LOW TARIFF R.

POLICY AGAIN CALLS PARTY

Democrats Anxious to Re. Fort.

to Old Standby: B.

Leaders Point Way.

(Continued From Page One."

The last time the Democrats used the "petty" weapon of attack was while Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama was a House member and chairman of the ways and means committee following the carrying on of the House by the Democratic party. In the new Congress, which had been under searching scrutiny.

Several of the "petty" bills were passed through both houses and sent to President Taffy. It is the plan now to put similar bills up to President Taffy. However, it is being assumed the radial bloc in each house would vote with the Democrats for such a...

RECALL IS OUSTING OUT FOR LACK OF LEADERSHIP

Edwards' Ship May Be Able to Reach Port as Wild Winds of Opposition Subside to Zephyrs

MANY THINGS HAPPEN AFTER FIRST BLASTS

Citizens Demand Agitation Stop as They See City Suffering: Too Many Aspirants for One Job

Mayor Frank Edwards now seems to have a chance to survive the recall storm that has been threatening to tear his ship adrift for many weeks past. Not that Mayor Edwards and his crew have suddenly developed new seamanship abilities—the storm has just about blown itself out.

The mayor's ship can probably ride out this storm and get to port—but it won't be without a chance to start another voyage. All of which means that Frank Edwards will probably continue in the mayor's office until next spring, when the regular city election rolls around. Then voters will see that the Edwards ship is not again subjected to deep-sea perils.

Many Things Happen

A few weeks ago indications were that Edwards was doomed to a three-day defeat at the recall election. In those few weeks many things have happened, but not enough to make the recall campaign do anything to the city. But most important of all, the recall forces have suddenly found themselves without aggressive leadership, largely because those who might have been leaders cannot get together in agreement as to whom the Council would choose as Edwards' successor in the event the recall were successful.

A new City Council control has appeared within the past few weeks. At the inception of the recall fight it was figured that those new Council forces would keep the recall drive supplied with active leaders. Now those new Council forces are beginning to be "City-Hall wise" and they find that if they value their future careers they must listen to the wishes of the voters who elected them. And in listening for the voice of those voters, the new Council forces, as well as the old, have found public sentiment turning against further recall turmoil.

Best Interests Oppose

Business, civic, community and industrial leaders, men and women
The following statement was made by EDWARD VLASIC at
St. Joseph's Hospital under date of October 4, 1938:

This particular evening, I don't know the date, Turner
and myself drove up to the Cousins' home and Turner was at the
wheel. I couldn't find Cousins and I searched the premises
looking for him. I shouted out several times and finally he
decided to answer me and said he was in the barn. When I
entered the barn and asked him what he was doing he said he was
milking cows and I told him that I would like to get a couple
as soon as I could so that we could be on our way. He didn't
say yes or no, went ahead with milking, came out of the barn
shortly. He hadn't been the man I was dealing with. I told
him that I had been up there before and he said he didn't remem-
ber me. I told him of having come up there, was directed there
by a wood cutter, a boy who had an Oakland. He asked what kind
of license plates this wood cutter's automobile had. I told him
it was a roadster, had California plates. He asked what kind
of car this man had who I bought from before. Told him old Es-
sex Automobile, with Washington plates. Cousins seemed undeter-
mined as to whether he wanted to sell anything or not. Told
Turner and myself that he didn't know us and he didn't like to sell
to strangers. I got back into the car alongside Turner and told
him I guessed we might as well go, it had been a long trip, but
didn't do us much good. Cousins seated himself on the embank-
ment outside of the fence in front of his home and kept peering
into the darkness to the Westward. On down the road to the West
were parked Investigators Crowell and Kirby and I could see
their car quite plainly, but a person not being aware that there was a car there probably wouldn't notice it.

Mr. McMULLEN then questioned Mr. Vlasich as follows:

Q. As a result of this conversation he finally did sell you the liquor - that was Jesse Cousins?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you know him - had you seen him before?
A. Had not seen him before.

The following questions were asked Mr. Vlasich by Federal Agents:

Q. You know the man whom you identified here the other morning?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know him as Louis Cousins?
A. I know him as the man with whom I previously dealt.

Q. Has he an Essex Automobile?
A. Yes.

Mr. McMULLEN then resumed questioning:

Q. After he agreed to sell the liquor to you he brought it to you in two containers?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. And you paid him for it?
A. No, he said, "Let's go on into the house and I'll give you boys a pint." I then placed him under arrest. I had in my hand $10.00 which - -

Q. Instead of going he started firing at you - did he shoot -
A. He shot at me first. I told him 'We are two Federal officers and you are under arrest.' He then started firing.
Q. He shot you first?
A. Yes, he did.
Q. And you fell?
A. I did.
Q. And then do you know that he shot Turner?
A. No, I didn't know that until afterwards when Crowell and Kirby came up and I seen Turner stretched out prone on the road.
Q. After you fell did you hear more shots?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. But you couldn't see.
A. No, I couldn't see. I seen one come close by my head.
Send the following Message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JANUARY 14, 1933.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
BUREAU OF PROHIBITION
311 GRANT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

COUSINS CONVICTED FIRST DEGREE MURDER WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION DEATH PENALTY

BEYOND,

Chg. government rate,
Official business.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

721 Republic Building,
Seattle, Washington.
May 19, 1931

MR. D. NICHOLSON
Special Agent.

The following information was given me by
Customs Special Agent Harick a few days ago and relates
to a delivery station at 1737 20th Avenue South, Seattle.

Harick states that this was reported by J.
Albert Jensen, a carpenter at 1731 20th Ave. South, Seattle
5649, who reports that two cars, a Studebaker brougham, and
a 1930 Ford coupe, and driven by two women, are the cars
used to deliver. The women usually have children with them.

The license numbers given by Jensen are as follows,
and are registered to:

\[145-220, \text{Studebaker brougham, Mrs. R.C. Harkin,}
\] \[4440 \text{33rd South, Seattle.}\]

\[282-286, \text{Ford coupe,}\]

\[\text{Lillian Payne,}
\]

\[\text{Buston Hotel, Seattle.}\]

Harick states that he and some other agents watched
the place one evening, but were flushed by the owner of the
car in that vicinity. He further stated that the place was
protected according to his information.

The place will be closed for a while possibly, but
a contact with Jensen can be made whereby he will call when they
begin operations again.

L. D. NICHOLSON
Special Agent.

Copy to San Francisco
Memorandum of
B. F. Hargrove, Jr.
Special Agent.

Seattle, Washington.
720 Republic Bldgs.
January 9, 1929.

At 2:20 PM today, Superintendent Frank Bisbee advised Special Agent Hargrove that while riding around the Y on the night of January 7, he engaged Brighton in conversation regarding the handling of liquor from Vancouver to Seattle in passenger coaches, and Brighton apparently thinking that Bisbee really was being paid by Boyd to permit them to do this, stated to Bisbee that he had been engaged in that business for five years and that he first got into it through Tom Johnson; that on this occasion a touristic car came from Vancouver and while walking through the yards he (Brighton) was approached by Johnson who asked him where this tourist car was, which was set out because of being in bad order. Upon advising Johnson he did not know, Johnson said "that don't matter, I want to talk with you" and it was on this occasion that arrangements were made with Brighton by Johnson to spot cars coming in from Vancouver that contained liquor at certain points in the yards where the whiskey could be hid in the weeds.

B. F. Hargrove, Jr.
Special Agent.

Copy to Portland Office.
Annotated Bibliography


This is a student textbook on United States History from 1877 to the present. It is well organized by historical time periods, and each chapter is divided into sections for east management. The textbook has many pictures, graphs and documents such as letters and diaries. The reading level is 10th to 12th grade. This textbook is an excellent resource for students to gain a basic understanding of American history.


This document is a case file collected on Frank Parsons. Parsons was suspected of running a bootlegging operation in Seattle, Washington. The case file includes field agent notes, and a search warrant. This document is an excellent resource to gain a deeper knowledge about how agents conducted an investigation during the Prohibition Era.


This document is a case file collected by agents on the illegal activities of Hemrich Brewing Company in Seattle, Washington. The file includes receipts of copper tubing and yeast used in the production of alcohol. It is a great resource because it details a brewery attempting to stay in business by producing alcohol.


This case file contains several pictures and interviews about the operation of an illegal whiskey still in Seattle, Washington. The file is an excellent resource because it details the great efforts taken by agents to gather evidence for the prosecution of the group running the still.

This case file details the shooting of two agents by Mr. Cousins. It includes a transcript of one agent who survived the shooting and was giving the statement in King County Hospital. The other documents in the file include pictures of the illegal still, truck and barn on the Cousins farm. It also includes Cousins’ mug shot and telegram to the officer several months later informing him Cousins was sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole. This is an excellent document because it not only shows the risks the agents took while in the field, but it also an example of how bootleggers would protect their valuable operations.


This document is a letter from a wife to a judge in Seattle pleading for a light sentence for her husband who was convicted of bootlegging. In the letter the wife details how good of a man her husband was and how he made a bad decision when he went into business with a “Chinaman.” The document is rather humorous to read because the wife blames the “Chinaman” for corrupting her husband and informs the judge as to where to find the “Chinaman” for arrest.


This document is a form used by an agent who specialized in determining the percentage of alcohol in a piece of evidence. In this particular case, agents seized 2 gallons of sourmash whiskey in a raid. The agent conducted the test for percentage of alcohol on the spot and determined the two samples were over 12% alcohol. This is a great document to read over because it is almost a modern “CSI” example where the agent is obviously trained in the sciences and has the tools to conduct a field test before an arrest was made. It shows how the agents followed a procedure when evidence was seized that later could be used for a conviction.


This folder is rich in documents that detail the conspiracy between the mayor of Seattle and sheriff of Tacoma to violate the Prohibition laws in Washington. The file
contains several news articles, surveillance of various buildings and homes used to manufacture alcohol. The file also has several letters written to agents tipping off various members involved in the racket. These include citizens, elected officials, police officers and several Prohibition agents. This is another great example of both private and public officials blatantly breaking the dry laws and running an illegal operation.


   This book is divided into several parts that examine the people and events of the 1920’s and 1930’s during the Prohibition Era. The book is full of information about the earliest gangs in America and the lawmen who went after them. The book also examines the life of a gangster, both in history and today. It also details how Hollywood depicted the gangster in movies. This book is an excellent resource to use because it introduces the major figures of the time period with information and great pictures. It is an easy read and well organized.


   This website gives information about the entire Prohibition Era. It includes quotes from major figures of the time period. The author of the website lists nine different reasons why Prohibition was a waste of time and money and actually caused more crime and social problems in society. This is an excellent website to use if a person wanted to gain a perspective of the anti-Prohibition figures of the time period and facts about the efforts to enforce it.


   This website has information on the efforts of law enforcement took policing the Prohibition Act around the country. It gives a brief history of the temperance movement. It also has information about the problems of enforcing the law along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The website also talks about how the bootleggers organized themselves in major cities. This is a good website to utilize because it gives good information about the struggle between bootleggers and the law once Prohibition took effect in 1920.

This website contains eight primary documents from the time period. The documents range from song lyrics from temperance groups to essays written in support of ending Prohibition. It is an excellent website to use because the primary documents are evidence of how Americans felt about the law.


This website contains twelve different subtopics on Prohibition. They range from information on how breweries stayed in business during the repeal, to cartoons by the Prohibition Party. This site is valuable because of the subtopic links. Each link gives different perspectives on the time period. Especially interesting is subtopic information about the efforts in Ohio in 1918 to ban alcohol.


This website offers pictures from the time period that range from Prohibition leaders, confiscated barrels of alcohol and flappers. Each picture can be enlarged. This is a great website to use to gather images of the Prohibition Era. The pictures are high-quality and could be used for a presentation or research project.


This website is sponsored by the New York Coalition of Smokers and contains Prohibition flyers from the time period. The flyers consist of warning messages about the risks and evils of drinking on society and one’s health. The website is drawing comparisons to the anti-smoking laws recently passed in New York to the passage of the Volstead Act. This is a wonderful website for the Prohibition Era flyers and rather funny because this group compares the smoking laws to the anti-alcohol movement in the US.
### Required Task

#### Big Deep Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Excellent</th>
<th>3 Proficient</th>
<th>2 Partial</th>
<th>1 Minimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>History EALR 1.2.3</strong>&lt;br&gt;Identify and analyze major issues, people, and events in Washington State, U.S., and World History.</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of three (or more) specific artifacts and/or primary sources. Account contains no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of two specific artifacts and/or primary sources. Account contains few or no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Thesis on a historical question is attempted, without explicit references to artifacts or primary sources to support the thesis or artifacts and/or primary sources do not support the thesis well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History EALR 1.1.3b</strong>&lt;br&gt;Compare&lt;br&gt;Compare and evaluate competing historical narratives and analyze multiple perspectives.</td>
<td>Accurately describes three (or more) differing published interpretations on the historical question that are relevant to the student's interpretation.</td>
<td>Accurately describes two differing published interpretations on the historical question that are relevant to the student's interpretation.</td>
<td>Refers explicitly to two interpretations of a particular historical event with only partial accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography EALR: 3.2</strong>&lt;br&gt;Analyze how the environment and environmental changes affect people.</td>
<td>Accurately describes interaction between geographic factors AND two of the following: - social aspects of the question - economic aspects of the question - cultural aspects of the question - political aspects of the question</td>
<td>Accurately describes geographic factors AND one of the following: - social aspects of the question - economic aspects of the question - cultural aspects of the question - political aspects of the question</td>
<td>Accurately describes geographic factors AND one of the following: - social aspects of the question - economic aspects of the question - cultural aspects of the question - political aspects of the question WITHOUT describing their interaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Historical question could address the causes and/or effects of an event, characteristics of a time period, and the validity of a historical claim.
Members of the Tacoma City League All-Stars who defeated the Timber League All-Stars at the Stadium on October 18, 1924 on Babe Ruth Day.

Front row l. to r.: Allan Browne, Oscar Jensen, Ocky Haughland, Eddie Carlson, Johnny Paddock, Al Libke, Bayne Browse, Coley Anderson, and Dan Walton (Tacoma Ledger sports editor).

Middle row l. to r.: Lee Kierstead, Johnny Larson, Bob Meusel, Babe Ruth, unidentified, batboy John Reha, Al Greco, and (kneeling) Lorenzo Dow (City League president).

Back row l. to r.: Harley Franklin, Doc Wotten, unidentified, Umpire Pomeroy, Lou Balsano, Bill Libke, Harold D. "Hick" Hayward (chairman for sponsoring Edward B. Rhodes Post), Umpire, unidentified, and Mayor. (Dunlap photo)
311 Grant Building,
March 7, 1929.

RE: "ARGON"

R.A. Beman,
Special Agent in Charge,
Seattle, Washington.

Will you please ascertain whether the converted British trawler ARGON arrived in the ports of Victoria or Vancouver at any time between November 3, 1928 and December 1, 1928.

This ship, carrying a load of approximately 2800 cases of liquor, cleared Balboa, C.Z., on November 3, 1928. Her ship's manifest showed Vancouver as her destination. On December 1, 1928 a landing party from this ship was intercepted in Southern California, and liquor, papers and documents seized. In view of the Canadian maritime laws and regulations, I do not believe this vessel could have put into a Canadian port with a liquor load and departed again without discharging her cargo, particularly as the cargo was manifested for Vancouver. Our Los Angeles office is of the opinion that this boat did reach Vancouver during the latter part of November, for which reason I would like to have this point definitely determined.

RALPH R. READ
Supervising Agent.
Send the following Message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JUNE 8, 1932

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE,
BUREAU OF PROHIBITION
311 GRANT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CONSUMERS COMPANY FOUND GUILTY WITH MANAGER STOP WORT CASE BROKEN RIGHT ARRESTED

HICKMAN,

Chg. gov, rate, official business,
Special Agents, Bureau of Prohibition,
721 Republic Building, Seattle, Wn.
This form must be forwarded in duplicate to the Bureau of Prohibition, Chief Special Agent, as soon as the necessary data is obtained and must not be delayed.

**READ INSTRUCTIONS ON OTHER SIDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. REPORT OF RESULT OF TRIAL OR FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Case No. 263-S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSUMERS' COMPRESSED YEAST CO., Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alias</td>
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<td>5. Arrested.... 193... 7. at.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Indicted.... 193... 9. at</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| 14. Defendant pleaded not guilty.                       |
| 15. Verdict of guilty                                    |
| 16. Date June 8, 1932.                                  |
| 18. Judge J. Metzler                                     |
| 20. to pay a fine of $750.00 and costs.                 |
| 21. Remarks: The defendant waived trial by jury. Total amount of fine and cost paid by defendant approximately $1000.00. |

| 22. A.E. McFATRIDGE,                                    |
| Special Agent.                                          |
GERALD V. CLOSE,
Special Agent.

In re: 12.05-2

MEMORANDUM.

On this date interviewed Edwin T. Hunt, former headquarters clerk, Seattle Police Department.

He advises that the police officers on the beats collect $10.90 a week from "joints" turning over 50% to their sergeants. That the two official collectors collect $50.00 a month from each bootlegging joint for the city dry squad. All payments must be made by the first of each month. A typed list is furnished each collector who makes all payments on same. On the 10th of the month a split is made between the Dry Squad, Chief of Police, Mayor and all joints which have not paid are raided.

Hunt wants to "set in" an undercover Special Agent by taking him to joints paying protection and witnessing conversations relative thereto. I told him to come to the office Monday morning, July 6, 1931 and tell Captain E.A. Beman, with whom he has worked before, his story concerning his inside knowledge of the present graft system in Seattle which would justify his employment as a special employee.
Prohibition Administrator, Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that an examination has been made of two samples of mash sent in by Administrator with letter of transmittal dated April 26, 1932, by none sealed from Cunningham.

Description of product submitted:


No. 5592 One gallon Mash same as above.

Analysis:

Sample No. 5591 Alcohol by volume 12.25%.

No. 5592 " 12.01%.
AN ACT
TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION
AT THE
GENERAL ELECTION
TO BE HELD
On Tuesday, the Third day of November, 1914,

Proposed by Initiative Petition No. 3, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 16, 1914, commonly known as State-Wide Prohibition Measure.
(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 3, entitled "An Act prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of intoxicating liquors, except in certain cases; regulating the keeping, use and transportation of the same; providing for the enforcement of this act; and fixing punishments and penalties for the violation thereof."

FOR Initiative Measure No. 3

AGAINST Initiative Measure No. 3

Initiative Measure No. 3.

BALLOT TITLE

"An act prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of intoxicating liquors, except in certain cases; regulating the keeping, use and transportation of the same; providing for the enforcement of this act; and fixing punishments and penalties for the violation thereof."

AN Act relating to intoxicating liquors, prohibiting the manufacture, keeping, sale and disposition thereof, except in certain cases; the soliciting and taking of orders therefor; the advertisement thereof and the making of false statements for the purpose of obtaining the same, declaring certain places to be nuisances and providing for their abatement, regulating the keeping, sale and disposition of intoxicating liquors by druggists and pharmacists, the prescription thereof by physicians, the transportation thereof, and providing for the search for and seizure and destruction thereof, prescribing the powers and duties of certain officers, and the forms of procedure and the rules of evidence in cases and proceedings hereunder; and fixing penalties for violations hereof, and the time when this act shall take effect.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. This entire act shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state, for the protection of the
Goals Statement

Goal #1: Students will gain and understanding of the people and vocabulary of the Prohibition Era.

Goal #2: Students will be able to discuss at least two temperance movements prior to the Volstead Act of 1919 and the results of these movements.

Goal #3: Students will research the Prohibition Era and produce 10 “artifacts” from this time period and place them in an “Artifact Box.”

Goal #4: Students will be able to present their “Artifact Boxes” to their peers and demonstrate their knowledge using the 10 artifacts as visual aids during the presentation.

Goal #5: Students will write a persuasive essay to their teacher on the topic of the Prohibition Era. Students will “take a side” and defend their opinion of whether or not the Prohibition Era achieved the goals sought by its supporters.

Goal #6: Students will engage in a discussion on the Essential Question in class. Students will use evidence from their learning during the discussion.

Essential Question:

- Who decides the morals of our society?

Social Studies Skills EALRs

1.1.3a Formulate a thesis statement in the social studies that examines why as well as how
1.1.3b Identify key words; use advanced search strategies; independently locate appropriate and varied information sources; evaluate primary/secondary sources
1.1.3d Evaluate reliability, credibility, and validity of information from a variety of social studies sources
1.1.3f Create a product that uses social studies content to support a thesis and present the product in an appropriate manner to a meaningful audience
2.1.3c Select appropriate people to gain needed information; identify bias of subject; ask questions to refine and verify understanding
3.1.4a Identify central issue; formulate appropriate questions; identify multiple perspectives; compare and contrast; validate data using multiple sources; determine relevant information; paraphrase problem
3.1.4b Distinguish between fact, opinion, and reasoned argument; clarify point of view and context; identify assumptions and fallacies; recognize stereotypes, clichés, bias, and propaganda techniques; evaluate accuracy and timeliness of information; determine main message and identify target audiences; analyze credibility and authenticity
3.1.4c Compare benefits and costs; suggest alternatives; predict probable consequences; provide evidence to justify best solution; select most effective manner of communicating solution
3.1.4d Hypothesize possible outcomes from an initial event recognizing multiple causes and accidental factors
3.1.4e Group human and natural events into broadly defined eras and use timelines to explain patterns of continuity and change in the succession of events
3.1.4f Reconstruct and express multiple points of view and integrate a historic, geographic, civic, or economic perspective

**Reading EALR’S**

3.1.1 Analyze web-based and other resource materials (including primary sources and secondary sources) for relevance in answering research questions.
3.2.2 Apply understanding of complex information, including functional documents, to perform a task.

**History EALR’S**

1.1 Understand and analyze historical time and chronology
1.2 1.2.3 Identify and analyze major concepts, people, and events in 20th century U.S. History

**Writing EALR’S**

The student writes in a variety of forms for different audiences and purposes.

- Components:
  - 2.1 — Adapts writing for a variety of audiences.
  - 2.2 — Writes for different purposes.
  - 2.3 — Writes in a variety of forms/genres.
Hunt was in the office today and he stated that the system of graft existing in the city is split between the patrolmen on the beat, the dry-squad, the sergeant, and the remainder of the money is then paid to Forbes, the Chief of Police, who makes a division between the higher-ups. This transaction occurs ordinarily around the tenth of each month and the swag is somewhere between $76,000 and $80,000 per month. Chief of Police Forbes, Frank Olmstead and Mayor Edwards have safety deposit boxes at the Day & Night Safety Deposit vaults.

The booze seized by the dry squads of the Sheriff and Police Department is not destroyed, but is disposed of for profit to operators in the city. A trust agreement, which appears in evidence in the case of Paul Carrigan vs. Agnes O'Brien before Judge McFarlane, in the Superior Court disclosed a distribution of graft money. A newspaper clipping about this matter appears in the P.I. of April 25, 1931.

In a certain district in this city, there is reported to be operating a large column still in a private house in which the floors have been removed, and it is said to have a capacity of 1000 gallons per day. The sales are made from 20 to 100 gallon lots only; also there are regular trips made by two trucks from California bringing California alcohol into Seattle.

There is considerable grafting going on where cases are seized by city or county officials in which the liquor or owners pay $50.00 up for the return of the case, which money is split between the seizing officers and the heads of the departments.
and Pease was to the effect that Special Agent Main put in $2500, and in return, be given a share in the Wort plant, and the exclusive distribution of Wort in King County, Washington.

This plan was developed and further elaborated on by securing the advice and assistance of William M. Whitney, former legal adviser for Roy Lyle, ex-Prohibition Administrator of Seattle, Washington. William M. Whitney had been retained by Heinrich for this purpose.

Two conferences were held at William M. Whitney's office on May 31 and June 1, where contracts were drawn, and suggestions and advice offered by William M. Whitney to the end that a federal conspiracy might be avoided. Present on these occasions were: William M. Whitney, Kizer Heinrich, J.A. Pease, an informant, a Wort salesman and Special Agent Main. In both of these conferences the manufacture and distribution of Wort, with the intent of producing five percent beer was thoroughly discussed. Special Agent Main was taken to the Wort plant by Alvin Heinrich and J.A. Pease, and given samples of Wort and beer manufactured from it.

In order to secure the needed information from the other partners, Special Agent Main interviewed Rayson, Halton, Smith, and salesman connected with the enterprise. Rayson, at the time he was interviewed, stated that he had been sitting back waiting for Main to call upon him because, inasmuch as William M. Whitney was his attorney, as well as attorney for Pease and Heinrich, he knew everything that Pease and Heinrich had been doing, and was well protected through such a contact with William M. Whitney. In this manner, the complete workings and records of the organization were made available to the inspection of Main.

On June 1, 1932, Special Agent Close purchased from Rayson a five-gallon can of Wort at 713 Pike Street, Seattle, and received complete instructions from him how to prepare the Wort with yeast and "Whoopoo" tablets in order to get five percent beer. This transaction, and the instructions, were witnessed by Special Agent Main.
On June 4, 1932, Special Agent Emery went to the head salesman, R.M. Watkins, by Special
and purchased from him a bottle of wine at $3.50
of the sale were for 24 packages of yeast, a
Thayer Alehouse, and a machine used in bottling, and was
planned for him to manufacture a beer which would cost two
4.75 and 5.25 per cent. Watkins also showed the Special
agent the records he kept of the customers to whom he had
sold beer and not of what time checking last for report
made.

With the assistance of United States Attorney Anthony
Savage, and his assistant, Cameron Sherwood, search warrants
and warrants of arrest were drawn on the establishments and
persons connected with their beer enterprise.

On June 7, 1932, arrests were made by Special Agents
Hickman, Emery, Rogers, Close, McFetridge, Anderson and Kain,
assisted by Deputy Marshal Bogan of defendants:

Alvin Hemrich,
Emery Hemrich,
J.L. Pease,
Robert Sayson,
R.M. Watkins,
Joe Metal,
William Smith, and
Arne Holton.

The last two named persons were said by Hemrich and Pease to
be the two ex-convicts whom they desired to get out of the or-
organization. Smith is known in this vicinity as "Alcohol Bill,"
and Holton is, at the present time, under a 12 month suspended
sentence in this district for a violation of the National Pro-
hibition Act.

The seizure of the beer plant, 1314 Northlake Avenue,
Seattle, included the manufacturing equipment and the records
of material used in the beer manufactured since March 26, 1932.

The seizure at the Hemrich Brewing Company plant, which
holds a serial beverage permit from the Bureau of Industrial Al-

coho salmon and barley diverted from this
peninsular plant to be at Northlake, and showed
the securities paid Hervin Haynie and the brewmaster, Joe Hartel.

The seizure at J.A. Pease’s office, 1725 Exchange Build-
ing, included four bottles of beer and whiskey, and lists of
some 28,000 names which had been attached to a petition for the
repeal of the State of Washington Beer Dry Law. Pease is said
to have been a member of the committee initiating this petition, and
stated that these names were to be used as “witness” lists for the sale of Wort and stock in another proposed Herv-

rich brewery in Tacoma, Washington.

At the distribution center, 715 Pike Street, Seattle,
were seized records of salaried and expenses paid by the organ-
izations, materials used in the manufacture of Wort, and Wort
manufactured and distributed since the inception of this enter-
prise.

J.W. Watkins’ automobile was also seized, containing
two cases of Wort, packages of yeast, maltine, and “Whooppee”
tablers, and records of Wort sold by him to date. The last en-
try on Watkins’ ledger was the sale of Wort made to Special
Agent Marry on June 4.

All defendants arrested were arraigned before United
States Commissioner Holman of Seattle, Washington on June 7,
1933, and were released under $1,500.00 bail each.

This case is under active investigation at the present
time, and a complete report will be submitted at an early date.
It is expected that this matter will be presented to a Federal
Grand Jury at Seattle, Washington within the next few months,
and that sufficient evidence will be available to include Wil-

liam W. Whitney as a defendant in this case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address]
MONTHLY REPORT OF CASE STATUS

CASE JACKET NO. 134-B. 

SUBJECT: Alleged conspiracy to violate the N.P.A. by the manufacture and possession of intoxicating liquor; the manuf., sale and poss. of preparations designed and intended for the illegal manufacture of intox. liquor; and the poss. of equipment designed and intended for the manufacture of preparations, to-wit: Wort, designed and intended for the illegal manufact. of intoxicating liquor on the part of Alvin Heinrich, et al.

Probable date of investigation not commenced

(Check) Under active investigation x Investigation completed

Probable date of report to U.S. Attorney

Date reported to U.S. Attorney 8-2-32

Probable date of Grand Jury action

Probable date of trial

Number of indictments

Number of convictions

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES:

(List autos, stills, spirits, mash, etc.)

ARRESTS:

Heinrich, Alvin
Heinrich, Almer
Holtan, Arne
Hertel, Joe
Pease, J.A.
Rayson, Robert
Watkins, R.M.
Smith, Wm.

SEIZURES:

1 Buick Sedan
13 cases Wort
1 Wort plant,
Records and papers pertaining
to the operation of Wort plant
and wholesale and retail distr-
ibution of Wort in Seattle, Wn.

REMARKS: This case was presented as a conspiracy to the Federal Grand Jury in Seattle, and resulted in No True Bills for the various defendants. Informations were then filed by the United States Attorney's office direct, and the case is now awaiting trial.

L. BURNE HICKMAN,
Special Agent

Note: If investigation not commenced, state reason under "Remarks."

State briefly new facts developed under "Remarks."
In Page 8

Lost and Found

Ads in the Want Ad columns of the papers are broadcast daily by Station KJR, 5,000 watts, 970 a.m. and 1000 p.m. Phone MA in 2000.

THURSDAY

SEVEN HELD TO GRAND JURY IN WORT SALE

Kane, Special Agent Of Prohibition Bureau, Tells Of Negotiations For Sale Of Beer Rights

Learned Makers Were Seeking Additional Capital, He Says

Offered $2,500 Investment

How a dapper special agent of the department of justice in the bureau of prohibition entered into negotiations to buy exclusive rights to sell beer in King County for the manufacture of 5 per cent beer was disclosed yesterday in the first time in United States Commissioner A. C. Bowman's court.

The revelation came when Alvin Remich, president of the Hemrich brewing company; his son, Elmer Hemrich; Col. R. M. Watkins, former North Pacific coast representative of the United States shipping board; J. A. Pease, Exchange Building grain broker; Joe Hartel, Hemrich brewmaster; Robert J. Rayson, operator of a malt shop at 712 Pike St; William Smith and Arnie Holm were arraigned on charges of possessing, making and selling a product intended to be used in the manufacture of beer said of conspiring to commit the same offense.

HELD TO GRAND JURY

Over the stupendous objections of their four attorneys—Charles A. Speck, A. J. Falkner, Revelle, former Yakima district attorney, and Lawton M. Whitney, former assistant prohibition administrator—all defendants were bound over to the grand jury.

Wayne E. Kain was the special agent who posed as the prospective wort purveyor. He was the only witness called to testify by Jeffrey Herriman, assistant United States attorney.

Kain testified that he learned that the wort manufacturers were seeking additional capital and arranged to meet Pease, who said with Elmer Hemrich, was trying to arrange the deal.

OFFERED RIGHTS

He said he was offered the exclusive King County sales rights and also an interest in the wort manufacturing plant at 1213 N. Northlake Ave., for $2,500.

Pease, he said, opened a bottle of beer manufactured from wort and gave him a drink in his office. He later took him to his home and gave him two quarts of the same beverage.

Kain declared several of the defendants told him how the wort was used. It should be put with yeast, he explained, and the lowest to stand until it went flat.

After bottling the product, he said, a "whooppee" tablet, made of yeast and honey, was added to each bottle—and then sugar was allowed to take its course.

ONLY IN NEGOTIATIONS

Under cross-examination, Kain admitted that as far as he knew, Pease and Elmer Hemrich were interested only in proposed negotiations that he knew nothing about until the latter told him after his arrest that he sometimes manufactured wort when not busy at the brewery and that Smith, Holman and others, instead of aiding in the negotiations, had told them he would be foolish to put his money into the deal as they had a prior contract for the distribution rights.

Kain testified he introduced Colonel Watkins to another special agent who purchased from him a can of wort. He said Colonel Watkins told the agent just how to manipulate the product to make beer ranging from 4.7 to 5.25 per cent in alcohol strength.

134-8
PAIR TRIED TO HIJACK HIM, SAYS KILLER

Wm. Ingram, Alcohol Dealer, Tells About Beating; Search For Competitor Is Waged

Paul Long, fatally shot Saturday night by William Ingram, admitted wholesale dealer in alcohol, went to his death in an attempt to 'sneak' on Ingram's business on behalf of a rival Seattle bootlegger.

This was the belief expressed by Deputy Prosecutor William J. Wilkins and Deputy Coroner Carl Keyes after hearing Ingram and other witnesses testify in the opening session yesterday of the inquest into Long's death.

On the basis of testimony given by Ingram, authorities started a search, immediately after the inquest was adjourned for the day, for the man believed to have headed the bootlegging ring with Long was supposedly representing.

Search Waged

Ingram testified Long had been introduced to him two months ago by "Dart Bartolini, another bootlegger.

Wilkins pointed out that Long had roomed for the past four years in the home of Henry Bartolini, 363 Dearborn Avenue.

"We are going to find the man Ingram refers to and have him before the coroner's jury Tuesday afternoon," Wilkins said last night. "He should be able to give us some vital information on Long's connections and interests."

Alcohol Dealer

Giving the impression of a young business man of ability, despite the two days' growth of beard he has accumulated in his city jail cell, Ingram related calmly, almost casually, how he shot Long and his companion, J. C. (Slim) Collins.

Long and Collins, he declared, came to the restaurant, 2322 Second Avenue, Saturday night to attempt to hijack him worth $3,000. On a previous visit, the afternoon of October 23, he said, they found he had only $160.

"I've been keeping a record for the last four or five years here," he said. "I'm a wholesaler--have been for the past two years. The smallest sales I make are in five and ten-dollar quantities.

He said he obtained all of his alcohol from California, but refused, under Wilkins' grilling, to reveal the source of the method of transporting it here, declaring this had 'no bearing on this case.'

Tells of Shooting

"Collins had a gun halfway out of his pocket before I started shooting," he declared. "Then I knew it was my life or theirs, so I let them have it."

A comely, well-dressed, blonde took the stand as "Mrs. William Ingram," but left it a few minutes later, sobbing, as plain Beanie Larson. After first maintaining she and Ingram were married in September, she admitted under questioning there had been no ceremony.

Collins, who is in a serious condition as the result of three wounds inflicted by Ingram, will be questioned today in his cell at City Hospital. The jury will also visit the scene of the shooting.
721 Republic Building,
Seattle, Washington,
October 5, 1931.

In re: S. 12.05-2

Sergeant George Wilson,
Police Department,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

This letter has reference to two reports of liquor violations in the city of Seattle, which have come to us through an informant. We are forwarding this information to you for such use as you can make of it.

1. Informant states that home brew is made and sold by a Mr. Jarvis, at 6025 7th Avenue, north west. Jarvis has a Chevrolet car, and delivers home brew beer in bottles on order. He works nights and takes orders of beer in his car on the way to work, which is at some bakery, probably the Washington bakery. When he returns from work he brings empty bottles in his car. This man is said to be a Finn, a Communist, and is not a citizen of the United States.

2. A wholesale beer place is reported by this informant as being at 2236 West 62nd Street. This place is conducted by a man and a woman who go by the name of “Fred” and “Stella.” They do not own the property, but rent the house. One of their customers is at the Spring Apartment Hotel, 5th and Spring Streets. The beer is put up in bottles and delivered in sacks.

Our informant has never bought any liquor from the places reported.

Respectfully,

CAM: MDC

CHARLES A. MURPHHEY,
Agent in Charge.

cc a.f. office
In re: 8. 12.05-2

MEMORANDUM.

According to an informant Leo Roberts, Collector, who has been absent from the city for several days and who was reported to have run out with the collection money; in back in Seattle, and is very much on the job as a collector.

Joe McKinley, a Seattle bootlegger, has been very active in seeing Roberts, O'Malley and others, including one Frank Catt, an alleged collector for the sheriff's office. The report is that Edward Wilde and Frank Degan were arrested by officers of the sheriff's department Sunday or Monday, and lodged in jail; that they were employed by McKinley and he was busy trying to get them out. McKinley was seen talking to Roberts on October 20, and their cases were set to be heard in Justice Wood's court at Morningside. The court action has not been determined.

CARLTON

CHARLES A. MURPHY,
Special Agent.

CA:MEC

go to S.F.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PROHIBITION
Room 5 - Custom House
Denver, Colorado, July 20, 1931.

Case No. 1195-M - Kalispell, Montana.

Special Agent in Charge
Room 5 - Custom House
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

1. This report relates to the investigation of an alleged conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act on the part of certain officials and bootleggers in the city of Kalispell, Montana, through understanding in the illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; through the collection of fines from bootleggers which do not show on the records; and, through other irregularities which tend to show collusion between officers and bootleggers.

2. This case originated through a letter dated January 31, 1931 addressed to the Director of Prohibition, Washington, D. C., from Mr. Harold H. H. Clark, Constable of Kalispell, Montana, and which was referred to the Coordination and Special Agency Unit.

3. Under date of February 7, 1931, Mr. Dwight E. Avis, Chief, Coordination and Special Agency Unit, requested Mr. W. D. Smith, Special Agent in Charge, Denver Division, to have a preliminary investigation made at Kalispell, Montana; accordingly, Special Agents D. A. Sloan and A. L. Hart were immediately assigned to this investigation and on March 7, 1931, made a report to the Director of Prohibition asking that a jacket be issued to cover the case. Jacket No. 1195-M was authorized March 17, 1931 and Special Agents D. A. Sloan and A. L. Hart continued their investigation until May 10, 1931.
Student Activity One

This activity will be completed in one class period in the Computer Lab.

Students will choose one “character” from the Temperance and Prohibition Era. Next, students will access the folder of Research Websites to begin researching the time period. Students will take notes and begin to compile “artifacts” to collect in the Artifact Box.

List of characters to choose from: (students can create their own character, but it must be approved by Mr. Mahoney)

- Temperance leader from an early movement
- Congressman Volstead
- Saloon owner
- Bootlegger
- Flapper
- Al Capone
- Elliot Ness
- Police officer
- Dry citizen
- Wet citizen
- Association Against Prohibition Amendment leader
- Prohibition Agent
- President of the United States

Student Activity Two

This lesson will take one period in the Computer Lab

Students will continue to research the provided websites on the Prohibition Era. Students will choose three events that would involve their chosen character for further research in order to create a historical brochure. The brochure will contain a description of each event, a picture and a title. Students will use Microsoft Publisher to create the brochure. This brochure will be placed in the Artifact Box.
These lessons will take 80 minutes each in the Computer Lab

Activity: Students will continue to research for their required 10 artifacts. The students will research from not only the required websites, but will access Primary Documents gathered by Mr. Mahoney.

See the folder for Research Materials for access to the archival documents.

Activity: The students will make a “Copy” of their artifacts for their Artifact Boxes. One of the ten artifacts must be recreated by the student. This could include a picture from an archival site where the student contacted the location and ordered the picture to be recreated from the original negative.

The following categories are required for students to research, copy and place in their box:

- 3 pictures with captions
- 3 newspaper or magazine articles with a one paragraph summary of the article and why it pertains to their chosen character.
- 3 original documents copied from the Archival Materials provided by Mr. Mahoney. With each document, the student must include a one paragraph explanation of the document and why it pertains to their chosen character.
- One recreated “artifact” that the student researched and produced.

Artifact Box Requirements:

- The actual “box” can be constructed of wood, or a cardboard box. The box must be at least the size of a normal box that copy paper comes in. See Mr. Mahoney’s example.
- The box must be made to look “old” because it is from the Prohibition Era. Use pens, colored pencils and construction paper to make the box look authentic. Tea or coffee makes for an excellent dye, but use caution because it can really stink after drying!
- Use cardboard pieces to make dividers inside the Artifact Box for the required categories. This will help students to keep their artifacts organized for their presentations and display.
- On the bottom of the box the student must write his or her name and the title of their project.
IN JUSTICE'S COURT
Everett Precinct, Snohomish County, State of Washington

Before ANDREW JOHNSON Justice of the Peace

Liquor Search Warrant

C.E.COSTELLO

To XX XXASKISSMAN, COMMISSIONER OF SAFETY, EVERETT, WASH., or
To ANY PEACE OFFICER IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY:

WHEREAS, the undersigned finds from the affidavit of C.E. Jones
and other evidence taken that there is probable cause to believe, and that he does believe that
intoxicating liquor, is being manufactured, sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished or
otherwise disposed of and kept in violation of the Laws of the State of Washington, at or upon
the following described premises, to-wit:

1306 38th ST.

in the City of Everett, together with all outbuildings and sheds appurtenant thereto, situated in
the County of Snohomish, State of Washington.

THEREFORE IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, you are com-
manded, with the necessary and proper assistance, to enter upon the above described prem-
ises and search the same, and seize all intoxicating liquor there found, together with all the
vessels in which it is contained, and all implements, furniture, and fixtures used or kept for the
illegal manufacture, sale, barter, exchange, giving away, furnishing or otherwise disposing of such
liquor, and safely keep the same, and make a return of this warrant within three days, showing
all acts and things done thereunder, with a particular statement of all articles seized, and the name
of the person or persons in whose possession the same were found, if any; and if no person be
MEMORANDUM.

On October 2, 1931, Morton H. Woo, a Chinaman, was looking for Leo Roberts, according to information telephoned to this office by an informant. Woo said he was running a lottery game, and that Roberts had only fixed the sheriff's office, but he wanted to see him about getting protection from the city Dry Agents.

Woo's address was given as 725 King Street.

cc to S.F. office.
League's Charges Against Edwards

The complete text of a communication of the Citizens' Municipal Utilities League held before the City Council yesterday is an effort to bring about impeachment of Mayor Frank Edwards because he discharged his superintendent of the City Light Department.

The resolution of City Council of the City of Seattle.

Whereas, an emergency is now confronting the citizens of the City of Seattle which justifies the recall of one Frank Edwards, our mayor, we, the undersigned, call your attention to Section 12, Article 3 of our city charter, providing that the mayor may be impeached for willful violation of duty.

This is called to your attention for the purpose of giving you the opportunity of performing your duty as by law provided and thereby saving the city of Seattle the expense of a recall election, together with the adverse publicity that such a recall will necessarily bring upon our city in all parts of this country.

Impeachment Asked.

We believe that the welfare and best interests of our city and its citizens will be best served by the exercise of this provision of our city charter and respectfully request that you exercise your power and duty as set forth by this charter provision for the following grounds and reasons:

1. That on September 20, 1930, the said Frank Edwards did willfully violate his duty and oath of office in that he did select and order $106,446 of furnishings for his private office without the approval of the Board of Public Works or requisition. That said sum has been paid, in an irregular and unlawful manner, in that it was paid from contingent fund H, which by charter, Section 9 of Article 2, is for use of freight expense, charge, telegrams, postage and investigation of like character of the different departments of the city. This act was a willful violation of the mayor's duty and oath of office, in violation of Ordinances 1732, 4796 and 6907.

2. That said Mayor Frank Edwards violated his duty and oath of office in that he appointed one George B. Avery, the superintendent of our municipal railway, knowing him to be incompetent and unqualified to perform the duties of said position.

6. That the said Mayor Edwards willfully violated his duty and oath of office when he willfully and maliciously set forth false reasons for the dismissal of said J. D. Ross. That the said mayor's accusation that the superintendent of lighting did not cooperate with the Board of Public Works is false in part, for the said J. D. Ross did refuse to cooperate in the irregular acts of said board.

7. That the dismissal of A. H. Martin was a violation of the law of the City of Seattle, and said A. H. Martin was not a recognized expert in the field of building and engineering, known to the public to be the incompetent and unqualified person to be employed in the discharge of said duty.

8. That said Frank Edwards willfully violated his duty as mayor and his oath of office in that he ordered the building of the new police station at the expense of the city and caused the appointment of the police force thereon.

9. That the recommendation of the appointment of J. P. Robson to the position of chief of police created a conflict of interest.

10. That said Mayor Edwards willfully violated his duty and oath of office when he willfully and maliciously set forth false reasons for the dismissal of said J. D. Ross.

11. That Frank Edwards has willfully violated his duty and oath of office, in that the mayor has been acting in the capacity of police commissioner of the City of Seattle and as such he has violated the law of the City of Seattle and the law of the State of Washington.
Original Materials

Time Line of Prohibition Events:

Task: Students will use their textbooks and websites to research and place ten events on the Time Line provided below. Each event must include a three sentence summary and a picture relating to the event.

1920 Prohibition Begins

1933 Prohibition Repealed
4. The special agents during this investigation secured some eighty affidavits, all of which show irregularities but the following are the principal ones which bear more directly on a conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act:

Harry W. Adams
Undersheriff of Flathead County and
Former Chief of Police of
Kalispell, Montana.

Mrs. Sarah Adams
Wife of Abel D. Adams
Proprietor - Park Hotel
Kalispell, Montana.

Miss Hannah Briggs
Proprietor - Second Hand Store
136 - 2nd Street West
Kalispell, Montana.

Mrs. Grace Bush
232 - 7th Avenue West
Kalispell, Montana.

Virgil Bush
232 - 7th Avenue West
Kalispell, Montana.

Harold H. H. Clark
Constable - Kalispell, Montana.

Jack Clark
Noted Wine Maker - Kalispell, Montana.

Dr. A. E. Hinderlite
Camas Hot Springs, Montana.

Reuben Herberg
Bootlegger - Kalispell, Montana.
# Persuasive Essay: Arguing for or against Prohibition

Teacher Name: Kieran Mahoney

Student Name: ________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>4 - Above Standards</th>
<th>3 - Meets Standards</th>
<th>2 - Approaching Standards</th>
<th>1 - Below Standards</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History EARL 1.2.3.Identify and analyze major issues, people, and events in Washington State, US &amp; World History</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of 3 specific artifacts and or primary sources. Account contains no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of 2 specific artifacts and or primary sources. Account contains few or no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of 1 specific artifact and or primary sources. Account contains few or no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Thesis on a historical question is attempted, without explicit references to artifacts or primary resources to support the thesis or artifacts and or primary sources do not support the thesis well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History EALR 1.1.3b Compare and evaluate competing historical narratives and analyze multiple perspectives.</td>
<td>Accurately describes 3 differing published interpretations on the historical questions that are relevant to the student's interpretation.</td>
<td>Develops a clear and reasonable thesis on a historical question that is supported by the analysis of 2 specific artifacts and or primary sources. Account contains no inaccuracies.</td>
<td>Refers explicitly to 2 interpretations of a particular historical event with only partial accuracy.</td>
<td>Refers explicitly to 1 interpretation of a particular historical event.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A PAMPHLET
CONTAINING
A Copy of All Measures "Proposed by Initiative Petition," "Proposed to the People by the Legislature," and "Amendment to the Constitution Proposed by the Legislature."

To be Submitted to the Legal Voters of the State of Washington for Their Approval or Rejection at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on
Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914
Together with all Arguments Filed For and Against Said Measures

Compiled and Issued by
I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State
Publication authorized under Chapter 129, Laws of Washington, 1913
on farm, and teaching school for support. For six years he lived on a Lake Chelan fruit-ranch, then moved with his family of six to Seattle for a home in the most desirable city of the Union. His varied business experience as head of large financial concerns has well fitted him for the responsible office of Secretary of State, to which he aspires.

"Dr. W. J. Warren and I were college-mates, and I have known him intimately ever since. He is clean; he is able; he is a vote-getter."—[Mayor] James Gray, Minneapolis.

“He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, with whom it is a pleasure to be associated.”—[Hon.] J. S. Pillsbury [Gov. Minnesota].

“I esteem him as a gentleman of excellent character with high ideals.”—Cyrus Northrop [Pres. Univ. of Minn.]

“His reputation has always been above reproach. He stands for what is decent and honorable in City, State, and National Government.”—[Judge] Stephen Mahoney.

“His work was thoroughly done in all his classes. He was specially interested in studies in Political Science, and obtained high rank in them.”—Wm. W. Folwell [Ex-Prof. U. of M.]

“The Anti-Saloon League earnestly urges upon voters the wisdom of electing to the next Legislature Dr. W. J. Warren, Prohibitionist.”—W. S. Wingate, Treas. A. S. L.

“It is important that the temperance people of the district shall support Dr. Warren instead of Hon. L. H. J—son.”—[Rev.] N. A. Palmer, Supt. A. S. L., Minnesota.

“I have known Dr. Warren as a student in the University, as a teacher and member of Centenary and Wesley Church, in which church he was the first chairman of Wesley Building Committee, in all of which he has shown himself worthy of entire confidence.”—[Rev.] James Brooks [Prof. Greek in U. of M.]

“He is a man of well trained mind, who has all his life been a student of men and movements, and has gained a

**PROHIBITION TICKET**

For President

J. Frank Hanly

For Vice-President

Ira Landrith

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS**

Salome L. Lippy, Seattle

W. F. McDowell, Olympia

L. Stanton, Bellingham

C. C. Grisley, Vancouver

Against Initiative No. 18

Against Initiative No. 21

For U. S. Senator—Jos. A. Campbell

For Governor—A. B. L. Gellerman

For Lt.-Gov.—Nettie Hallenbeck

For Sec. of State—W. J. Warren

For State Auditor—N. A. Thompson

For State Treasurer—Mary M. Wade

**CONGRESSIONAL**

For Congress (2nd Dist.)

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell (In Dem. Col.)

**COUNTY**

good grasp on the principles which underlie human progress.”—[Rev.] T. W. Stout [Dist. Supt., Minneapolis.]

“Dr. W. J. Warren is a member of the First M. E. Church of Seattle, and although I have had but a brief acquaintance with him, I believe him to be in every sense of the term reliable and trustworthy.”—[Rev.] A. W. Leonard, Seattle.

Note:—The above quotations are from letters by persons who (except two) were intimately acquainted with Dr. Warren for over twenty years.

**JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL**

A Seattle Business Man

of 15 Years Standing
PROHIBITION PARTY
Campaign Text-Book
FOR THE
State of Washington.
1892.
2 WOMEN, FIVE MEN HELD FOR RACKET SLAYING

Ingram Responsible, Coroner's Jury Reports; Others in Custody as Witnesses; Opium Ring Is Revealed

These men and two women, one a well-dressed blonde the other a pretty brunette, today were held in custody after a coroner's jury's verdict yesterday into the "racket killing" of Paul Long, 25-year-old Seattle engineer, whose body was found by police a week ago slumped in the doorway of his apartment.

William George Ingram was held responsible for the shooting, in which another man, J. O. (Slim) Collins was wounded, according to the coroner and the jury, finding that the killing was "the termination of a transaction in contraband drugs," recommended that Ingram be held to answer to the prosecuting attorney's office.

Self Defense Studied

Deputy Prosecutor William J. Wilkins today was studying the elements of self defense in the shooting, Ingram, his blond sweetheart, Hesse Larson; Don Oker, close friend of Ingram's who admitted being an opium addict; Jerry Warner, dark-haired girl friend of Oker, and W. H. Dugan, who hid in a closet in Ingram's apartment when the shooting started, are being held for the federal narcotics authorities.

Testimony at the inquiry revealed operations of an opium and counterfeited money ring linking Seattle and Reno.

Collins, who proved he was not interested financially in the dope deal, but who was with Long when he was shot and, who, himself, suffered three bullet wounds, was released. Fred Kelly, who waited outside the apartment for Long and Collins also was released.

Collins related yesterday, how, "merely as a friend of Long's," he had beaten Ingram several days before the shooting.

Long, who was working at the Todd drydock, smuggling the sack of dope off the President Taft three months ago," he told the jury. "He hid it in the woods behind my house. Two or three weeks later he and Bert Bartolini, a friend of Long's, came to my house and asked me to drive their car for them as they had been drinking."

Sack Carried in Auto

"They told me to drive to the Jefferson gold course. A sack covered with leaves was in the back seat. There was another automobile at the golf course with two men in it. One of them was Ingram.

"Paul said, 'Don't give it to them until I see it.' Then he gave it to them."

"Then," Collins continued, "they took me home. When Long, who had the money, found it was counterfeit, he said he'd 'get' Ingram for it. Several days later we went to Ingram's apartment and Ingram swore he didn't know the money was phony. They quarreled. It made me mad to see Ingram sitting there lying to Paul. I thought I'd scare it out of him and I hit him behind the car with Paul's gat."

Collins testified that Don Oker, who is also under arrest, was at the apartment. They bickered over Ingram's commission—to be paid with narcotics, not cash—and Ingram said he had "seen the dope to Reno." Collins declared.

"Dope" Can Identified

Coroner William J. Jones showed Collins a small tin can wrapped in paper and asked him if he ever had seen it before.

"Yes," Collins replied, "That tin of dope was on the radio in Ingram's apartment. Ingram said he sold the rest."

The night of the shooting, Collins said, he, Long and another friend, Fred Kelly, went to the Ingram apartment after a drinking party in Abbotsford, B. C.

"Kelly was asleep in the car," he said. "When Paul and I knocked on Ingram's door, some one inside said, 'Who's there?' Paul said, 'It's Paul.' The door opened, we took one or two steps inside and the shooting started. I was hit three times. I ran to the car and drove away as fast as I could... Kelly and I went to my house.

"I didn't want to call a doctor till I heard from Paul. But somebody did."
Assignment #1

Sources:

- **textbook**: pg. 641 to top of pg. 655. [11th ed. --> pg. 649 - pg. 661]

Questions:

1. What were the major conflicting forces that were present in the America of the 1920s?
2. Identify the chief economic characteristics of the 1920s. What were the reasons for the economic expansion and recovery that began in 1922? Which industries contributed most to this economic boom?
3. What were the elements of "welfare capitalism?" To what extent did the average worker benefit from welfare capitalism and from rising production and profits?
4. Why did the status of labor unions and the conditions of industrial labor deteriorate during the 1920s? What was the impact of mechanization on this deterioration?
5. What was the largest immigrant group during the 1920s? Where did they concentrate? What was their economic status?
6. What caused the big drop in farm prices and income in the 1920s? Explain how parity was designed to solve the problem. What happened to parity?
7. How did advertising help shape the new urban mass consumer culture?
8. What new attitudes toward work, motherhood, sex, and leisure developed in the 1920s, especially among middle-class women?
9. What effect did women's suffrage have on the politics of the 1920s?
10. What changes in high-school and college attendance occurred during the 1920s? How did these changes contribute to the recognition of the distinct stage of adolescence?
11. Identify some of the other things that helped change attitudes toward youth in the 1920s?

Terms:

- "welfare capitalism"
- "pink-collar" jobs
- A. Philip Randolph
- The canary in the coal mine.
- McNary-Haugen Bill
- Bruce Barton
- "The Jazz Singer" (1927)
- Rudolph Valentino
- Charlie Chaplin
- Harry Emerson Fosdick
- Clara Bow [The "It" Girl]
- Flappers
Assignment #2

Sources:
- textbook: top of pg. 655 - pg. 661. [11th ed. --> pg. 662 to top of pg. 669]

Questions:
1. How did the adoration of Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and, especially, Charles Lindbergh illustrate the ambivalence with which many Americans regarded the decline of the "self-made man?"
2. What social forces combined to disenchant many intellectuals and give them the label of "The Lost Generation?"
3. How did the arts reflect the values of the 1920s? How did they challenge those values?
4. How was the "Flapper" reflective of those challenges?
5. Why was the term "Jazz Age" often used to describe the 1920s?
6. Identify the key black writers of the Harlem Renaissance. What were some of the important literary themes of these writers? How was it a "rebirth?"
7. What changes took place in the way Americans used their time during the 1920s?
8. What role did the movies play in American life in the 1920s?
9. Why were the 1920s considered by some to be a Golden Age in sports?
10. What were the effects of Prohibition? How did criminals like "Scarface" Al Capone take advantage of it?
11. What were the changes in immigration laws brought about by the National Origins Act and subsequent legislation? What ethnic groups were favored?
12. How did the resurrected Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s differ from the Reconstruction-era Klan? How influential was this new Klan?
13. Compare and contrast the views of the modernists and the fundamentalists. How did Darwinism and the Scopes trial symbolize the conflict between the two?
14. How were the cultural tensions of the 1920s reflected in the Democratic Party?

Terms:
- "Return to Normalcy"
- Charles Lindbergh
- Jelly Roll Morton
- Duke Ellington
Assignment #3

Sources:  
- textbook:  end of pg. 661 - pg. 664;  pg. 667 - pg. 671.  
  [11th ed. --> top of pg. 669 to mid-pg. 672;  pg. 675 - top of pg. 680]

Questions:

1. What features of President Warren G. Harding’s personal background lead to his political reputation?
2. Describe the political scandals in the Harding administration.
3. Why did Herbert Hoover push so strongly for the creation of trade associations?
4. Why was President Coolidge called "Silent Cal"?
5. How did Coolidge establish the "Coolidge prosperity"?
6. Identify the candidates and the issues of the 1928 presidential election. Why did Governor Al Smith of NY lose?
7. Make a list of the long-term causes of the great stock market crash of 1929. What was the "last straw?"
8. How did the weakness of consumer demand contribute to the severity of the depression?
9. What impact did domestic debt factors have on the American economy?
10. What role did U. S. policies on trade and international debt play in worsening economic conditions?
11. What weaknesses in banking helped lead to the Great Depression? What happened to the banking system early in the Depression?
12. What happened to the banking system and GNP in the three years after the stock market crash of 1929? What economic statistic best represents the human costs of the depression?

**Terms:**
- Gov. Al Smith (NY)
- "Ohio Gang"
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- *The business of America is business!*
- *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Co.* (1922)
- *Adkins v. Children's Hospital* (1923)
- Andrew Mellon
- Dawes Plan of 1924
- "Associationalism"
- "on-margin" buying
- "Black Tuesday" [Oct. 29, 1929]
SEATTLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929.

RUM SEIZED ON PASSENGER TRAIN

CAR WASHER, SWITCHMAN ARE NABBED

Special Agents Of Prohibition
Department Mark a Haul in
Passenger Coach Vestibule

With the seizure of twenty cases of assorted bonded liquors and the arrest of two railway employees, special agents of the prohibition department were believed yesterday to have uncovered a liquor smuggling organization that has brought large quantities of illicit beverages into Seattle from British Columbia.

Charles Broughton, switchman, and Peter Bloxas, coach washer, were arraigned before United States Commissioner H. S. Elliott on two felony charges—conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act and violation of the tariff laws by failure to declare imports.

IN VESTIBULE

Cleverly concealed in the vestibule of a Great Northern passenger coach, the liquor was seized by the special agents before daylight yesterday morning. It was deposited in the United States marshal's office, and later turned over to Prohibition agent C. M. Clise, custodian of evidence.

Broughton and Bloxas both denied any knowledge of the booze. They were released on $2,000 bonds each.

BACK TO DECEMBER

That the seizure and arrests are part of a case that has been under investigation for some time was indicated by the fact that the complaint contains allegations of smuggling as far back as December.

The special agents maintained secrecy as to the case beyond what was revealed in commissioner's court, but it is believed that further ramifications of a huge smuggling plot are being run down.
Could offer no evidence in proof of his charges. He wanted the government to open a "speakeasy" and then have an agent contact Richard Fryant for protection. I advised him such methods would not be employed.

[Signature]

Special Agent
Memorandum

Atty. Thomas D. Page, when interviewed at his office in the American Bank Building, stated that Richard Bryant, former Deputy Sheriff of King County and Prohibition Agent, was the first person contacted by bootleggers who desire to open 'joint' in King County.

That Deputy Sheriff Otis Bodine and Under Sheriff Henry Lewis collect the graft money and Lewis is the 'engineer' of the Deputy Sheriff. Unbelievable.

That the Sheriff, Mr. Bannerman, was a partner in the enterprise, Atty. Page.
T. D. PAGE
LAWYER
SEATTLE, WASH.

February 27, 1931.

Mr. Charles A. Murphy
Agent In Charge
721- Republic Bldg.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

In compliance with our talk the other day, I beg to advise that in my opinion a Conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Law has been and is now being operated as a conspiracy between the chief of police of Seattle and the sheriff of King County.

You know, as well as I do that there is an open and notorious lack of effort on the part of these two officers to enforce the Prohibition Laws; and as I told you with your help I am satisfied that we can connect these two officers up with this said conspiracy. It can be easily done at the present time, through the fact that the main conspirators are not only careless and indifferent but are dam square-heads besides.

I am only interested in the conviction of these chaps, because of the fact that they have taken and accepted their offices under an absolute pledge to the people of an enforcement of the Dry Laws, and being dry themselves; aside from the fact that my suit against Claude G. Bannick, sheriff of this county plainly shows that he is dishonest by his own admission in the handling of the taxpayers money of this county.

I can give you such help without any financial demand on my part from my long and verified experience with the violators of the Prohibition Laws, both state and national in King County; and I can furnish such help as we may need at a minimum expense to the Government, and I am anxious and willing to spend my time in the prosecution of these conspirators; and can through my influence and friendship with the newspapers have them join us in our efforts, to the end that public opinion at the time of trial may be with us, something that the Government seems to have overlooked of late.

Hopeing to hear from you soon, I have the honor to remain,

Yours obediently,

T. D. Page
STATEMENT

To Whom it may concern:

At the time when my steamer was first transferred into our regular service across the Pacific Ocean, via North America, Japan, and China ports, which was sometime during the month of May, 1927, a strict order was given to us by our Head Office at Kobe, Japan, to try our best to prevent the smuggling of contraband which might be attempted by some members of my crew, because the steamers serving this line usually touch those Chinese ports where there is ample opportunity for the purchase of liquors and narcotics to be used for smuggling purposes. In compliance with the above instructions, I, the Master of the S. S. Bordeau Maru, ordered all the officers and engineers of my steamer to be very watchful to prevent such purchases at each port of call. Moreover, at the time when the steamer was sailing from Yokohama, which was the last loading port for that voyage, I requested about ten Japanese policemen to come on board and make a thorough search in every part of my steamer, searching cabins, storerooms, cargo hatches, etc., with the cooperation of the officers and engineers of my steamer, and I am very glad to state that I was able to complete the above trip without having anything of an illegal nature occur.

When my steamer was sailing from Japan for the present voyage, a strict order was again issued by our Kobe Office, instructing us to make a thorough search of the steamer, not only at the time of sailing from Yokohama, but at intervals during the voyage, chiefly because of the fact that some contraband had been discovered on board Japanese steamers at U. S. Ports, and upon receipt of these instructions, I complied, and have been paying careful attention to this matter.

On March 22nd a radio message came to me from our Superintendent's office at Seattle, as per attached copy, reminding me of my responsibility, and I immediately ordered all members of the crew on deck, keeping them in charge of the officers, and made another strict search, paying special attention to the places where there was any possibility of concealing the contraband; however, we made no discovery.

My steamer arrived at Pier 14, Seattle at 11 a.m. March 27th, where we discharged cargo and then shifted to Sanford Elevator Dock at 7 a.m. March 28th, where the U. S. Customs Officials visited my steamer on the same morning and started a
search immediately, with the cooperation of the officers and engineers. To my great regret, the result of the search was that six cakes of opium were discovered in a vacant space between the outer iron plate and the inside ceiling planks at the back of the cushion of a sofa in the salon, where a hole had been made of about one foot five inches in length and about six inches in width, so that the piece could be easily removed and replaced.

It certainly is my great pleasure that these goods which were so cunningly concealed were discovered by the U. S. Customs Officials, although I regret that we were unable to find same, in spite of the several searches which we had made.

After the discovery of the above contraband, I immediately started an investigation as to the identity of the offender by instructing the Chief Engineer and Chief Officer to examine all members of the crew, one after the other, and, as a result, we held SHINTARO TAKAHAMA, Salon boy, as the most likely suspect. He finally confessed as to his offense, at about ten p.m. the same day, as a result of our cross-examination, as per attached copy of his statement, although he strongly refused to admit his guilt at first.

I have held the rating of Captain for about twenty-three years, and during that period I have never experienced a single case where such cleverness was displayed in concealing contraband, and I deeply regret that this occurred in spite of all our attempts at prevention.

As captain of a steamer, I have been engaged in trade in the United States ports for about eight years, and I have called at both Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports of the U.S.A. many times; however I have never before found any offense of this nature among the members of my crew. With such past experiences, it is my great regret that I should have discovered an offender among them at this time, and I am quite at a loss to find words in which to apologize to the public for my inefficiency.

(S) SIN AGOC
Master
Prohibition Era Artifact Box: Examining the Prohibition Era through Artifacts

This may be used as a Dig Deep Classroom Based assessment for High School Students.

Introduction:

As the Industrial Age radically changed both America and the rest of the world, problems arose in our society. As millions of immigrants poured into the United States seeking a better way of life, urban America grappled with poverty, crime, corruption and disease. While the philosophy of laissez-faire economics fueled countless “rags-to-riches” stories and new wealth, the urban working poor had few resources to help their situation. As the Federal government was reluctant to pass legislation to curb child labor and unfair business practices, many social movements arose. Among these were the Social Gospel Movement, The Progressive Movement, and the Temperance Movement. The leaders of these movements were predominately women who were outraged at the problems caused by alcohol. They felt alcohol and the saloons threatened the security of the family and the morals of America. By 1916, 23 of the 48 states passed prohibition laws. With the passing of the Volstead Act in 1919, the Prohibition Era in American History began.

Students will examine several temperance movements, the passing of the Volstead Act, and the following consequences on society. Using a variety of resources, students will create an “Artifact Box” of the Prohibition Era. Through research and class activities, students will gather pictures, documents, and artifacts in order to demonstrate their knowledge about the time period.
Lesson #1

This lesson will be completed in one period.

We begin our Prohibition Era unit with a choral reading of Chapter 15 from the textbook American Republic.

Students will complete Reading Assignment #1

Lesson #2

This lesson will take one period.

The students will continue reading Chapter 15, from The American Republic, pages 480 to 507. Also students will be reading Section 1, The Roots of Progressivism, Chapter 13, pages 418-426.

Students will complete Reading Assignments 2 and 3

Lessons #3 and #4

This lesson will take two class periods.

Students will take notes from a PowerPoint lecture on The Roaring 20’s.

Chapter 15 Lecture Topics:

- Nativism Resurges
- Controlling Immigration
- The New Morality
- The Fundamentalist Movement
- Prohibition

Note: To access PowerPoint, see folder in Teaching Strategies and Learning Activities

Lessons #5
This lesson will take two class periods.

Students will write a persuasive essay on whether or not the Volstead Act achieved its goal. Students will use at least three examples from what they have learned to support their stance. The essay will be graded using the following rubric:

Scoring Rubric: See Folder in Teaching Strategies and Learning Activities

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This lesson will take three class periods.

Students will watch the movie “The Untouchables.” The movie depicts the struggle of Elliot Ness against organized crime in Chicago, Illinois. Students will pick 5 aspects of the movie and decide whether the events depicted are historically accurate. Students will draw upon the knowledge learned over the past two week’s lessons and activities.

**T-Chart for movie topics:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics in the movie that were historically accurate:</th>
<th>Topics in the movie that were not historically accurate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN UNDER THE TEMPERANCE GOSPEL.

(Copyright, 1907, by O. J. Vingren, La Conner, Washington)

GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOL
Loyal Temperance Legion of Swinomish Indians, Skagit River, Washington
The Bone Dry Law of Washington State

A Study of the Prohibition Era through Primary and Secondary Resources

Kieran Mahoney
Central Valley High School
Department of Social Studies
Questions and Answers

Vote to Save Human Life

Average death rate from alcoholism per 100,000 population for 10 years before Prohibition, 6.3. Average since Prohibition, 3.1. Prohibition has saved at least 30,000 lives in 12 years. (See Bureau of Census Digest, World Almanac for 1933, Page 367.)

Vote for Safe Highways

In 1920, we had 9,000,000 cars in the United States. We now have 26,000,000. Speed has been increased. Had dry United States killed as many people as wet Great Britain last year in proportion to the number of automobiles, we would have killed 110,000 instead of 34,000.

Vote for More Employment

Producing liquor employs only 78 persons for each $1,000,000 invested. Average industries employ 308 for the same investment. Each million dollars diverted to making liquor throws 250 people out of employment.

Vote for the Legitimate Merchant

"A return to the liquor consumption of pre-Prohibition days would mean several billion dollars less business in home furnishings, automobiles, musical instruments, radio, travel, amusement, jewelry, insurance, education, books and magazines."

Dr. P. H. Nystrom, School of Business, Columbia University.

Vote for the Farmer

"Milk consumption has increased 212 pounds annually per person in the United States since Prohibition. To produce this increase annually, 2,500,000,000 more pounds of grain are required than all the grain used in distilling and brewing before Prohibition."—Louis J. Taber, Master National Grange.
Questions and Answers

Q—Has Prohibition cost billions of dollars, as the repealists claim?

A—"The total cost of enforcement is $141,179,485. Collections from fines, penalties and taxes, $460,502,792. Total profit from Prohibition, $319,323,307."—Dr. J. M. Doran, Prohibition Bureau, U. S. Department of Justice.

Q—Has Prohibition increased drunkenness as a cause of divorce, as the wets claim?

A—Before Prohibition, drunkenness caused 3.6 percent of all divorces. Since Prohibition, drunkenness caused 1.5 percent of all divorces in the United States.—Bureau of Census 1930 Report, Page 24.

Q—Has Prohibition increased drunkenness among women, as the wets claim?

A—"The Prohibition period is characterized by a sharply declining mortality among children, adolescents and women."—Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Statistician Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in American Journal of Public Health.

Q—Wet literature claims that the January, 1930, report of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. states that the death rate from alcoholism among their industrial policy holders in the U. S. is higher than in Canada. How is that explained?

A—The same company in their July, 1929, report state that "this has always been true both before and since Prohibition." It states also that at no time in the United States has the death rate during Prohibition approached that prior to Prohibition. The last report of this company in 1932 shows the alcoholism death rate rapidly declining.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Report.

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Vote for the Farmer

"Milk consumption has increased 212 pounds annually per person in the United States since Prohibition. To produce this increase annually, 2,500,000,000 more pounds of grain are required than all the grain used in distilling and brewing before Prohibition."

—Louis J. Taber, Master National Grange.
Who Want Repeal?
The very rich, who want liquor revenue to lighten their income taxes.
Society women, who cannot entertain without liquor.
Brewers and distillers, who lust after the tremendous profits of liquor.
Drinkers, who want liquor made accessible.
Saloon men and the criminals who used to associate with them.
Liquor politicians.
Those who have been misled.

Who Want Prohibition?
Parent-Teacher Association.
National Education Association.
National Grange.
National Federation of Women's Clubs.
The Salvation Army.
The Churches.
Economists, like Irving Fisher and Roger Babson.

DON'T FORGET—IF PROHIBITION IS REPEALED, THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, BY THE PROVISIONS OF INITIATIVE NO. 61, WILL BE LEFT WITH ABSOLUTELY NO POSSIBILITY OF REGULATION OR CONTROL, OUTSIDE OF CITIES, FOR TWO YEARS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF PASSAGE, AND A POSSIBLE TWO YEARS LONGER.

Washington State Prohibition Emergency Committee
PIERCE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
V. H. Honeywell  M. F. Porter,  Emil N. Stenberg
U. E. Harmon,  Rev. A. G. Johnson

Financial Help
We must raise every penny possible in this dry cause to have even a fraction of the amount of money being spent by the opposition. Contributions of a penny and up will be thankfully received. We suggest that afternoon teas be arranged whenever and wherever possible, for which we shall be glad to provide speakers.
Contributions can be sent to the Committee Chairman in each legislative district, or direct to state headquarters at 501 Marion Building, Seattle.

To Vote Dry
At the Special Election
Tuesday, August 29

VOTE FOR TWO CANDIDATES ONLY
Whose Names Appear Under
"Against the Amendment"

If in doubt, call any of these numbers:
PRoctor 2201  PRoctor 1071  GArland 0803

A State Named
Washington
Must Never Defame the Constitution

Legislative Chairmen
25th District............................ M. F. Porter, Puyallup
26th District...Emil N. Stenberg, 602 P. S. Bank Bldg., Tacoma
27th District........U. E. Harmon, 810 Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma
28th District...V. H. Honeywell, 4010 McKinley Ave., Tacoma
29th District....Rev. A. G. Johnson, 906½ South 56th, Tacoma

V. H. Honeywell, County Chairman

Answers to Wet Claims
On Following Pages
Unit Plan:

**Time Length:** 3 weeks, plus two class periods for presentations and display of Artifact Boxes.

**Materials Used:** Textbook, Teacher-approved websites, and primary documents.

**Teaching Strategies:**

The unit involves several levels of student understanding. Imagine an onion with several layers. As each layer is peeled away, the students gain a deeper understanding of the Prohibition Era.

- Classroom lessons will involve reading the chapter, participating in lectures and completing worksheets. Students will also write a Persuasive Essay on the Prohibition Era. This level of student understanding requires students to comprehend new ideas, vocabulary and a basic understanding of the Prohibition Era. **It is the outside layer of the onion!**
- Learning Activities will challenge students to gain a deeper knowledge and understanding of the events and people of the Prohibition Era. The activities involve researching websites, choosing a “character” from the time period, designing a brochure about several events that could involve the character, researching primary documents, and finally collecting at least ten “artifacts” of the time period and placing them in an “Artifact Box.” **This is the second layer of the onion!**
- The student will present their Artifact Boxes to the class and display them for others to view. This will require a deep understanding of the time period as each artifact presented will require the student to explain several things about the artifact. **This is the core of the onion, the deepest layer of the three!**

**Note:** See the Folder “Teaching Strategies and Learning Activities” for detailed lesson plans, research websites, primary documents and time frame.
Crime, Disease, Insanity and Delinquency, attributed to Alcohol, in 1913 cost Washington $676,509 more than the total liquor revenue.

DOES IT PAY?

Mrs. W. R. Esdy
Oysterville

Tear down a Brewery
and upon its ruins will rise a Factory.

John Mitchell
The Poor Man's Club
Keeps
The Poor Man Poor

FOR REFERENCE USE ONLY:
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Division of the Washington State
Historical Society. Permission necessary
for reproduction or publication.
January 26, 1932.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) I AGREE TO FURNISH SPECIAL AGENT GERALD V. CLOSE WITH INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF A STILL NEAR FIVE-MILE LAKE, WASHINGTON.

Richard O. Lambert

Witnesses:
Donald V. Ross
Gerald V. Close
Peter Mei, alias Peter Doe
Financial responsibility unknown.

Emil Jones, alias John Doe Johnson, alias Jus Anderson
Financial responsibility unknown.

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

John Jacob Jacob
Native born citizen, age 25, married, occupation farmer.

Peter Mei, alias Peter Doe
Nothing known of his citizenship status.

Emil Jones, alias John Doe Johnson, alias Jus Anderson
Nothing known of his citizenship status.

It is recommended that this case be jacketed and closed.

Respectfully,

CHARLES T. EMERY
Special Agent.
<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size/Type</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
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<td>27.63</td>
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<td>3.04</td>
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<td>30 1/8</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1# #3 Copper Tinters Rivets</td>
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<td>70</td>
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