

## THE VALUE OF A LIQUOR LICENSE

THE CITY'S FEE IS NOT ALL OF IT. NOTE THE VALUE TO THE MEN WHO SELL LIQUOR

WORTH \$1,000, VALUE \$10,000

That is The Liquor Seller Will Cause Want and Suffering To Make Money For Himself.

How much is a saloon license worth? This question has agitated a good many city councils in Michigan as they faced the annual granting of licenses. It brings two answers. The license is worth a given fee to the city which grants it, but it also is worth many times that fee in profits to the liquor dealers.

"A saloon license in Jackson is worth at least \$10,000 to the man who holds it" declared an official of that city to a representative of The New Republic. "We used to have over ninety saloons in Jackson and now with thirty-two, the profits of each retailer are very large."

Pinconning, a little town near Bay City, has ended a long hard fight over the issue by adding \$500 as a village license to that required by the state, making the total \$1,000. In Standish the one thousand figure also prevails.

Good evidence that the liquor dealer has not yet seen the light, is furnished by much talk and little action on the subject of reducing the number of saloons in various Michigan cities. Bay City succeeded in counting out six licenses this year but still has 108 bars in a city of 45,000 population. Saginaw as well as Bay City furnished much talk of reducing the number, but Saginaw granted its old number of 101 licenses.

Manistee managed to count out one saloon, leaving twenty-eight—which must have been quite an effort for Manistee since it decided to have nothing to do with local option and is advertising its saloons as a municipal attraction to motor tourists.

In Detroit absolute secrecy was maintained by the liquor committee of the common council. It was expected that something like a bombshell would drop and scores of licenses would be refused which heretofore have been granted. About 50 fewer licenses were granted leaving the total 1313.

Most of these local fights of saloon licenses are in fact conflicts among brewers rather than retailers. The city council has a hard time regulating a retail saloon when the influences back of the retailer are brewing companies competing for the sale of their product. While the people are not interested in who makes the stuff, they do have a practical interest in law enforcement and the retailer is the man to whom they must look.

With "blind pigs" flourishing in licensed cities and with saloon-keepers constantly violating many laws and with city councils afraid to refuse licenses when they ought to, the conditions in many Michigan cities are all tending to increase and solidify dry sentiment.

### "The Flats" and Its Bar-rooms

Consternation reigns in that element of population of Detroit and vicinity who take their summer recreation at St. Clair Flats. The flat section north of Lake St. Clair, has long been famous for its summer cottages and hotels scattered about among pretty venetian canals.

It has also been notorious because of the loose way in which certain bar-rooms were operated. Dancing, gambling and worse evils, have at times been accepted as necessary. Cheap trips by fast steamers between Detroit and Port Huron have made the Flats popular.

But it is stated that during the coming year only two saloon licenses will be granted by the Clay township board. This action cuts out several drinking places, and while it saddens the hearts of the bibulously inclined it will gladden those who believe in safe and sane recreation.

### It's Dry in Temple.

Temple and Clare county went dry. This fact will cause some residents of Wexford, Missaukee, Osceola and other "dry" counties to make a "rye" face and cuss the government and people who voted the county dry. Temple was a favorite watering place for a few Cadillac people, who would take their week's wages and spend both the wages and the week end in the village. However, the one saloon closed its doors last Saturday night and will remain closed for at least two years.—Cadillac News.

### Mobilizing the Liquor Forces

Liquor forces are rapidly organizing and mobilizing their forces in Michigan. Before the local option election of April 2 they had begun to hire workers in many sections of the state. There is no doubt whatever that they will wage a vigorous and expensive campaign. No denial has come to the statement made some time ago that a campaign fund of \$1,500,000 will be raised to defeat the anti-saloon cause.

### Vermont and Michigan.

Wouldn't it seem funny if the wets should suddenly be found fighting in favor of local option in Ingham county? Yet that is precisely what happened in Vermont, if the leaders of the prohibition campaign recently closed there with a local option victory can be believed, says the Lansing Journal editorially.

Vermont's acceptance of local option and rejection of state-wide prohibition possibly requires interpretation by those who know. Interpretation is being given not only by editors at a distance, like ourselves, but by liquor dealers. These last mentioned are flooding the mails with ready-to-print editorial copy showing what a calamity Vermont missed by rejecting prohibition, and how significant it is that Vermont should have decided in favor of local option.

We shall not press home the argument locally on our friends, the opponents of local option. It really is too funny, that they should be fighting local option in Lansing and other Michigan cities while they, according to report, fought to have local option adopted in Vermont. But for the further interpretation of the Vermont situation we might refer to the leaders of the dry cause.

They affirm that through the "great victory" of the wets in Vermont the whole state will have fewer saloons than are found today in the single Michigan city of Saginaw. Vermont has now 67, and may add a few more; Saginaw has 101. "The wets of the state rooted for local option with all the means at their command," aver the dry leaders in their statement.

Because the Green Mountain state for ages has been wedded to the old town meeting idea, it is further alleged, it was easy for the wets to frame arguments to show that if local option machinery was not retained, according to the law passed in 1903, local home rule would be reduced to a minimum.

The further and final explanation is given that the rural vote, on which the dries depended, was snowbound in the Vermont mountain fastnesses, hence it could not be counted.

But the humor of the situation, as of interest right now in Michigan, is the eloquence of the wet orators in defeating prohibition "which does not prohibit" by demanding that the people save themselves for "personal liberty" and retail local option.

Will Michigan liquor dealers a month hence argue for local option in order to oppose state-wide prohibition? Why not start it now? make it unanimous in Ingham county?

### The Organization For Work.

Mobilization of the state wide army for a dry Michigan, began at Paw Paw in Van Buren county, the banner dry county of the state. Van Buren went dry in 1890 and has successfully withstood six separate assaults of the enemy. From Detroit to Duluth it is planned to have in every county, an organization run by an executive committee, with a separate chairman in each township for men and for women.

Two flying squadrons are touring the state. On the west side the principal workers are Grant M. Hudson, State League Superintendent, H. R. Pattengill of Lansing, Mrs. E. L. Galkins of the Michigan W. C. T. U., Fred Washburn of Benton Harbor for the state Sunday School Association and Mrs. Jennie E. Carley of Rochester, music director. The schedule thus far has included Paw Paw, Marshall, Three Rivers, Cassopolis, Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, Hastings and Ionia, Greenville, Allegan, Manistee and Ludington.

The flying squadron for eastern Michigan consists of Edwin Simpson, Detroit district superintendent of the league, Ex-Congressman J. D. Botkin of Kansas, Dr. Lucy Kirk Peel of Ohio and J. A. Carroll of California, music director. Beginning May 1, county rallies have been held at Adrian, Howell, Owosso, Ann Arbor, Lapeer, Bay City and Gladwin.

Every home in Michigan will be visited during the campaign, every church member and every one of the 530,000 Sunday School members in the state will be active in the work.

The financial reports say the liquor business is "in a bad way" because of the wave of public opinion against the saloon. In Roger Babson's report for March, 1916, was this statement:

"Most industries are prospering. Among the few dull lines are liquors sold at retail, which continue comparatively bad almost everywhere, even in cities where prosperity is in full swing. Many distilleries and breweries are doing well on account of war orders for alcohol. But generally speaking this war business does not make up for loss of domestic consumption. Credit men should carefully watch such industries."

One of the powerful elements on the dry side appears in the Holland population of western Michigan. Both Reformed and Christian Reformed denominations who represent many thousands of the best Dutch citizens in the state are endorsing the Anti-Saloon Idea. A fact of much meaning is that the National Synods of both denominations meet this summer in Michigan. The Reformed Church Synod assemblies at Holland in June and the Christian Reformed General Synod will meet in Grand Rapids.

An indication of the sentiment among these people appears in the resolutions adopted by Classis Grand River of the Reformed Church meeting in Grand Rapids and representing a constituency of 14,000 members in forty churches.

## MODERNIZED LOGGING CAMP

HAS BATH, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND LIBRARY TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY

GET THE BEST TYPES OF MEN

Cleanliness and Attractiveness the Strong Features of This Model Camp in Washington

Seattle, Wash.—"Clarence Hobnall, the huge fisted, hairy chested hook tender, emerged rosy from his morning ablutions in the tiled bathroom and made his toilet with usual care. Over the selection of a cravat that would match the dull bronze of his artful silk hosiery he spent a full quarter of an hour. Then, with a final polishing caress to his manicured nails he strode smiling from the bunkhouse, eager to begin his days work."

Sounds foolish doesn't it? It is, but not so foolish as many an old time logger would consider the things that are going on in the Cherry Valley logging camp.

Logging de' luxe is the program at Cherry Valley, but what the old timer might overlook in his scornful comment upon a model logging camp would be the efficiency of the plan. The Cherry Valley Logging Company which operates near Everett, has reformed the old time camp until an old timer would not recognize it, but not solely for the spiritual uplift of the logger; rather because this is good business.

The time honored logging camp, bunkhouse and cookhouse was the original bachelor's hall. It represented the worst man can do in the way of housekeeping.

The big men who go into the woods to get out the timber accepted that as a matter of course. It never occurred to them to consider whether a logging camp could be improved upon. Logging camps had always been as they were and always would be, in the estimation of any who ever gave the matter a thought. They were not intended to be permanent homes, nor palaces of pleasure for pampered dandies, who were too proud to bathe in the creek and eat off a plank table of uncertain cleanliness.

A bunk in a logging camp was, and is, with few exceptions, a plank box of coffin size, floored with fir boughs at some forgotten period. The food served on the plank tables was, and usually is, rich and above all plentiful but that is all one could conscientiously say of it.

Wash day in the old time logging camp comes on Sunday, and the time-honored method of laundering clothes is to hang them on a snag in the river and let the current do its worst.

Then the Cherry Valley Logging Company came into the field and brought about an innovation. It built a model logging camp.

Each man in this camp has a bed of his own, an iron bed, with springs and a mattress. The bunkhouse itself is a substantial, modern well ventilated, pleasant structure, with rooms for recreation. It has a laundry of its own and rows of sanitary laundry tubs where employees do their washing. There are real bathrooms in this bunkhouse, and hot and cold running water for bathing. There are reading rooms, a library, and there are electric lights.

Similarly surprising things have been happening to the cookhouse. It is now a place where a dyspeptic would care to dine. Cleanliness and attractiveness are two of the strong features of the whole camp.

"The result of this innovation," said R. A. McDonald, manager of the company, who is a frequent Seattle visitor, "is increased efficiency. We get the best types of men and we keep them interested in the job. That means a bigger cut. We weren't indulging a whim for visionary philanthropy when we upset the traditions of logging camps. We were looking for dollars and cents results, and we got them."

But, shades of the great North woods, what will the old time logger say to it?

### HIS FARM IS TRAMPS' HEAVEN

Good Natured Planter Houses 595 in One Year.

Reading, Pa.—Henry Heft, a good natured farmer of near Adamstown, gave lodging to 595 tramps during the past year. Every hobo calling at his country place is given a comfortable place to sleep and meals. In return the guests always do chores about the farm. In all his experience, Heft has never had any trouble with those whom he sheltered.

His records show the January guests numbered 34, February 32, March 83; April 83; May 64; June 71, July 37; August 70; September 32; October 18; November 38; and December 33.

### Chop Down Edward's Tree.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The big elm tree in Independence Square, said to have been planted by King Edward VII. of England when he visited this country as the Prince of Wales in 1861, has been cut down. The tree had been dead for some time.

Bulletin No. 1

# A Mistake in the Policy of the Bethlehem Steel Company

To the People:

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to spend \$11,000,000 of the People's money to build a government armor plant. The measure is now before the House of Representatives.

It is said that manufacturers of armor have "gouged" the country in the past, and that a government plant is necessary to secure armor more cheaply.

The mistake of the Bethlehem Steel Company has been that it has kept quiet.

We have allowed irresponsible assertions to be made for so long without denial, that many people now believe them to be proven facts.

We shall make the mistake of silence no longer.

Henceforth we shall pursue a policy of publicity. Misinformation will not be permitted to go uncorrected.

It is and has been the policy of our Company to deal with the American Government fairly and squarely.

We shall henceforth place the details of our relations with the Government before the American People.

The United States has for twenty years obtained the highest grade of armor and has paid a lower price for it than has any other great naval power.

Figures officially compiled for the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs from the Naval Year Book show that under conditions prevailing just before the European war, the chief naval powers of the world were paying these prices for armor:

England, \$503 per ton; France, \$460; Germany, \$490; Japan, \$490; UNITED STATES, \$425.

A government plant cannot make armor any cheaper than we can do it; and—

We are prepared to manufacture armor at any price which the Government itself shall name as fair. THAT BEING SO, SHOULD \$11,000,000 OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY BE WASTED TO BUILD A GOVERNMENT PLANT?

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman  
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

### Crippled Mother Goose Rhymes

Hark, Hark, the dogs do bark,  
New fashions are coming to town;  
Some are streaks, and some are freaks,  
And there isn't anything at all strange  
In the fact that the dogs bark at them.

The rolling stone isn't a mossback.  
Many a loafer thinks he is killing time,  
but time continues to do business at the old stand.

It's the easiest thing in the world for a woman to manage a man—if she isn't married to him.

As a matter of fact the sins of a large city haven't anything on a country village—if the truth were known.

### SHE TOLD HER NEIGHBOR

"I told a neighbor whose child had croup about Foley's Honey and Tar," writes Mrs. Rehkamp, 2404 Herman St., Covington, Ky. "When she gave it a couple doses she was so pleased with the change she didn't know what to say." This reliable remedy helps colds, coughs, croup and whooping cough.—Hite's Drug Store.

### DO YOU KNOW THAT

Life is a constant struggle against death?

Dirty refrigerators may make sickness?

The U. S. Public Health Service issues free bulletins on rural sanitation?

The defective citizen of today is oft-times the unhealthy child of yesterday?

Every man is the architect of his own health?

Its the baby that lives that counts?

Tuberculosis is contagious, preventable, curable?

The full dinner pail—the open window—the clean well—make for health?

The leap-year girl still has plenty of time to look before she leaps.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs, Die outdoors. Unbeatable Exterminator. Used World Over, by U. S. Gov't too. Economy Size 25c, or 15c. Drug & Country Stores. Refuse substitutes. FREE. Comic Picture R.—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. 18-6

It's easier to get a bad reputation than to keep a good one.  
Even a little miss may make a big hit when she grows up.

### WAS TROUBLED AT NIGHT

Painful, annoying bladder weakness usually indicates kidney trouble. So do backache, rheumatism, sore, swollen or stiff muscles or joints. Such symptoms have been relieved by Foley Kidney Pills. Henry Rudolph, Carmi, Ill., writes: "Since taking Foley Kidney Pills I sleep all night without getting up."—Hite's Drug Store.

If you have a skeleton in your closet get busy and nail it up.  
Judicious use of "soft soap" has prevented many a black eye.

### LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and used in the foot-bath for hot, tired, swollen, aching, tender feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Sold everywhere, 25c. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease. DONT ACCEPT ANY SUBSTITUTE. 18-4



## Prince Albert gives smokers such delight, because

- its flavor is so different and so delightfully good;
- it can't bite your tongue;
- it can't parch your throat;
- you can smoke it as long and as hard as you like without any comeback but real tobacco happiness!

On the reverse side of every Prince Albert package you will read:

"PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30th, 1907"

That means to you a lot of tobacco enjoyment. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

## PRINCE ALBERT

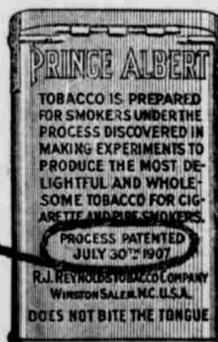
the national joy smoke

in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!

It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smokeappetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tidy red tin. Read this "Patented Process" message-to-you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.