquor advertising can not be sent through the mails; and even newspapers are prohibited from printing liquor ads in dry territory.

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IN THE SWEET DRY-AND-DRY.



IT'S GREAT TO BE A HORSE



South Dakota, legally dry, is less arid than outsiders have supposed. It develops that druggists are allowed to sell alcohol "for veterinary use" without a prescription.

According to the Sioux Falls Press, "an owner of an animal may buy alcohol in as large quantities as the druggist will sell for 'scientific purposes' by giving the druggist the inference that it is for a sick animal."

Wherefore "sick horse" and "sick cow" are terms that pass current in South Dakota, along with a familiar eye-wink, to the grief of the prohibitionist and the scandal of all righteous citizens."—Lynn (Mass.) Telegram.

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE HIGHBALL

(With such apologies as may be apropos.)

When the frost is on the highball and the julep is in hock,
When you have to keep your "licker" well protected under lock;
When the corkscrew's out of fashion and the mint bed's gone to grass,
And a sip of sody water is the strongest stuff they pass—
O the time is then a feller 'bout the first of old July
Will be chasin' in a circle with his tongue a-hangin' dry,
As he starts out for his toddy and discovers with a shock
That the frost is on the highball and the julep is in hock.

Farewell to "mornin's mornin" and to "night caps," too, farewell;
Farewell to days of frolic and to nights of raisinel;
The stubble's in the rye patch and it's still around the still,
And the glasses' clink is mournful as the wailin' whip-o-wills;
The colonel's up again it and his spirit sinks because
The sinkin' down of spirits will soon be agin the laws;
He'll still dream of his toddy, but he'll wake up with a shock
When the frost is on the high-ball and the julep is in hock.

—By Grantland Rice, in the Boston Globe.

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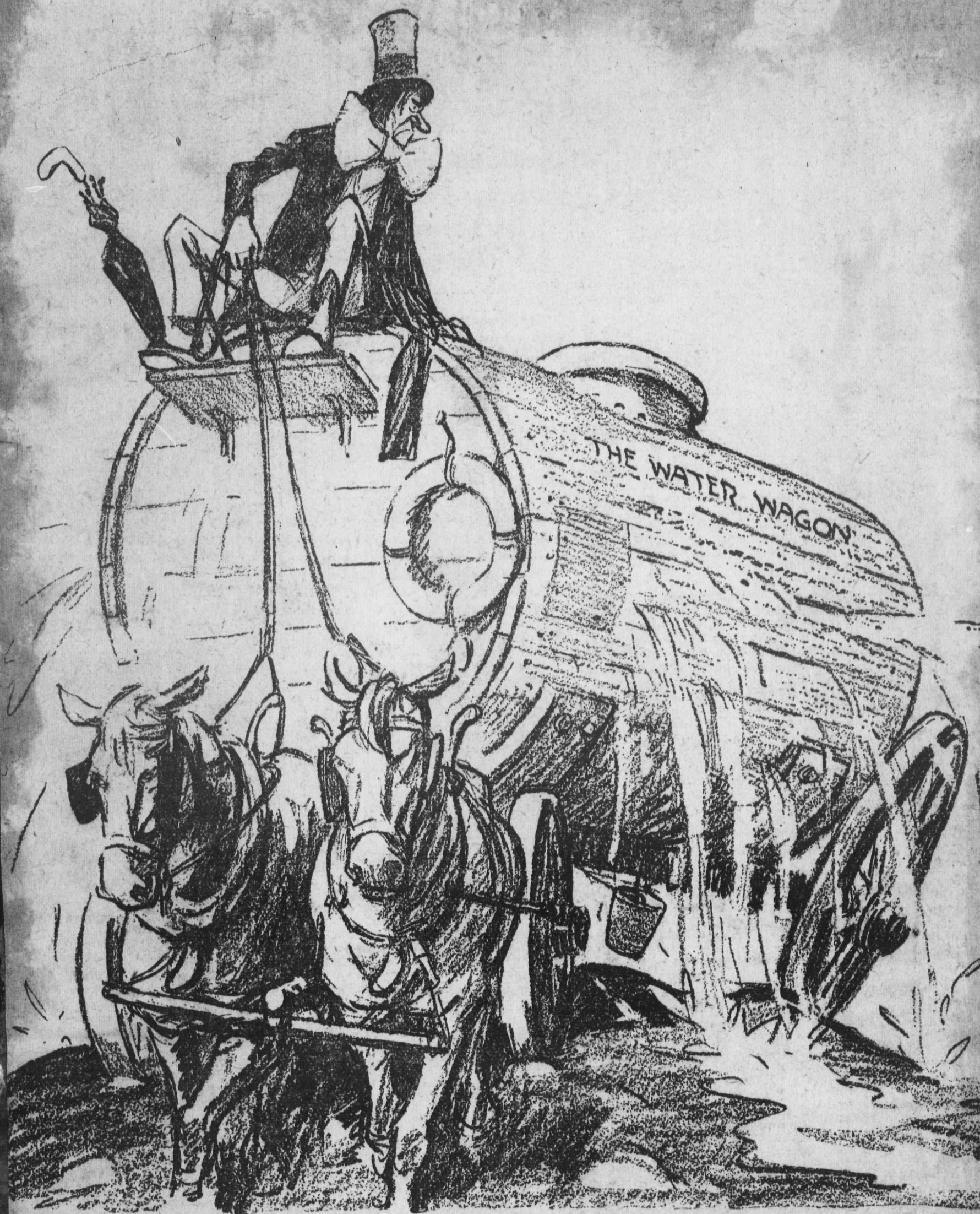
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APRIL 4, 1919.

World



LEAKING.