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**OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS ON PROHIBITION BILL**

(Editor's Note—In this issue are published the last two of the four official arguments filed on initiative measure No. 3, the state-wide prohibition bill. One argument was filed in favor of the bill and three against it.)

<p>*****  <b>AGAINST.</b>          By E. BRAINERD,          Vice President Anti-Prohibition Association.          *****</p>	<p>*****  <b>AGAINST.</b>          By ALVIN MUEHLER,          President State Hop Growers' Association.          *****</p>
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The "best argument" for initiative measure No. 3 is an Eastern yellow journal's scream, a summary of Attorney General Dawson's and Gov. Hodges' Kansas political speeches, with a request to write and ask Gov. Hodges if he tells the truth or not. Dawson's printed speech, page 7, not quoted in "argument," admits "that there is some illicit selling in Kansas is undeniable," and page 14, that "It is often said that prohibition does not prohibit. And that is true." The purported "facts" are half truths, the most vicious form of special pleading. Some Kansas counties "have no prisoners in jail," but some counties are too poor to have jails. Ottawa Herald, January 6, 1914, gives jail population in 1913, three counties missing, as 4,883, or one in 366.9. Some Kansas counties have no "poor farms." The reason is they "board out" paupers. See page 182, second report, Kansas board of control, charitable institutions; page 385, same report, says "there is doubtless a real increase in the percentage of insanity in Kansas as elsewhere." In 1909, 4,500 federal liquor licenses were issued for Kansas, one for 344 of population.—Rep. Kan. Coll. Int. Revenue, 1909. Wet Nebraska, Kansas' neighbor, had one license for 380 population. In 1913 arrests for drunkenness ran per 1,000 in Coffeyville, 20; Topeka, 16.6; Wichita, 16. The Leavenworth Times, January 1, 1914, gave drunkenness as 90 per cent of all police arrests. According to United States Census Bulletin No. 163, Kansas has the lowest percentage church membership of twelve North Central states. Topeka State Journal, July 8, 1913, showed that 1,500,000 quarts of liquor a month, 18,000,000 a year, were shipped into the state in individual packages. In December, 1911, United States census Bulletin, Kansas is shown to have 150 convicts for 100,000 population to 108 in Missouri. Kansas' assessed valuation per capita is not \$1,750. According to page 44, United States census report on wealth, debt and taxation, it is \$1,468, and Missouri is \$1,147, not \$300. United States comptroller of currency report, 1913, page 49, gives Kansas bank deposits \$100.12, not \$120, and Missouri \$137.43, not \$20. Kansas had \$4.12 per capita in savings, Missouri \$37.62. Page 976, above census report, shows Kansas spent \$402,999 on police and \$110,954 on jails, to Washington's \$232,032 police, and \$41,077 jails. Most of "best arguments" figures can be exploded by reference to abstract of the census and other official documents. Above are official citations. "Best argument" gives none.

**Buy Outside State.**  
 Section 15 of the Anti-Saloon league bill No. 3 provides for the purchase of more liquor outside of the state and the shipment of the same into the state than is at present drunk within the state, but no provision is made for the manufacture within the state.  
 The Anti-Saloon league makes ample provision for the importation into the state of liquor of all kinds, but makes it a crime to manufacture beer within the state.  
 The state of Washington is geographically particularly adapted to the manufacture of beer, owing to the high quality of hops and barley grown within its borders. Washington breweries manufacture a quality of beer that is second to none in the world, and have built up an export business valued at over \$2,000,000 annually, and bring that sum back into this state to be paid out in wages for labor to circulate and add to the wealth of the state.  
 Every Chamber of Commerce and Commercial club within this state is making an earnest endeavor to induce immigration and to secure additional capital for public enterprises. The adoption of this law would force over 30,000 men out of employment and compel them to leave the state or to seek work along other lines which are now overcrowded.  
 The prohibitionists quote Kansas as a model prohibition state and rely upon their perverted facts and figures to establish the alleged beneficial effects of prohibition. The report of the comptroller of the currency, June 4, 1913, page 49, shows a total bank deposit in Kansas per capita, \$110.12, with \$4.02 per capita in savings banks; Washington deposits, \$129.28 per capita, and \$37.62 per capita in savings banks for the same period. Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California all exceed Kansas in per capita expenditure for educational purposes. Kansas per capita is \$25.63; Washington, \$49.36; Nebraska, \$28.45; Colorado, \$33.60; Oregon, \$49.21; and California, \$51.87. (See pages 118 and 119 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1912.)  
 The government census for 1910, showing population from 1900 to 1910, shows an increase for North Carolina of 17 per cent, Tennessee 8 per cent, Maine 7 per cent, and Kansas 15 per cent, all dry states, while Washington has an increase of 120 per cent, the greatest in the Union. This unprecedented increase in the population of the state of Washington indicated that people migrate to a wet state, where there are great business opportunities, and not to dry states, where restrictive legisla-

**INITIATIVE BILL NO. 3.  
 State-Wide Prohibition—Answer—  
 Honest Facts in Opposition.**

The history of prohibition, in states where it has been tested, is such that, if proper consideration were given the subject, few persons would vote for initiative bill No. 3, which should be properly entitled "An act in favor of breweries located outside of the state, and against those within the state employing labor here, living here, and paying taxes here."

This bill imposes upon the citizen, who uses liquor as a beverage, and not to excess, a restriction that will engender disregard for this bill itself, and disrespect for laws in general.

It is unnecessary and vicious legislation, as the state of Washington has a local option law, under which any community may eliminate the saloon, where such an action is desired by a majority. Initiative bill No. 3 would destroy local self-government, which is dear to the heart of every American and represents the basic principles of our constitution.

On April 7 of this year President Wilson reiterated his declaration made to Rev. Thomas B. Shannon, of Newark, N. J.: "I am in favor of local option, and I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governed community, which constitutes a social unit, should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of license."

**Destroy Instead of Create.**  
 The Anti-Saloon league, by initiative bill No. 3, seeks to destroy and not to create industries in this state. Its agitators, composed of political preachers, seeking publicity in the limelight of prohibition, living a transitory existence from city to city, are united in their efforts to destroy the brewing, hop and barley industries.

People of this age do not confine themselves to the bare necessities of life. If they did there would be but few mercantile establishments of any kind.

Five cents spent for a glass of beer is not all profit, and does not go out of circulation. Five cents spent for beer is divided into many channels of trade. The farmer gets his portion for barley and hops. The transportation companies get theirs for hauling, and pay out a portion to employees. A part goes to expenses of federal, state and municipal governments. The saloon man pays \$25 a year to the government, \$25 to the state, \$1,000 a year to the city. Then comes rent, light, heat, state, county and city general taxes, insurance, salaries, and this is not all; the various brewery workers must have their portion of the nickel. All of the men engaged in the numerous activities necessary to the production and sale of beer must have clothing and food, and they pay rent and taxes.

Prohibition does not reduce liquor drinking. Its only accomplishment is to take away revenue and regulation and to destroy taxable property and pay rolls. The bootlegger and blind pig takes the place of the licensed saloon and the taxpayer must make up for the loss of revenue and taxation that is completely wiped out.

The destructive tendency of the Anti-Saloon league is only crowned by their impudence when they say to us: "This state of Washington is in a bad way; it is all run down and on the verge of total collapse; it is not a safe place to live in or raise a family in; it is sending all of its citizens to the penitentiary and insane asylums. But look to us; we can save you and lift you out of this horrible condition; take prohibition medicine, and it will cure every ill of man or municipality; it has been tried in Kansas, Maine, Tennessee, North Dakota and North Carolina, and has worked wonders. Write to the governor of Kansas and he will tell you how to build up the state of Washington." Then they quote a lot of their self-made figures which are not susceptible of proof.

No. "Mr. Anti-Saloon league coc-

five measures create high taxation and business depression, as well as willful interference with personal liberty.

**Care to Be Exercised.**

The people of this state would be wise to exercise care in the legislation they demand, and be slow to adopt new and radical changes in their laws. Washington is a new state, with wonderful possibilities, and the adoption of radical laws will prevent development and be our own undoing.

The growing of hops and barley in this state is one of the important industries that would be destroyed by this bill. The hop crop of the state of Washington in 1913 sold for over \$1,320,000, and from a conservative estimate placed upon the crop for 1914, the value will exceed \$1,800,000. In 1913 there were 15,000 persons employed in picking hops, and one-half of the total value of the crop was paid out in labor. Washington has 5,500 acres of land growing hops at this time, valued at \$2,250,000. Hop yards are valued at between \$400 and \$500 per acre, while the same land, without the growth of hops, would have a value of but \$150 to \$200 per acre, which means a loss of over \$1,650,000 to the hop grower, and a like amount of taxable property lost to the state, and other property will have to bear increase in tax levy. Initiative bill No. 3 does not alone affect hop growers, but will affect taxpayers in an increase in taxes. This bill would destroy the hop and barley industry, as we would have no market at home, and outside manufacturers will not buy hops from a prohibition state.

The annual barley crop of 3,200,000 bushels, of which \$800,000 worth is used per annum locally for malting purposes, would be greatly decreased, and the value of 216,000 acres of barley land would also decrease.

Initiative bill No. 3 destroys the brewing industry, wipes out revenue and taxes paid to the state and municipalities, but does not prevent the consumption of alcohol. The desire of mankind for alcohol will result in the secret manufacture. Every article of food contains alcohol in varying quantities, and a mixture of sugar and yeast, permitted to ferment, will result in a liquid from which alcohol can be made, by distilling the same as water is distilled to purify it.

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No. "Mr. Anti-Saloon league coc-

tor," we do not need your medicine, thank you; we have read your prescription and letter of commendation, but we think we are doing quite nicely, we know the conditions in the states you mention and, in all candor, we do not like to trade, as we excel in every way, in population, in wealth, in industry, in health, education and culture.

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(Continued on page 6.)