



A60004 70537L

**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 Seventh day of November, 1916,

Proposed by Initiative Petition No. 24, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, April 20, 1916, commonly known as the Breweries Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

**PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION**

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24, entitled "An act authorizing the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. alcohol, for export or sale and delivery direct to individuals within the state for consumption at their residences, and regulating the same; providing a system for licensing and bonding manufacturers, the payment of license fees, and the collection and disposition of a tax upon the amount sold for consumption within the state; fixing penalties and making an appropriation."

FOR Initiative Measure No. 24.....

AGAINST Initiative Measure No. 24.....

**Initiative Measure No. 24****BALLOT TITLE**

"An act authorizing the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. alcohol, for export or sale and delivery direct to individuals within the state for consumption at their residences, and regulating the same; providing a system for licensing and bonding manufacturers, the payment of license fees, and the collection and disposition of a tax upon the amount sold for consumption within the state; fixing penalties and making an appropriation."

AN ACT relating to the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent nor more than four per cent of alcohol, providing for the regulation of the same, prescribing the method by which beer shall be manufactured, possessed, sold, transported, delivered and disposed of, providing a system for the licensing and bonding of manufacturers, the payment of license fees, the collection of a tax on the amount sold for consumption within the state, and

the disposition of the proceeds, fixing penalties for the violation thereof and making an appropriation.

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

SECTION 1. The terms used in this act shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "beer" shall be held and construed to mean and include a fermented beverage containing not less than one per cent nor more than four

per cent of alcohol, made wholly or partly from barley-malt and hops.

(b) The word "person" shall be held and construed to mean and include natural persons, firms, co-partnerships and corporations and all associations of natural persons, whether acting by themselves or by a servant, agent or employee.

(c) The term "manufacturer" shall be held and construed to mean and include any person who shall engage in the business of manufacturing, possessing, bottling, selling, delivering and disposing of beer in the State of Washington.

(d) The term "purchaser" shall be held and construed to mean and include a single individual who is not a minor, an Indian, one who has not been adjudged to be an habitual or common drunkard, or one whose wife or husband, as the case may be, has not objected to the sale or delivery of beer to such individual by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of the manufacturer.

(e) The term "public carrier" shall be held and construed to mean and include any railroad company, express company, transportation company, common carrier or any person, firm or corporation operating any boat, launch or vehicle for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise within the state, or any person engaged in the business of transporting goods, wares and merchandise.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to make or manufacture beer within the state without first complying with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person or manufacturer transacting business as a manufacturer under the provisions of this act shall pay to the state an annual license fee of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. In addition to the annual license fee herein provided for, each manufacturer shall pay to the state an amount which shall be equal to the sum of twenty-five cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for the first ten thousand barrels of beer and fifty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for each additional barrel of beer manufactured under the provisions of this act and sold and delivered for use within the state during each calendar year:

*Provided*, That a similar barrel tax shall be paid on all beer manufactured without the state and sold within the state under the provisions of this act: *Provided, further*, That no barrel tax shall be paid upon beer manufactured within the state under the provisions of this act and sold, shipped, and delivered to points without the state.

Such payments shall be in lieu of all other license fees, occupation or excise taxes, excepting general state, county and municipal taxes, and no county, city, town or other municipality shall have authority to collect any license fee or any privilege or occupation taxes from any manufacturer licensed to transact business in accordance with the provisions of this act, or from its employees.

The annual license fee of one thousand dollars shall be due and payable, in advance, on the first day of January in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth day of said month the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

The amount due on each barrel of beer sold for delivery and consumption within the state under the provisions of this act shall be due and payable on the first day of January and the first day of July in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth of the month in which it is due the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided. All delinquent payments shall bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum.

All license fees and barrel taxes, together with all costs for collecting the same, shall at all times be first liens upon the plant and beer in stock of the manufacturer until paid.

SEC. 5. Any person desiring to engage in business as a manufacturer under the terms of this act shall execute and file with the state treasurer, on a form to be provided by him, an application in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, its residence and the location of its plant, and an agreement wherein such applicant shall agree to pay the annual license fee and the tax per barrel required to be paid by manufacturers by the terms of this act, and that such applicant will not question the legal right of the state to collect the same.

At the time of filing the application to transact business under this act the applicant shall pay to the state treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars, a proportionate amount of which shall be applied in payment of the annual license fee for the balance of the calendar year and the remainder shall be credited on the annual license fee next due, and shall execute and file with the state treasurer a bond in favor of the State of Washington in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the state treasurer, which bond shall be conditioned that such manufacturer shall pay all license fees and barrel taxes due the state as provided in this act, comply with the terms of this act, and pay any and all fines and costs that may be imposed by the courts of this state as a penalty for violating or failing to comply with the terms of this act.

SEC. 6. Upon receipt of the application, agreement and license fee required by this act and the approval of the bond herein required to be filed, the state treasurer shall execute and deliver to the applicant a state license, and thereafter such applicant shall be authorized to transact business as a manufacturer throughout the state and shall have the right to manufacture, possess, sell, ship, bottle, deal in, deliver and dispose of beer under the terms and in the manner authorized and required by this act.

SEC. 7. On or before the tenth day of January and the tenth day of July in each and every year, each manufacturer shall file in the office of the state treasurer a report in writing under oath upon blanks to be compiled and furnished by the state treasurer, which report shall contain a true statement of the number of barrels of beer, on the basis of thirty-one gallons to the barrel, sold for delivery and consumption within the state during the six months' period next last preceding and at the same time such manufacturer shall pay to the state treasurer the amount appearing in said statement to be due to the state according to the terms of this act.

In the event that the state treasurer shall not be satisfied with the amount appearing to be due according to any statement so filed, he may make such investigation as he may deem

necessary in the premises, and if he shall find a greater amount to be due than set forth in the statement filed he shall forthwith make findings of the amount due and transmit the same to the attorney general for collection.

SEC. 8. All delinquent accounts or claims shall be turned over to the attorney general for collection in the name of the state by such civil proceedings as shall be necessary in the premises.

SEC. 9. All funds collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the permanent highway fund of the state and shall be distributed for expenditure upon the highways in the respective counties on the same ratio as other funds in the permanent highway fund are apportioned.

SEC. 10. The manufacturing plant and property of any manufacturer and all books of account, memoranda, or data pertaining to such business, including the books required to be kept in accordance with the United States Government Internal Revenue laws and regulations, shall at all times be open to inspection and examination by the state treasurer, his deputies, the attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such head office is located.

SEC. 11. Any manufacturer who shall fail or refuse to file with the state treasurer the reports required by this act within the time herein limited shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Any manufacturer or person who shall knowingly swear falsely to any report required by this act to be filed with the state treasurer shall be guilty of perjury in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than five years or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

SEC. 12. By the provisions of this act beer may be lawfully manufactured, sold, shipped, distributed and possessed in the manner herein provided.

Beer shall only be sold direct to a purchaser by a duly licensed manufacturer and delivered from its head office to the purchaser at his residence, which shall not be a place of public re-

sort: *Provided, however,* That the manufacturer may deliver beer at its head office to a purchaser who shall call for the same with his own conveyance: *Provided, further,* That such manufacturer, or any public carrier when authorized in writing by the manufacturer, may take and receive shipments of beer and carry, handle and deliver the same to the purchaser at his residence: *Provided, further,* That in localities where the residence of such purchaser shall be beyond the delivery limits of such manufacturer, or public carrier, such shipment of beer may, upon the written directions of the manufacturer, be delivered and transferred at the office or station of the public carrier to the purchaser and by him conveyed to his residence: *Provided, further,* That when authorized by the shipping directions of the manufacturer one public carrier may transfer a shipment of beer to another public carrier in its original package in order to facilitate the transportation of such shipment to its destination: *Provided, further,* That no sale shall be made for consumption upon the premises of such manufacturer.

All beer for consumption within the state shall be sold in bottles and in quantities of not less than one dozen pint bottles, export size, nor more than six dozen quart bottles, export size, or ten dozen pint bottles, export size, in each order.

Each package shall be clearly and plainly marked in large letters, "This package contains beer sold for use in Washington," and shall also have marked thereon the name of the manufacturer and the name and full residence address of the purchaser, and no other stamp, statement or permit shall be required on such package.

The manufacturer shall have printed or lithographed on its trade label, which shall be pasted on each bottle to be used in this state, the inscription, "This beer is made for use in Washington and contains not more than four per cent of alcohol."

Any licensed manufacturer may sell and deliver beer in bottles to any druggist or pharmacist who shall procure and file with such manufacturer a permit which shall have been issued to such druggist or pharmacist by a county auditor in the manner required

by law. The amount sold at any one time shall be the quantity named in the permit, and the method of delivery shall be the same as that herein provided for delivery to a purchaser.

A licensed manufacturer may make, possess, sell, ship and deliver beer for use and consumption beyond the boundaries of the state without payment of the barrel tax, and may transport and ship the same by any desirable method from its head office in one continuous journey to points beyond the boundaries of the state in any package or quantity desired, and any public carrier may take, handle and carry the same when authorized in writing by such manufacturer.

Sec. 13. Any person manufacturing or dealing in beer at a point outside of the boundaries of this state shall transact business in this state under the provisions of this act, subject to the same terms and conditions as required of manufacturers in this state.

Such person, after first obtaining a manufacturers' license in the manner and on the terms required of manufacturers by this act, shall thereafter be a manufacturer within the meaning of this act and shall establish a head office at some point in this state, where all records required of manufacturers shall be kept and where the business of such person in this state shall be transacted.

Sec. 14. Any purchaser may, as his needs require, buy beer manufactured and sold under the provisions of this act without first appearing before the county auditor and obtaining a permit to ship and transport such beer and may possess and keep such beer at his residence, which shall not be a place of public resort, in such quantities as he shall deem proper, and may consume the same himself or give the same to his family or guests for consumption on the premises.

Sec. 15. It shall not be necessary to obtain a permit from a county auditor to ship, transport or carry beer sold to a purchaser under the terms of this act and a licensed manufacturer or any public carrier when authorized in writing by such manufacturer may ship, transport and carry packages of beer manufactured and sold under the provisions of this act and in the quantity prescribed for orders by this act,

which shall have all the marking thereon required by this act but which shall not have marked thereon in large letters, "This package contains intoxicating liquor," and which shall not have a permit issued by a county auditor for the transportation of such beer affixed in a conspicuous place to such packages or otherwise and such public carrier may deliver the same without defacing or cancelling any such permit and the same may be lawfully accepted from a licensed manufacturer or public carrier in such condition.

SEC. 16. Each licensed manufacturer shall maintain one head office at its manufacturing plant in which shall be kept a copy of its state manufacturers' license, all books of account, documents, memoranda, data and other information relating to its business, including the books required to be kept in accordance with the United States Internal Revenue laws and regulations.

Such manufacturer shall procure and keep as a part of the records of its head office, a book in which shall be kept a record of each order for beer; which book shall contain the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, the residence of the purchaser, stating the street and house number, if there be such, the quantity sold and the method by which delivery was made.

The manufacturer shall keep on file in its head office for a period of three years from the date of sale all written orders which it shall receive for the sale and delivery of beer.

SEC. 17. Any licensed manufacturer may advertise and solicit orders for the sale of beer by letter, newspaper, periodical or other advertising method and display or distribute the same, and any person, newspaper or publisher may solicit, receive and display or publish such advertisement and circulate or distribute the same within the state.

Any licensed manufacturer may engage employees who may take and solicit orders for the purchase or sale of beer in localities within the state other than where the head office is located, which orders shall be filled at the head office and there kept on file.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sell, give, fur-

nish or deliver beer to an intoxicated person, a minor, an Indian, a person who has been adjudged a common or habitual drunkard, or to one whose wife, or husband, as the case may be, shall have objected to the sale, gift or delivery of beer to such individual by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of a manufacturer.

SEC. 19. Any person or manufacturer or employee thereof violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. For the purpose of paying the expenses of administering this act until the close of the fiscal term ending March 31, 1917, there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the state the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Such appropriation to be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the state treasurer for the salaries of necessary deputies and employees, printing, traveling and other expenses.

The state board of finance shall include in the state budget, which shall be filed with the legislature at its regular session in 1917, an itemized statement of its recommendations for the appropriation to be made for the fiscal biennium beginning April 1, 1917, and ending March 31, 1919, to pay the expenses of administering this act, and in each subsequent state budget a similar statement shall be included.

SEC. 21. If any provision or section of this act shall be held void or unconstitutional, all other provisions and all sections or parts of sections which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect.

---

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State,  
April 20, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

## Argument For Initiative Measure No. 24.

Initiative Measure No. 24 presents to the electors the single question of allowing a mild beer to be manufactured in the State of Washington from agricultural products grown in the state and to be either sold for export or to be sold in the state and delivered by the manufacturer from its plant direct to the individual at his residence, which shall not be a place of public resort, for the private use of himself and his guests.

The measure is drawn with great care to cover this one proposition and nothing more.

*The measure does not change the present prohibition law, except only as it relates to the manufacture and sale of beer.*

**INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 DOES NOT INVOLVE THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION AT ALL. DO NOT FORGET THIS FACT.**

The so-called prohibition law, as adopted at the general election two years ago and as recently construed by the Supreme Court of this state permits an individual to have ANY QUANTITY OF BEER in his possession for the use of himself and his guests.

The prohibition law likewise allows him to add to his supply twelve more quarts or twenty-four more pints of beer at the end of every twenty days. So with the permits for an equal amount which may be obtained by the wife each family can, under the present law, secure as much as four hundred and thirty-six quarts of beer in any one year.

Stop a moment and consider just how broad the provisions of the present prohibition law, as construed by the Supreme Court, really are.

Now, starting with the facts as to the present law fixed in your mind, we direct your attention to the merits of Initiative Measure No. 24.

**THE LAW AS IT IS NOW WRITTEN PROVIDES A MARKET IN WASHINGTON FOR BEER BUT CLOSES OUR WASHINGTON PLANTS AND BENEFITS ONLY THE PLANTS OF OTHER STATES.**

Under the present prohibition law beer can not be manufactured in this

state. Only beer which is made outside of the state can be purchased.

Does it not seem strange that when every commercial organization of every city and town in the state is endeavoring to promote home industries and to bring in factories with payrolls, we should have a provision in a law in this state which closed down our own plants and turned the whole industry over to outside manufacturers who pay no taxes here and have no payrolls in this state.

Looking at the result we find that under the prohibition law an individual can have the beer but we have destroyed an industry with an annual payroll of several million dollars.

Why shouldn't we let this mild beer be manufactured in our own state from the barley and hops grown by our farmers?

Why shouldn't we let our idle manufacturing plants be started again to make beer for export and thus bring money into the state which will go for home labor and supplies?

*Is there any common sense to the proposition of destroying our own industries for the benefit of those outside of the state?*

Initiative Measure No. 24 is submitted to you so you may have an opportunity to correct this ill advised feature of the present law.

**INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 A REVENUE PRODUCER.**

Under the present prohibition law the money spent for beer leaves the state and brings no revenue to the state.

Initiative Measure No. 24 requires the collection of a state tax on beer. It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars will be collected each year to be used in the counties for good roads.

**INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 GIVES COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE SALE OF BEER.**

Each manufacturer is to be licensed and must pay an annual license fee of \$1,000.00 in addition to the other taxes and must give a bond of \$10,000.00 conditioned on a strict performance of all the provisions of the measure.

Thus full responsibility is placed on the manufacturer.

**INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 PLACES MORE RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE AND POSSESSION OF BEER THAN THE PRESENT LAW.**

Now any person over the age of twenty-one can purchase beer of any kind or quality.

Initiative Measure No. 24 prohibits the sale of beer to a minor, an Indian, a person who has been adjudged a common or habitual drunkard or to one whose wife or husband, as the case may be, shall have objected to the sale by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of a manufacturer.

**UNDER THE PRESENT LAW THERE IS NO LIMIT ON THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL WHICH MAY BE CONTAINED IN BEER.**

Initiative Measure No. 24 restricts the beer that may be manufactured and consumed in the state to a fermented beverage containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. of alcohol, made wholly or partly from barley malt and hops.

*Initiative Measure No. 24 provides a mild beer that is the most healthful of all beverages known to mankind.*

WE take the position that this beer not only is not harmful, but that its use will be a benefit to the average individual.

Initiative Measure No. 24 presents the square proposition that this beer may be purchased in bottles from druggists on the prescriptions of physicians, or may be purchased in bottles by the case direct from the manufacturer and delivered to the residence of the individual, which cannot be a place of public resort.

**ACTION ON INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 CANNOT BE POSTPONED.**

When the petitions for Initiative Measure No. 24 were being circulated some people advanced the argument that no action should be taken which would change any part of the present law for at least two more years.

These people over-look the fact that Initiative Measure No. 24 deals with a business question and does not affect the prohibition feature of the present law.

This measure merely relates to the question of permitting beer, which is now authorized to be sold by outside manufacturers, to be made and sold in Washington and to let our manufacturers again make beer for export to other states and foreign countries.

The question is simply this: The manufacture of beer requires special machinery and buildings. They cannot be used for anything else without very great loss.

Many of these manufacturers have an export business to all parts of the world which it took years to establish. These customers are now being supplied with beer which was manufactured and stored outside of the state before the first of this year. If Initiative Measure No. 24 is adopted in November this export business can still be saved.

*Do you know that Washington stood third among all the states in the amount of beer exported?*

**THERE CAN BE NO OTHER TIME BUT THE PRESENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION SUBMITTED TO YOU BY INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24.**

Read all of the Initiative Measure No. 24 carefully. We are confident that Initiative Measure No. 24, while again giving life to a large industry, also provides a method of regulation which is a decided improvement over that of the present law.

This is not an individual opinion. Although the petitions for Initiative Measure No. 24 were in circulation for only seven weeks, more than seventy thousand, or one-fourth of all the voters in the state voting for office of governor at the last election, recorded their approval of the measure by signing the initiative petitions.

If you are convinced, indicate your favorable vote on the ballot in this manner.

For Initiative Measure No. 24 [x]  
Against Initiative Measure No. 24 [ ]

WILLIAM VIRGES,

*Proposer of Initiative Measure No. 24.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON—88.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State,  
July 6, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

## Argument For Initiative Measure No. 24.

---

The general tendency of Governments at the present time is to restrict the use of strong alcoholic liquor, and to permit the use of mild beers and light wines.

The so-called Prohibition Law of this State operates exactly in opposition to this tendency. One quart of beer contains one to four per cent. alcohol, and one quart of whiskey contains fifty per cent. alcohol or from twelve and one-half to fifty times more alcohol than beer; and pure alcohol is from twenty-five to one hundred times stronger than beer. The express charges are correspondingly higher on twelve quarts of beer than on two quarts of alcohol. Whiskey or alcohol is less bulky and consequently can be carried by a person more conveniently than beer. These and other facts taken into consideration show an unreasonable discrimination in the present law in favor of strong intoxicating drinks as against mild beers.

It seems hardly possible that the people would purposely discriminate against home consumers and manufacturers, thus destroying manufacturing plants in this State and building like plants in other States, taking away labor and pay-rolls in this State and giving them to other States, prohibiting a business that brought large sums of money into this State from its large export trade and sending thousands of dollars out from this State, reducing taxable property at home and increasing assessment property elsewhere, raising the price of mild beer and thereby imposing an unreasonable tax on the consumer, all of this done under a Prohibition law that operates in favor of strong alcoholic liquor as against a mild, wholesome one to four per cent. beer, which should be made within this State, from the products of our hop ranches and barley farms, by the labor of thousands of employees now hoping for re-employment.

Initiative Measure No. 24, which is to be voted upon next November, seeks to modify the unreasonable and discriminating provisions of the so-called Prohibition Law.

Initiative Measure No. 24 provides for a mild beer of not over four per cent. alcohol, permits its manufacture within this State and regulates its sale by the manufacturer direct to the consumer at his residence, which is not a place of public resort. It does not re-establish the saloon or public drinking place, nor does it seek to do so. It simply provides that those who want beer can obtain a home made product at a reasonable price without being compelled to pay high transportation charges for it. The home consumer will be able to get a wholesome mild beer at his residence, which will enable him to quit the use of strong intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The Anti-Saloon League bill, the present Prohibition Law, was drawn so that there was no opportunity for a voter to use his own judgment in reference to the many provisions of the bill, and the voter had to take it as a whole or vote against it. Had there been an opportunity to discriminate, we do not believe the people of this State would have eliminated the brewing of mild beer for private use at home.

By the provisions of Initiative Measure No. 24, the export business of the Breweries of this State can be regained. It amounted to over \$2,000,000 previous to the adoption of the Anti-Saloon League bill. This State stood third in the quantity of beer exported, it being exceeded only by Wisconsin and Missouri, and the great bulk of this business was in the City of Seattle. Over one-half of the beer made in Seattle was sold outside the STATE, and the foreign money came into this State to pay employees for their labor, to pay farmers for their hops and barley, and to pay taxes on property and dividends on investments. Had this great export business not been destroyed, an additional investment in buildings and machinery to the amount of one million dollars would have been made by one brewery alone in the City of Seattle.

The climatic conditions of this State, with its pure air and water, and the natural locality in which to buy



the best hops and barley, two of our principal home products, made it possible to manufacture a mild beer that was second to none in this or any other country; and an immense export business was being built up in strong competition with the breweries of other States and nations. Why should all this be destroyed in favor of business interests outside the State? Why should a mild beer be discriminated against in favor of strong alcoholic intoxicants?

Initiative Measure No. 24, if enacted, will restore manufacturing properties destroyed by the Prohibition Law, and it will give home consumers the sensible privilege of procuring a Washington made product at prices that are reasonable, and of maintaining a large export business that will be a valuable asset to the State.

We have affixed our names to this argument, believing that if Initiative Measure No. 24 becomes the law, it will check law breaking and the consumption of poisonous compounds and be a positive step forward in good morals, health and real temperance.

Dr. W. A. SHANNON,  
Dr. GEO. M. HORTON,  
F. K. STRUVE,  
N. H. LATIMER,  
ALICE M. LORD,  
FRANK E. GUILKEY,  
C. B. NIBLOCK,

*Committee on Argument for  
Initiative Measure No. 24.*

---

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State,  
July 15, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

## An Argument Against Initiative Measure No. 24.

The arguments for the brewery Initiative No. 24 plausibly assert three propositions, viz.:

(1) That the Prohibition law tends toward increasing the use of whiskey and other strong liquors rather than the "milder beers."

(2) That beer with four per cent. or less alcohol is a "mild, wholesome" product which should be furnished to the homes of the people as cheaply and conveniently as possible.

(3) That we should not "discriminate against home industry" but permit the manufacture of such "mild, wholesome" beer in this state, for direct sales to homes, and for export.

*These propositions are contrary to recorded facts. They deny the highest scientific authority and ignore the demonstrated experience of all states and nations now protecting against proven dangers of intoxicants. They proclaim an economic fallacy and lead to a dangerous conclusion.*

United States statistics for 1914 showed a consumption of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  billions of gallons of intoxicants, or an annual per capita of 22.80 gallons. This was the average American liquor demand prior to recent prohibition gains.

*What is Washington's 1916 record?*

It is well known that conditions in Seattle are more adverse than in the state as a whole. However, the King County Auditor's records show that six months' importations for home consumption totalled 66,672 gallons. *This is less than three-eighths of a gallon annual per capita for the 375,000 population of Seattle and King County. Only 1 2-3% of American average!*

This comparison fails to consider the "stored-up" liquors from 1915 and the increasing permits each successive month. Let us therefore use the climax month of June. The record shows 11,717 permits issued for importation of 18,486 gallons of beer, 2,589 of whiskey, 51 of wine, 33 of brandy, 43 of alcohol, 23 of gin, 4 of rum and 3 of vermouth—or a monthly total of 21,232 gallons. Multiply this maximum month's record by 12 and the annual total would be 254,784 gallons for a population of 375,000. *This figures two-thirds of a gallon annual per capita, or 3% of 1914 average.*

Even if we add the June total of importation permits of all the drug-stores of Seattle and King County—amounting to 14,282 gallons—including

all medicinal and mechanical supplies of liquors and alcohol, as well as for possible illegal sales, the combined annual supply would be 426,168 gallons for personal, home consumption and all drug-store purposes. *This figures 1.14 gallon per capita, or only 5 per cent. of the American average.*

Note that the June record showed requisitions for more than seven times as much beer as whisky. Even with the liquor demand reduced to only 3 to 5 per cent. of the average under former saloon conditions, this remnant shows a seven times tendency toward beer rather than stronger liquors, completely disproving the contrary statement argued for Initiative No. 24.

*The Washington Prohibition Law has proven 95 to 97 per cent. efficient in cutting out the demand for intoxicating liquors, using the most unfavorable figures and adverse conditions of Seattle and King county as the basis of comparison. DON'T WEAKEN IT!*

Assertions that four per cent alcoholic beer is "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating"; that its "home manufacture," cheap sale and convenient delivery to the homes of our people will be "a positive step forward in good morals, health and true temperance"—such statements in behalf of Initiative No. 24 fly in the face of common knowledge, scientific authority, economic experience and governmental action based on broadest investigation.

The modern temperance movement everywhere contends that the only safe line of prohibitive legislation is that which absolutely excludes any alcoholic property from beverages manufactured for general sale and use. In efforts to satisfy the "moderates," it has conceded limits of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 per cent. alcohol expressed in the prohibition and tax laws of several American States; also of Canada and Europe.

Such an utterly illogical, unscientific and dangerous expansion of the alcohol limit to four per cent. has no precedent in "temperance" legislation. *It is "brewery" legislation, avowedly in the special interest of a condemned business. Sincere "moderates" and radicals alike must resist this menace.*

The ordinary beer manufactured and sold here before the Prohibition Law was advertised as a "mild, wholesome drink," containing only three or four per cent. alcohol, but the intoxication resulting from its use, its stim-

ulating tendency towards stronger liquors, and its train of social, economic, political and moral evils—all this is vivid memory, and no illusive argument should tempt Washington citizens to invite its return.

The "home industry" plea for Initiative No. 24 is illusive and fallacious. Most of the few breweries of Washington are already adjusted to new conditions and the others will do so when finally convinced that the people of Washington mean business. When they know they cannot renew their dangerous manufacture of alcoholic beer and regain abnormal profits based on the injury and impoverishment of humanity, the brewers will turn to legitimate industry with mutual benefit to themselves and society.

But even the "home industry" illusion disappears on an examination of Initiative No. 24. Any outside concern manufacturing malt liquors within the four per cent. alcohol limit, need only register its selling agency in Washington, establish warehouses, and enjoy the same rights of sale and delivery to home consumers as the "home manufacture" brewery.

At the maximum June rate, about 35,000 personal importations were recorded for the entire state. If maximum amounts were ordered the cost, including transportation charges, could scarcely average \$2.50 on each permit. Less than \$100,000 was sent out of the whole state by the maximum June record. The liquor draft upon the earnings of the people of Washington under the old brewery and saloon regime was \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 per month. During the 1914 campaign the liquor apologists boasted of a \$35,000,000 annual business doomed to destruction.

*Prohibition is turning more than two million dollars monthly into legitimate trade and savings accounts, where formerly it was worse than wasted. This accounts for the many evidences of "better business" and less "bad debts" than ever before.* The amount that goes outside the state now is not a tenth part of that sent out under the old regime for the whisky, wines, imported beers and other liquors.

*We need "HOME PROTECTION" not home manufactured beer.*

The advocates of Initiative No. 24 make virtue of the claim that it "does not propose a return of the saloon," but permits only manufacture and sale of four per cent. limit beer direct to

homes and apartments. This non-saloon profession, now ostentatiously made by the same brewery interests responsible for three-fourths of the former saloons, exposes their entire case. If four per cent. alcoholic beer was indeed a "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating" drink, whose manufacture and sale for unlimited home consumption can safely be legalized, why should its sale by the glass be prohibited in saloons, restaurants, etc.

The breweries of Washington were mainly responsible for the pollution of politics, the multiplication of saloons, cafes and kindred evils which doomed the liquor business by the righteous judgment of Prohibition Law. *Not daring to suggest a return of their discredited saloon system the brewery backers of Initiative No. 24 now seek to honeycomb the home districts with a swarm of solicitors and beer-wagons.*

Law enforcement would break down if four per cent. beer be legalized. The door to stronger malt liquors will be wide open. Officials cannot be ever-present making chemical analyses. The alcohol percentage varies under conditions and processes, practically defying official apprehension. *The present law spells safety in practical enforcement.* LET IT STAND.

Initiative No. 24 would open the flood-gates from both Washington and outside breweries, and inundate our homes with their destruction and waste. The fact that we have a three, four or five per cent. dribble through a controlled interstate leak, until closed by National Prohibition, is surely no argument for tearing down the protective dam we have erected.

With politics measurably cleansed of the liquor taint; with arrests, crimes and imprisonments reduced more than half; with business adjusted and improved; with the moral and economic benefits of Prohibition in evidence on every hand—*this is surely no time to turn back to the brewery and its evils, but to press forward on the safe road to National Prohibition.*

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE No. 24.

D. A. Thompson. Mrs. C. E. Beach.

A. S. Caton. C. E. Muckler.

George F. Cotterill,

*Olympia Committee.*

---

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State,  
July 25, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.