

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 12, Number 47 [Thursday, April 9, 1908], page 1, column 1*

## Local Option.

Seven of the fourteen counties in Michigan voting on local option yesterday gave a majority to the "drys." Five counties decided to retain saloons and the result in two is in doubt. Gratiot, Osceola, Waxford [*sic - Wexford*], Oceana, Clinton, Missoukee [*sic - Missaukee*], and Barry counties voted to oust the saloons; Cass, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Kalamazoo, and Oakland to retain them. Midland and St. Joseph are in the doubtful column.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 13, Number 29 [Thursday, December 10, 1908], page 1, columns 1-2*

## FOR PROHIBITION

### TEMPERANCE CONVENTION VOTES FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN.

#### Petitions Are Now in Circulation for Signatures; a Total of Eleven Hundred Three Required.

Dickinson county is about to enter upon a local option campaign, provided the required number of signers to the petitions required by law can be secured between now and the first week in February.

This was the decision reached at the convention of the temperance advocates held at the Immanuel Baptist church in this city last Saturday afternoon.

The convention was attended by twenty-nine delegates. Several were present from Norway city and from the township of Felch. Rev. O.H. Rutledge, of Ishpeming, peninsula superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was in attendance and explained the provisions of the law.

After a lengthy discussion, in which it developed that there was considerable opposition to the submission of the question at this time, the matter was submitted to a vote of the delegates, and it was found that a majority of those present were in favor of entering upon a campaign at once. All opposition disappeared when the vote was announced, and it was decided to place the petitions in circulation at once.

No time was lost once a decision was reached. A central committee to have full charge of the work of circulating the petitions was named, as follows: Rev. Isaac Skoog, chairman; Rev. Richard Carlyon, Rev. A.K. Scott, Edward L. Parmenter.

This committee was empowered to secure men to circulate petitions in the several voting precincts of the county and also to arrange for meetings in the several villages and school-houses. Rev. Mr. Rutledge was engaged to manage the campaign and it is proposed to secure the service of some of the most noted temperance advocates of the country to address a series of mass meetings.

The convention on Saturday was followed by two largely attended meetings on Sunday **[need to copy remainder of information in column 1]** for the manufacture, sale, storing for sale, giving away or furnishing of the same within their respective counties, and to provide for penalties and rights of action in case of its violation."

When the required number of signatures are [*sic - is*] secured they will be submitted to the board of supervisors. When it has been determined that the signatures are

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those of legally qualified voters, and were not obtained fraudulently, it becomes the duty of the board of supervisors to submit the question to a vote of the people. The vote must be taken at a spring election. The signatures must be posted in three public places in each voting precinct.

The law is a lengthy one, would fill a dozen or more columns of The Press, but we shall endeavor to cover the main points in future issues.

The question is a large one and one that should be seriously considered by every tax-payer [*sic - taxpayer*] from every viewpoint. The Press will discuss the question freely, and is also willing to donate a reasonable amount of space for the discussion by its readers.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 13, Number 39 [Thursday, February 18, 1909], page 1, column 2

## Local Option Petitions.

The local option petitions were posted in the several wards of the city last Tuesday in compliance with the law. The saloon-men are now circulating a counter petition, but with what success we have been unable to learn. Both petitions will be presented to the board of supervisors at a meeting to be held on March 10th. In every lower peninsula county, where the question has been under consideration, the supervisors have refused to permit the signers of the local option petitions to withdraw their names. No doubt there will be much discussion at the meeting of the board. The local option committee will be represented by Cook & Pelham.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 1 [Thursday, May 27, 1909], page 1, column 4

## Free Lunch Abolished.

Free lunches in saloons are doomed. The house, just before adjournment recently, passed the Sen. MacKay bill, k forbidding under a penalty of \$10 or 90 days, the serving of anything eatable in a barroom, except crackers and pretzels. The senate passed the bill several weeks ago. The house, in a spirit of fun, voted to give the bill immediate effect, but it really will not become a law for ninety days.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 6 [Thursday, July 1, 1909], page 1, column 3

## LOCAL OPTIONISTS

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### HOLD A MEETING AND PLAN FOR AN ACTIVE FALL CAMPAIGN.

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### Fight Extends to Menominee, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac and Marquette.

Rev. C.H. Rutledge, of Ishpeming, peninsula superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was in the city last Friday, and on Tuesday we received a call from Pitney W. Marsh, of Detroit, general attorney for the same organization.

The gentlemen were here in the interest of the local option movement. Campaigns are being organized in Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce, Marquette and Menominee counties, and Mackinac will be attacked later. This in addition to Dickinson, where the supervisors have already voted to submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people at the

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spring election. Petitions are now in circulation in Marquette, Schoolcraft and Chippewa and the optionists are confident of securing the required number of signers. Menominee county was organized at a meeting held on Tuesday and it is anticipated that the fourteen hundred odd signatures to the petitions will be secured in short order. Organizations will follow in Luce and Mackinac.

Messrs. Rutledge and Marsh are confident that the optionists will win the elections in Menominee, Chippewa, Schoolcraft and Luce counties, and believe they have better than a fighting chance in Dickinson, Marquette and Mackinac. It is proposed to submit the question of prohibition in all the counties at the April election, provided the signatures are secured.

During the fall and winter months, the League will invade the peninsula with many speakers of state and national reputation.

It is probable, too, that the liquor interests will conduct an organized campaign and Mayor Rose and other speakers of prominence will discuss their side of the question.

A convention of the Dickinson county local optionists was held last Tuesday behind closed doors. Attorney McGee, of the state organization, and District Superintendent Rutledge were present. The nature of the business transacted could not be learned, but The Press has been assured that "the option movement is very much alive," and that plans are in preparation for an active campaign during the fall and winter.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 11 [Thursday, August 5, 1909], page 1, column 1*

## SALOONISTS ARE WARNED

### JUDGE CARPENTER ANALYZES THE LAW FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

#### Dealers Are Urged by the Brewers' Association to Obey the Law; Thirteen Don'ts Issued.

Alarmed by the strict requirements of the Warner-Cramton law which may wipe out a great number of saloon license [*sic – licenses*] unless great care is taken by saloon keepers to avoid violations of the act after it goes into effect Sept. 1st, the Michigan State Brewers' association has sent out to every saloonist in the state a list of thirteen imperative don'ts [*sic – don'ts*].

These constitute an analysis and a resume of the new liquor law prepared for the Brewer's association by former Justice William L. Carpenter, of the state supreme court. The saloonkeepers who receive them are urged to study them very carefully, absorbing them fully and strictly obeying them as soon as the law goes into effect.

It is a violation of the new law, two convictions for which would forever debar a licensee from securing a license in Michigan:

1. To sell, furnish or give liquor of any kind, or any beverage containing liquor, to any minor, intoxicated person, habitual drunkard, Indian, or to any person when forbidden in writing so to do by the husband, wife, child, guardian or employer of such person, or by the superintendent, supervisor, or director of the poor of the county where such person resides.

2. To permit any student, or minor, to play cards, dice[,] billiard [*sic – billiards*] or

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any game of chance in any part of any building in which intoxicating drinks are sold, or to sell or give to any student any such liquor, except when prescribed by a physician.

3. To allow any minor to visit or remain in any room where liquors are sold, or kept for sale, unless accompanied by father or other legal guardian.

4. To sell, furnish, give or have in one's possession intoxicating liquors in any concert hall, theater, or any other place of amusement, or in any room of any building opening into such place of amusement.

5. To keep open on Sunday, election day, or legal holiday, or in the prohibited night hours, any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or kept for sale.

6. To adulterate any liquor intended for drink with any substance poisonous or injurious to health, or to sell or offer for sale, or import into the state, any such adulterated liquor.

7. To sell any liquor unless the barrel, cask or other vessel from which it is taken shall be branded with the names, person, company or firm preparing the same, and also the words "Pure and without drugs or poison."

8. To put into any such branded barrel, cask or vessel, *[sic]* any adulterated liquors.

9. To fail to remove screens, curtains, etc., that obstruct *[sic – obstruct]* the view of the bar from the sidewalk, street or alley, during the time when the law requires the place to be closed.

10. To engage in business without having obtained a license with every formality required and without keeping the license posted conspicuously in the place of business.

11. To continue to carry on the business without procuring a new bond after the county treasurer has cancelled the old bond.

12. To display any kind of a sign advertising liquors upon the outside of any part of any building used for retail liquors.

13. To establish a new bar or saloon within four hundred feet along the street line from the front entrance of a church or public schoolhouse, or to establish a new bar or saloon in any residence district without the consent of all the property owners within three hundred feet.

The above information was prepared for the State Brewers' association by William L. Carpenter, of Detroit, who recently resigned from the supreme court.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 43 [Thursday, March 17, 1910], page 1, column 2

## **Dr. Dickie Coming.**

President Dickie, the famous champion of temperance, will spend Easter Sunday in Iron Mountain. In the evening he will address a mass meeting at the Rundle Opera House. As an orator, Dr. Dickie has few equals in this country. He has been an aggressive champion of temperance for many years and has studied the question from all standpoints. Dr. Dickie has debated the question of temperance with Mayor Rose, before tremendous audiences in Milwaukee and Chicago. If you want to hear Dr. Dickie, it will be necessary to go to the opera house early, as the crowd will be a large one.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 43 [Thursday, March 17, 1910], page 1, column 2

## **Peck Saturday.**

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Ex-Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin, will address a mass meeting in opposition to the local option movement at the opera house next Saturday evening. Gov. Peck has an extended reputation as an orator, and his arguments will be worth hearing. He is not likely to indulge in any abuse of his opponents. Go and hear him. You will enjoy his speech even if you are on the "other side of the fence."

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 43 [Thursday, March 17, 1910], page 1, column 2*

## Waterman Coming.

Myron A. Waterman, of Kansas City, Kan., the famous anti-saloon campaigner, will address a mass meeting at the opera house next Wednesday evening. Mr. Waterman is a banker and has a high reputation as a business man [sic – *businessman*]. He will tell the story of local option in his home city regarding which so much has been printed.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 43 [Thursday, March 17, 1910], page 1, columns 3-4*

## POWERS IN DENIAL

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### DECLARED LOCAL OPTION A SUCCESS IN WEXFOERD CO.

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#### The Former Auditor General Presents Figures to Prove Statements in Opera House Speech.

Hon Perry Powers addressed a very large and very enthusiastic audience on the local option issue at the Rundle Opera House last Monday evening. Mr. Powers devoted the greater portion of his address to a denial of a printed statement anent excessive taxation in his home city – Cadillac – and county – Wexford – under local option laws.

"The movement in this country against the saloon is not a prohibition wave," declared Mr. Powers. "It is the result of a steady growth and is in line with other great political movements of the day, at the bottom of which are moral issues. Local option and the prohibition movement are here to stay. In my talk I shall confine myself largely to what I know from actual experience – the results of abolition of the saloons in Cadillac.

"Let me first explain our experience with trying to regulate the saloons at Cadillac. At one time, we had an ordinance closing the saloons at nine o'clock. Finally, the saloon men complained so vigorously that the closing hour was extended until ten o'clock and again to eleven o'clock. None of these favors was accepted in the spirit in which they were given. There was just as much law-breaking after ten and eleven o'clock as there had been before under the nine o'clock regulation. At last it got so that a man could not be elected to public office without the O.K. of the saloonkeepers, and then the people revolted. Prohibition was the result.

"A number of business men [sic – *businessmen*] of Cadillac carefully estimated the business value of the saloons to the city. There were nineteen saloons in the city, operating under a \$1,000 license. It was found that the saloons turned over to the city \$57,205 in one year, distributed as follows:

Income from licenses.....	\$14,525
Income from rents.....	13,680
Wages to employes [sic].....	19,000

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Supplies brought *[sic]* in city..... 10,000  
Total value of saloons to city..... \$57,205

“On the other hand, equally careful computations of the amount taken out of the city and paid into the saloons over the bars showed it to be \$228,000. That is, the city was receiving from the saloons \$170,795 less than the people of the city were paying into the saloons.

“Our first year’s experience with local option shows that all of that \$228,000 formerly spent over the bars has remained in the city. It has gone into the tills of the business men *[sic – businessmen]* and in the banks of the city, where the spenders have received something from their money and where the money so expended has been of benefit to the regular channels of trade.

“But you are asking, what about the taxes?

“The average tax rate for the ten years preceding 1909, including state and county and city taxes, was 3.23. In 1909, without the saloon license money, the rate was 3.41 and this eighteen cents increase was all in the county tax, due chiefly to the adoption of the county road system and not the abolition of the saloons.

“During the same year, the deposits in one bank increased from \$516,194 to \$619,000, and in the other, from \$952,197 to \$1,061,495, a total growth in deposits in the two banks of \$211,019, and of this amount, \$118,000 was in the saving deposits. Here is where a part of that \$228,000 already referred to, went. The business men *[sic – businessmen]* of Cadillac now realize that every saloon in the city was a competitor of the groceryman, the clothier, the dry goods man and all other merchants engaged in other lines of trade.

“In 1907, under the license system, there were 323 arrests for drunkenness *[sic – drunkenness]*; in 1909, under prohibition, there were eighty-seven arrests for

drunkenness. In 1907, the city paid the county (having no lock-up) \$847.20 for jail charges; in 1909, the amount paid for jail charges was \$59.70. Divorces decreased in the county 24 per cent.

“Furthermore, the men and women of the city, many of whom were unable to get along and were discouraged, are now buoyant and happy and an entirely different spirit pervades the city. Men who formerly spent their evenings in the saloons are now spending them at home with their families, planning ways to better themselves and their homes.”

“In Cadillac and Wexford county we have found by experience that the entire community has a more hopeful and buoyant outlook; new manufacturing concerns are more readily secured; more men are employed and higher wages paid; the stability and permanence of business is assured; more money is spent for public improvements; the value of property of all kinds is greatly enhanced; there are more and happier homes and less divorce. Even with the new improvements there is no appreciable *[sic – appreciable]* increase in the rate of taxation.”

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Powers read a letter from Bishop Chas. D. Williams, relative to a circular being sent out by the “wet” interests, in which it appears that the bishop is opposed to county local option. Bishop Williams stated emphatically in the letter that he did not in any way oppose the local option and that his remarks had been garbled so as to pervert their meaning. He compared the statements imputed to him to the atheist who sought to prove his belief by quoting from the Bible, “There is no God,” whereas the full quotation is “Fools say there is no God.”

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain,  
Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14,*

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Number 44 [Thursday, March 24, 1910],  
page 1, column 3

## **A Powerful Address.**

Hon. Myron J. Waterman, of Kansas City, Kansas, made the most powerful address of the campaign in the interest of local option at the opera house last evening. His audience was a large and sympathetic one. Mr. Waterman, while presenting many figures regarding conditions at Kansas City, devoted the major portion of his address to the domestic side of the question. His appeal was a strong one, one that touched the hearts of his hearers, and is believed to have made votes for the dry case.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 44 [Thursday, March 24, 1910], page 1, column 4*

## **Darrow on Saturday [sic].**

Hon. Clarence Darrow, the famous Chicago attorney, will address a mass meeting at the opera house next Monday [sic] afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. D. is opposed to local option. He is a powerful advocate and his address will be worth hearing.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 14, Number 48 [Thursday, April 21, 1910], page 1, column 5*

## **Better Obey the Law.**

It behooves the Iron Mountain liquor dealer – if he desires to continue in the business – to use reasonable discretion in observing the provisions of the new law. Two violations means the loss of the right to

sell. A number have one conviction marked up against them in the courts. At Marquette nearly every saloon man was arrested the other day. The evidence was secured by detectives from Chicago. It is understood that the campaign will include the entire upper peninsula. Two convictions means the loss of \$500 real money and the right to do business. In the past, the majority of Dickinson county saloons have ignored nearly every provision of the law. These dealers had better turn over a new leaf. This is not a threat. It is only a piece of good advice.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 15, Number 12 [Thursday, August 11, 1910], page 1, column 5*

## **Three Dry Days.**

For the benefit of anxiously inquiring saloon-keepers [sic – saloonkeepers], Attorney General Kuhn has called attention to the fact that there will be a three-day drought not only in local option counties, but all over the state, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th. Sunday is the usual holiday, Labor Day follows and the primary election comes on Tuesday, which fact has set up a wail among saloonists. But they will have to close up for three full days just the same.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 19, Number 47 [Thursday, April 8, 1915], page 1, column 6*

## **THE RECORD FINE.**

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**Iron Mountain Liquor Dealer Soaked  
\$200 by Judge Flannigan.**

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Joseph Giachino, who conducts a saloon on Millie street, was fined \$200 with \$5.00 costs by Judge Flannigan in the circuit court last Tuesday morning. This is the largest fine ever assessed for a liquor law violation in this circuit. The evidence which resulted in the arrest was adduced in the examination of Victor Anderson, who is charged with the murder of Oscar Johnson, and the complaint can be credited to Prosecuting Attorney Turner and the local police force. In inflicting the fine, Judge Flannigan said, in substance: "It has been the practice of this court to fine liquor law violators \$100 and costs upon conviction. It would appear that the court has been too lenient. It is time for a new precedent. In this case the fine is \$200 and costs or forty days in the county jail. The prisoner has until this afternoon to pay the fine or enter upon his term of imprisonment." The fine is certain to have a most beneficial effect and it is welcomed by Chief of Police Andrews and his assistants.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 20, Number 1 [Thursday, May 20, 1915], page 8, column 3*

## **Alleged Piggers Arrested.**

As was intimated in the last issue of The Press, six residents of Iron Mountain have been arrested for selling liquor without a license – in other words, operating blind pigs. The victims of Mayor Cruse's drag net are: Mary Longprey, Domenic Contarini, Ed Shea, Emma Miller, Robert Quillici and James Lambert. The warrants were served by Chief Andrews last Tuesday and are based on information furnished by Prosecuting Attorney Turner by two Chicago detectives employed by Mayor Cruse. The detectives operated here under the guise of agents for a piano house. The arrests have caused a good

deal of a sensation and were followed by much street talk equally sensational. The alleged violators will be arraigned before Justice Woodward next Wednesday.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 20, Number 31 [Thursday, December 16, 1915], page 1, column 6*

## **Sixty Saloons.**

According to the report of the county treasurer, there are sixty licensed retail liquor dealers in the county and nine wholesalers of beer. The revenue received totals \$34,500. Thirty-one retailers and five wholesalers are located in Iron Mountain and seventeen retailers and four wholesalers in Norway. There are five saloons in Sagola township, three in Waucedah, two in Norway and one each in Breitung and Breen. There are no saloons in Felch or West Branch townships.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 21, Number 47 [Thursday, April 5, 1917], page 1, column 6*

## **About Saloon Bonds.**

In order to secure bonds from the Michigan Bonding company every liquor dealer in the city and county will be required to make a cash deposit of \$500. There are no exceptions to the rule. This is in accordance with the instructions received by L.T. Sterling, the local agent for the company. Of course the dealer may if he elects furnish a satisfactory individual bond, the sureties to quality in the sum of \$3,000 each over and above all their liabilities. A considerable number of the dealers are making the required deposit. It can be stated, however, that Iron Mountain will have the usual number of saloons. The

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council will act on applications next Monday evening. A considerable number have already been filed with the city clerk.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 21, Number 48 [Thursday, April 12, 1917], page 1, column 4

## Want Saloon Licenses.

Thirty-three have filed applications for retail liquor dealer licenses with City Clerk Hallman. The council is authorized by law to grant only twenty-eight licenses. Following is a list of the applicants who will receive consideration at the hands of the aldermen tomorrow evening: Domenik Sereno, Anton Michela, John Rubbo, Domenick Benso [*sic* – *Benzo*], Conrad Ahlstrand, Battista Contarini, Frank Cavaiani, Louis Johnson, Frank M. Milliman, Louis Sjostrom, Anton Tomassoni, Oscar Sand, Baldrice & Carocci, Robert Quillici, Joseph Cordy, William Gothe, Frank Tomassoni, Peter Tomassoni, Angelo Flaminio, William J. Harding, Antonio J. Lefebvre, Felix Valenti, Frank Bollini, Joseph De Concini, Peter Calvi, Guiseppe Giachino, Nicola Pietrantonio, Fred Lambert, Joseph Bolognesi, Allen J. LaBrook, Christ Rigoni, John Feira, Joseph J. Tirschel.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 38 [Thursday, February 7, 1918], page 1, column 1

## FAVORS Y.M.C.A.

### Public Meeting Held at the High School Auditorium.

At a meeting held at the high school auditorium last Monday evening to discuss ways and means of providing a social

centre [*sic*] for the men of the city after the saloons close of May 1st, was attended by about fifty people.

The meeting was called to order by **Rev. J.H. Oatey**, who stated the object of the session, after which it was moved and carried that **George Laing** be made chairman and **Charles Hademan** secretary.

An informal discussion was then indulged in, those taking part in the same being **Rev. Hugh J. May**, **A.H. Hooper**, **John Holland**, **Andrew Swanson**, **Rev. J.J. Johnson**, **R.H. James**, **Rev. O.P. Johnson**, **Rev. Frank Blair**, **Supt. Travis**, **Rev. Verner Swanson**, **Rev. Vincent Zaffiro**, **George Laing**, and others. The trend of the discussion was unanimously in favor of the establishment of a Y.M.C.A. in our city.

It was moved by Rev. Frank Blair, seconded by John H. Holland, and carried, that the services be secured of **Supt. Westerman**, of the State Y.M.C.A., or some other well-informed Y.M.C.A. speaker, to come to Iron Mountain to look over the field and address a public meeting of our citizens at the high school auditorium at an early date, after which definite [*sic* – *definite*] action will be taken, looking to a drive for membership, the financing of a home and other necessary matters.

A publicity committee, consisting of **A.H. Storms**, **C. Hustad** and **John H. Holland**, was named in connection with the coming public meeting.

It is hoped that every citizen and father in Iron Mountain will remember the date when announced and prepare to attend the meeting.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 38 [Thursday, February 7, 1918], page 4, column 2

## Anti-Saloon League.

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The **Michigan Anti-Saloon League** is getting its heavy artillery in shape to meet the attack of the liquor forces at the November election. **Superintendent Grant Hudson** is preparing to call a conference in Lansing within a short time of all the county chairmen who engaged in the prohibition fight in 1916 to re-organize for the campaign this year if the wets go through with their proposed plan of submitting a constitutional amendment to nullify the present prohibition laws and restore the saloons and breweries. In addition the dry forces will make an effort to elect a legislature that will support dry bills and approve the federal amendment providing for national prohibition. It is believed that in every district of Michigan the liquor men will have a candidate for the legislature. Because they voted against the prohibition amendment, **Congressmen Doremus and Nichols**, of Detroit, are scheduled for political retirement if the dry forces are able to accomplish this feat.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 42 [Thursday, March 7, 1918], page 4, column 2*

## PRIVATE STOCK LIQUOR.

### Federal Authorities Orders Seizure of Wet Goods After May 1st.

The federal government has instructed the state that **all private stocks of liquor musts be seized after May 1st and turned into munitions of war.** The following Lansing dispatch explains:

“**Adjutant General McCain**, of the United States army, has instructed **Fred L. Woodworth**, the state official who will have charge of enforcing **Michigan’s new prohibition law**, to hold all liquor seized under that act for making munitions. All alcoholic beverages confiscated by local or

state officials will be shipped to a central point for the extraction of their alcohol, which is used in making certain explosives.

“Mr. Woodworth, now dairy and food commissioner, will, under the three prohibition acts which takes [*sic – take*] effect May 1st, be head of the **new department of food and drugs** which will have charge of enforcing the ready making plans for a rigid campaign of enforcement, and federal officials plan to co-operate with him in an effort to get as much free alcohol as possible.

“Lists of Lansing men who have ordered as much as ten barrels of beer for delivery late in April are on file and May 1st officers will enter their homes and carry away any alcoholic beverages they find, as the right of personal possession is swept away by Michigan’s bone-dry laws. Similar lists in other cities will be made.

“No liquor can be shipped into the state, either, except for the four prescribed uses – medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental.

“Officers have the right of search of any private premises without warrants if they have suspicion that liquor is stored there. The Michigan laws are considered drastic and Mr. Woodworth has every intention of enforcing them to the full extent, he says.”

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 43 [Thursday, March 14, 1918], page 1, column 3*

## A HOUSE CLEANING.

### Results of Campaign Engineered By Sheriff and County Attorney.

An unostentious [*sic – unostentatious*] campaign conducted for several weeks under the direction of **Sheriff Lundgren** and **Prosecuting Attorney Brackett** culminated last Friday and Saturday and

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resulted in ridding the city of a number of undesirable citizens and the arrest of a dozen or more other violators of state laws.

In order to secure the necessary evidence, the officials **employed a couple of detectives**. That these detectives were "worthy of their hire" is best evidenced by the fact that the violators, when arraigned in justice court, with only two exception *[sic – exceptions]* entered pleas of guilty as charged. It is also intimated that the detectives were successful in gathering a large volume of other evidence that the sheriff and county prosecutor have filed away for future reference.

Among the persons arraigned in justice court as a result of the campaign, together with the disposition of the several cases, follows:

**George Meehan**, *[charged with]* **keeping a disorderly house**, entered plea of not guilty, preliminary examination to-day *[sic – today]*.

**Mary Lomphrey**, charged with **keeping a disorderly house**, plea of not guilty, preliminary examination next Wednesday.

**Fred Lambert**, charged with **keeping a disorderly house**, entered a plea of guilty and was bound over to the circuit court for trial.

**Frances Hough**, *[charged with]* **keeping disorderly house**, plea of guilty, bound over to the circuit court for trial.

**Jessie Reed**, **disorderly women** *[sic – woman]*, plea of guilty, fined \$50.00 and costs and sentenced to thirty days in county jail; released from jail and has left the county.

**Mary Swanson**, **disorderly women** *[sic – woman]*, plea of guilty, fined \$50.00 and costs with a jail sentence of thirty days; released from jail and has left the county.

**Vera Saunders**, **disorderly women** *[sic – woman]*, plea of guilty, fined \$50.00 and costs with a thirty days' jail sentence; latter punishment suspended and prisoner has departed hence.

**Alice Wood**, **disorderly woman**, plea of guilty, second offense, fined \$75.00 and given thirty days in county; latter sentenced suspended and prisoner has left the county.

**Dominic Contarini**, **selling liquor without a license**, entered a plea of guilty and bound over to circuit court.

**Fred Lambert**, **selling liquor on Sunday**, entered a plea of guilty and bound over to the circuit court.

**Frances Hough**, **selling liquor without a license**, entered a plea of not *[sic]* guilty and bound over to the circuit court.

**Joseph Bolognesi**, **selling liquor on Sunday**, entered a plea of guilty and bound over to the circuit court.

**Hugo Aronson**, bar-tender *[sic – bartender]*, charged with **keeping the saloon of Oscar Sand open after hours**, entered a plea of guilty and the case goes to the circuit court.

**Joseph Tirschell**, *[charged with]* **selling liquor without a license**, entered a plea of guilty and bound over to the circuit court.

**John Rubbo**, charged with **selling liquor without a license**, entered a plea of guilty and case goes to Judge Flannigan.

**Biagio Franco**, charged with **selling liquor without a license**, entered a plea of not guilty, examination in justice court yesterday and was bound over to Judge Flannigan's court for trial.

**Norman Miller** and **Emma Miller**, his wife, **disorderly characters**, entered pleas of guilty, fined \$50.00 each and costs with ninety days in county jail; imprisonment sentence suspended.

**Ray Hutchinson**, a **vagrant and general nuisance**, given sixty days, but sentence was suspended and he has left the state.

Prosecutor Brackett and Sheriff Lundgren wish The Press to state that **the campaign against vice is not an aftermath of the charges hurled back and forth by the candidates during the**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

**recent primary election.** The campaign was in progress long before the primary eruption and the arrests would have been made regardless of the election. The officers are not pulling chestnuts out of the fire for any one [*sic – anyone*], but they are determined to enforce the laws not only in Iron Mountain but throughout the county. Prosecutor Brackett wants it understood that, as long as he holds his present office, there will be no room in Dickinson county for **disorderly houses, blind pigs, and kindred joints.** And in this decision Sheriff Lundgren has assured the prosecuting attorney of his hearty co-operation.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 44 [Thursday, March 21, 1918], page 1, column 5*

## A LENGTHY DOCKET.

### Large Number of Cases for Trial at April Term of Court.

Following is a list of the cases that have been noticed for trial at the April term of the circuit court:

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

The People vs. **Thomas Carney**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **David Johnson**, larceny.

The People vs. **Frances Haugh**, keeping house of ill-fame.

The People vs. **Clinton W. Turner**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Fortunato Cristanelli**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **James Vezzetti**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Edmund DeBock**, desertion and non-support.

The People vs. **Emma Miller**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Enrico Santini**, carrying concealed weapons.

The People vs. **George Meehan**, keeping house of ill-fame.

The People vs. **John Nora**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Fred Beard**, larceny.

The People vs. **Fred Lambert**, keeping house of ill-fame.

The People vs. **Joseph Bolognesi**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Fred Lambert**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Hugo Aronson**[,] violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Joseph Tirschel**, violation of the liquor law.

The People vs. **John Rubbo**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Biagio Franco**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Carl Mattson**, attempt to obtain money under false pretense.

The People vs. **Domenic Contarini**, violation of liquor law.

The People vs. **Mary Lomphrey**, keeping house of ill-fame.

The People vs. **Frances Haugh**, violation of liquor law.

There are no issues of fact cases for trial by the jury.

The issue of fact cases for trial by the court are as follows:

**Adolph Lundin** vs. **Gus Fredeen**, trespass on the case.

**Eugene C. Royce**, administrator, vs. **Antoine Ore company**, assumpsit.

**Charles R. Cady** vs. **Halfroad** [*sic – Halvar - ?*] **Person**, assumpsit.

**Margaret Servia** vs. **Domenick Benzie**, assumpsit.

The **First National Bank of Norway** vs. **Louise Molignoni**, assumpsit.

**Advance-Rumely Thresher company, Inc.**, vs. **Alberta Johnson** and **Wilbur E. Lund**, assumpsit.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

The **Farmers and Merchants Bank of Marinette**, a corporation, vs. **Caroline Anderson**, individually and as administratrix of estate of **P.J. Anderson**, deceased, trespass on the case.

**Albert C. Rehbein vs. Kurz Brothers**, trespass on the case.

**Wilbur Lund vs. Chicago & North-Western Railway company**, trespass on the case.

**George Brisson vs. Patrick Flanagan and Margaret Flanagan**, trespass on the case.

**Joseph Marchand vs. G. von Platen**, trespass on the case.

**Robert Marchand**, an infant, by **Joseph Marchand**, his next friend, vs. **G. von Platen**, trespass on the case.

**Frank F. Schinderle vs. Henry Neuens**, assumpsit – appeal.

**Kate Laviolette vs. Chicago & North-Western Railway company**, trespass on the case.

**Elizabeth Gray vs. William Gray**, trespass on the case.

**Clement Trepanier vs. City of Iron Mountain**, trespass on the case.

## CHANCERY CASES.

**Anna Barcome vs. Walter Barcome**, divorce.

**James Blake vs. Richard Blake**, et. al., chancery.

**Jennie Roach vs. Philip Roach**, divorce.

**John Givogre vs. Sarafino**, *[sic]* **Burla**, chancery.

In the matter of the petition of **Oramel B. Fuller**, auditor-general of the **State of Michigan**, for and in behalf of said state, for the sale of certain lands for the taxes assessed thereon for the year 1915 and previous years.

**Albert Lowenstein vs. City of Norway**, chancery.

**Adele Alessandri vs. Luigi Allesandri**, divorce – pro confesso.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 44 [Thursday, March 21, 1918], page 2, column 6

## PREPARES FOR DRY PERIOD.

### County Clerk Will Give Permits for Use and Sale of Alcohol.

Even the church was remembered in the **act making Michigan dry May 1st, 1918**. Churches must have a permit to use wine for sacramental purposes. Drug stores will be required to have permits to sell alcohol in any form.

Doctors will secure permits from the county clerk to have alcohol in their possession, and for the right to use it. Application will have to be made to use ethyl alcohol for mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes. The act is so designed that no one may have, or use, alcohol in any form without the knowledge of the officials.

County officials declare they will make a vigorous campaign against illicit sale. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. It is expected there will be some trouble, but every effort will be made to hunt out blind pigs and to punish the proprietors.

Following is a list of the blanks the county clerk will have on hand to be filled out by authorized vendors and users of alcohol:

Application for liquor by infirmary or institution conducted solely for the purpose of treating or curing the liquor habit.

Application for ethyl alcohol for mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes.

Physician's liquor prescription.

Application for intoxicating liquors by superintendent of hospital, infirmary, medical or educational institution for

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

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medical, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes.

Application for alcohol by dentist for use in the practice of his profession.

Application for alcohol by dentist [*sic – probably copied from above*] or recognized church, for sacramental purpose.

Application for alcohol by veterinary surgeon, for use in the practice of his profession.

Druggist liquor bond.

Druggist's statement of liquor sold.

Statement of liquor on hand.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 44 [Thursday, March 21, 1918], page 5, columns 1-2

## NIAGARA NEWS NOTES

**J.I. Seeder**, of Appleton, **state manager of the anti-saloon league for Wisconsin**, was here last Sunday and delivered two stirring addresses and appeals for votes to put the saloons out of business in this village. The first address was at the **club-house** at 3:30 o'clock and the second at the **Union church** in the evening. **An anti-saloon league was organized** with the following officers: **Alex Johnson**, chairman; **Joe Rocjck**, second vice-chairman; **Levi Dufresne**, secretary; **Charles Jansen**, treasurer. Several noted speakers will be brought here before the campaign close, and it is expected that the village will be put in the dry column. The petition to submit the question to the voters was over-subscribed and if those who signed it vote as they signed there will be no question as to the result.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 44 [Thursday, March 21, 1918], page 5, column 4

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Press hears that a number of leading citizens of Florence are using their influence to **bar the sale of liquors at Spread Eagle** the coming season.

**Norman Miller objects to being labeled as a disorderly character, as printed in The Press.** He says that the warrants issued against himself and wife allege that they sold liquor without a license and the second charge accuses them of permitting gambling in their place.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 45 [Thursday, March 28, 1918], page 2, column 3

## DRY LAW PROBLEM

### Failure to Enforce Measure Means the Dismissal of Officers.

State officials are busy in working out problems for the **enforcement of the state dry law** after May 1st. On April 1st, **Dairy and Food Commissioner Fred L. Woodsworth** [*sic – Woodworth*] will assume his new title of "**food and drug commissioner**," and with that title he takes hold of all the power under the law of the enforcing prohibition under the new laws of the state.

During the past few weeks Mr. Woodsworth [*sic – Woodworth*] has been busy in consultation with local and federal authorities throughout the state, and he expects the co-operation in the enforcement of the dry measure from city and county officials.

**The law plainly says that the failure of an official to do his duty under this law shall constitute a forfeiture of his office.** The prohibition law of Michigan has teeth and claws.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

And if the officials of any city or county should fail to do their duty the state authorities have a still sterner recourse.

The prohibition law in its first section announces that "this entire act shall be deemed to be an exercise of the police power of the state."

This means that the entire police strength of the state, including the state constabulary, could be summoned to the enforcement of the law at any point.

Such "strong arm" methods are not expected to prove necessary. But the state authorities, when backed by such powers, go forward with more confidence in their milder measures.

The federal "bone dry" law will bring about co-operation between state and federal authorities in fighting importations into the state. When Commissioner Woodworth undertakes the enforcement of these provisions in the law his powers will be exercised to the fullest extent.

State inspectors will take their places on main highways, as on the inter-urbans, railroad and automobile roads running up from Ohio towns or out of Indiana. They will have power to stop and search. The people who try to bring alcoholics into the state must reckon with federal as well as state authorities.

These facts may help Michigan people to understand why the state authorities believe the state has the strongest dry law in the country.

And there is one unpleasant surprise coming to any individual who thinks he can store up liquors for surreptitious sale after the dry law goes into effect, May 1st.

This surprise is in the great probability that the state authorities already know where those supplies of liquors are stored.

After May 1st, or rather after mid-night on April 30th, liquor for beverage purposes cannot be lawfully held in possession.

The storekeeper who has liquor must have it sent out of the state or placed on a

common carrier bound out of the state by midnight of April 30th.

The state authorities believe that the law will be enforced because it will be to the interest of every official, little and big, to enforce it.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 45 [Thursday, March 28, 1918], page 5, columns 1-2*

## A DRY TIME NEAR

### State Preparing To Vigorously Enforce the Prohibition Law.

"It will be the policy of this department," declared Fred L. Woodworth, the man who is to enforce the "bone dry" law, "to hold the prosecuting attorneys responsible in their districts for enforcement of the law. We will be ready at all times to assist them in any way possible, but the prosecutors themselves must act. If any official gets in the way, we will see that he gets out of the way."

Mr. Woodworth, and Lee H. Pryor, special assistant attorney general, assigned to the food and drug department to carry out the law, are busily preparing for May 1st, when Michigan is to become a legal Sahara. They have recently sent out to druggists the following instructions:

"No retail druggist can sell intoxicating liquor until he first obtains a permit from the food and drug commissioner, nor unless he is a registered pharmacist or registered druggist.

"No intoxicating liquor can be sold by a druggist except in the following cases:

"Intoxicating liquors upon the written prescription of physician engaged in the practice of his profession in Michigan; for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes, to any hospital, infirmary, medical or educational institution

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

where such liquors are used only for such purposes, upon the sworn, written, signed and dated application of the superintendent thereof.

“Alcohol to any dentist or veterinary surgeon for the use in the practice of his profession.

“Wine for sacramental purposes to any clergyman having charge of a church, or to any recognized official thereof.

“Ethl [*sic* – *Ethel*] alcohol for mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes, upon the written application of the purchaser, known by such druggist or pharmacist to be a person engaged or employed in such mechanical, chemical or scientific pursuits, which shall be dated, signed and sworn by the purchaser thereof.

“All prescriptions from physicians must state: The name of the physician; the name of the person prescribed for; the kind of intoxicating liquor; the quantity of liquor, and the use for which prescribed.

“The druggist shall endorse upon the prescription the date upon which it was filled and the name of the druggist filling same. The prescription shall be filed with the prosecuting attorney of the county and is open to public inspection.

“The druggist shall register in an alphabetically arranged book, kept exclusively for that purpose, all physicians’ prescriptions in the following order: Name of physician; name of person prescribed for; quantity and kind of intoxicating liquor; use prescribed for.

“All applicants for liquor shall be made on blanks which will be furnished the druggist by the county clerk on request.

“All applications for intoxicating liquor shall clearly and specifically state:

“The kind of intoxicating liquor required, use the liquor is to be put by the purchaser, that he will not use the liquor procured for any other purpose than that stated in the application, the application shall be cancelled by having the word ‘canceled’

plainly written or stamped thereon. No liquor can be furnished more than once upon an application. The application shall be filed with the prosecuting attorney of the county and is open to public inspection. A record of the application shall show date of application, by whom to be used.

“The applicant shall sign his name thereto in the record book. Such book shall be open at all times to any officer whose duty it is to enforce the liquor law.

“Every licensed druggist keeping a drug store shall make and swear to, or cause to be sworn to, a true statement, signed and sworn to by himself or his clerk, on or before the fifth day of each and every month for the calendar month preceding, giving the full name and residence of every person procuring liquors at his drug store during the last preceding month, the kind and quantity of liquor procured, the date of procuring the same and the object for which each purchase was made, and file the same as required by section 17 of the law. All such statements shall be open to public inspection.

“Every retail druggist shall, after he secures his permit from the food and drug commissioner, execute and file a bond with the county treasurer. The bond shall be for \$2,000 and shall be signed by two freeholders who are residents of the county each of whom shall justify for the full amount over and above his indebtedness and exemptions. The sufficiency of the bond must be determined by the official municipal governing body of the township, village or city in which the business is located. The bondsmen must not be surety on any other bond required by this law. Blank form of bonds will be furnished by the county clerk on request.

“No retail druggist can sell under any circumstances liquor to a minor, an intoxicated person, to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, nor to any

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

person when forbidden in writing by any person mentioned in Sec. 18 of the law.

"No retail druggist can legally purchase intoxicating liquor unless he shall make an application to the party from whom he makes the purchase the same as provided for in cases of sales by retail druggists.

"Every retail druggist shall file a sworn statement with the prosecuting attorney and a duplicate of same with the food and drug commissioner on or before the fifth day of each month stating the amount of intoxicating liquors on hand at the first of the previous month, the amount, kind and date of receipt of each consignment of such liquor received during such month, and the amount on hand at the close of the month.

"It shall be unlawful for any consignee of intoxicating liquor to receive or have in his possession any original package or packages containing intoxicating liquor unless said package or packages containing such intoxicating liquor shall be clearly and plainly stenciled, branded or shall have printed thereon in a conspicuous place where it can be plainly seen and read, marked in large letters, the following:

"This package contains intoxicating liquors;

"The name and address of the consignor and a consignee and a quantity and kind of intoxicating liquor;

"The specific purpose for which said liquors are to be used.

"It is unlawful to sell toilet, medicinal or antiseptic preparations or flavoring extracts, patent or proprietary medicines or preparations for beverage purposes in the guise of flavoring extracts or medicines. Any sale of doubtful preparations will be made at druggist's peril."

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 1, column 2

## VOTE OUT THE SALOONS.

### Our Niagara Neighbors So Decide at the Election Last Tuesday.

At the Niagara election last Tuesday upward of three hundred votes were cast. **Ernest McAllister** was re-elected village president by 136 majority. **Mr. Kadulski**, his opponent, did not do any personal work, being simply put in the field by his friends. The main contest was on the wet and dry question, the full voting strength being developed, the dry's winning by a margin of twenty-two votes. **Wm. Bourasa**, for assessor, defeated **Charles Dupuis** by 82 votes, and **Wm. Holzsuch**, for village constable [*sic* – *constable*], won over **Raymond Dalla Valle** by 48 votes. The successful officers are:

Village President – **Ernest McAllister**.

Trustees – **George Bougueit**, **John J. MacKinnon**, **A.J. Barlow**.

Supervisor – **A.W. Wilson**.

Clerk – **Harvey Yerkie**.

Treasurer – **J.H. McAllister**.

Assessor – **William Bourasa**.

Constable – **William R. Holzshuh**.

Police Justice – **William Collinson**.

Justice, 2 years – **Elmer Bowman**.

For license, 127; against license, 149.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 1, columns 3-4

## A BUSY SESSION

### Large Volume of Business Transacted in the Circuit Court.

The April term of the circuit court convened last Tuesday morning with Judge Flannigan on the bench. The criminal docket was disposed of in short order, many of the defendants entering pleas of

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

guilty and others securing continuances. Court will be in session the remainder of the week. To-morrow [*sic* – *Tomorrow*] is “sentence day.” Following were the cases before the court:

The People vs. **Thomas Carney**, violation of liquor law. Tried last Tuesday. Verdict of guilty by a jury.

The People vs. **David Johnson**, larceny. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Frances Haugh**, keeping house of ill-fame. Continued.

The People vs. **Clinton W. Turner**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Fortunato Cristanelli**, violation of liquor law. Continued.

The People vs. **James Vezzetti**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Edmund DeBock**, desertion and non-support. Continued.

The People vs. **Emma Miller**, violation of liquor law. Order of nolle prosequi entered.

The People vs. **Enrico Santini**, carrying concealed weapons. Plea of guilty. Fined \$35.00 with \$30.85 costs.

The People vs. **George Meehan**, keeping a house of ill-fame. Continued.

The People vs. **John Nora**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Fred Beard**, larceny. Tried last Monday. Jury verdict: guilty of assault.

The People vs. **Fred Lambert**, keeping house of ill-fame. Continued.

The People vs. **Joseph Bolognesi**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Fred Lambert**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Hugo Aronson**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Joseph J. Tirschel**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **John Rubbo**, violation of the liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Biago Franco**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Domenic Contarini**, violation of liquor law. Plea of guilty.

The People vs. **Carl Mattson**, attempting to obtain money under false pretense. Mattson is a resident of Felch. It was alleged in the complaint that he **attempted to collect wolf bounty money for a scalp of a red fox**. Tried yesterday by a jury. Verdict of not guilty.

The People vs. **Mary Lomphrey**, keeping house of ill-fame. Continued.

The People vs. **Frances Haugh**, violation of liquor law. Continued.

The People vs. **Frances Haugh**, keeping house of ill-fame. Continued.

The People vs. **Joseph Grailer and Bert Grailer**, burglary.

## CIVIL CASES.

**Adolph Lundin vs. Gus Fredeen**, trespass on the case, continued.

**Eugene C. Royce**, administrator, vs. **Antoine Ore Co.**, continued by consent.

**Charles R. Cady vs. Halfroad [*Halvar* - ?] Person**, assumpsit, passed.

**Margaret Servia vs. Domenick Benzie**, assumpsit, on trial.

The **First National Bank of Norway**, [*sic*] vs. **Louie Mollignoni**, assumpsit, continued.

**Advance-Rumley Thresher Co., Inc.**, [*sic*] vs. **Albert Johnson and Wilbur E. Lund**, assumpsit, for trial.

The **Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Marinette**, [*sic*] vs. **Carolina Anderson**, individually and as administratrix of **Estate of P.J. Anderson**, deceased, trespass on the case, continued.

**Albert C. Rehbein vs. Kurz Bros.**, et al., trespass on the case. Passed.

**Wilbur Lund vs. Chicago & North-Western Railway Co.**, trespass on the case. Settled and discontinued.

**George Brisson vs. Patrick Flanagan and Margaret Flanagan**, trespass on the case. Continued by consent.

**Joseph Marchand vs. G. von Platen**, trespass on the case. Continued.

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**Robert Marchand**, an infant, by **Joseph Marchand**, his next best friend, vs. **G. von Platen**, trespass on the case. Continued.

**Frank E. Schinderle** vs. **Henry Neuens**, assumpsit – appeal. Settlement pending.

**Kate Laviolette** vs. **Chicago & North-Western Railway Co.**, trespass on the case. Continued by consent.

**Elizabeth Gray** vs. **William Gray**, trespass on the case. Continued.

**Clement Trepanier** vs. **City of Iron Mountain**, trespass on the case. Continued.

## CHANCERY CASES[.]

**Anna Barcome** vs. **Walter Barcome**, divorce. Bill dismissed.

**James Blake** vs. **Richard Blake** et al., chancery. Continued.

**Jennie Roach** vs. **Phillip Roach**, divorce. Bill dismissed.

**John Givogre** vs. **Sarafino Burla**, chancery. Degree entered.

In the matter of the petition of **Oramel B. Fuller**, auditor-general of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said state, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon for the year 1915 and previous years. Hearing set for to-morrow [*sic – tomorrow*] morning.

**Albert Lowenstein** vs. **City of Norway**, chancery. Continued by consent.

**Adele Alessandri** vs. **Luigi Alessandri** [*sic – Alessandri*], divorce – pro confesso. For hearing.

## NO PROGRESS CAUSES[.]

**Robert Quilici** vs. **Natalini Quilici**, divorce. Bill dismissed.

**Luigi Panozzo** vs. **Giovenna Panozzo**, divorce – pro confesso. Stricken.

**Josie W. Gregg**, administratrix [*sic – administratrix*], vs. **Breen Iron Co.** et al., chancery. Dismissed.

**Frank Parent** vs. **Henry Neuens** et al., chancery. Dismissed.

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## House-Cleaning Bill.

The account of the Burns Detective company for \$880.36 was audited and allowed at the last meeting of the board of supervisors. In addition, deputy sheriff bills in the amount of nearly \$200 were audited and allowed. **That's what it cost to clean house in Iron Mountain recently.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 2, column 3

It has been intimated to The Press that, [*sic*] **because Sheriff Lundgren was active in cleaning house for Iron Mountain, and has been persistent in rounding up undesirables, he would meet with considerable opposition in securing a re-nomination and re-election. Such talk is a reflection upon the people of the city.** Sheriff Lundgren has, and is, making a fine record. His record entitles him to a second term, and unless The Press mistakes the temper of the people, he will have no great amount of trouble in succeeding himself.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 3, column 4

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

**Five merchants of Escanaba will be restricted from the sale of forty-five licensed articles that come under government control until further notice, one saloon-keeper will have his case dealt with by the department of justice, and**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

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another individual will get the same treatment, as a result of the round-up by **J.S. Kennedy, upper peninsula food agent.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 6, column 1*

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

**Hon. M.J. Doyle**, of Menominee, was a visitor here last Saturday. He gave a **wet address** at **Niagara** the same afternoon.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 6, column 2*

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

**Attorney Doyle**, of Menominee, was in the city last Sunday. He addressed a **“wet” meeting** at **Niagara** in the afternoon.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 8, columns 1-4*

## PERSONAL

The **local option question** was an issue in the election in the **Wisconsin farming district across the river** last Tuesday. The result was an **overwhelming victory for the dry element.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 46 [Thursday, April 4, 1918], page 8, columns 5-6*

**Thomas Carney**, the **Randville saloonkeeper**, was convicted of selling liquor contrary to law by a circuit court jury last Tuesday. The case had been pending for nearly a year. **Charles Dwyer**, of **Crystal Falls**, represented the defendant, and **Prosecutor Brackett** appeared for the state.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 47 [Thursday, April 11, 1918], page 1, column 2*

## A DAY OF JUDGMENT.

**Judge Flannigan Collects Nearly \$2,-000 from Delinquent Saloonists.**

**Judge Flannigan devoted last Friday morning to reviewing the delinquencies of saloon-keepers [sic – saloonkeepers].** When the session closed the library [sic – library] fund of the county had been enriched to the extent of nearly \$2,000. In dealing out the fines, Judge Flannigan, in each case, warned the delinquent of what would be the result after May 1st, when the prohibitory law becomes operative. The judge, in one case, said: **[“]This selling of liquor without a license is bad business. No more of it in this county. You may as well understand it one time as another. We will not permit blind-pigging after May 1st. Everything in the line of liquor selling must stop in this county. If the jail is not large enough to accommodate the crowd, we will enlarge the jail. That is all there is about it.”**

Following are the fines and sentences handed out by the court:

The People vs. **Clinton W. Turner**, violation of the liquor law. Fined \$200, costs \$32.35.

The People vs. **James Vezzetti**, violation of the liquor law. Fined \$200, costs \$15.60.

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The People vs. **John Nora**, violation of the liquor law. Costs assessed at \$15.25. It appeared in the evidence that Nora, after closing his saloon at the legal hour, had returned to get his money and was caught in the saloon.

The People vs. **Fred Beard**, larceny. Convicted of assault. Sentenced to ninety days at hard labor in the county jail.

The People vs. **Joseph Bolognesi**, selling liquor in his restaurant on Sunday. Fined \$100, costs \$31.30.

The People vs. **Biago Franco**, selling liquor without a license. Sentence suspended.

The People vs. **Domenic Contarini**, selling liquor without a license. In the opinion of the court this was a case of "dog tray," and the defendant agreeing to reform his household, he was released on suspended sentence.

The People vs. **Joseph J. Tirschell [sic – Tirschel]**, selling liquor without a license. Fined \$200, costs \$27.00.

The People vs. **Fred Lambert**, violation of the liquor law. Fined \$200, costs \$32.75.

The People vs. **Hugo Aronson**, violation of the liquor law. Sentence suspended.

The People vs. **John Rubbo**, selling home-made wines without a license. Says he didn't know it was contrary to law. Costs assessed at \$27.37.

The People vs. **Thomas Carney**, convicted by a jury of keeping his saloon open on Sunday. Fined \$200, cost [sic – costs] \$30.00.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 47 [Thursday, April 11, 1918], page 1, column 5*

## FORM MEN'S CLUB

**A Live Organization is Perfectd [sic] at the Central M.E. Church.**

The **men's meeting at the Central M.E. church** last Monday evening was attended by a large number and was a very enthusiastic gathering. The address of the evening was delivered by **Rev. W.B. Coombes**, of **Crystal Falls**, and was a masterly one. His subject was "The Significance of the Capture of Jerusalem."

Following the address a business session was held at which time "**The Brotherhood**" was adopted as the name of the organization, and the following officers and committees elected for the ensuing year:

President – **Merton J. Fox.**

Vice-President – **Frank Blair.**

Secretary – **A.H. Storms.**

Treasurer – **Morgan E. Leonard.**

Watchman – **Frank Bennett.**

Chaplain – **Joseph D. Martin.**

Executive Committee – The officers of the Brotherhood as above, together with chairmen of the following committees:

Christian Work – **M.B. Travis**, chairman; **J.P. Palmer, C.O. Anderson, H.M. Reynolds, William Oliver.**

Entertainment – **R.H. James**, chairman; **J.H. Hitchens, Archie Adams, Thomas Rowell, J.H. Dunston.**

Membership – **A.H. Hooper**, chairman; **T.H. Blackney, Frank Taylor, Joseph D. Martin.**

Finance – **M.E. Leonard**, chairman; **H. Sturtz, S.J. James, W.E. Jayne, R.C. Browning.**

All men from sixteen years up are eligible, whether members of any church or not.

The following **petition was received from the W.C.T.U.**, and on motion unanimously endorsed and signed by those present:

"**Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:**

"Believing that the women of the United States are loyally doing their utmost in our

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

national crisis to carry out all government plans for the conservation of food; and realizing that *[there]* is still an alarming **waste of food stuffs in the production of malt and vinous liquors;**

“We, in behalf of the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of enlisted men, appeal to you, our commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to **prohibit the further waste of these food-stuffs in the production of malt and vinous liquor.**”

A motion was made and carried that the proper authorities be appealed to to the end that the **state constabulary or other officers be employed to patrol the border between Dickinson and Florence counties to prevent the bringing into Michigan of liquors from the latter county after May 1st.** Similar action has been taken in **Iron county.**

A luncheon was served by the entertainment committee, and an adjournment was had until the first Tuesday evening in May.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 47 [Thursday, April 11, 1918], page 3, column 2*

## OUR PROHIBITORY LAW

### Attention is Called to the Provisions of the Damon Law.

Cyrus P. Keen, associate state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, charges that the **“abstracts” of the state prohibition law printed at the instance *[sic – insistence]* of the liquor dealers to encourage the public to stock up with liquor, are wilfully *[sic – willfully]* misleading.**

“The liquor interests,” Mr. Keen says, “have dug out such sections of the prohibition laws as relate to the possession

of liquors for legitimate uses and are advertising them in such a way as to lead the unsuspecting and ignorant to believe they will have the utmost freedom in possession of liquors in quantities without limit after May 1st.

“They are even going to the extent of wilfully *[sic – willfully]* misusing for this purpose statements of Food and Drug Commissioner Woodworth about the application of the search and seizure provisions of the prohibition law as relates to searching private dwellings. This propaganda of the liquor interests is a vicious attempt to bring prohibition into disrepute and air in their campaign for so-called ‘beer amendment,’ and their efforts to overthrow the prohibition law and again license the liquor traffic.”

Mr. Keen points out that the Damon law, which is not mentioned in the circulars, expressly forbids any such storage of liquor, and the statute specifically states that the seizure law shall be fully operative in that connection.

“There is no disposition on the part of the persons who will enforce the dry laws to go around, searching private homes for liquor,” says Mr. Keen. “No one has an intention of doing any wholesale searching of private residences. But if complaint is made against a man whose dwelling has been turned into a storehouse for liquor, and who abuses the privileges, then a search warrant may be obtained and, under the Damon law, the liquor may be seized.

“It is a very plain proposition. The Damon law makes the possession of liquor, except for medicinal, sacramental, industrial or scientific purposes, a violation of the law, whether in private homes or elsewhere. And the search *[sic – search]* and seizure act applies to any private home where there is reasonable cause to believe the law is being violated.”

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 47 [Thursday, April 11, 1918], page 5, columns 1-3*

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

**Prosecuting Attorney Brackett** has received an official letter from **Fred L. Woodworth**, food and drug commissioner for Michigan, who will have charge of the **enforcement of the new liquor law**, requesting him to meet with the other prosecutors of the U.P. at Marquette next Tuesday to discuss the various phases of the enforcement of the liquor laws of Michigan after May 1st. Mr. Woodworth informs Prosecutor Brackett that he will hold him personally responsible for the enforcement of the new liquor laws in **Dickinson county**. Mr. Brackett will attend the meeting, and will also see to it that any violations of the new law will be promptly prosecuted.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 48 [Thursday, April 18, 1918], page 1, column 3*

## ENFORCE DRY LAW

### Prosecutors Meet at Marquette to Discuss Checking Violations.

**Prosecuting Attorney Brackett** attended a meeting at Marquette last Tuesday to discuss with other peninsula prosecutors means of checking violations of the prohibition law, which becomes operative on May 1st.

"The dry law will be strictly enforced," said **Fred B. Woolworth** [*sic* – **Woodworth**], of the food and drug department, Lansing, the principal speaker. "It's [*sic* – *its*] enforcement is primarily up to the prosecuting attorneys and other law

enforcing officials and I feel sure that each and every one of them will do his full duty.

"The food and drug department will furnish every assistance within the resources of the state to aid the local officials in their work and I am confident of our success.

"To clear up a false impression resulting from misleading advertising, I wish to quote the following from a section of the law: 'No intoxicating liquors shall be sold, purchased, received of, possessed for mechanical, medicinal, chemical, scientific, or sacramental [*sic* – *sacramental*] purposes except as provided in this act.'

"The only provision in the act granting permission to hold liquor in subdivision (a), of section 11, which provides that a retail druggist may sell only upon the prescription of a regularly practicing physician, and the set provides that he may prescribe only eight ounces at one time. Under no circumstances does the act permit any person, or firm, to have liquor in their possession for beverage purposes. Therefore, the storing for beverage purposes is a violation of the law."

**L.H. Poyer**, deputy attorney general, Lansing, next discussed the problems to be contended with and offered the aid of his department to help suppress the liquor traffic.

**A large corps of workers is being organized by the state to aid in the enforcement of the "dry" laws and will work in co-operation with the prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs of the various counties.**

In regard to many queries as to whether an individual is allowed to store up liquor for use after May 1st, the following extract from the law, Section 31, was read:

"No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling house, occupied as such, unless some part of it is used as a store, shop, hotel or boarding-house, and for any other purpose than a private residence, or

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

unless such private dwelling-house is a place of public resort.

“Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, himself or by his clerk, agent or employe [*sic – employee*] to manufacture[,] sell or keep for sale, give away, barter, furnish or otherwise dispose of any vinous, malt brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquor or beverages, any part of which is intoxicating, or to keep a saloon or any other place where such liquors are manufactured, sold, stored for sale, given away or furnished in this state, on and after the first day of May, 1918, except as otherwise provided.”

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 48 [Thursday, April 18, 1918], page 1, column 6

## No Smuggling of Liquors.

The local joy riders who are expecting to buy beer and liquor supplies at **Florence** and **Spread-Eagle** [*sic – Spread Eagle*] when the state prohibition law becomes operative, will learn with sorrow that our state authorities have anticipated just such a movement. In order to head off the smugglers of wet goods the **state is prepared to station a corps of the constabulary forces at Twin Falls and Homestead bridges**. The men will have full authority to halt and examine the carriers of grips [*suitcases*] and suspicious packages. Some one [*sic – Someone*] is always taking the joy out of life!

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 48 [Thursday, April 18, 1918], page 2, column 3

## Campaign Starts.

Large placards asking voters to support the **proposed amendment permitting the manufacture of wines, beer, ale and cider** have made their appearance. The amendment will be submitted at the state election next November. Anti-saloon forces assert plans are under way to fight the proposed amendment. They have been notified that a conference for this purpose will be held in Lansing April 30th. The conference will also take up measures for assisting the authorities in the enforcement of the prohibition law, effective May 1st.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 48 [Thursday, April 18, 1918], page 2, column 4

## BOOZE HOARDERS PILE UP TROUBLE

### This Is Frank Declaration of State Commissioner Woodworth.

The fellows who think they must have their dram every day and are laying in supplies against the long arid period which begins in Michigan on May 1st, [*sic*] are liable to find themselves in trouble. **Fred L. Woodworth**, newly appointed to the new office of **food and drug commissioner**, in whose hands will be enforcement of the dry law, says:

“The law forbids the possession of intoxicating liquor unless bought and used in a manner prescribed by law. Any hope that the possessors of large stocks will not be molested is certain as soon as such stocks are indicated by their hiding places becoming a nuisance, hangout or otherwise, seizure and prosecution will follow immediately.”

This statement was made after he had read an ad published in a newspaper which said, in big headlines, it was legal to have liquor in your home after May 1st. In all the

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

wet cities and towns of the state dealers report sales to men who want to have their "eye-openers" each morning. Some men are making a practice each pay-day of purchasing considerable quantities of bottled goods, evidently to run them after the drouth [*sic* – *drought*] begins.

The story is told that one man living in the state went to insurance actuaries, learned how long had the right to expect to live, and then to have purchased a half pint of whiskey for every remaining day of his theoretical life. One of the surprising bits of the story is that his wife says he has not purchased enough.

Dealers, however, are encouraging the purchase in considerable quantities. They do not want any surplus on hand when the state goes dry. Others find they must conserve what they have to care for the actual business that will be done between now and "prohibition day." This applies particularly to wines and the higher priced goods. At a leading hotel bar in Jackson, it was reported, there were only two pints of champagne on hand. All other standard grade stocks are at low points.

One of the factors with the approach of the dry period is the fact some of the better class bars are planning to close several days in advance of May 1st. They give as a reason a desire to do away with the rough nights which have marked the passing of saloons in other communities which have gone dry.

Druggists in some parts of the state are planning to cease the sale of liquors after May 1st, [*sic*] because of the amount of record keeping which is necessary. The law has been so drawn that the person who purchases any intoxicating liquor in Michigan after May 1st leaves a mass of records along his trail, which is public property.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22,*

Number 49 [Thursday, April 25, 1918], page 1, column 1

## FIVE MORE DAYS

### And Then the State Prohibition Law Will Become Effective.

At midnight next Tuesday, **fifty-seven retail liquor dealers, a half dozen beer warehouses and one manufacturer of lager beer in Dickinson county will go out of business** in compliance with the state prohibition law, which goes into operation at midnight on the day named. **Twenty-eight of the saloons are located in Iron Mountain, seventeen in Norway city, five in Sagola township, three in Norway township, two in Waucedah and one each in Breen and Breitung.** In Iron Mountain a considerable number of the liquor dealers will retain their places of business and it is stated will buy pool and billiard tables and will handle soft drinks. Others will engage in other lines of business. The **Henze-Tollen company**, owners of the only brewery in the county[,], will employ the plant in the manufacture of a high-grade line of soft drinks. A company called the **Arbutus Beverage company** was organized several months ago to handle the business and already has a large trade.

In the state 3,285 saloons will be closed and sixty-two breweries will be put out of business of manufacturing beer. Some of the breweries will manufacture "soft" drinks and others, it is understood, will turn out distilled products not prohibited by law. A few beer plants, [*sic*] will be converted into ice factories.

According to claims made by the **Anti-Saloon League** organization in Michigan, approximately 2,388 bushels of grain have been used in the yearly output of Michigan breweries.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

The internal revenue report for the year ended June 13th, 1917, showed that 2,338,521 barrels of beer were brewed in Michigan that year. Each barrel contained thirty-one gallons and it has been estimated that a bushel of grain is used to make a barrel of beer.

The latest figures from the census department concerning the liquor industry in Michigan give the following details: Capital invested, \$12,384,000; salaries paid, \$558,000; wages paid, \$1,073,000; cost of materials, \$2,421,000; value of products, \$9,840,000; value added by manufacturer, \$7,419,000.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 49 [Thursday, April 25, 1918], page 2, column 4*

## SERIOUS PROBLEM

### Proximity of Wisconsin Adds to Task of Enforcing Dry Law.

According to statements made by state officials at Lansing, the **greatest difficulty in enforcing the prohibition law is anticipated in the upper peninsula.**

"It is no secret in Lansing and in state circles generally that more trouble is expected with the advent of the statewide prohibition in the upper peninsula than anywhere else," a Lansing dispatch said. "That section of the state, with the exception of one or two small spots, is still wet, and stayed wet despite all sorts of local option campaigns. **The peculiar class of population, foreigners and Indians predominating in some sections, will have a tendency to make the problem of law enforcement much harder than in the communities in the southern part of the state.**

**"In the western and southern parts of the upper peninsula, too, the close**

**proximity to 'wet' Wisconsin, [sic] is something officials are just a little bit concerned about. In fact, if there is to be any smuggling in of liquor after May 1st, runners from the state of Wisconsin are expected to do it, and the line between Michigan and Wisconsin in Gogebic, Iron, Dickinson and Menominee counties is to be carefully watched.** Local option campaigns are to be staged in some of the border counties in Wisconsin, but there is little indication that they will be 'dried.'

*[“]That the problem of enforcement of the **Wiley and Damon bills** is a much tougher one north of the straits than south of it was admitted by all hands even in the legislative discussion last winter. Many of the points raised as to the practicability of the dry laws had reference solely to conditions in the upper part of the state, and all sorts of predictions as to how the upper peninsula would take enforced prohibition were made. It is now up to the authorities [to] show that all of the pessimistic guesses were wrong.*

"We really anticipate more trouble in the upper peninsula than we do any place *[sic – anyplace]* else, although we may be away off on our guess," said Mr. Woodworth. "We propose to go into the law enforcement very thoroughly. There are local conditions in certain sections of the upper peninsula which do not obtain *[sic – pertain to]* any place else. And after all, the enforcement of this dry law is going to be a matter of local conditions. While the state will have inspectors in the field, they are really to work under the local authorities, for the reason that the local authorities are better informed as to the details of the district than any man we can send in.

"There isn't any question in my mind but the law will be observed in the upper peninsula after May 1st, but at the same time we all realize that it is going to be

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

some job to enforce it to the letter in certain sections.”

At the Marquette session Mr. Woodworth laid stress on the point that the force of state agents for the enforcement of the law will be expected to cooperate with the local sheriffs and prosecutors, and not to enter the several counties to seek glory for themselves.

“Enforcement of the law rests with the local officials,” Mr. Woodworth explained. “We will have a force of trained agents who will be sent to any part of the state on demand, but only to work as the aides of the local officials. If any of these agents show a disposition to get into the center of the stage, and play to the grandstand, to the detriment of the local officials, their services will be dispensed with. We desire to encourage the most general use of these agents by local officials. The thing the department will be principally interested in will be to enforce the law and not to pile up glory for itself.”

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 49 [Thursday, April 25, 1918], page 3, columns 1-2*

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

The **Swedish Mission congregation** will hold a supper and entertainment next Tuesday evening to observe the **departing of the saloons**.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 50 [Thursday, May 2, 1918], page 1, column 3*

## WITHOUT A RIPPLE

**Saloons Close Their Doors With No Unusual Business Methods.**

The saloons have departed hence and in going did not make nearly as much “noise” as had been anticipated. **Considering conditions, and the number of “floaters” in town, there was not very much drunkenness in evidence. The liquor dealers made no attempt to conduct bargain sales of intoxicants and there was no unusual movement of people at their places of business.** There was nothing to indicate that dealers were about to suspend business for an indefinite term in compliance with the state law.

**The police authorities – city and county – do not anticipate any extra amount of trouble from the festive blind pig.** A considerable number of illegal dealers were taught a severe lesson by Judge Flannigan at the last session of the circuit court. Judge Flannigan told all concerned what would happen to them if a conviction followed after the prohibition law became operative. **Piggers and bootleggers are to be given short shrift. It is only from these classes of gentry that any possible trouble is expected in the enforcement of the law.** For those who may be inclined to import and sell alcoholic liquors in defiance of the new law, the authorities have mapped out a plan of campaign that will make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the violators and a practical certainty that they will be caught. If necessary, state constabulary will be employed to patrol the borders to prevent the importation of liquor. The mayors of Michigan cities where state troops have been guarding docks, tunnels and munition plants have been notified to organize local forces to replace the state guards, should the services of the latter be required to enforce the liquor prohibition laws.

“If liquor is the predominating element or sufficiently retaining its intoxicating character so as to render the mixture reasonably susceptible for use as a

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

beverage, or as a substitute for ordinary intoxicating drinks, it falls within the statutory prohibition.”

This general summary, expressed in the language of the supreme court of Alabama[,] is the general rule under which Michigan’s bone-dry law will be administered and enforced. **Lee H. Pryor, assistant attorney-general**, who has given increased powers to carry out provisions of the laws making the state dry, is using the quotation in addresses to prosecuting attorneys of the state.

The food and drug commissioner is preparing to make the state really dry in spite of the anticipated efforts of those who think they must have their drinks, to use subterfuges. For the present it is not proper to reveal the exact steps that are being taken to counteract the sale of “patent medicine, toilet and flavoring extracts for beverage purposes in the guise of flavoring extracts for medicines.”

It may be related, however, that decisions of supreme courts in other states have been examined and will serve to guide the prosecutors of this state.

One “**patent medicine**,” which for years had been widely advertised, the supreme court of Arkansas in the case of Still vs. State, held came within the prohibitions of the state forbidding sale of intoxicating liquors.

**Essence of cinnamon** is another product which the hard drinkers are looking forward to. But the chances are it will be illegal in Michigan. In State vs. Muncey, the supreme court of West Virginia held it to be intoxicating liquor.

**Jamaica ginger**, for which there is some legitimate use in small quantities, if manufactured under U.S.P. formula, in some instances contains as high as 96 per cent of alcohol and four per cent of Jamaica [*sic – Jamaica*] ginger. The supreme court of Kentucky in Mitchell vs. The Commonwealth, decided, “it is hardly more

necessary to introduce testimony that it is intoxicating that it would be to introduce evidence that whiskey is intoxicating.”

In the staid old state of Vermont in Kezer vs. The State, the supreme court held **peppermint essence**, which contains a large per cent of alcohol, and which they generally use as a carminative, can be sold with the knowledge of the seller that it is bought for the latter use, is to be regarded as an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the statute.”

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 50 [Thursday, May 2, 1918], page 2, column 5

## NEW PROHIBITION LAW.

### Some of Provisions That Now Govern Handling Intoxicants.

At the request of **Prosecuting Attorney Brackett**, The Press prints the following sections of the new prohibition law, which became operative yesterday:

“Section 2 – It shall be unlawful for any person directly or indirectly, himself or by his clerk, agent or employe [*sic – employee*] to manufacture[,] sell or keep for sale, give away, barter[,] furnish or otherwise dispose of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquor or beverages, any part of which is intoxicating liquor, to keep a saloon or any other place where such liquors are manufactured, sold, stored for sale[,] given away or furnished in this state, on and after the first of May, 1918, except as otherwise provided.”

[“]Section 25. If any person makes a sworn complaint or affidavit before any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that he has reason to believe and does believe that any intoxicating liquors are being manufactured,

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

sold, furnished or given away or kept for the purpose of being sold, furnished or given away, contrary to law, or that any such liquors are stored, temporarily or otherwise in any depot, freight house, express office or in any other building or place with the apparent intention of being sold, furnished or given contrary to the provisions of this act, such magistrate shall immediately issue warrant to any officer whom the complaint may designate, having power to serve criminal process, commanding him to search the premises described and designated in such complaint and warrant and if such liquors are there found, to seize the same together with the vessels in which they are contained and all the implements and furniture used and kept for such illegal selling, furnishing, giving away or storing of such liquor and then safely keep and make immediate return on said warrant. Such liquors, furniture, vessels and implements used in such manufacturing, keeping or selling shall be held subject to the order of such court or magistrate to be used as evidence in the prosecution of any case for the violating of this act.”

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 50 [Thursday, May 2, 1918], page 3, columns 1-3

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

**The drug stores of Paul Jacobsen and W.H. Weber will not handle booze in any form.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 50 [Thursday, May 2, 1918], page 5, columns 3-4

## No Conclusion Reached.

Officials of upper peninsula cities in conference at Escanaba last Thursday, *[sic]* unanimously agreed to **abandon the plan proposed to license soft drink dispenseries *[sic - dispensaries]* following the abolition of the saloons** on May 1st. Upon a complete discussion of the matter it was found that the movement involved legal questions with which the officials of the Cloverland cities decided they did not care to become involved until forced to some action. It was decided to watch the progress of conditions and determine whether or not evils that were predicted will really appear. Beyond all other considerations it was decided as whole unwise to pass local ordinances that would conflict with the laws of the state. Whether a meeting will be held some time *[sic - sometime]* in the near future, when the question will again be brought up, has not been decided. It is not improbable, however, that some agreement will be reached after the dry regime is experienced.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 50 [Thursday, May 2, 1918], page 6, column 2

## THE COST OF SOFT DRINKS.

**Sugar Regulations Compels *[sic]* Makers to Advance the Prices.**

**Walter A. Henze** was in Negaunee recently in attendance at a meeting of the **upper peninsula manufacturers of soft drinks**. The meeting held for the purpose of discussing new conditions made necessary by the shortage of sugar and the new regulations governing the manufacture. It was decided to advance prices, effective yesterday.

The increase will not be heavy, averaging only five cents a case on cases

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

of two dozen bottles. An advance deposit will have to be made also as a guarantee of the safe return of bottles and cases. This money will be returned to the consumer when the bottles and cases are back in possession of the dealer.

The bottlers will not be allowed to use as much sugar as they desire. The law restricts them to 80 per cent as much during 1918 as they used in 1917.

It is anticipated that there will be a heavy increase in the demand for soft drinks now that the saloons have gone out [*sic – out of*] business, but inasmuch as the supply of sugar to each dealer is limited[,] the bottlers will not be able to produce as heavily as their trade will probably demand. When the 80 per cent of the quantity [*sic – quantity*] of sugar used last year is consumed in the manufacture of soft drinks this year[,] the dealers will be obliged to cease manufacturing until next year.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 1, column 4*

## License No Saloons.

The authorities at Florence have informed interested parties that the **licenses for the two saloons at Spread Eagle will not be renewed when they expire in July.** This action will please dwellers at this pretty and popular resort.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 1, column 6*

## Only Eight Ounces.

If the prohibition law is strictly enforced by the local, county and state officers,

practically all the liquor that was purchased before the saloons went out of business can be confiscated, according to **Prosecuting Attorney Kennedy**, of Marquette county. No person can legally keep liquor in his home in excess of eight ounces, and that this must be prescribed by a physician. Owners of rented property are liable under the prohibition law, [*sic*] for the strict enforcement of its provisions, and they should, therefore, be careful about the character of their tenants.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 2, column 6*

## PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

### Adopted at the Recent Meeting of the Swedish Lutherans.

At the closing business session of the annual meeting of the **Superior Conference of the Augustana Synod of the Swedish Lutheran church**, which was held in **Norway**, strong resolutions addressed to **President Wilson**, [*sic*] were adopted pledging unswerving support to the government in its war program, and pledging lives and resources in the fight for the preservation of democracy. The following are the resolutions adopted:

**“To the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America:**

“We, the members of the Superior Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, assembled in annual session, desire to express to you our sincere faith and true loyalty to the principles of democracy conceived in the minds of the patriotic forefathers of the Revolution. As a Christian body of citizens we stand ready, in this hour of need, to offer our material resources and, if necessary, our lives, in order that the

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privileges of freedom which we enjoy may be transmitted and preserved to our children, and our children's children.

**"We dedicate ourselves to the cause of true economy in properly strengthening our resources in man power and eliminating all national waste, hence we urge upon you to do all within the realm of your power to curb the liquor traffic in order that food materials thus wasted might be used toward an effectual prosecution of the war.** We affirm the conviction of the Hon. Lloyd George, of England, that "the greatest enemies of England are Austria, Germany and Drink, and that the greatest of these is Drink" can also be applied to the U.S.A.

**"In the interest of a better army and navy, and for the conservation of food, we plead with you for national prohibition as a war measure.**

"We raise our voices in prayer to the Omnipotent God, *[sic]* that He may guide and direct you and all in authority and give victory to our arms and hasten the day of an abiding and permanent peace for all peoples."

**A resolution of rejoicing because of a dry Michigan was also adopted,** reading as follows:

**"We, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin Lutherans of the Superior Conference of the Augustana Synod in annual convention assembled, rejoice and praise Almighty God that the doom of the accursed liquor traffic, and the hour of deliverance, is at hand for all the citizens of the State of Michigan. May 1st, 1918,** will become forever a historic day of great pride for state and nation.

"We call upon all our people to rejoice exceedingly *[sic - exceedingly]* over this dearly acquired liberty and emancipation and to guard with ever watchful and unswerving loyalty and zeal this precious liberation, by opposing and thwarting every effort to modify or weaken our constitutional

amendment, touching the expulsion of the liquor traffic.

**"We further call upon all our people to support only such candidates for legislative, state and national offices, who are committed to the speedy ratification and adoption of the National Prohibition Amendment.** We rejoice over the victories gained in the state of Wisconsin and hereby pledge our continued loyal support of the **Anti-Saloon League** work in the state and nation."

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 5, column 2*

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

The **Spread Eagle saloons – Florence county** – were open last Sunday and had many patrons.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 5, column 4*

## Liquor Seized in Delta.

**Several thousand bottles of beer and many gallons of whiskey were seized in Escanaba and Delta county in investigations conducted under the direction of Prosecuting Attorney Strom.** The biggest haul was made at an Austrian boarding-house at Wells, where eighty-three cases of beer and ten one-half gallons of whiskey were confiscated. The liquor is held in the county jail pending a decision as to what will be done with it.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 5, column 6*

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

The matter of **building a large gate on the Michigan side of the Brule bridge between Iron and Florence counties and placing officers in charge to prevent smuggling any liquor into the county, [sic] was discussed by the Iron county board, but no conclusion was reached.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 51 [Thursday, May 9, 1918], page 6, column 3*

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

**In Iron county the prosecuting attorney has issued orders for the arrest of every drunken or disorderly person. The men will be brought before the justice of the peace and made to tell where they received their liquor or serve time in the county jail.**

**In an effort to defeat the amendment initiated by the brewery interests of the state, which would legalize the sale of beer and light wines in Michigan, the Anti-Saloon League proposes to raise a campaign fund of \$150,000. Additional workers will be placed in the upper peninsula, where it is expected that the beer and wine amendment will appeal strongly to the foreign element.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 52 [Thursday, May 16, 1918], page 2, column 3*

## TURN DOWN WOMEN

**Anti-Saloon League To Devote Energy Defeating "Beer Legislation.**

**Though the organized women of Michigan are counted upon by the dries to aid in the fight against the so-called**

**"beer amendment," which is to be voted upon in November, and also to use their influence for state endorsement of national prohibition, there is no apparent purpose in the 1918 program of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan to aid their allies – the women – in their fight for the ballot, which is to be submitted to voters in November.**

Since the dry conference at Lansing, there has been some comment on the almost complete absence from the plan as outlined. The program on the first page bore this legend:

**"1918 Campaign Schedule. Enforce the Dry Law – Defeat the Beer Amendment – Enact War Prohibition."**

**Mrs. Ella L. Calkins, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was the only speaker to demand votes for women. She declared it would carry because they will keep up the battle until the ballot is won. Her voice reflected strong feeling as she talked of taxation without representation.**

However, the campaign so far at least has attracted little attention. Perhaps it is not the intention of leaders to make a "hip, hip, hurrah" campaign. For years they have been watching men politicians. Doubtless they realize "gum shoe methods" have won for the males and perhaps argue it will for the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters and sweethearts.

Then, too, suffrage leaders may realize people's minds are filled up now with thoughts of war and the Liberty loan campaign, the approaching efforts of Red Cross and other war relief efforts. Also the campaign is young and even professional politicians are not talking much now.

**But the war relief movements and the calls upon women to "help win the war" are assets for seekers of equal suffrage. John E. Ketcham, master of the state grange, on a recent visit to the capitol, referred to the inconsistency of asking**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

**women to do war work and at the same time withholding from them the right to help choose the men to govern people during the war.**

**He declared equal suffrage will carry.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 22, Number 52 [Thursday, May 16, 1918], page 6, column 1*

## WHAT DRY LAW MEANS.

### Compel Intoxicated Person to Give the Officers Information.

Now that Michigan is "bone dry" these laws will be enforced:

If a citizen is intoxicated he can be complained of to any justice and his arrest will follow. The citizen is then questioned as to where he obtained the liquor.

If he says he got it in a "blind pig," a search warrant will be procured so his statement can be proved. If it is correct everything in the building can be seized and sold and the place shut up for a year, the landlord thus losing a year's rent.

The manufacture, sale and transportation of liquor in the state is prohibited, except for exempted purposes. This bill interlocks with the federal law.

Police officers must be vigilant on their own account and must enforce *[sic – enforce]* the law, while the prosecutor is compelled to do his duty under pain of being removed from office.

Violators of the liquor laws are punished in varying degrees up to one year in jail and a fine of \$1,000.

Drug stores cannot sell more than eight ounces of alcoholic beverages at one time to a single customer.

Railroads and express companies must furnish copies of shipping orders to the prosecutor in the county of delivery.

Police cannot search houses at will, but the law provides a regular procedure for suspected places and the right of seizure.

A person with a supply in his cellar may continue to live in safety unless he becomes too self-indulgent, thereby being a nuisance, or treats his family too liberally.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 1 [Thursday, May 23, 1918], page 4, column 1*

### Beer Being Sold.

**State Analyst *[sic – Analyst]* Todd has discovered that some of the so-called temperance beers now being sold in Michigan contain as high as 3 1-2 per cent alcohol.** As a matter of fact, the stuff is plain beer sold under a temperance label and it is expected that within a few days arrests will be made. The manufacturers of this brew are non-residents and it is quite probable that the brewers will be arrested for violation of the **Webb-Kenyon law** and prosecuted in the federal court for shipping liquor into the state. While many of the best known brands of temperance beer do not show the slightest trace of alcohol, according to Todd, one of the most widely advertised brands was found to contain 45 per cent alcohol *[sic]*. While this is less than one-half of one per cent, the state law specifically states that it is a violation to sell for beverage purposes any drink containing any alcohol.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 1 [Thursday, May 23, 1918], page 6, columns 1-2*

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

A number of **boozers were caught by state constabulary near the Niagara-**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

**Norway bridge, on the Michigan side**, and pulled for being drunk and disorderly. **Justice Brown** fined them \$10.00 each and costs. **Prosecutor Brackett** and **Sheriff Lundgren** wish The Press to state that for a second offense of this nature the maximum fine will be imposed and a sentence up to ninety days in the county jail will be given for good measure.

The places of business of **Batti Stevens** and **Carlo Calcaterra**, two former saloonkeepers, were raided by deputy sheriffs last Wednesday and a quantity of liquors, beer, etc., found and confiscated. Later a second visit was made to Stevens' place and another lot of booze found. All of the contraband goods were taken to the court-house at Iron Mountain. Stevens and Calcaterra were examined and bound over to the circuit court.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 1 [Thursday, May 23, 1918], page 8, column 3*

## Confiscated Wet Goods.

**Sheriff Lundgren** and **Deputy Larkin** visited the premises of **Thomas Carney**, at **Randville**, yesterday. In the hotel building they found no contraband goods, but in a building at the rear of the premises located a miscellaneous lot of **whiskey, rum, wine, brandy, etc., in bottles, kegs and barrels**. Mr. Carney admitted that he had the goods in this building, but told the officers that he understood he had a right to keep the same there as it was not in a building used before as a saloon. The goods were brought here and locked up at the court-house with the balance of the contraband wet goods.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23,*

Number 1 [Thursday, May 23, 1918], page 8, column 3

## An Arrest at Channing.

At **Channing** recently a young man named **Raymond Shay**, in an intoxicated condition, made free with **two bottles of whiskey**, endeavoring to dispose of it by treating his friends at a **dancing party**. He was induced to tell where he got the "booze." It transpired that, on the last wet day in Michigan, an auction sale of the remaining stock of **John Cuculi** was held, and the auctioneer sold some of the whiskey to Shay, who from all accounts looks to be over twenty-one, though it is said he is under age. **Mr. Cuculi is held for selling liquor to a minor person.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 2 [Thursday, May 30, 1918], page 2, column 2*

## Will Investigate.

It is understood that it is the intention of the state authorities to make a very thorough investigation of the amount of liquor, either in liquor form or contained in patent medicines, or other form, kept in business houses and in other places, outside of private residences, throughout the state of Michigan. Agents of the food and dairy department are expected to visit the upper peninsula in the near future and will come to this county, it is said, in the course of their investigation.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 2 [Thursday, May 30, 1918], page 8, columns 2-3*

## HARDWOOD ITEMS.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

**Sheriff Lundgren made a visit here, but did not find any liquor.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 3 [Thursday, June 6, 1918], page 2, column 4*

## **Soaked the Piggers.**

**Judge Flannigan** made clear in the first two cases of violation that have come before him since Michigan entered the dry column that violators can expect scant consideration at his hands by sentencing **James Battini, a former Negaunee saloon man, and Frank Sargo, a Negaunee cobbler, arrested for possession of liquor in Negaunee,** to thirty days in the county jail and fines of \$200, with \$12 cost. The sentences were accompanied by characteristic comment from the judge, who made clear that if stiff punishment will avail to that end he will see that the prohibition law is strictly observed in his circuit. In the other counties of the district many similar cases are waiting disposition by Judge Flannigan, so his action in the **Marquette county** cases will be learned of with keen, and by violators with pained, interest.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 3 [Thursday, June 6, 1918], page 3, columns 1-5*

## **NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS**

**Members of the state constabulary and deputy sheriffs, working under instructions from Prosecuting Attorney Brackett, stopped an auto load of people returning from Niagara last Saturday night and found four persons bringing intoxicants into the state.** One individual, very much intoxicated and disorderly, and

the driver of the auto were held for resisting an officer in that he refused to stop his machine when commanded to do so. The six violators were haled [*sic – hailed*] into **Justice Brown's** court last Monday morning. Three of those bringing liquor across the border were assessed \$25.00 and costs each, and the fourth \$30.00 and costs. The plain drunk and disorderly was fined \$15 and costs, and the man who resisted an officer was given \$25.00 and costs. This leniency was shown on account of it being their first offense, but a second offense will subject them to the maximum fine and costs, and imprisonment. Parties crossing the border with liquor will do so at their own risk.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 3 [Thursday, June 6, 1918], page 6, columns 1-2*

## **NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.**

**A squad of state constables continue to make it unpleasant for the violators of the prohibition law.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 3 [Thursday, June 6, 1918], page 7, column 1*

## **FELCH NEWS NOTES**

**Sheriff Lundgren passed through our town on Wednesday in search of "wet" goods.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 3 [Thursday, June 6, 1918], page 7, column 3*

## **Dandelion Wine Outlawed.**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

Even the time-honored dandelion wine apparently is destined to feel the effects of Michigan's prohibition laws. In Kalamazoo, the chief of police has cautioned householders intending to make this beverage to be careful that they do not run afoul of the dry law. He cautions citizens to make their wine now and not to hold it too long. "Within six months," says the police head, "much of the wine that is being made now will be classed as an alcoholic beverage and if we find any of it being passed around, prosecutions under the state dry law of course must follow."

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 4 [Thursday, June 13, 1918], page 1, column 4

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

**Tony Kobek** was arrested by **Chief of Police Cowling** this morning for **bringing liquor from Niagara**; fined \$5.00 and costs. **For auto speeding Domenic Franchini** paid \$14.50.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 4 [Thursday, June 13, 1918], page 3, columns 2-3

## THIRTY BARRELS OF BEER

**Are Found in the Cellar of Dick Kneebone at Ontonagon.**

Thirty barrels of bottled beer were found by a food administrator in the cellar of **Dick Kneebone at Ontonagon. Kneebone at one time conducted a meat market in Iron Mountain and is engaged in the same business at Ontonagon.** The story is told by the **Houghton Mining Gazette** as follows:

"County Food Administrator Carr went through a cellar belonging to one named Kneebone in search of barrels of sugar which were supposed to be hidden there. He found the barrels, but no sugar.

"Mr. Kneebone had told him repeatedly and called in the St. Paul freight agent to tell the food administrator that he had received no barrels of sugar. He didn't have any sugar hidden and he insisted that he didn't.

"And yet the persistent food administrator wanted to see the inside of the cellar. Ridiculous! The owner said his man had the key and the man was out of town and anyway there was no sugar in those barrels and furthermore he wasn't at liberty to tell what was in *[the]* barrels. Anyhow couldn't the food administrator believe him? And it is reported that he was told that you can't believe anything these days except what you see and sometimes that's camouflage. And so, Carr, accompanied by Sheriff Driscoll, was permitted to see the cellar and the barrels and much to their satisfaction they found that Kneebone told the truth, there was no sugar in the barrels.

"No sugar at all, just bottles. Bottles? Yes! Bottles of beer, real beer! The kind current away back in April. And 30 barrels of it. Goodness gracious! No wonder Kneebone insisted there was no sugar in the barrels. And no one has been informed yet as to how they came out of the cellar. May be *[sic - Maybe]* the owner drove them out, maybe he dragged them out or maybe they floated out. But it is known that what was left (remains as it were) was taken in charge by the authorities and now rests in peace in the county jail, unwet, unhonored and unsung.

"It is said that Kneebone did not own the beer. So far no one has claimed it."

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23,

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Number 6 [Thursday, June 27, 1918],  
supplement, columns 1-2

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

**William L. Dennis has made application to the Florence authorities for a license to operate a saloon at Spread Eagle. It has been intimated that the application will not be granted.**

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 7 [Thursday, July 4, 1918], page 1, column 2*

## ATTACK WET PETITION.

**Claim Proposed Form of Constitutional Amendment Illegal.**

**In an effort to prevent submission of the amendment, the Anti-Saloon League this week, through Grant Hudson, superintendent, and Attorney Walter Foster, of Lansing, filed formal protest with Secretary of State Vaughan against the acceptance of the official of the petitions to bring before the people the light wine and beer amendment to the constitution this fall.**

The protest objects to the form of the amendment as it is being signed and goes into legal technicalities to show that the wording of it, and the complete idea of the method by which the wets hope to restore the liquor traffic is illegal. Particular attention is made to the section which restores into the constitution the old legislative liquor law of the same.

Secretary Vaughn took the protests and said he would refer it to the attorney general for advice. This means, apparently, that the matter of the amendment will get into the courts before it is voted upon. In case Mr. Vaughn refuses to accept the petitions when they are presented, the wets

are expected to attempt to force him to accept them by law. A refusal of the protest just filed will bring the same action on the part of the drys.

The petition must be filed before four o'clock Friday afternoon, July 5th. Only one petition with about 20 names has been filed so far, but it has been understood that the rest are to be filed early next week.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 7 [Thursday, July 4, 1918], page 1, column 4*

## Liquor Smugglers Fined.

During the brief session of the circuit court last Monday, **Judge Flannigan collected over \$900 from joy-riders who endeavored to smuggle intoxicants into the state from Wisconsin.** Seven offenders were assessed \$100 each with \$6.00 costs, one paid a fine of \$25.00 and \$6.00 costs, and a ninth was fined \$75.00 with \$6.50 costs. Judge Flannigan read the riot act to the offenders and intimated that a second offense would lead to a jail sentence. **That the prohibition law will be rigidly enforced in Judge Flannigan's circuit was made manifest.** No other business of importance was transacted during the term.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 8 [Thursday, July 11, 1918], page 3, columns 1-2*

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

**Thirteen arrests were made last Saturday night by the state constabulary and local officers for bringing liquor into Michigan and the culprits were booked for trial before Justice Brown.**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

The following cases have been disposed of in **Justice Brown's court** the past week: **Charles Grussenmayer**, drunk and disorderly, \$15.00 and costs; **Joseph Mastez**, same, \$15.00 and costs; **Andrew Backman**, drunk and disorderly and bringing liquor into the state, \$25.00 and costs. Two persons who were **driving autos without chauffeur license**, [sic] will have a hearing later.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 8 [Thursday, July 11, 1918], page 5, columns 1-3

## NIAGARA NEWS NOTES

**Robert Burden has formed a partnership with Charles Morisini in the saloon business at the Niagara-Norway bridge.**

**The saloons of Niagara passed out of existence with little or no extra excitement.** During the past week the incoming people who follow a shiftless life paid their tribute to a dying institution and manifested their lack of patriotism in keeping loaded [sic] was a common sight, but we are glad indeed that most of it was from the outsider, who will depart with the saloon.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 8 [Thursday, July 11, 1918], page 6, column 2

## COURTS MAY DECIDE

### State Lawyer Advises Acceptance of Petitions of the Wets.

**The form of the wets' "beer and light wines" amendment, challenged by the Anti-Saloon league, will not be passed on by the courts, unless the league sees**

**fit to waive its objections, and permits the submission of the question without dispute, Attorney General Groesbeck having advised Secretary of State Vaughn to accept the petitions.**

The Anti-Saloon league officials take the position that the proposed amendment attempts to incorporate a section of the Warner-Crampton law into the constitution by reference, and that the law should be printed in full on the initiatory petitions. In advising Mr. Vaughan, Attorney General Groesbeck points out that a new question has been raised which should, and can, be passed on by the courts, saying:

"These propositions have never been passed by the courts in this state and the decisions in other states cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as conclusive, inasmuch as the constitutional provisions involved are different. The supreme court, in case of Thompson versus Secretary of State, 192 Michigan, 512, in passing upon a situation arising under the referendum clause of the amendment, declared that the duties of secretary of state in the premises were purely ministerial.

"The same rule must, I believe, apply with reference to your duties in connection with the submission of constitutional amendments proposed by initiatory petitions.

"In the instant case, the matter is one that can be submitted to the court without delay, or any appreciable expense, and a decision obtained that will remove any doubt as to your duty in the premises and as to the legality of the amendment.

"This department will stand ready to cooperate in the submission of the case, in order that its disposition may be facilitated, and have so advised the attorneys for the parties interested in the objections."

The opinion of Mr. Groesbeck, in effect, defers settlement of the disputed points until a judicial opinion can be obtained. As there is plenty of time in which to obtain the

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

desired opinion, the disposition made of the matter appears to be a reasonable and sound one.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 9 [Thursday, July 18, 1918], page 4, column 3

## W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

### Closing Sessions Were Held Last Thursday Following Auto Ride.

The closing sessions of the **twenty-ninth convention of the twelfth district Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union** last Thursday were attended by a goodly number of our people.

The morning session was given over to reports of committees and local unions and an address by **Mrs. E.L. Calkins**, "Tributes to Our Departed."

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President – **Mrs. Jessie Magers**, Marquette.

Vice-President-at-Large – **Mrs. Minnie Davis**, Crystal Falls.

Corresponding Secretary – **Mrs. Mary Lane**, Marquette.

Recording Secretary – **Mrs. Mary James**, Calumet.

Treasurer – **Mrs. William J. Bosanko**, Crystal Falls.

The invitation from Crystal Falls Union, that the 1919 convention be held in that city, was accepted.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussions and a business meeting, after which the officers and delegates were taken for an **auto ride** about the city and to the hydraulic works, Niagara, Norway, Quinnesec and the power plant at Twin Falls. A reception and luncheon by the **Epworth League of [the] M.E. church** followed the auto ride.

The evening closed the convention. Devotional services were conducted by **Rev. J.A. Talbot**, **Mrs. Snowden** and **Miss Larson** rendered a pleasing duet and **Mrs. W.E. Jayne** sang a solo.

**The treat of the closing hours of the convention was the address on, [sic] "The Enfranchisement of Women," by Mrs. E.L. Calkins.** The subject was handled without gloves and treated in **Mrs. Calkins' characteristic manner.** Her reply to those who oppose equal suffrage was a convincing one. Many more should have been present to hear this very able address.

After the address, **Mrs. Annie Crockatt [sic]**, the retiring president, took occasion to thank the people of Iron Mountain for the way in which they had opened their homes and welcomed the officers and delegates to the convention.

The W.C.T.U. benediction closed the convention, which was spoken of as one of the most successful yet held.

The officers and delegates returned to their various homes last Friday, well pleased with their treatment by the local union and the people of Iron Mountain.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 9 [Thursday, July 18, 1918], page 4, column 3

**The Florence authorities refused to grant William Dennis a license to operate a saloon at Spread Eagle, but this fact has not lessened the sale of beer at the resort.** The place is operated openly on Sunday disguised [sic – disguised] as a "club" and has visitors from all opens [sic – ends -- ?] on the range. **Drunks are numerous and the resort is gaining an unsavory reputation.** In organizing his "club" Dennis says he is acting in accordance with the advice of a Green Bay attorney.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 9 [Thursday, July 18, 1918], page 4, columns 5-6

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

**Retailers, distributors or manufacturers of draught near-beer are liable to prosecution if the near-beer contains more than one-half per cent of alcohol, the food and drug department has ruled.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 9 [Thursday, July 18, 1918], page 6, column 2

## NEAR-BEER CALLED TRICKY.

**Woodworth Says Alcohol Content Varies Time to Time in Brands.**

**Inspection of the breweries in the state which are now turning out "near beer" is soon to be started by Food and Drug Commissioner Woodworth.**

While plans are not yet completed, it is more likely that the state chemists will visit each of them in turn and look over the process of manufacture into the smallest detail.

Wide variance [*sic – variance*] of the alcohol content in many of the beer substitutes is the cause of the proposed inspection. Commissioner Woodworth and his assistants are satisfied that all of the Michigan breweries are trying their level best to obey the law, and yet some of the samples submitted to the state chemist for testing purposes have shown an alcoholic content largely in excess of what has been the rule to allow. Lack of uniformity in the manufacture and ignorance of some of the

rules of "near beer" making are given as the chief causes.

In some instances a sample of one particular kind of a substitute will run high in alcoholic [*sic – alcoholic*] content, while the next day the same stuff tested may show a figure down close to the absolute minimum.

Foreign substitutes – those made in other states and those made by the largest breweries in the country – do not vary at all. Hundreds of bottles of a lot of this class have been tested and the alcoholic [*sic – alcoholic*] content run [*sic – runs*] practically the same in all of them, the variation being hardly perceptible.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 9 [Thursday, July 18, 1918], page 7, columns 1-3

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

**Judge Brown assessed nine violators of the liquor law sums from \$15 to \$25 and costs last Wednesday. Their offense was for bringing booze across the Wisconsin line.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 10 [Thursday, July 25, 1918], page 1, column 4

Take this as a pointer. **The state constabulary are [*sic – is*] searching ladies who come across the border. And they say that they have found some booze.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 10 [Thursday, July 25, 1918], page 6, columns 1-2

## NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Two carriers of booze into Michigan were before Justice Brown last Monday evening, and paid the usual fine for first offenders.

The Michigan constabulary, operating out of this city, to stop the importing of booze into Michigan from Niagara, has moved to Iron Mountain.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 11 [Thursday, August 1, 1918], page 1, column 2

## Drys Are Organizing.

The Dickinson County Dry Campaign Committee met at the Swedish Mission church last Monday evening to re-organize and perfect plans for the campaign for nation-wide prohibition during war time and to institute a campaign of education against the proposed amendment to the state constitution. Rev. D. Verner Swanson was named president; Rev. T.A. Greenwood, of Norway, vice-president; Rev. Hugh J. May, temporary secretary, and C.O. Anderson, treasurer. The appointment of the members of a working committee for each ward and township was made, subject to acceptance. A future meeting at the call of the president will be held, when active work will be commenced.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 11 [Thursday, August 1, 1918], page 1, column 2

## Constables Active.

The state constabulary held up five persons at Twin Falls bridge last Sunday night. In the first auto were two Iron Mountain drunks, and they paid \$17.50 each. In the second auto two Norway men were found with liquor in their possession,

and, they, with the chauffeur, paid about \$50.00 each in justice court last Monday. Constables are now stationed at both bridges and all automobiles crossing the state line are searched.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 11 [Thursday, August 1, 1918], page 4, columns 3-4

## New League Agent.

In preparation for a fight against the wets, in case the "beer and light wine, [sic]" amendment goes before the people in the fall election, the drys have appointed an upper peninsula superintendent, W.J. Losinger, and he will shortly pay a visit to the field, to look it over and make preliminary plans for a strong organization, in the event that there has to be a fight at the polls the coming year. Mr. Losinger, [sic] is an attorney of Kalamazoo. He was born and brought up in the state and worked his way through Olivet College, and the law department of the University of Michigan. He has been practicing law for the past eight years at Kalamazoo when the fight for local option was on, and later in the state campaign, he served without pay in important posts. He also assisted with prohibition campaigns in two other states. He is said to be a strong speaker and an aggressive fighter, and those acquainted with him predict that under his leadership the drys in the upper peninsula will be a more formidable force in the fall election than ever before.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 11 [Thursday, August 1, 1918], page 5, columns 3-4

## NORWAY NEWS NOTES

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

**Two drunk and disorderlies**, one from **Hermansville** and the other from **Vulcan**, were gathered in by **Chief Thorsen** last Saturday night and **Justice Brown** fined them \$15.00 and costs each at their hearing on Monday. **They had been over to Wisconsin, got corned and were on their homeward trip when the chief landed them.**

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 11 [Thursday, August 1, 1918], supplement, column 2

**Chief Cowling** arrested a **drunk and disorderly from Florence** last Monday and in default of cash to settle his fine he went to jail for three days.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 12 [Thursday, August 8, 1918], page 1, column 2

## Spread Eagle.

Due to careless driving a number of automobiles were wrecked on the Spread Eagle road last Sunday evening. There were also a number of near drowning accidents, due to too much beer. We hear of one case where a boat containing five women and a case of beer was capsized. No trouble to secure all the liquid refreshments you want on Sunday at the lake and as a result the resort is securing an unsavory reputation. Florence county authorities appear to be entirely indifferent in the premises.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 24, Number 45 [Thursday, April 1, 1920], page 1, column 6

## CAPTURE STILL NEAR RALPH

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## Federal Official Arrests Andrew Frank in West Branch Town.

The latest victim to be taken into the toils by federal prohibition agents is Andrew Frank, who was arrested last Saturday in West Branch township by Federal Agent John Saul.

March 26th, Saul learned that a still was in operation in West Branch township. He also learned that the owners of the still, said to be Andrew Frank and a John Miller, who was not arrested, intended to move the still and manufactured products out of that community early last Saturday morning.

Mr. Saul got in touch with Sheriff O'Dess, of Delta county, and, with a deputy sheriff, proceeded to the scene of operations. A special train was provided by the Escanaba & Lake Superior road to transport the officers. It took them to a place called Camp A, near Ralph. The men then drove six miles with horse and sleigh, reaching the shack at about daylight Saturday morning.

They round [*sic - found*] about ten gallons of moonshine whiskey and forty gallons of raisin mash. In an out-house they found two stills of ten gallon capacity each. The stills were not in operation, but are said to have shown every indication of having been used recently.

Two guns, a rifle and shotgun, both loaded, were found near Frank's bed.

Miller was not on the premises, but was said to have been at Escanaba. Upon the return of the officers to Escanaba, search for Miller proved fruitless, and it is thought he has left the country.

Frank was arrested upon a warrant served by United States Marshal T.T. Hurley, of Marquette, and placed on bonds of \$2,000. Upon failure to furnish bail he was committed to jail at Escanaba, where

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

he will be held pending the opening of federal court at Marquette April 13th.

Frank is alleged to have said that he and Miller purchased the two stills from a man named Keppler for \$35. It is the supposition that whiskey made by these stills caused the death of two men at Watson a few weeks ago.

Frank is charged with manufacturing, transporting, selling and keeping for sale alcoholic liquor of more than one-half of one per cent alcoholic content.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 24, Number 46 [Thursday, April 8, 1920], page 1, column 5

## COLLECTED \$1,700

### Yesterday Was Pay Day for Liquor Law Violators in Circuit Court.

Due to the absence of Judge Flannigan, but very little business was transacted at the present term of the circuit court, due to adjourn this afternoon. Judge Collingwood, of Lansing, has been on the bench.

Decrees were granted in the divorce cases of Irene Barkowich vs. Benjamin Barhowish [sic] and Beatrice Trembath vs. John Trembath. These were the only civil cases in which action was secured.

In the matter of the petition of Oramel B. Fuller, auditor-general, for and in behalf of the state for the sale of certain lands for the taxes assessed thereon for the year 1917 and previous years, as advertised in *The Press* the past five weeks, a decree is certain to be granted this afternoon by Judge Collingwood.

The criminal calendar was disposed of as follows:

The people vs. Biagia Ferzacca, violations of the liquor law. Trial by jury,

found guilty and fined \$300 with \$125 costs assessed.

The People vs. Joseph J. Tirschell [sic – *Tirschel*], violation of the liquor law. Entered plea of guilty. Fined \$300 with \$50.00 costs assessed.

The People vs. Robert Quillici, violation of the liquor law. Entered plea of guilty. Fined \$300 with \$125 costs assessed.

The People vs. Luigi Tremontine [sic – *Tramontin*], violation of the liquor law. Entered plea of guilty. Fined \$200 with \$50.00 costs assessed.

The People vs. Nicola Pietrantonio, violation of liquor law, continued.

The People vs. Robert Quillici, violation of the liquor law, second case. Nolled.

The People vs. George Meehan, violation of the liquor law. Entered plea of guilty. Fined \$300 and \$25.00 costs.

The People vs. John Cuculi, violation of the liquor law. Nolled.

The total of the fines and costs collected by Judge Collingwood is \$1,775. He is not as good a collector as Judge Flannigan.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 24, Number 47 [Thursday, April 15, 1920], page 1, column 4

### Federal Agents Busy.

Federal agents made a raid on the restaurant and soft drink parlor of Gregoire Desplains, on East Hughitt[,] last Thursday and placed Desplains and his assistant, Chris Taylor, under arrest. Two quarts of moonshine liquor were found in the place and it is stated convincing evidence was secured to show that the liquor had been sold for fifty cents a drink. It is also said that Desplains purchased the two quarts for \$7. Desplains and Taylor were arrested under federal warrants and taken to Escanaba, where they were arraigned before U.S. Commissioner James Frost and

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

bound over to the United States district court for trial. The Desplains place had been under suspicion for a long time and, it is said, one of the federal representatives purchased a drink openly in the place.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 1 [Thursday, June 3, 1920], page 1, column 5*

## RUNNING OF BOOZE

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### Clinton W. Turner and Escanaba Associates Face Uncle Sam.

Clinton W. Turner, a well-known resident of Vulcan, is wanted by the federal prohibition officers to answer to the charge of "running" whiskey between his home town and Escanaba. Turner, when he saw that escape was impossible, abandoned his Buick sedan, containing thirty cases of "moonshine" and two cases of bottled whiskey on a leading business at Escanaba and made his escape in the darkness. His three Escanaba associates were captured and their Studebaker found to contain thirty gallons of "moonshine" in kegs and fifteen gallons of bonded whiskey. They were jailed at Escanaba and the two cars confiscated.

The story of the capture, as printed in the Mining Journal last Monday follows:

"What four alleged "booze runners" thought was a "safe" frame-up, under which they were to transport about eighty-five gallons of "moonshine" liquor and bonded Kentucky whiskey in two automobiles from Vulcan to Escanaba, ended in the capture of three of the four men and the seizure of the liquor as well as the two cars.

"The haul was made about midnight Sunday night in Escanaba by Leo J. Grove, prohibition enforcement chief, and two of

his agents. Mr. Grove said yesterday, upon his arrival, [*sic*] here with the confiscated liquor and the two automobiles, that he had rounded up two of the most notorious "booze runners" in the upper peninsula.

"Four warrants were sworn out following the seizure and Deputy U.S. Marshal Hurley left for Escanaba yesterday to serve them. Three are for Christ Hansen, Peter Waskie and Carl Holos, of Escanaba, who are being held in the Delta county jail. The other is for C.W. Turner, of Vulcan, who escaped when the officer siezed [*sic - seized*] his car. Hansen owns the other car.

"Grove had his "ropes" out to get Hansen and Turner for some time, it having been reported that they were operating a regular liquor transportation service between Vulcan and Escanaba. Last Friday Grove, with Arthur Scully, one of his agents, left Marquette in Mr. Grove's automobile when they learned that Hansen and Turner were enroute [*sic - en route*] to Escanaba with a cargo of liquor. They went armed, having been told that the two cars were guarded by men with guns.

"In the meantime J.E. Fillion, another member of Grove's staff, was working on the case in Escanaba. After two weeks "on the trail" he had managed to get acquainted with the two men. He said yesterday that they told him of their scheme for transporting liquor and had offered to "frame things up" with him so that he would receive \$1,000 for helping them get their goods safely into Escanaba.

"Grove and Scully drove to a point a few miles from Escanaba on the Menominee road and hid in the woods Friday night waiting for the "booze runners" to appear. They did not show up that night, so the two officials again took up their position Saturday night.

"About midnight the two cars appeared. Fillion, the federal agent, who Turner and Hansen thought was "framed," was in Hansen's car, a six-cylinder Studebaker.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

The cars were headed toward Escanaba and as they passed, Grove and Scully jumped into their car and began a wild, *[sic]* chase after their prey. They overtook the Hansen car on Eighteenth street in Escanaba. As Hansen came to a stop he jumped out of the car, and, according to Grove, made an attempt to get away. Grove pulled his gun, fired one shot, and Hansen and his companions put up their hands and were arrested.

“Thirty gallons of “moonshine” in kegs, fifteen gallons of bonded whiskey and three revolvers were taken from Hansen’s car. Hansen and his companions were taken to jail, and Grove, directed by Fillion, started out to overtake Turner’s car, a Buick sedan. They caught up with it on Stephenson avenue, but as they drew near Turner jumped out and disappeared in the darkness. Thirty gallons of “moonshine” and two cases of bottled whiskey were taken from Turner’s car.

“The whiskey is bottled in pints bearing federal 1920 tax stamps, and the cases are labeled “for medicinal purposes only.” All of the liquor and the two confiscated cars were brought to Marquette Monday afternoon.”

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 4 [Thursday, June 10, 1920], page 1, columns 1-2*

## PLANS HIS BETRAYAL

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### **Hansen Had Planned to Betray His Vulcan Aid in Booze Runner.**

The old saying that “there is honor even among thieves,” *[sic]* may be true of thieves *[sic – thieves]*, but it isn’t true of booze toters,” says the Escanaba Journal. The federal officers might never have

known that two automobiles loaded with booze were scheduled to pass the “dumping ground hill” four miles west of Escanaba at midnight if Chris Hanson *[sic – Hansen]*, who, so the federal officers assert, is one of the biggest wholesale bootleggers in the upper peninsula[,] had not, it is alleged, plotted to rob the other “biggest wholesale booze toter,” who is W.C. Turner, of Vulcan.

The federal men say that Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* and Turner have been bringing booze into Escanaba by the load for a long while, but it has heretofore been impossible to catch them “with the goods.” It was Hanson’s *[sic – Hansen’s]* greed for quick riches that led to the undoing of both of them.

Hanson *[sic – Hansen]*, so the story told the Journal goes, first had the man Wasaki “feel out” Federal Agent Fillion to see if he would be susceptible to the influence of money. Fillion was willing, and in due time he and Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* “got together.” Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* told Fillion that he was to go to Vulcan Sunday night and return with Turner. Each of them would be driving an automobile loaded with booze. Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* was to pay approximately \$3,000 for this booze when he and Turner got it to Escanaba. Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* fixed it with Agent Fillion so that Fillion *[sic – Fillion]* was to be at the “dumping ground hill” at midnight, and when he (Hanson) *[sic – Hansen]* approached the hill he was to give a certain signal with his headlights; Fillion was to place a log across the road and Hanson *[sic – Hansen]*, whose car was to lead, would stop; thus compelling Turner to stop; that Fillion was to let Turner slip through his hands; that Fillion was then to turn the booze all over to Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* and was to receive \$1,000 from him. If the plan had worked Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* would have got a load of booze, for which he had promised to pay \$3,000, for only \$1,000. Agent Fillion

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

states that he and Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* agreed to pull off the same kind of a job once or twice a week. Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* was known as a king among the booze toters and held the confidence of all the bootleggers, and would thus be in a position to know of all the movements and when the big “hauls” could be made.

“But agent Fillion didn’t stay “fixed.” It required some time for him to get into the confidence of Hanson *[sic – Hansen]*, but as soon as the deal was made for Sunday night Fillion reported the whole matter to his superior, Mr. Grove. Mr. Grove and Agent Scully came to Escanaba on Friday and went into hiding until Sunday night. While awaiting the time for action plans were made for catching Hansen and Turner and their confederates.

“Mr. Fillion arranged with Mr. Grove and Mr. Scully to be in hiding at the “dumping ground hill,” while he (Fillion) was to go to the hill with the man Waski *[sic]*, who is an understrapper for Hansan *[sic – Hansen]*, and who was to assist Fillion in capturing the cars driven by Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* and Turner.

The stage is all set; the men are placed; the automobiles are speeding towards Escanaba with he *[sic – the]* speed of a hurricane.

“It was a hidden road that spelled “Waterloo” for Napoleon, and it was an unseen tack or nail or piece of glass that nearly spelled Waterloo for Mr. Fillion and his fellow prohibition agents.

“An automobile passes through the cut at “dumping ground hill” at the rate of 60 miles an hour; Fillion and Waski *[sic]* await the signal agreed upon by Hanson *[sic – Hansen]*; the log is in position to be thrown across the road.

“A moment passes, and the expected signal is flashed by the headlights from a rapidly approaching car. The log is quickly thrown across the road, and a moment later the big Studebaker car driven by Hansen

stops. Fillion and Waski *[sic]* spring from their hiding place and Fillion stages his arrest. The Buick Sedan *[sic – sedan]* does not appear, and then Fillion asked for an explanation. Hanson *[sic – Hansen]* explains that he had a punctured tire which compelled him to stop and that while he was changing tires Turner had got ahead of him, and that the car that had just passed was the one wanted. Fillion and Waski *[sic]* then jumped into the Studebaker and the race after the other car started.

“Officers Grove and Scully, concealed in the bushes, heard all the talk, and as soon as the Studebaker started for Escanaba they got their car from it *[sic – its]* place of concealment and started after both of the booze cars. The Studebaker was overtaken and captured on Oak street near the Jefferson school building. Officers Grove and Scully, assisted by Officer Fillion, searched the men for firearms, which they confiscated. They then took their prisoners to the city jail. Mr. Grove then took charge of the Studebaker car while Officers Fillion and Scully started out in Mr. Grove’s Dodge car to look for Turner and the Buick sedan. They found the car on Sinclair street, but Turner had escaped.”

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 6 [Thursday, June 24, 1920], page 8, column 2*

## Case of Bootlegging.

Joseph Mercala will board with Sheriff Farrell until the next term of the circuit court. Joseph was arrested last Monday night on East Hughitt street by Policeman *[sic – Policemen]* Corey and Constantini. He had in his possession a partially filled quart bottle of moonshine and exceedingly *[sic – an exceedingly]* small quantity of whiskey. It is alleged that Joseph was “bootlegging” – selling his fire-water at fifty

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

cents the drink. The policemen, however, were unable to prove the selling – their witness being too drunk – but succeeded in having Joseph bound over to the circuit court on a charge of intoxicating liquor in his possession.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 6 [Thursday, June 24, 1920], page 8, column 3

## MAY BREW HOME CIDER.

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### Prohibition Commissioner Gives Decision on Fruit Juice Questions.

The internal revenue office at Grand Rapids received a ruling from John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner at Washington, holding it is not a violation of the law to manufacture non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices for exclusive home use.

If the cider develops a kick, that's up to nature and not to the manufacturer, providing artificial ferments, such as yeast or sugar, are not used.

The order reads:

"Any person may manufacture non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices and in so doing he may take his apples or fruits to a custom mill and have them made into cider and fruit juices. The manufactured product must be used exclusively in the home and when so used the phrase non-intoxicating means non-intoxicating. If fact, and not necessarily less than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

"He may also sell such cider and fruit juices so long as they contain less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, but the purchasers cannot use or possess the same after they contain more than the legal amount of alcohol. The cider may also be

sold at any time to persons having permits to sell vinegar."

Col. Robert Bates, chief of the department of justice in western Michigan, stated that even though the law permits the manufacture of cider it can be seized if it contains more than 2 per cent of alcohol.

Major A.V. Dalrymple, Chicago, head of the department in Illinois, Michigan and surrounding states, has asked Washington for a fuller explanation of the ruling, and is expected to inform his district chiefs within a few days.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 13 [Thursday, August 12, 1920], page 4, column 1

## MURDER MYSTERY

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### Frank Kiel Found Dead from Bullet Wound Near Sawyer Lake.

Channing has a murder mystery.

Frank Kiel, a Belgian, aged about sixty years, was found dead with a bullet wound at the farm of Henry Boll, at Sawyer Lake, last Tuesday.

When found the lower part of the body was partly covered by a load of hay, which had capsized, and it was at first thought that he was the victim of a runaway accident.

An investigation established that he had been murdered. It was found that a bullet of large caliber had entered the body at the left shoulder and came out at the throat. The throat was badly lacerated [*sic* – *lacerated*] by the out-going bullet, which is thought to have been of the soft-nose variety.

Fred Hansel and R.B. Edmunds are being detained as witnesses. They alleged that they witnessed the murder and were

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

threatened with death by the men who committed it.

According to their story, Kiel was standing on the load of hay at the time he was shot. When he fell the team ran away, smashed down a fence and capsized the load. There is no blood on the ground where the body was found.

Frank Shields is the last man seen with Kiel and he will be detained as a witness.

Kiel was a tenant on the Boll farm. He was, as near as can be learned, a bachelor, and had no [sic – no] relatives in this vicinity. He was a kindly old man and without enemies, it was thought. The reason for the heartless murder is thus surrounded with mystery.

Sheriff Farrell and Coroner MacDonald were at Sawyer Lake yesterday investigating the murder.

The body of Kiel was brought to this city and a coroner's inquest will be held to-day [sic – today].

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 14 [Thursday, August 19, 1920], page 1, columns 1-2*

## CHANNING MURDER

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### **Frank Shells, the Perpetrator of the Crime, is Still at Large.**

"He came to his death by a gunshot wound" was the verdict returned last Monday by Coroner MacDonald's jury in the case of William Kiel, who was found dead under a load of hay at the H.M. Boll farm at Sawyer Lake the evening of August 10th.

The jury was composed of Holton Knisely, Ed. Vermulen, Henry M. Boll, Louis Kempen, George Cuculi and Leo Duford, all residents of Channing.

The witnesses examined were Fred Hamel, R.B. Edmunds and William Johnson, otherwise known as "Billy, the Finn."

Hamel testified that he witnessed the shooting of Kiel by Frank Shells or Shields. The latter is also known as Frank Armstrong and at one time made his headquarters at Channing. According to Hamel, Shells, Curtis Pringle and Kiel were operating a still in the swamp a short distance from the Boll farm, where Kiel and the witness were employed. On the day of the shooting, Hamel had spent some time at the still and all the men, Kiel included, had drunk considerable moonshine. All became intoxicated with the exception of Kiel. It had been agreed to abandon the still and the outfit had been dismantled, several jugs of the moonshine had been divided and the mesh [sic – mash] destroyed [sic – destroyed]. Shells, according to Hamel, had gone to sleep in the hay field near where Kiel was working. In the late afternoon, Shells and Pringle were seen approaching Kiel, who was on a load of hay. Shells accused Kiel of robbing him while he was sleeping off the effects of his moonshine drunk, and yell [sic – yelled] that he would [sic – he would] kill him unless he returned the money. Kiel made denial of the charge. Shells at once fired at Kiel, who was in a stooping position on the load of hay. The shotgun with which Shells was armed was loaded with buck-shot [sic – buckshot], seven to the shell. The load of shot struck Kiel in the throat and passed out under the right shoulder. Hamel stated that at the time Shells shot Kiel, he was standing on one side of the hay wagon and that Curtis Pringle, armed with a rifle, was on the other side. However, he only heard one shot. After the shooting, Shells threatened to kill Hamel if he told anyone of the murder. Shells and Pringle then disappeared. Hamel admits that he was intoxicated and feared that Shells would

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

make good his threat, and did not tell of the murder until some hours later, when he informed R.B. Edmunds. Edmunds assisted Hamel in uncovering the body of Kiel, which was under the load of hay, the wagon having capsized when the team ran away after the shooting. The two men then informed a number of people at Channing that Kiel had been Edmunds *[sic – murdered]*. Edmunds assisted Hamel<sup>[.]</sup> Hamel told of the shooting and Sheriff Farrell and Coroner McDonald *[sic – MacDonald]* were informed of the crime.

R.B. Edmunds, the second witness, testified that he had met Shells on the road the evening of the the *[sic]* shooting. Shells was intoxicated and was waving his arms and shouting. With-gilled *[sic]* in a runaway accident. Later the \_\_\_\_\_ Dutchman<sup>[.]</sup> He robbed me of \$85.00 while I was sleeping in the hay field. I demanded that he return the money. I gave him a chance to do so. I counted three before I shot the \_\_\_\_\_!" Later he met Hamel and assisted in uncovering the body of Kiel, which was buried under the load of hay. On Thursday, Edmunds stated, he told H.M. Boll and Louis Kempen, a deputy sheriff, of meeting Shells on the road.

William Johnson, known as "Billy, the Finn," testified that the evening after the shooting, between five and six o'clock, Shells came to his shack, about three miles from the Boll farm. Shells told him that he had killed Kiel. That Kiel had robbed him of all his money and that he was penniless. He wanted to sell his overcoat and a watch, but Johnson had no money. However, he gave him some bread. After making some inquiries regarding the road to Crystal Falls, Snells *[sic – Shells]* left the shack. Johnson says that he watched Shells until he disappeared in the woods. Johnson did not inform the authorities of Shells' visit until last Thursday.

Sheriff Farrell and his assistants are making an energetic search for Shells and Curtis Pringle. Pringle has been seen in Green Bay and Milwaukee and he can be arrested when wanted. Shells is admittedly a "bad actor." He has been in the vicinity of Channing for more than a year and is supposed to have been engaged in trapping. From developments it would appear that the making of moonshine whiskey was his chief occupation. The authorities are hopeful of having him under arrest in the near future.

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 14 [Thursday, August 19, 1920], page 1, column 2*

## HOME NOT MAN'S CASTLE.

### New Ruling Provides Revenue Officers May Enter and Search Homes.

The claws of the prohibition enforcement act have been sharpened and the privacy of the home endangered by a recent ruling of the department of justice that revenue agents may be called upon by prohibition agents for assistance in searching a house and making an arrest.

Under a law a prohibition agent's power is limited. He can enter a house only when armed with a search warrant and when given permission or consent by the owner or tenant of the property. He has no right to break or enter the premises by force.

A revenue officer, however, is hampered by no such restrictions. He has the right forcibly to enter a house in making an arrest or conducting a search of the premises. The new ruling therefore has given reinforcement to the prohibition agents, whose powers have been brought in

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

question in the courts of several large cities, the court invariably deciding against the "dry" agent.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 18 [Thursday, September 16, 1920], page 1, column 2

## RAID NORWAY RESORTS.

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### Federal Agents Capture Several Violators in Neighboring City.

Leo J. Grove, of Marquette, federal prohibition chief for this district, accompanied by several of his assistants, spent a few hours in Norway and vicinity the other day and as a result of their visit John Bertoldi, keeper of a soft drink parlor, was arrested when a nearly empty bottle of moonshine was found on the premises. Henry Vermulen, also of Norway, and keeper of another soft drink parlor, was arrested upon discovery of a two-gallon jug of moonshine.

A raid upon the home of Julius Rossi, of Vulcan, brought to light two one-gallon jugs of liquor, which were confiscated. Rossi denies knowledge of the liquor, claiming that "someone must have put it there." He was arrested for illegal possession of liquor.

The raid was made because of reports that Rossi was operating a still, but, according to Mr. Grove, if so, he used a great deal of caution. The agents found a condenser and several empty barrels, but no still.

Seizure of the liquor from a private home brought up the question of what constitutes legal ownership. Ownership of any moonshine is illegal, Mr. Grove points out, inasmuch as its manufacture is illegal. Ownership of liquor legally manufactured is not barred in a private home.

*Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 25, Number 29 [Thursday, December 2, 1920], page 5, columns 2-3

## POLICE AND SHERIFF RAID

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### Police and Sheriff Make Raid at American Hotel.

The police and sheriff departments worked hand in hand late yesterday afternoon and made a raid at the American Hotel on Merrit [*sic* – *Merritt*] avenue, formerly known as the German Hotel, and confiscated three cases of bitters and six quart bottles of some kind of wine. The seals on the bottles of bitters were broken when found by the authorities[.] this, in itself, constituting a violation of the liquor law. The liquor was placed in a sleigh and taken to the county jail. The raid was made by Sheriff Farrell, Undersheriff Frank Cleveland, Chief of Police Gilbeault and Officers Corey, Constantini and Warne. Besides placing the proprietor, Anton Lavorich, under arrest on a charge of violation of the liquor law, the officers took three men in custody on a charge of gambling, namely, George Meyers, Louis Osborn and Louis Mellis.

Meyers was arrested a few days ago on a charge of gambling at the time the raid was made by the police at Robert Wasevich's place, East Brown street.

All the men arrested in the raid yesterday afternoon were [*sic* – *were*] taken before Justice MacDonald. Lavorich was bound over to circuit court for trial, under a cash bond of \$500, which he furnished, [.] Osborn and Mellis were fined \$10 and costs and Meyers was fined \$25 and costs, owing

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

to it being his second offense. All the men paid their fines.

Lavorich purchased the American Hotel a few days ago from Reinhart Goethe, the consideration, it is said, being \$8,500. He took possession at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and within three hours afterward was in the toils of the law. The police and sheriff departments knowing of the deal and also knowing that he conducts two places of business in Gladstone and one at Escanaba, suspicioned that he would probably have some liquor at the place, so the two departments heartily co-operated and made it their business to find out. The place was filled with men when the officers entered like thieves in the night, some engaged in playing cards, and immediately looks of surprise crept all over their countenances. Those charged with gambling were placed under arrest at once while some of the officers proceeded to look around for liquor. Every nook and corner in the place was carefully searched and all the time that the raid was going on the doors of the place were kept locked and no person was allowed to leave it until the authorities had completed what they came there for.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Thursday, January 5, 1922], page 1, column 7

## HOTEL LANDLORD IS FOUND GUILTY

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**Proprietor of Central House  
Held For Liquor Law  
Violation**

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"Guilty" was the verdict of the circuit court jury this morning in the case of the People vs. Casimir Recla.

Recla is the landlord of the Central House on East B street and he was charged with a violation of the state liquor law. A local business man [*sic* – *businessman*] was the main witness for the prosecution. He affirmed that he had not only drank intoxicant liquors at the hotel, but had become intoxicated and while in that condition had been arrested and taken to the city prison.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Wednesday, October 18, 1922], page 1, column 2

## TWO MORE PAY LIQUOR FINES

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**Charles Allard and James  
McGuire Are Found  
Guilty**

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Two Iron Mountain men, Charles Allard and James McGuire, were found guilty in federal court yesterday after being tried on charges of violating the liquor law. They have not been sentenced.

Ernest Blakeley, of Curtis, who had been indicted on a charge of violating the Volstead act, did not

**[need to finish copying this article]**

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Saturday, December 16, 1922], page 1, column 5

## BIANCHI BOUND OVER TO COURT

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

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## Preliminary Examination Held This Morning Before Spencer

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Gino Bianchi, arrested in connection with a raid at the restaurant in the basement of the Cordy building on B street, was bound over to circuit court for trial following his preliminary examination held this morning before Justice of the Peace James Spencer. He is charged with the sale of intoxicating beverages.

At the examination, Bianchi was represented by Attorney Dan O'Hara, while Prosecuting Attorney J.C. Knight appeared for the state. The hearing developed into a lengthy affair and was concluded shortly before noon.

The raid was made by Sheriff Archie Farrell, Deputy Gunnard Wickman and Deputy Herbert Beard. One bottle of alleged moonshine was found in a room in the rear of the restaurant. According to Bianchi he had nothing to do with the room in question and was therefore unacquainted with its contents. The restaurant proper was the only place on which the proprietors paid rent and the quarters did not include the rear room, it is claimed.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Tuesday, December 19, 1922], page 1, column 4

## SPREAD EAGLE WOMAN FINED

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**Mrs. Tempier Pays \$350  
For Manufacture and  
Sale of Moonshine**

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Mrs. Anna Tempier, a resident of Spread Eagle, arrested by federal prohibition agents from Superior, Wis., for possession, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, paid a fine of \$350 and costs when arraigned in Florence before District Attorney Clarence H. O'Brien.

Mrs. Tempier was found supervising the operation of one of two stills found at her place, it was said, and further search revealed seven barrels of mash and several kegs of intoxicating liquor. It is alleged by the agents that Mrs. Tempier had been selling moonshine whisky to Iron Mountain residents as well as persons from Florence, Wis.

The raiding party also arrested three Florence men – George LaChappel, August Pultz and Gus Dunkle. A quantity of liquor was found at the soft drink parlors of LaChappel and Pultz, it is said, while at the Dunkle home a still was found in operation.

LaChappel and Pultz were each fined \$250 and costs, while Dunkle parted with \$300.

The federal agents were assisted in the raids by Undersheriff Harry Cretor and Deputy Sheriff Zeisler.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Monday, January 29, 1923], page 1, column 6

## ARRESTED AGAIN ON BOOZE CHARGE

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**Gino Bianchi Returns To  
County Jail; Given  
Bail Yesterday**

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# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

Gino Bianchi, arrested several weeks ago on a charge of selling moonshine at his establishment in the basement of the Cordy building on East B street, again appeared at the county jail Saturday night in custody of Sheriff Cleveland and Under-sheriff Davis.

As in the previous instance, Bianchi is charged with the sale of intoxicating beverages, but the arrest differed in that no raid was staged.

Bianchi was released yesterday on bonds of \$500 and his preliminary examination, scheduled for this afternoon, was postponed until tomorrow.

Shortly after the supper hour Saturday, the sheriff and his assistant visited Bianchi's soft drink emporium. Then they went through the formality of serving him with a warrant after which he went back to jail. The charge is based on the evidence of two or three witnesses who, it is claimed, declare they bought moonshine from him.

Bianchi was arrested the first time by ex-Sheriff Farrell and deputies who raided the soft drink parlor. His case was on the calendar for the January term of circuit court but a continuance was granted until the April term.

*The Iron Mountain Daily News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 2, Number 275 [Friday, March 9, 1923], page 1, column 4

## TRIED TO BRIBE DAVIS, IS CLAIM

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**And Then Sheriff Puts  
Chain on Door But At-  
torney Removes it [sic]**

---

Sheriff Cleveland's war against alleged moonshiners took an unusual twist late

yesterday afternoon when Casimir Milkwicz, either owner or operator of a soft drink emporium at 102 West Hughitt street, was placed under arrest on a charge of attempting to bribe Under-sheriff James Davis.

Later Malkwicz was released on the condition, it is said, that he would submit his establishment being placed under lock and key. To make sure that this provision was carried out, the sheriff yesterday afternoon fastened a chain across the front door so that it could not be opened. This, however, did not end the battle for Milkwicz sought Attorney Dan J. O'Hara and the latter removed the chain this morning.

There the matter rested for today at least, as Sheriff Cleveland was out of town and Prosecuting Attorney J.C. Knight declined to take any action until the official returned.

### **Brother of William.**

Milkwicz is a brother of William Milkwicz, arrested several weeks ago at the same establishment on a charge of violating the prohibition laws. After being held for trial at the April term of circuit court, William turned over the place to Casimir, it is claimed, and it was to be conducted as a restaurant.

While no charge of selling moonshine has been placed against Casimir, it is claimed that while Under-sheriff James Davis was in the place Wednesday night, Casimir invited him upstairs. When they had seated themselves in a room on the second floor Casimir offered Davis some money for protection from arrest, it is claimed, but the under-sheriff told him that all business was transacted at the sheriff's office. Davis says he added that Casimir should go there if he wanted to "do any business."

### **And He Goes.**

Late yesterday afternoon Casimir appeared at the county jail. Davis was in the sheriff's office and the sheriff was hidden behind a door. After a few opening

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

remarks Casimir is alleged to have mentioned the object of his visit and produced \$100 in bills which he laid on the desk. Davis then moved his chair as a signal for the sheriff to enter and as Cleveland strode into the room he placed Casimir under arrest. The \$100 was turned over to County Clerk Cudlip to be registered and put in a safe place so that it can be used as evidence.

A short time after this occurrence Prosecuting Attorney Knight was called to the sheriff's office and in his presence, it is claimed, Milkwicz agreed to close up his place and turn the keys over to the sheriff, who was to keep them for the balance of this month. In return for this agreement Milkwicz was to be released and no charges of bribery prosecuted against him. He was given two days in which to leave town and return to Delta county, from where he came.

## **Casimir Calls William.**

To make sure that the establishment was closed, the sheriff visited it and fastened a chain across the front door so that it could not be opened. Casimir is then believed to have summoned William, who was at Escanaba, and **[need to finish copying this article]**

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Friday, September 7, 1923], page 1, column 7

## **Channing Man Held On Liquor Charge**

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George Wereley, who conducts a soft drink parlor at Channing, this morning was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriffs Marrin, Kinainn and Wickman who, acting under orders from Sheriff Cleveland, purchased drinks of alleged moonshine at Wereley's establishment. Wereley was

brought to Iron Mountain and was to be given his preliminary examination late this afternoon.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 3, Number 137 [Thursday, September 20, 1923], page 2, column 4

## **SHERIFF DESTROYS MOONSHINE STILLS**

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### **Cleveland and Deputy Visit Foster City Territory**

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Two moonshine stills, each of great capacity, were destroyed yesterday by Sheriff Frank Cleveland and Deputy Louis Youhassey, who discovered the devices on farms located near Foster City.

The first still was found on the farm of John McMahan, who gave the officials permission to search the premises. It was destroyed and McMahan, according to the authorities, promised that no more stills would be found on his place.

As the result of complaints from residents of Foster City, the officials also visited the home of Mrs. Ernest Steuben, whose husband was arrested some time ago and is now employed in another city. The complaints allege that Mrs. Steuben and her two children were making and distributing moonshine. A large still was uncovered in the woods some distance from the Steuben home, the authorities being led to the spot by one of the children. Part of the still was saved and the rest burned. The officials also destroyed a half barrel of mash which was in a room in the Steuben home.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain,  
Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_  
Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Monday, February  
25, 1924], page 2, column 1

## CARRIES LIQUOR TO JAIL; CAUGHT

—————  
Friendly Mike Kolozg Is  
Now a Resident Of  
County Bastile  
—————

Mike Kolozg, who has many whiskers on his chin, a deep bass voice and a friendly heart, languishes behind the bars of the county jail today. Mike last night attempted to prove beyond question that he was a friend in need; today he admits that he needs friends himself.

Mike was arrested and lodged in the jail last night after he had smuggled in a bottle of alleged moonshine whisky to his "pals," Tony Paper and Mike Matkowski, who are held in default of \$500 bail on charges of carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested after Sheriff Cleveland had been mysteriously "tipped" by telephone that liquor was being brought to the jail.

According to Cleveland, the apprehension of Kolozg resulted from a misunderstanding of the "tip" on his part. This was discovered some time after Kolozg had been locked in jail.

Sheriff Cleveland stated that while playing a game of pool at one of the lodge rooms here last night he was called to the telephone. A party who did not identify himself advised the sheriff, "If you go to the jail right away you'll catch some birds sneaking in some booze." The sheriff hurried back to the jail. He found two or three persons there, talking to prisoners.

**Had Callers.**

After some questioning he learned that Paper and Matkowski had callers that evening. He brought Paper from his cell and finally the prisoner admitted that "a bottle of pop" had been brought to him. The man who brought it, he said, was "up town." Cleveland and Paper started out to look for the visitor. He was found at a soft drink parlor operated by Vincent Koeseski. Returned to the county jail, Kolozg admitted having brought liquor to Paper and his companion. The bottle then was unearthed from where it had been hidden under a mattress.

This morning Kolozg, with many promises to "go back to the **[need to finish copying the remainder of this article]**

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain,  
Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_  
Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Wednesday,  
March 5, 1924], page 1, column 6

## BEVERAGE SHOP RULING STRICT

—————  
Gives Village Strong Con-  
trol Over Soft Drink  
Parlors  
—————

The new soft drink parlor licensing ordinance passed by the village of Kingsford gives the commission, general manager and chief of police wide latitude in controlling such establishments and preventing their being used as moonshine resorts.

Each applicant for a license must be 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States. His application is investigated and if approved the license granted for a few of \$2. The license must be renewed in April of every year.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

In addition, authorities are permitted at all reasonable times to inspect the beverage shops and the products they are selling and if there is well found suspicion or evidence that the ordinance is being violated the license can be suspended.

The licensee is permitted to bring his case before the commission which can either make the revocation permanent or restore the permit. If the licensee is convicted of violating the prohibition act he cannot obtain another license for a period of one year. Additional penalties are also provided for violation of the ordinance.

Commission committees have been appointed as follows: finance, taxation and auditing – Frank Honsowetz and Tom Seymour; street lighting and electrical inspection – Amil Perreault and John W. Peterson; health department – Tom Seymour and Amil Perreault; water works, John W. Peterson and Frank Honsowetz.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 3, Number 308 [Thursday, April 10, 1924], page 1, column 6

## IRON MOUNTAIN BOOTLEGGERS GIVEN THREE-YEAR TERM

## FRANCISINNI HELD GUILTY OF RUM SALE

**Peter and Joseph Merz-  
lak Have 10 Days to  
Pay \$200 Each**

## GOULETTE JAILED

## Fourth Local Man Must Serve Four Months In House of Correction

MARQUETTE, Mich. – Three years in a federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan., the longest sentence ever given in the United States district court here to a violator [*sic – violator*] of the liquor law, was imposed late yesterday afternoon by Judge Clarence W. Sessions upon Peter Francisinni, of Iron Mountain, who was tried and convicted of possession and sale of moonshine whisky and of maintaining a nuisance.

Francisinni owns a building in Iron Mountain and the ground floor is occupied by a soft drink parlor, supposed to have been conducted by Peter and Joseph Marzlak [*sic – Merzlak*]. Federal officers and state police raided the place a few weeks ago after procuring evidence that moonshine was being sold there. They arrested the Merzlak brothers and Francisinni who, they said, was serving drinks in the place.

### Francisinni Took Profits.

Arraigned before Judge Sessions yesterday, following their indictment by the grand jury, the Merzlak brothers pleaded guilty and Peter Merzlak, a cripple, declared that he and his brother had been conducting the business for Francisinni. Merzlak said that Francisinni received the profits from the business and paid them for their services.

Francisinni, indicted, pleaded not guilty when arraigned and was tried before a jury. As a defense, he exhibited a handful of receipts which, he contended, were given to the Merzlak brothers for rent they had paid him on the soft drink parlor. Called to the

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

stand as a witness for the government, Peter Merzlak testified that Francisinni had employed him as bartender and that the latter had prepared all the alleged rent receipts at one time and, [sic] handed them to him after he, Merzlak, had been arrested on the liquor charge.

## Defense "Framed-UP," Charge.

In his statement to the jury E.J. Bowman, district attorney, charged that Francisinni had offered the receipts in evidence as a "frame-up to make the Merzlak brothers the 'goats'."

The jury found Francisinni guilty as charged after a few minutes' deliberation. He was visibly stunned by the severe sentence, which was imposed on him shortly after the verdict was returned. Francisinni was a second offender. He returned to Iron Mountain a short time ago after serving a term in the Detroit House of Correction for violating the liquor law.

Peter and Joseph Merzlak, sentenced a minute later, were fined \$200 each and were given 10 days in which to pay.

## Negaunee Man Gets 2 Years.

Abe Schwartzberg, of Negaunee, a second offender, pleaded guilty to all counts with liquor law violation and was sentenced to serve two years in Leavenworth.

**[need to copy remainder of this article]**

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Monday, April 28, 1924], page 1, column 6

## **Prosecutor Threatens To Put Ban On Sunday Dances**

Drinking Orgy at Quinnesec Last Night Results In Closing of Hall.

A ban may be placed on Sunday night dances throughout Dickinson county as a result of an orgy of drunkenness at Quinnesec last night, which resulted in the closing of the dance hall by Sheriff Frank Cleveland, it was stated today by Prosecutor Ray E. MacAllister.

The Quinnesec dance was closed after the views of several prominent residents of the town had been solicited by the sheriff and these men and women were found to be in hearty approval of the step.

Two Iron Mountain girls, described as about 20 years of age and attractive, figured in the alleged drinking bout which caused the closing of the dance. Cleveland, said [sic - Cleveland said,] ["These young women who attended the dance with two youths about 15 years of age, were found in a drunken condition in the rear seat of an automobile parked back of the dance hall."] Several bottles of liquor had been spilled in the car, Cleveland said.

The sheriff stated that [sic - that] an investigation showed that a large number of dancers also were under the influence of liquor in varying degrees.

"We are going to try to put an end to affairs of this kind," declared Prosecutor MacAllister today. "We are going to go ahead and put the damper on all Sunday night public dances all through the county."

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Wednesday, April 30, 1924], page 1, column 7

## **CHANNING DRY, RESIDENTS SAY**

Nothing But Odor Is

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

## Left in "Wildcat Town"

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"Hard-boiled" Channing no longer is very hard. About all that breaks the calm, serene tranquility of its evenings now is the piping of a multitude of love making frogs, denizens of the marshes that surround the town.

Residents of Channing assert that the change has been miraculous, and almost overnight. The town which one month ago bore the reputation of being one of the "wildest in the upper peninsula," is now incredibly tame.

To Prosecutor MacAllister, Sheriff Cleveland, and United States District Judge Sessions, of Marquette, Channing pays tribute as its cleansers. The harsh treatment by Cleveland of three alleged bootleggers at Sagola, who attempted to prevent arrest by assaulting a deputy sheriff; the message sent to the proprietors of the several Channing soft drink parlors by MacAllister that no "monkey business" would be tolerated, and last, but far from least, the stiff prison sentences imposed by Judge Sessions upon Iron Mountain bootleggers who are now serving long terms at Fort Leavenworth, is said to have prompted the decision by the peddlers of moonshine liquor that the occupation was a too hazardous one to be considered worth while [*sic* – *worthwhile*].

There are several establishments there quite redolent of forbidden beverages. That redolence causes officials to sniff the air suspiciously; but Channing residents are unanimous that the odor is all that is left. The town, they say, is dry.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ Year, Number \_\_\_\_\_ [Thursday, May 15, 1924], page 1, column 4

## TRIED TO FLEECE YOUTHS, CHARGE

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### Two Men Under Arrest As Result of Story Told By Boys

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What is said by Prosecutor MacAllister to have been an attempt to rob two country boys of their savings, and alleged to have been perpetrated by Arcade Broulette, of Iron Mountain, became known today following an investigation that continued through the greater part of yesterday.

As a result of the inquiry, MacAllister said, Tony Byers, said to be a bartender for George "Red" Meehan, is under arrest charged with violation of the liquor laws. He is at liberty on bonds of \$500. His case probably will be turned over to the federal authorities.

The two boys – Clifford Knutson and Ned Madson, cousins, who came here to work at the Ford plant from Waupaca township, Wisconsin – arrived in Iron Mountain Tuesday to "take things in." They visited the establishment where Byers was employed, and obtained several drinks, according to the story told the prosecutor. As the morning passed the boys decided they would return to the Ford camp, where they room and board. They missed their bus and started to walk.

#### **Invited to Ride, Claim.**

Near the Lincoln school, according to their story, they were encountered by Broulette, who, they said, was driving a Ford car. He invited them to ride. One of the two, Knutson, was said to have been in a drunken condition. The two youths clambered into the machine and Broulette drove on with them.

When they reached the vicinity of the Ford store, they declared, Broulette

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

stopped the machine and, turning around, accused Madson of having stolen his companion's pocketbook, which contained about \$42. Broulette, the boys say, mentioned the sum when he accused Madson of the theft. He then represented himself to be an officer and told Madson he was going to arrest him, the prosecutor said.

When Knutson felt his hip pocket he found his wallet missing. Madson thereupon informed Broulette, it is claimed, that he had "about \$103 when I started and only spent two or three dollars," and held out his wallet for examination. Broulette is alleged to have taken it, again started the machine and drove around through Breitung and back towards the Ford plant on the road from the Ford dam. When a short distance from the plant he is alleged to have stopped the machine and ordered the two boys to "beat it." Knutson started to run away, according to the story.

At this point a machine driven by John Lundberg approached. Noticing Knutson running, he stopped his car and called to him to stop. Knutson, apparently fearing he faced arrest and that he might be fired at, fell prostrate upon the road.

## **Says He Returned Wallet.**

Lundberg, hearing Madson and Broulette talking, ordered Broulette to return Madson's wallet to him. This, it is asserted, the latter did. Broulette then again started his machine and drove off.

Madson had copied the license number of the Broulette machine while standing in the road, when his companion fled. He immediately notified the police and furnished them with an accurate description of the man who had picked them up. The police investigated and took Broulette into custody.

The youth informed the police that when he examined the contents of his pocketbook after it had been returned to him he found \$40 was missing.

Broulette denies, MacAllister said, that he picked the two boys up or that he has any knowledge of their affair. He claims he first saw them on the road quarrelling about "some stolen money."

Yesterday afternoon the boys were asked whether they could tell who sold them the liquor they had drank [*sic – drunk*]. They led MacAllister and the chief of police to the establishment said to be conducted by Meehan. Outside they described the man who had sold the liquor to them. The description furnished was that of Byers and the latter then was arrested on a liquor violation charge.

Broulette today is at liberty on bonds of \$1,000 and Byers furnished bail of \$500.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 130 [Saturday, September 13, 1924], page 2, columns 1-2

## **Barroom Ruckus Has All Frills of Movie Thriller**

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### **Deputies Have Fight On Hands Before Taking Pair Into Custody**

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A barroom ruckus with all the frills of a movie thriller was staged at Sagola last night, in which figured two deputy sheriffs[,] two "mean eatin'" vendors of liquor, a gathering of hangers-on and 24 quarts of moonshine whisky.

The sponge was applied by deputies Mel May and Chester Carey. When it was squeezed this morning 24 quarts of whisky and two men dripped out. The booze and the men are being held by Sheriff Cleveland.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

The two prisoners are Joseph John, about 50, and Tony Poloczrinske, about 30. John was proprietor of the resort visited and Poloczrinske, who said he was a lumberjack, was tending bar. They will probably be arraigned today.

May and Carey were attracted to the John establishment by boisterous talking and laughing which, they said, could be heard for nearly a mile. When they entered they found a half dozen or more men seated about the place, drinking and playing cards. The deputies purchased drinks. One of the gathering left the building, followed by May. When the deputy attempted to arrest him he grappled with the officer. May's shirt was torn wide open in the scuffle.

## **Star Snatched From Vest**

Returning to the resort May discovered when he advised Poloczrinske that he was under arrest that his star had been snatched from his vest. May was not armed. Poloczrinske leaned over the bar, glowering at May and told him to "go to H---." As May seized the bartender one of the several men present snapped out the lights. A free-for-all fight ensued. When the smoke of battle had cleared the habitues of the establishment had taken flight. Only Poloczrinske and John remained. They were arrested and brought to Iron Mountain. Sheriff Cleveland and his deputies then returned to Sagola and searched the establishment. In all 24 quarts of whisky were found.

Cleveland declared this morning that he expected to raid a still sometime this afternoon. He said he had had a "scout out looking things over" and expected a report early this afternoon. The contemplated raid will probably follow, he said.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 238 [Wednesday, January 21, 1925], page 1, column 6

## **Seven Arrested On Charge Of Liquor Law Violations**

### **Evidence Gathered by Police; Victims to Appear In Federal Court**

Seven alleged venders of moonshine whisky were arrested this morning at 8:30 o'clock by the Iron Mountain police on charges of liquor law violations. Others escaped, it was claimed, when they learned that federal warrants were being served on fellow members of the moonshine fraternity.

The victims were:

**Camilo Taliento**, proprietor, 115 Stephenson avenue.

**Alex Steiner**, bartender, 115 Stephenson avenue.

**Frank Miller**, bartender, 115 Stephenson avenue.

**James DiAugustini**, restaurateur, 104 West Ludington street.

**Frank Peronto**, 101 West Hughitt street.

**John Feira**, 419 Millie street.

**Nazereno Cavaliere**, 427 Vulcan street.

Liquor was obtained by members of the police departments at the establishments during the latter part of December and the early part of this month, it was declared today by the Chief of Police Frank Smole, who supervised the investigation. The evidence was sent to Leo Grove, prohibition officer at Marquette, who had an analysis made.

### **Warrants Delivered Last Night.**

Warrants for the seven were sworn out yesterday at Marquette and delivered here last night by Martin Brown, of Grand Rapids, United States marshal of the western district of the state, and M.H.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

Mitchell, of Sault Ste. Marie, deputy U.S. Marshal.

The warrants were served simultaneously by the policemen. At a few places the proprietors were not in but were later located at their homes. Others learned, it was said, that the prohibition authorities were in the city and left for parts unknown. It is understood that additional warrants will be served.

Following the arrests the alleged moonshiners summoned their friends to obtain bonds. The seven were to be arraigned late this afternoon before U.S. Commissioner McEwen at Escanaba, for their preliminary [sic – preliminary] hearing.

A "Moonshine Special", one of the big Gray passenger busses, left early this afternoon for Escanaba with the victims and their bondsmen. The contingent was in charge of Marshals Brown and Mitchell.

The liquor cases will be tried before Judge Sessions at a special session of federal court at Marquette in April, Marshal Brown said.

Commenting on the arrest, Chief Smole declared that every effort will be made to clean up the city.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 232 [Monday, January 26, 1925], page 1, column 7

## RECORD SET BY LIQUOR SEIZURE

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### Raid Saturday Netted Big Still, 226 Gallons of Moonshine

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The daddy of all stills and 226 gallons of moonshine were resting today in the

basement of the county jail following their seizure late Saturday afternoon by Sheriff Frank Cleveland in a raid at the home of Alois Mortier, 27 Saginaw location, Norway.

The haul was the largest liquor confiscation in the history of the county. Mortier, authorities claim, was in business on a "wholesale" basis.

The investigation that led to the arrest was conducted by the sheriff's department following information that Mortier was in the moonshine business. After carefully laying his plans, the sheriff led the raid which resulted in his finding the mammoth still and the contrabrand [sic – contraband] liquor.

Mortier has not yet been arraigned but will be bound over for trial at the April term of circuit court, Ray E. MacAllister, prosecuting attorney, declared today. Mortier has furnished bond for his appearance.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 256 [Wednesday, February 11, 1925], page 1, columns 1-2

## NINETEEN ARRESTED IN COUNTY RUM CLEAN-UP

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### PADLOCK ON 13 PLACES TO BE ASKED COURT

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### Score of Federal Agents Swoop Down On Al- leged Violators

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### MANY FROM CITY

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

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## Officers Time Arrival For Changing Shifts Of Bartenders

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Padlock injunctions will be sought by Leo J. Grove, prohibition enforcement chief for northern Michigan, against 11 Iron Mountain saloons and one each in Quinnesec and Norway, he announced here last night following raids in which 19 Dickinson county persons, 16 of them from Iron Mountain, were arrested[,] charged with violation of the Volstead act.

Mr. Grove, accompanied by three United States marshals, another agent and three members of the state police, timed their arrival so that they would get both shifts of bartenders as they were changing. In numerous instances their plan was more than successful, not only getting both bartenders, but the proprietors as well, who were checking over accounts of the retiring bartender.

### No Resistance Offered

In no case was any trouble experienced, Mr. Grove said, not the least resistance being offered.

The persons arrested, seven of whom were taken to Escanaba last night, to be arraigned today before a United States commissioner[,] with the remaining 12, are:

**John Sloper**, American House.

**John Donahue**, 102 West Ludington.

**Middaugh Menard**, 102 West Ludington.

**James Fontecchio**, 510 Sixth avenue.

**Carmelio Tijilint**, 115 Stephenson avenue.

**Santo Secinaro**, 416 Millie street.

**James Diagostino**, 416 Millie street.

**Sam D'Alfonse**, 710 Millie street.

**Charles Henderson**, 110 East Brown street.

**George Gilbeau**, 110 East Brown street.

**Reno Romagnoli**, 300 Margaret street.

**Charles Fredrickson**, 710 Millie street.

**Frank Skok** [*sic* – *Skog*], 112 East Brown street.

**Carl Montier**, 102 West Hughitt street.

**Walter Jednak**, 102 West Hughitt street.

**John Sack**, 102 West Hughitt [*street*].

**Victor Braspennickx**, Quinnesec.

**Charles Peterson**, Norway.

**Peter Westlund**, Norway.

Braspennickx has been arrested before for violation of the prohibition law, it was said by the raiders, and only recently completed serving a term at the Detroit house of correction, while Diagostino was arrested last night for the second time within a month.

Evidence against the prisoners was secured last week by state troopers working in plain clothes while two federal agents appeared to be attempting to make liquor purchases here, it was said. With the bootleggers keeping close watch on the two federal agents, it was an easy matter for the state men, dressed as laboring men, to get "buys", the raiders said.

### Trial In April.

The entire party will be arraigned in Escanaba this afternoon on charges of violating the eighteenth amendment and will be tried in Marquette during the April term of federal court.

Descriptions of the places against which Mr. Grove will seek padlock injunctions, under which they would be closed by federal court order for one year, are being prepared by Pros. Atty. R.E. MacAllister, who co-operated with the federal men.

In several cases, Mr. Grove said, owners of the buildings will be charged with conspiracy, in that they knew the buildings were being used for the sale of illicit liquor. Addresses of buildings against which

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

injunctions will be sought were given by Mr. Grove as follows:

112 East Brown street, 102 West Hughitt street, 110 East Brown street, 416 Millie street, American House, 102 West Ludington, Victor Brasspennickx [*sic* – *Braspennickx*] building at Quinnesec, 710 Millie street, one at Norway, 516 Sixth avenue, 300 Margaret street, 115 Stephenson avenue, 104 East Hughitt street.

## **Drove From Escanaba.**

The raiding party was made up of Mr. Grove, U.S. Marshal Martin Brown, of Grand Rapids; Deputy Marshals Paul Nelson, of Marquette[,] and Matt Mitchell, of Saulte [*sic* – *Sault*] Ste. Marie; Federal Agent Floyd Smith, and Sergt. Engle and Troopers Reardon and Pearsall of the state police. Leaving Escanaba at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in two automobiles, they timed their arrival so as to reach here at 5 o'clock, when they expected to find the "day shift" bartender turning over his duties to the "night shift" man.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 264 [Friday, February 20, 1925], page 1, column 8

## **RECORD RUM HAUL MADE IN FEDERAL RAID HERE**

## **SPONGE SQUAD NET CAPTURES 5 LAST NIGHT**

## **Single Seizure Greatest in History of Upper**

## **Peninsula**

## **GROVE IN CHARGE**

## **Declares Enforcement Of Volstead Law In City Is Joke**

The largest haul of moonshine whisky ever taken in a soft drink parlor by federal prohibition enforcement agents in the upper peninsula was seized here last night by dry agents working under Leo J. Grove, of Marquette.

The record seizure was made at Meehan "soft" drink parlor at 104 East Hughitt street, where a 50-gallon barrel, a 10-gallon keg, three five-gallon jugs, two one-gallon jugs of moonshine, two gallons of wine and three cases of beer, as well as a number of pint bottles of whisky comprised the haul.

The persons arrested last night are:

**Stanley Ulys**, 101 West Hughitt street, sale.

**Peter Sach**, 102 West Hughitt [*street*], sale.

**Joe Caduto**, 104 East Hughitt [*street*], sale.

**George Gay**, 112 West Hughitt [*street*], sale.

**Joseph Waites**, 104 West Hughitt [*street*], possession.

## **Padlock Injunctions Planned.**

The raids were made in connection with the arrest of five bartenders at various soft drink saloons of the city. Injunctions looking for the padlocking of the buildings in which liquor was found will be sought in federal court, Mr. Grove announced, making a total of 16 padlock injunctions

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

sought for Iron Mountain buildings as a result of raids here within a week.

The first raid was a week ago, when 19 persons were arrested and descriptions of 14 buildings taken, to be used in padlock proceedings.

Padlock injunctions will be asked for the buildings at 104 East Hughitt, the latter occupied by Ed Van Damme's restaurant.

## **Made Purchases.**

The raiding party was armed with search warrants obtained after agents had purchased liquor at the various places and struck its first blow at about 7 o'clock.

The party, made up of federal agents, United States deputy marshals and state police, arrived here in automobiles, making the trip from Marquette by way of Escanaba, over which route some of them returned this afternoon. Others were to accompany prisoners to Escanaba, while one or two were to accompany the consignment of seized liquor to Marquette by train.

Law enforcement in Iron Mountain, so far as the Volstead act is concerned, is a joke, in the opinion of Mr. Grove, who is federal prohibition enforcement chief for the northern Michigan district. He stated that there have not been more than a dozen liquor law arrests in Iron Mountain by city police in the past five or six years. Willingness of the police to co-operate with him and his men in making raids and arrests here has not been forthcoming, Mr. Grove declared, despite the fact that scores of alleged "soft" drink parlors are in operation here.

## **Places Responsibility.**

Responsibility for conditions here does not rest primarily with the federal enforcement group, Mr. Grove declared, but lies almost entirely with the local administration. As city executive, he declared, it is the duty of the mayor to instruct the chief of police that a clean-up is in order.

Blame for local conditions rests first with the city officials, then come county officials and, finally, he declared, federal agents, who should, but who in few cases are asked to, co-operate with local authorities.

Nineteen arrests were made here last week by Mr. Grove's forces making a total of 24 arrests for Volstead law violation within a week. Iron Mountain was "dry" this morning, his agents reported, but they realize it will be running "wide open" as soon as they leave the city.

"It will take a whole lot of 'pecking away' to clean up Iron Mountain," Mr. Grove said, "in view of the apparent failure of local authorities to make arrests. Surely they must know of conditions here. We hear of them at Marquette and are more than ready at all time to act immediately upon 'tips' given us by reliable sources."

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 292 [Wednesday, March 25, 1925], page 1, column 8; page 6, columns 5-7

## **NINETEEN TAKEN, FOUR SOUGHT IN LIQUOR CLEAN-UP**

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## **WARRANTS ARE ISSUED AFTER QUIET INQUIRY**

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## **Prosecuting Attorney Di- rects Mop-up, Gathers Evidence**

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# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

## ‘SURPRISE PARTY’

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### MacAllister Warns That More Clean-ups Will Follow

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Nineteen persons were under arrest today and four more were being sought in the biggest single liquor clean-up ever staged in Dickinson county. All of the alleged offenders were from Iron Mountain or Kingsford and the last included six women.

Although underground channels frequently convey to members of the bootlegging fraternity the intelligence of impending raids there was no intimation beforehand of the sweeping clean-up last night and those who faced charges today found themselves taken entirely unawares. The “surprise party” was arranged by Ray E. MacAllister, prosecuting attorney, who had private operatives busy during the last 18 days gathering the evidence upon which the 23 warrants were sworn out.

Those arrested follow:

**Samuel Lago and wife, Rose**, 1265 Hemlock street, Breitung. Each furnished bail of \$1,000.

**Swift Janzen**, Lotus grill [*sic – Grill*], West Hughitt street. Had not furnished bail of \$1,000 at noon.

**Pasquale Dalfonse**, 406 Millie street, soft drink parlor. Furnished bail of \$1,000.

**Mrs. Martha Roberto**, 702 Milwaukee avenue, confectionery store. Furnished bail of \$500.

**Mrs. Marion Franco**, 112 West Hughitt street, grocery store. Furnished bail of \$500.

**Carmen Diyullo**, 407 Millie street, grocery store. Furnished bail of \$1,000.

**Mrs. Rose Constantini**, 604 Chapin street. Furnished bail of \$500.

**Clifford “Baldy” Sparapani**, Lotus grill [*sic – Grill*], West Hughitt street. Furnished bail of \$1,000.

**Marian Gecchini**, Roma restaurant, 114 East Brown street. Furnished bail of \$1,000.

**Mrs. Vivian Higgins**, waitress at Roma restaurant. Furnished bail of \$100.

Those also under arrest but who had not been arraigned this morning were:

**Rose Parent**, waitress at Roma restaurant.

**Stephen Marchionni and brother, August**, 206 Sixth street, house.

**Tony Mari**, Millie street, soft drink parlor.

**Constine Occhietti**, 805 Millie street, house.

**Frank Palluconi**, 204 Sixth street, house.

**Benifasio Grannunzio**, North side, house.

**Bozo Evosevitch**, South Carpenter avenue, Breitung.

### Waive Examination

Those who had not been arraigned this morning were to be taken before Justice James R. Spencer this afternoon. The defendants were waiving preliminary examination in every instance and had bondsmen at hand to obtain their release. They will face trial at the April term of circuit court.

Making good his warning several weeks ago that he intended waging war upon violators of the prohibition law, Prosecutor MacAllister quietly arranged his plans for the coup. Working in conjunction with several citizens who supplied him with tips as to places where liquor was being sold, the prosecutor secured the services of two independent investigators [*sic – investigators*], Russell King and Garnet Sylvester, the latter of Sault Ste. Marie, and set them to work.

In order that no suspicion of the true identity of the investigators might leak out,

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Sheriff Cleveland, who was acquainted with the details of the investigation, remained in the background and deputies conducted only their ordinary routine work.

## **Disguised as Laborers**

Disguised as ordinary laborers, the two operatives visited the various resorts whose owners were under arrest today. They made their reports directly to the prosecutor's office and were supplied by him with new leads to trace down. In some instances it was necessary for the pair to make three and four visits to one place before securing what they believed was evidence sufficient to warrant an arrest.

For 18 days the inquiry went on

**(Continued on Page 6 Column 1 [sic – 5])**

## **WARRANTS ISSUED FOR TWENTY-THREE**

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### **(Continued From Page One)**

without the bootlegging fraternity, *[sic]* being cognizant that it was in progress. The evidence gathered was in the nature of "buys," the operatives representing themselves as regular customers of bootlegging resorts.

### **One of Them Attacked**

In one case a representative of the prosecutor's office who was aiding the investigators became the innocent victim of a soft drink parlor brawl and was badly assaulted. In order not to expose the investigation, however, the prosecutor did not come to his worker's defense in court.

With the stage prepared for the climax, arrangements were made for the mop-up. Based on the testimony of the two investigators, warrants were sworn out for 23 persons, extra help being required in the prosecutor's office in order to get the writs ready to serve on all at the same time.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Cleveland was armed with the warrants and at 5:30

o'clock the sheriff and his deputies were busily engaged in making arrests and taking their prisoners to the county jail. Two arrests were also made this morning and four persons whose names were not given out were being sought this afternoon.

All of those arrested last night furnished bond for their appearance in justice court today and hence were not detained in the county jail over night.

### **Word Is Flashed About**

Shortly after the sheriff and his assistants began serving the warrants the word percolated about that a raid was in progress. But it failed to prevent 19 of those wanted from being caught. As the news was flashed down the Midway of West Hughitt street, lights were darkened and the thoroughfare took on an exceptionally quiet air. Pop and nothing else but was the only beverage available for thirsty souls who sought their usual alcoholic solace.

Other sections of the city where the officers visited also became abnormally quiet and small groups of men gathered on street corners to discuss the devastating onslaught.

### **Hearings This Morning.**

Preliminary hearing of the defendants began early this morning in Judge Spencer's court. The ante room *[sic – anteroom]* was crowded with bondsmen and the prosecutor's prisoners and frequently the sheriff or an emissary of one of the defendants of one of the defendants *[sic – phrase repeated]* left on hurried missions involving usually the appearance of new defendants or more bondsmen, as the case might be.

The prosecutor's clean-up, the second series of arrests made by county officials since he took office, brings the total liquor arrests in Dickinson county to 68 since January 1. This includes seven arrests made by the Iron Mountain police department, 25 by federal enforcement

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

officers, in two visits, 13 arrests made previously by the prosecutor and sheriff and the 23 warrants taken out last night.

## Heaviest Criminal Calendar

The clean-up means that Dickinson county will have the heaviest criminal calendar in its history at the April term of court. Approximately 50 cases will be listed for trial and unless there are a number of pleas of guilty upon arraignment the court session will take considerable time.

"This will not be the last of the liquor clean-ups in the county," Prosecutor MacAllister warned this noon. "We will keep after these places as long as there is such open and flagrant violation of the prohibition law.

"Conditions in the county had become such that the circuit judge was moved to threaten a grand jury investigation unless there was some change. At that time I publicly stated that those who were violating the liquor law would be arrested unless they ceased before we had time to gather the evidence against them. Those who are still in business can take as a warning that unless they get out we will eventually reach them and they will also face the court."

The investigators, according to the prosecutor, found a thriving bootleg business being done in private houses. In some places it was stated, furniture had been moved out to make room for the patrons and the places had literally become barrooms.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 298 [Wednesday, April 1, 1925], page 3, column 1

## **Fourteen Alleged Liquor Resorts To Be Padlocked**

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## **Temporary Injunctions Against Iron Mountain Establishments Granted By Sessions.**

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Paul Nelson, deputy United States marshal, was somewhere between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Iron Mountain today but on his way to Iron Mountain to serve temporary injunctions padlocking 14 buildings here in which, it is charged, liquor law violations have occurred.

The injunctions are the result of liquor raids conducted here several weeks ago by Leo J. Grove, head of prohibition enforcement in the upper peninsula. At that time Grove declared he would make application to padlock the resorts where the alleged violations occurred. In co-operation with Ray E. MacAllister, prosecuting attorney, the padlock proceedings were arranged and the injunctions applied for.

This will be the first application in Iron Mountain of the padlock law by federal officers. It will mean that if the injunctions are continued at the April term of federal court the places designated will be closed and locked for a period of one year.

Many of the resorts against which the temporary injunctions have been issued are located on the West Hughitt street midway.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 299 [Thursday, April 2, 1925], page 6, column 1

## **NO PADLOCKS YET ON 14 BUILDINGS**

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**One Deputy Marshal In City But Nelson Is Still on Way**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

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The owners of 14 buildings facing federal padlock injunctions awaited with some trepidation today the crack of doom. Their fear was increased by the presence in the city of United States Deputy Marshall M.H. Mitchell, of Sault Ste. Marie.

But at 3 o'clock this afternoon the blow had not yet fallen.

The delay was due to the non-arrival of Paul Nelson, deputy U.S. marshal and bearer of the 14 official documents granted by Judge Sessions at Grand Rapids which authorize the draping of a lock and chain across the front door of every establishment against which an action was started because of alleged liquor law violations in them.

Mitchell was non-committal and said he had "other business here." Just when Nelson was due no one professed to know and no one intimidated.

The injunctions granted by Judge Sessions are only temporary. Their permanence will be decided at hearings to be held at the April term of federal court in Marquette.

Reports that Leo J. Grove, prohibition enforcement chief in the upper peninsula, was in the city today were without foundation.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 300 [Friday, April 3, 1925], page 8, column 1

## NELSON SERVES PADLOCK WRITS

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**Owners of Buildings Notified to Appear At Federal Hearing**

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Service of 14 temporary padlock injunctions was begun here today by Paul Nelson, deputy United States marshal, following his arrival from Grand Rapids where the writs were granted by Federal Judge Sessions.

Contrary to expectations it was understood that the injunctions do not close up the buildings designated at this time but the owners are enjoined from altering, destroying or molesting them or their contents pending the padlock hearings.

The owners are also notified to appear at the padlock hearings during the April term of federal court in Marquette and show cause why their buildings should not be locked.

The padlock action is the result of federal raids conducted several weeks ago in which more than a score of alleged violators of the liquor law were arrested.

Twelve of the 14 injunctions are for service in Iron Mountain, one is in Quinnesec and the other is in Norway.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 301 [Saturday, April 4, 1925], page 3, column 1

## POLICE CALLED TO U.S. COURT

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**Must Testify in Liquor Cases Against Seven Men**

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Police Sergeant Peter Calevato and Patrolman [*sic* – *Patrolmen*] Atilio Cavaiani and Ernest Soderberg today received subpoenas to testify in the liquor cases of

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

seven Iron Mountain men which will be heard April 14 before Judge Sessions of the federal district court at Marquette.

The subpoenas were signed by Martin Brown, of Grand Rapids, United States marshal of Michigan, and were brought here yesterday by Paul Nelson, deputy marshal.

The seven alleged moonshiners were arrested here on January 21 by members of the police department. They were all arraigned before U.S. Commissioner McEwen at Escanaba and waived preliminary examination. Those arrested were Camilo Tallenti, Alex Steiner, Frank Miller, James DiAugustini, Frank Peronto, John Feira and Nazereno Cavaliere.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 4, Number 303 [Tuesday, April 7, 1925], page 6, column 1

## 1924 PADLOCK SUITS DROPPED

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### Actions Started by Prosecutor Knight Are Discontinued

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Six padlock suits instituted by ex-Prosecuting Attorney J.C. Knight on January 19, 1924, were dropped in circuit court this morning by Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister as conditions under which the actions were started had changed considerably during the time that has since elapsed.

Two of the buildings designated are at present facing federal padlock actions while at least three of the four remaining are now occupied by business establishments of unquestioned good character.

The padlock actions started by Mr. Knight were among the first in the state of Michigan. Originally seven suits were entered and a test case was made of one pending a decision upon a lower Michigan padlock action that had been appealed to the state supreme court.

#### **Closed Bijou Cafe.**

The one action that was gone through with was against Henry and Doris Jacobs, owner of the Bijou cafe building, located on Merritt avenue between Ludington and Brown streets. The court ruled for the prosecutor and the building was padlocked for one year, remaining closed until last February 7, when the time expired.

In all seven cases it was alleged that violation of the liquor law had occurred in the buildings and it was maintained that they be closed to \_\_\_\_\_ public nuisances. The prosecutor contended that whether the owners of the building were aware of the nature of the business done by their tenants had no bearing on the cases.

Action on the six remaining suits was held up by mutual agreement until a decision was rendered by the state supreme court on the validity of the padlock law. Several months later the supreme court ruled that the act was legal. Inasmuch as the circumstances under which the actions were originally started had changed in the interim the suits were not prosecuted but remained on the court calendar until removed today.

#### **Those Listed.**

In addition to the Bijou cafe, which had been occupied by Edward Van Damme, the padlock actions were started against the following six:

Felix St. Louis, proprietor of a resort at the corner of West Hughitt street and Carpenter avenue; Joseph and Carolina Bolognesi, owners of building.

Leo Skepky, proprietor of a resort at 120 West Hughitt street; Frances Saigh, owner.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

William Swanson, proprietor of a resort at 111 East Brown street; Joseph and Carolina Bolognesi, owners.

Joseph Eischen, proprietor of a resort at 112 East Brown street; Minnie Lambert, owner. This building now faces a federal padlock action. The ownership has changed to Frank Bonaglia.

Joseph Hota, proprietor of a resort at 104 West Hughitt street; Edward Shea, owner.

Marie Dobrowski, alias, Marie \_\_\_\_\_ [illegible], proprietor of a resort at 110 West Brown street; Baptiste Contarini, owner. This building is now facing a federal padlock action.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 2 [Monday, April 13, 1925], page 2, columns 2-3

## ***Week-End Vice Clean-Up Made In Florence County***

### **“Little Hurley” Again Among Places Raided; Going After Undesir- ables, Says Sells.**

“Little Hurley,” just a shack across the Michigan boundary line near Twin Falls which was raided three weeks ago by the Florence county authorities in a liquor clean-up, was the scene of another raid Saturday night when several gallons of alleged moonshine and wine were confiscated.

John Jockins, said to be the proprietor, faces another charge of violating the Volstead act as a result of the visit of the authorities. Arraigned this morning before Court Commissioner W.C. Haberkorn, at Florence, Jockins was unable to produce

bond of \$2,000 and at present is being detained in the Florence county jail.

Jockins was given his release three weeks ago on payment of a cash bond of \$1,000. The bond was doubled this time by District Attorney Arthur M. Sells because, he said, Jockins is a “mean customer.”

Jockins, said to be a former Iron Mountain man, will face the two charges at the next term of circuit court in Florence.

The “sponge squad” which last week was kept busy making raids in Aurora and Homestead, Wis., consisted of Sheriff White, Deputy Rabishaw [sic – Robichaud] and two other deputies.

### **More Are Taken**

[sic] The “Little Red House,” across the highway from “Little Hurley”, and reported to be conducted by Charles Fredrickson, of Iron Mountain, was also visited. Practically the same amount of alleged liquor was obtained there as was found in “Little Hurley.”

Fredrickson was also given a preliminary hearing this morning before Commissioner Haberkorn but could not produce a \$1,000 bond. He is keeping Jockins company in the Florence jail.

Jean Morgan, better known as “Escanaba Jennie”, who was arrested early Saturday morning in Marinette on a charge of being an inmate of a house of ill repute, was also taken into custody in the “Little Red House” raid. She was fined \$100 and costs when brought before the Florence commissioner and told to leave the county. Her arrest in Florence county followed her release on bonds in Marinette.

Jennie’s friend, Edmond Moore, was assessed \$25 and costs. Several others were found in the place but were released when it was said, [sic] Moore told the authorities that “she is my friend.”

George Van Buxton, believed to be a fictitious name and said to be the proprietor of the “Homestead Gold Mine”, located about a half mile south of the Wisconsin

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

hall, on the Homestead road, was fined \$50 and costs for conducting a disorderly house. George Frazer, George Andrews and Marion Rothbourn, an inmate, were assessed the same amount and ordered out of the county.

## Pay \$100 Fines

Edward Potter and his wife, Eunice, who it was charged, conducted a disorderly house near the "Homestead Gold Mine", each paid a fine of \$100 and costs.

Another alleged disorderly house, said to be operated by Elmer Boyd, at Aurora, near Niagara, was also raided by the Florence officials. Boyd pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$100 and costs.

George Stocker, of Tipler, Wis., 20 miles northwest of Florence, was also hauled into jail on a similar charge. He gave over \$50 and costs.

Commenting on the clean-up District Attorney Sells declared here today that Florence county will get rid of all undesirable characters. Numerous reports have reached his office, he said, that the laws were being violated in many ways and that a clean-up was the only course to pursue.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 5 [Thursday, April 16, 1925], page 3, column 1

## PLEAD GUILTY TO LIQUOR CHARGES

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### One of Iron Mountain Contingent is Fugitive From Justice

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Napoleon LaPorte and Nazarene Cavellieri, of Iron Mountain, pleaded guilty to charges of violating the prohibition law

when arraigned before Judge Sessions in federal court at Marquette.

Indictments against the two were among the 30 returned by the grand jury Tuesday evening.

One of the Iron Mountain contingent facing federal charges is a fugitive from justice. He is Frank Paronta and his bonds were estreated [*sic*] when he failed to appear to answer charges.

The first man to be tried on a charge of violating the prohibition law was Henry Waisenen, of Herman, and the jury found him guilty. This was his second offense.

No word was received from Marquette today as to what action if any had been taken in the 14 Dickinson county padlock actions.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 6 [Friday, April 17, 1925], page 1, column 8; page 12, columns 4-5

## LIQUOR LAW VIOLATORS FINED; OTHERS JAILED

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### SEVEN GIVEN PAROLES; ONE SENT TO JAIL

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Old Offender Receives  
\$900 Fine; Seven to  
Pay \$500

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### CORSI SENTENCED

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Indeterminate Terms Are  
Handed Out By Judge

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

## To Three

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It was Dickinson county field day in circuit court this morning, Judge Flannigan imposing sentences ranging from a minimum of six months to a maximum of five years, and fines totalling *[sic – totaling]* \$8,070 with costs of \$855 or an alternative of sentence totaling five years and 70 days, in disposing of 36 cases, seven of which were turned over to parole officer Lundgren, including four women and two men.

The majority of the cases were violations of the liquor law and in only one instance was a straight jail sentence imposed, the alternative of a fine being made in all other cases by Judge Flannigan. Prison sentences were meted out in the cases of Paul Haines, guilty of statutory rape who was committed to the reformatory at Ionia for not more than five or less than two years, with a minimum sentence being recommended. Alfred Corsi was also sentenced to Ionia for a period of from one to five years on his plea of guilty to larceny of a Chevrolet touring car, minimum sentence also being recommended in his case. Robert Krawt must also serve a term ranging from one to three years at Ionia for an assault with a deadly weapon, the nature of circumstances surrounding the case at the time also leading Judge Flannigan to recommend the minimum time. In the larceny case against Joseph Pietrantonio and John Manikas for the theft of \$75, which the former divided after finding the wallet on the floor of a restaurant. Pietrantonio, who was out of work at the time, was let off with a fine of \$100, plus the costs in the action which he paid. Manikas was given a jail sentence of 30 days and a fine of \$200 or an additional 60 days in jail in default of payment.

The balance of the docket was composed entirely of liquor cases, leniency

being extended to a number of the violators because of existing circumstances. Seven paroled were granted in all and several others were let down with light fines.

Paroles were granted in the cases of four women. Stella Sokolowski, of Vulcan, on whose premises a large still was found, was placed on parole one year. Carlotta Pancheri[,], who conducts a soft drink parlor at Norway[,], and Marion Franco[,], who runs a grocery store in Iron Mountain[,], also were granted paroles. In the former case the husband was held to be more guilty than the wife, while there was only the single complaint against Mrs. Franco, whose husband recently left for Italy to return to this country with his mother. Rose Lago was also given a parole upon the promise to abstain from the moonshine business[,], although her husband was given a fine of \$500 or an alternative of spending 90 days in jail.

### **Three Men Paroled.**

Men paroled were Henry Kessler, 59, who conducted a small business at Channing, serving chiefly the lumberjacks in that vicinity. He was granted reprieve because of his advanced age. In the case of Paul Torrett,

**(Continued to Page 12 Column 4)**

## **SEVEN PLACED ON PROBATION**

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**(Continued From Page One)**

ill health was the deciding factor in Judge Flannigan's decision to grant parole[,], while 19-year-old Clifford Sparapani was also given parole on his promise to reform and have nothing more to do with illicit liquor.

### **One Sent To Jail.**

Alois Mortier was the only liquor violator to receive a straight jail sentence, 205

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

gallons of moonshine whisky being found on his premises. A sentence of from six months to one year in the Detroit reformatory was given Mortier, with the minimum time being recommended. Mortier denied sale, claiming that a stranger had promised to take the whole lot off his hands when plans were upset by the officers' raid.

In all of the cases where possession was the only charge made the defendants denied sale, each claiming that the liquor was manufactured for house use only. In most cases where possession and sale charges were made the violators explained that sale was made only in cases of illness.

The others who appeared this morning and were fined included Bozo Evosovitch, an old offender who has served time in the house of correction and who is charged with jumping bail in court previously, the judge imposing a \$900 fine plus the costs in the action, which totaled \$100, the alternative being a six-months term in Jackson prison. He was given five days in which to pay.

## **Seven \$500 Fines**

Seven were given fines of \$500, including Dominic Parloto, of Norway, where a quantity of wine was found in his candy store. Failure to pay will mean a four months sentence in the Detroit House of Correction; Pasquale Dalfonso, Samuel Lago, Marion Gecchini, Seift Janzen, James Fontecchio and John Fiera all were fined a like amount, costs in all of the cases amounting to \$50 except in the latter three in which the costs were only \$25. A 90-[day] jail sentence will be imposed in default of payment. The case of Frank Skog was transferred to Federal court.

Constanti Ochetti[,] who was alleged to have been conducting a large business at his residence[,] was fined \$400 and costs of \$50 or an alternative of spending 90 days in county jail.

Four \$300 fines were imposed on Frank Goudenbour, Mike Bray, Alec Banish and Mike Opalka, large stills being found in all but the Goudenbour home[,] where a quantity of liquor was seized. In the Opalka place two stills were found, one being out of commission. Costs in the cases amount to \$25 or a sixty day jail sentence in all but the Opalka case where the costs totaled \$50 or 90 days in jail upon failure to pay.

## **Fine Two Women**

Two women, Rose Constantini and Martha Roberto, were each fined, the former pleading guilty to doing a large liquor business at her house. She was assessed a fine of \$250 while the latter, who has twice before appeared in court, was fined \$200, the costs of both of the cases totalling [*sic* – *totaling*] \$50. A twenty day jail sentence was the alternative.

Carmen Diulio, Joseph Boudreau, Tony Demori and Stephen Macchroni were let down with fines of \$150 each, the sale or possession of wine being the only charges made, while in the case of Demori, who has eleven children, the judge extended sympathy by making the fine light. Diulio paid his fine but failure of the others to pay will result in a 30 day jail sentence.

A \$200 fine was imposed in the cases of Joseph Recore and Joseph Grandeau, costs amounting to \$60 in the Recore case and \$25 for Grandeau, with the alternative of a jail sentence of 60 days. Frank Pallaconi[,] who claimed that he sold only a single bottle of wine, was fined \$100 plus \$10 costs, or 30 days in the county jail.

Judge Flannigan in imposing the sentences delivered a lecture on Americanism, flaying the violations [*sic* – *violators*] for their lust for money which they thoughtlessly put before flag or country. The consumer was also scored, the judge claiming that it was the buyer and not the man who sold liquor who was directly responsible for conditions that exist over the country today.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

One case remains to be disposed. Gino Leonardelli, 17-year-old Norway youth charged with attempt to rape. He is held in custody by Sheriff Cleveland. Age of the youth was the factor leading to the postponement of action in his case.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 6 [Friday, April 17, 1925], page 2, columns 3-4

## TEMPORARY WRITS UPHELD BY COURT

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### Final Padlock Hearings To Be Held at Soo In July

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Orders sustaining temporary injunctions issued in Grand Rapids two weeks ago by Federal Judge Clarence W. Sessions have been granted in United States district court in Marquette against 12 Iron Mountain men and one Quinnesec and one Norway property owner restraining them from maintaining or using, as a business premises in which violations of the national prohibition act are alleged to have occurred.

The orders issued yesterday are the preliminary step in "padlock" injunction proceedings, but do not mean that the buildings involved must be locked. Decision as to whether they will be locked up for one year will be made at subsequent hearings. In the meantime, pending final hearings, owners and tenants of the premises are restrained from using their buildings as places in which the liquor law is violated.

#### **Final Hearings at Soo.**

Final hearings on the injunctions will be held at the next term of federal court, which probably will convene in Sault Ste. Marie in

July. The temporary injunctions are the first of their kind ever to be issued in the upper peninsula.

Request for the temporary injunctions was made by Cyril E. Bailey, legal advisor to the federal prohibition forces in Detroit, who appeared for the government. M.J. Doyle, of Menominee, and A.F. Dixon, of Iron River, appeared for 11 of the 14 named. Three persons were not represented by counsel and none of the defendants appeared in court here.

#### **The Court's Order.**

The orders issued by the court read as follows:

"This cause coming duly on for hearing upon the bill of complaint and affidavits in support thereof praying that pending a final determination herein upon the merits the defendants and each of them be restrained from using or maintaining or assisting in using or maintaining the premises described in said complaint as a nuisance in violation of the National Prohibition Act, the court, being fully advised in the premises, doth order, that the defendants, their agents, servants, and employees be, and they hereby are, pending a final hearing upon the merits herein, enjoined and restrained from maintaining or assisting in using and maintaining the premises in said bill of complaint described as a place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, kept, or bartered in violation of Title II of the National Prohibition Act, and from removing or in anywise interfering with any liquor or fixtures or other things upon said premises used, kept, or maintained in connection with the manufacture, sale, keeping, or bartering of intoxicating liquor, and from conducting or permitting the continuance of a common and public nuisance upon said premises, and that the United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan be directed to place upon the said room or premises herein described, a notice in substance and effect

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

that a temporary injunction has been issued restraining the defendants herein from using or permitting the use of said premises as a place for the selling, keeping, or bartering of intoxicating liquors in violation of the National Prohibition Act.”

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 7 [Saturday, April 18, 1925], page 1, column 7

## RUMMERS ENTER PLEAS OF GUILTY

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### Five Dickinson County Men Summoned for Jury Service

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Three Iron Mountain moonshiners pleaded guilty when arraigned this morning in federal court at Marquette. They were Felix Paronti, Cemalio [*sic* – *Camello*] Tijlunt [*sic* – *Tijlit*] and Frank Skok [*sic* – *Skog*].

Others who pleaded guilty today were George G. Hocking, Houghton, who was fined \$500 on each of two counts, Pete Mekalko, of Sault Ste. Marie and Victor Pollomaki, James Nardi, of Ishpeming, charged with obstructing justice., stood mute when arraigned and a plea of not guilty was entered.

Late yesterday afternoon a plea of guilty to one count in a liquor indictment and not guilty to other charges specified was entered by Joseph Codoto, of Iron Mountain.

### Citizenship Cancelled.

The citizenship papers of nine persons, six of them from Iron Mountain, were cancelled by Judge Sessions this morning. Those named are no longer residents of the United States. They included Zacore

Carey, of Escanaba, and Luigi Madeo, alias Misdeo, of Chippewa county. Those from Iron Mountain were Franche Burelli, Antonio Spera, Luigi Dimattio, Locci Felippo, Michelle Diloreto and Anselmo Busellie. The ninth was Dominic Bartouri, alias Bertucci, whose former residence was given as Dickinson county.

Thirty-six additional traverse jurors have been drawn to hear cases in the federal court and must report in Marquette at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Those from Dickinson county who are summoned are Louis Yuhasey, Iron Mountain; Anton Massa, Loretto; David Rees, Iron Mountain; Swan Peterson, Foster City, and Edmund Trudell, Iron Mountain.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 9 [Tuesday, April 21, 1925], page 1, column 4

## 31 SENTENCES BY FEDERAL JUDGE

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### Several of Those Sent To House of Correction Local Men

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MARQUETTE, April 21 – (Special) – Thirty-one persons were sentenced here in federal court this afternoon, several of them from Iron Mountain. The Iron Mountain and Norway men sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction were as follows:

Frank Skok [*sic* – *Skog*], Iron Mountain, four months.

Tony Bleist, Iron Mountain, four months.

Alec Stanich, Iron Mountain, six months.

Charles Peterson, Norway, four months.

Joseph Cuduto, Iron Mountain, four months.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

Camello Tijlit, Iron Mountain, six months.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 12 [Friday, April 24, 1925], page 3, column 3

## 150 Gallons of Mash Destroyed

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Failing to locate the owner of the shack, sheriff [*sic* – *Sheriff*] Cleveland and three deputies who found 150 gallons of sour mash at the head of Pine creek, about seven miles from the highway, destroyed the mash and burned down the shack. A thorough search of the woods and swamp surrounding the shack was made but no trace of the owner was found.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 34 [Wednesday, May 20, 1925], page 8, columns 1-2

## BIG STILL TAKEN IN SHERIFF'S RAID

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### Officers Find Spies And Also Secure Liquor Distiller

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Sheriff Frank Cleveland and a squad of deputies, including Fred Johnson of this city and Charles Osterberg and Mike Possi, of Norway, captured a young distillery in a raid on the Celio Ziller farm near Norway last evening. The still was found in the basement of the little farm home, and was hot when the officers arrived.

It was the largest still ever captured by the sheriff's forces. Ziller had a complete outfit, including barrels and a small amount of alleged moonshine mash. The still was full when the officers arrived and samples of the mash and the alleged moonshine whisky in it were taken by the officers as evidence.

Although Ziller admitted that the still was in operation on his farm for some time, he denied that he had been operating it, laying the blame on Otto Bolan, who was found by officers while spying in the woods near the Ziller farm. Bolan pleaded ignorance and said that he was employed on the farm as a worker, and had been doing plowing and preparing the land for the spring sowing, although no work was evident to the officers.

### Watch Road.

Close watch was kept on the road by the alleged moonshiners, a spy reporting to Bolan the minute officers drove down the lonely road leading to the Ziller farm. Both were found in the woods, Bolan being caught while a young lad who had been keeping watch succeeded in making his getaway although he is known by the officers and will be questioned.

At the direction of the officers, the still was removed from the brick base by Ziller, loaded on a truck and taken to the sheriff's office. Ziller had little trouble in taking the still apart and removed the cellar stairway leading to the upper floor to enable officials to take the still from the basement without breaking it. Ziller, who is an old man well along in the sixties, was permitted to remain at his home, but Bolan was taken into custody and is being held in the city jail at Norway.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 42 [Friday, May 29, 1925], page 2, columns 1-2

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

## “SLIPPERY JACK” ARRESTED BY FEDS

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### Admits He Was Beer Running in the Upper Peninsula

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Where does the “good” beer that flows into the upper peninsula come from?

Ask Jack M. “Red” or “Slippery Jack” Shafton, of Chicago. He can tell you because he’s been bringing it in for the last two months – until he was caught by Floyd H. Smith and T.T. Hurley[,] of the federal prohibition department, near Norway.

Shafton has been described as a real honest-to-goodness “spiked” beer runner and makes no apologies to the federal officers or the public.

“Maybe I should be ashamed of my trade,” he said yesterday to Leo J. Grove, federal prohibition chief at Marquette, “but I’m after the money like everybody else.”

Shafton was arrested together with Richard Mohn of Spread Eagle, Wis., after a 72-hour watch by the prohibition officers. The beer runners left the old Blatz beer cellar at Norway with seven and one-half barrels of four per cent beer, and, when the officers returned to the building they found five and one-quarter barrels and 528 pint bottles. The entire loot was loaded on the new Reo motor truck, driven less than 1,000 miles, and take [sic – taken] to Marquette where it attracted considerable attention.

### Doesn’t Handle “Moon.”

Shafton was “insulted” by members of the “dry” squad, he said yesterday, when they loaded two large stills onto the truck. He appeared to take “pride” in the fact that he delivered beer, but the mention of moonshine “went against his grain.”

Shafton declared that there is no real liquor in the upper peninsula, that it is all “cut stuff.” He said that “bonded” liquor being sold here is about one-sixth real, the imported liquor being mixed with alcohol, water, bourbon flavoring to cut the taste of the alcohol, and “bead oil.” One case of imported liquor, he said, would make six cases of the “real stuff,” as sold.

The upper peninsula is too far away for good liquor to be delivered, especially when there are plenty of customers between Chicago and here, he said.

“I knew this day was coming some time [sic – sometime],” Shafton told Group Chief Grove at Marquette. “I haven’t got it in for you at all. You and your agents are a bunch of good fellows and are doing your duty. Your force is feared throughout the upper peninsula and in Wisconsin and Illinois.”

Bootleggers and rum runners in Wisconsin and Illinois don’t mind transporting liquor, Shafton said, because they know that if they get “hooked” they will pay a fine and then return to their trade.

In Michigan they fear the jail sentences that have been imposed in several courts and the loss of their cars.

This is not the first time Shafton was been apprehended and he told Mr. Grove that it would be the last time “upper peninsula agents catch me, because I’m going to change my base of operations.”

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 42 [Friday, May 29, 1925], page 2, column 5

## Ziller Released On Bond of \$500

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Celio Ziller, charged with violation of the prohibition law who was being held at the county jail following a preliminary hearing

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

before Justice Spencer in which he pleaded not guilty, was freed on bail of \$500 yesterday afternoon.

Relatives of Ziller put up the bond for his appearance at the September term of circuit court. Ziller's arrest followed a raid on his farm in Norway, the officers confiscating a large still and a small amount of mash and alleged moonshine whisky.

*Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 46 [Thursday, June 4, 1925], page 1, columns 6-7

## **Whiskey Labels for All Brands found in Raid On Stronghold of Shafton**

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Federal officers swooped down on Norway last evening, invading the stronghold of Jack M. "Red" Shafton, and his alleged partner, "Florida" Ed VanDervelde, and secured a large number of counterfeit revenue stamps, whisky labels of all descriptions, two stills, one of which was in operation, and 75 gallons of alleged moonshine whiskey.

Shafton was taken into custody a short time ago when he was caught red-handed by the "feds" with a load of beer, the officers confiscating the beer and a new Reo truck. After his arrest Shafton told the officers of the large amount of moonshine being peddled in this section under the guise of "bonded goods" and seemed so familiar with the handling of this sort of liquor that the officers decided on another trip to Norway.

Invading the buildings owned by Ed VanDervelde, the officers confiscated one of the most complete outfits ever taken in the upper peninsula. Fake revenue stamps were found by the bundle and there were

whisky labels of all descriptions, so that the buyer could purchase "his favorite brand."

Van Dervelde, Alvin Lundeen and Leo Diaraens were all taken into custody, the two stills, fake whisky labels and stamps and a Nash truck also being confiscated. The truck was specially rigged out for the use of bootleggers, the front seat having a false bottom which contained one barrel of alleged liquor. The liquor could be emptied by a special arrangement under the seat.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume \_\_, Number \_\_ [Saturday, May 1, 1926], page \_\_, column \_\_

## **EXTRA! County Officers Raid 12 East Vulcan Places**

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Four squads of men working under the personal direction of Sheriff Frank Cleveland and Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister late this afternoon swept down on East Vulcan and obtained four carloads of liquor evidence in raids staged at 12 homes and soft drink parlors.

One man, Matt Pientkiweicz, was taken on a charge of violating the prohibition law.

Although the raid was staged with surprising suddenness, several of those sought made their getaway. This was the same district that was cleaned up in a comprehensive liquor raid made by the county officials a year ago. Many of the places visited today were included in the list raided at that time.

The four carloads of evidence included whisky, kettles, stills, home brew, bottles and all other accouttrments of bootlegging establishments.

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Number \_\_\_ [Monday, May 3, 1926],  
page \_\_\_, column \_\_\_

## 34 WARRANTS FOR RUM ROW

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The biggest liquor clean-up in the history of Iron Mountain got underway this morning!

Armed with 34 warrants, city and county officers started out on an invasion of rum row and its allied branches to fetch in 34 alleged bootleggers and deal a staggering blow to vice and its cohorts.

At noon more than 16 of the warrants had been served and the county and city jails were filling up. The sheriff's department co-operated with city police by loaning a large force of deputies to bring in the violators.

The raid, the most comprehensive ever planned here, was based on evidence gathered by four private investigators working under the direction of Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister and Chief of Police Rudolph Freeman. It followed close on the heels of the mop-up in East Vulcan Saturday afternoon by four squads of deputies under the personal supervision of Prosecutor MacAllister and Sheriff Frank Cleveland. In that bit of sponging a dozen places were visited, nine persons were arrested, hundreds of gallons of liquor were seized and hundreds of gallons were destroyed.

### **After Every One**

The heavy hand of the law descended with a vengeance today. Every "joint" on the Midway, every "speak-easy" on East Brown street and every other blind pig scattered throughout the spider web of booze and vice was its mark. Officials were anxious to topple down saloons and iniquitous resorts like a row of upright dominoes given a push.

Wine, Women and Song flourished unrestricted on the Midway for the last time Sunday night. The painted ladies who require no introduction and little inducement to make any flush lumberjack a (temporary) sheik had their final unhindered hour. The booze emporiums where two-bit moonshine flowed like Niagara Falls saw the river dried up. They may start the flood again, but it will be against the opposition of law enforcement agencies, the prosecutor said.

The investigation, covering a period of more than two weeks, was financed by Prosecutor MacAllister and Chief Freeman. It was conducted with such secrecy that three of the investigators did not know the fourth, and on one occasion the latter was gathering evidence in a saloon while two of the others were there, but they did not have the knowledge of their mutual pursuit.

### **Investigator Threatened**

Although it was not known that he was an official operative, another of the investigators was "rolled" in an East Brown street resort, and when it was feared he might cause trouble he was drugged with liquor, put on a train to Green Bay and warned that if he returned he might be "bumped off." He did return, but was smuggled in and kept in concealment on a nearby Wisconsin farm.

The difficulties confronting the officials were increased by the fact that the Midway sensed there was something in the air. Frequent rumors of raids resulted in dimming of lights and locking of doors. The big street has been dark on more than one evening during the last two weeks and the tip was passed along the line not to sell bottles – only drinks. "Hippers" made their appearance and thirsty customers were led outside to dark corners, where their escort would dish them out a jolt.

"Spotters," of whom there are many employed by the liquor fraternity, were urged to greater vigilance. Their wary eyes followed each seeker of two thumbs of

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

forked lightning and until they had given the okeh [*sic* – O.K.] the patron found everything as dry as the Sahara desert.

## **Overcome Odds**

Against all these odds the investigators worked successfully. They were regarded as regulars at a number of joints and barkeeps often brought them a round on the house. Their quarters passed in a continuous stream over the bars and a continuous stream of moonshine came in return. They even joined in a song fest or two and occasionally may have slipped a wink to a peroxide filly who took her liquor without blinking.

They were served moonshine in all shades of brown, in all grades of taste and with varying resemblance to dynamite, nitroglycerine and vitriol. They found, while undergoing the penalty of more than one headache, that the first hundred years are by far the hardest.

## **Vice Conditions Bad**

Unparalleled conditions of vice and prostitution were revealed, principally by a fifth operative who did not take part in collecting the liquor evidence. A large number of girls between the ages of 16 and 18, lips and cheeks heavily rouged, were found to be ranging the streets, eagerly accepting chance "pick-ups" and stepping out for a whirl along the tinsel path. More hardened sisters, their coarse features plainly bespeaking their calling, roamed for their prey or carried on their price labeled licentiousness in established red light brothels.

The old, old practice was still prevalent in some joints. The lumberjack fresh from the woods with his pay was served his liquor free and easy until befuddled. Then he joined one of the "girls" upstairs, who frisked him. Broke and drunk, he was thrown out on the sidewalk, with no more perhaps than a new pair of shoes and a fuzzy taste to show for his winter's work.

Places were discovered where girls and boys in their teens – or hardly out of them – drunk and reckless, were admitted without question into bedrooms. Rooms in other joints were rented with or without, mein host often stealing in during the small hours of the morning to relieve his guests of their valuables.

## **Generous Sometimes.**

Sometimes an old soak was doled out a shot of booze free when he tottered downstairs in the morning and begged for a bracer to steady his quivering nerves. This gift was even more generously forthcoming if the recipient couldn't remember what became of the money he thought he had when he entered the night before.

More often the sidewalk treatment was administered, especially if business was rushing and there was little time to waste on bums.

The tale of the Midway has long been notorious, but it is doubtful if it ever before reached such lurid proportions. Evidence was even disclosed of a dope ring, purveying to unfortunate addicts slipping on the last plunge into the depths. The details of this have been more closely guarded, with developments probable later. Enough is known, however, to convince officials that the flotsam and jetsam of humanity that came here when thousands of others were settling in the city during the period of the Ford boom is in many respects bestial and must be expelled.

## **Girls Leave Town.**

The first drive against organized prostitution came about two weeks ago, when raids were staged by Chief of Police Freeman and Prosecutor MacAllister. But as has happened so frequently, a tip preceded the officers and they found the usual rendezvous of vice deserted. Instead of relaxing, they continued their unexpected visits and the alarm was spread as only the Midway knows how to spread an alarm that retreat was the course of wisdom.

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Outgoing trains took many of the Midway's girls to other haunts. Others fled across the border line until "these damn police quit tagging us." The remainder scurried to adequate hiding places and there carried on in subdued and quiet manner their illicit conduct.

It was generally agreed along the Midway that "things must be tightened up." Scouts were sent out to learn what was brewing and brought back only vague and unsatisfactory reports. The Midway could feel something impending, but could not fathom what it was.

It was one of the few times it ever found itself in such a fix.

## **Watch The Prosecutor**

On one such occasion Prosecutor MacAllister took a turn down the Midway with a companion. Narrowed eyes followed him and the proprietor of a speak-easy turned to two bystanders and exclaimed: "Who is that \* \* \* with MacAllister?" One of the bystanders was also one of the investigators.

"Spotters" were sent to watch who entered the prosecutor's office and to stand vigil at other strategic points where it was believed some information might be obtained. The boast was made by the vice barons that "the prosecutor can't make a move we don't know about."

But the investigators were prepared for such contingencies. Reports were rendered in inconspicuous ways to both the chief of police and MacAllister. The officials were never seen talking to anyone who could be traced as an agent or who could "make buys" at any joints. The bootleggers instituted what they thought was complete and leak proof espionage, yet it was not complete enough to find out what they most wanted to know.

## **Begins To Slow Up**

The Midway began to tone down and slacken its pace. Other booze joints did likewise. Blinds were drawn and at the first

hint of trouble proprietors cleaned out and shot the bolts in the doors. They jumped every time someone called "wolf," and the presence of federal agents in the city did not add to their comfort.

Meantime, the investigators were learning more about the inside of the Midway than had ever been known before. They saw some of the inner workings of the giant rum machine that had prospered so long.

They learned, for instance, that the Midway hides its booze supply behind sliding panels in chimneys and walls, in secret compartments in lavatories, under trap doors, in back yard recesses, in back of pans and kettles and, in one case, in a barber shop next door. The favorite serving receptacles are coffee pots and pitchers and, of course, there is a wide use of bottles. All of these are easily dumped or broken when an officer enters.

They were told that the booze element is split into two factions, the Midway group headed by George "Reddy" Meeham, and the Brown street bootleggers led by "Poker Joe" Horn.

They determined that two grades of moonshine are handled, the good and not-so-good. The inferior brand, some of which is almost powerful enough to melt the bottle, has, purposely, the largest sale. It is cheaper to buy wholesale.

## **Moonshine From Wisconsin**

A considerable quantity of the moonshine comes from Wisconsin. It is imported across the border line in the dead of night and precautions are taken that the road is clear. Mysterious flashing lights are their signals. Much of the moonshine is of doubtful antecedents. It comes from foul smelling mash and is hatched in stills that are not kept too clean. In all their meanderings the investigators did not come across one still in the city, although they are certain many are being operated here.

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The establishment price is 25 cents a slug, and a slug is an ounce or slightly less. The glasses are thick, with deceptive bottoms leading the purchaser to believe he is getting more than he really is. One bargain place, old Camp 49 on the North side, pours out a shot for 20 cents.

A large part of the revenue of the rum row fraternity comes from gambling dens. In some places dark passages and a series of doors must be travelled before the room with the green-topped tables is reached. In others little effort is made to conceal the games. The stakes are whatever the participant can afford. It is claimed that the game at the Princess restaurant is rather stiff and pikers don't last long.

Black-Jack and poker are the favorites and some of the dealers are said to be very deft and can take them from the bottom without anyone being the wiser.

## **Roll the Bones, Too**

If the patron wishes to roll the dice the cubes are there. If a loaded pair is slipped in on him that's his hard luck. If by chance – and it has happened – he cleans the bank it's an outrageous injustice. However, the crafty house man doesn't exhibit his chagrin. He is the essence of hospitality and this usually brings the patron around again, when it is likely his pockets don't profit so much and sometimes are turned inside out.

"Poker Joe" Horn is said to have run one of the biggest gambling dens, although it is not believed to be in existence now. To get to "Poker Joe's" gaming room it was necessary to walk to the rear of the saloon. There a short section of fake bar was rolled back, a trap door opened and the patron descended into the cellar. Then he passed through three doors before finally gaining the abode of the god of luck. Once there he could go the limit in whatever he liked the most.

## **Mr. A. Tells Story**

An extremely interesting story is told by one of the investigators who, for obvious reasons, shall be known as Mr. A.

Mr. A. came to Iron Mountain with more than \$250 in his purse. He had two companions, both trustworthy and his pals. They registered at the American house, located on Merritt avenue between Hughitt and A streets.

Mr. A bought a pair of shoes and a few odds and ends of clothing that didn't nick his bank roll [*sic – bankroll*] very much. Incidentally, Mr. A. is the investigator who says his life was threatened and who was drugged with poisonous doctored liquor, put on a train and warned not to come back. Also incidentally, his kind bootlegger friends gave him \$15 – all that he had – to buy his railroad fare and provide meals for a few days until he found another job. Then they proceeded to recover \$9 in drinks they made him purchase. They appointed one of their number to take him to the train. The escort took his \$5 bill, bought his fare to Green Bay, and kept the change. Mr. A had about \$2 when he reached Green Bay.

## **Mr. A's Adventures**

Here is his own story:

"After we had got our room at the American house we went downstairs to get a drink. In order to reach the place where the booze is served you go into the back alley, enter a door and pass down a narrow hall. Then you come to a two-way stairway, that is the stairs go up on each side like a V. At the side are two doors. One leads to a closet. The other into the furnished room where the booze is served.

"We had white mule at the American house. The bottle was hidden behind a sideboard. On top of the sideboard was a water glass and next to it a small funnel. Under the funnel was the whisky glass. The supply of booze is kept in a place rigged up like a pantry.

"Then I went to the Princess cafe and had two drinks. From there I went to Victor

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

Giasanti's, at the corner of Hughitt street and Merritt avenue. I had some home brew there. My next stop was at 'Poker Joe' Horn's place on Brown street.

"Well, in Poker Joe's place we had several drinks. Then a woman invited me upstairs to her room. I followed. By that time the drinks had taken strong hold and after I entered the room I went under. The next thing I knew I woke up in the morning in another room, fully dressed, and with a fellow on another bed nearby.

## **37 Cents in Pocket**

"I looked in my pocket and found I had 37 cents left of my bankroll. No one around there 'knew' anything about what had become of my money. I went to the prosecuting attorney and word of this got back, so they started to work on me to leave town.

"A fellow they call Jumbo (since ordered out of town) was one of those who tried to get me to go. He said he could get some money for me from Poker Joe and he would also give me \$10 out of his own pocket. I had my two companions as witnesses to the fact I had the money when I went to Poker Joe's and when I remarked about this they told me never mind about the witnesses, they were out of town.

"Poker Joe did give me \$20 and I spent that on drinks. Over at his joint they keep the booze supply hidden in a lavatory off of a back room. During my investigation I was in there one evening when the telephone rang and someone gave a tip to 'clear 'er out, a raid is coming.' The boozed came out of there pretty fast. A big indian [*sic – Indian*] who works the bar filled his blouse full of bottles and beat it out the front door. They 'cleaned 'er out' in no time.

## **Knew Booze Differed**

"I was in Jones' restaurant, also on West Hughitt, when a fellow named Kiel delivered five gallons of booze. I was introduced and we had a couple of drinks. The first drink Kiel took he raised particular

cain [*sic – Cain*], claiming that the booze had had been doctored. The bartender denied it, but at Kiel's insistence brought out another jug. Kiel tested that and the difference was very noticeable. He said the first moonshine had been watered too much by the restaurant keepers.

"Over at the Princess restaurant the booze is served back in the same room where they have the poker table. They have two grades.

"Down in The Cave on Hughitt street I bought a bottle. I was also in Reddy Meehan's place on a Sunday morning when a negro [*sic – Negro*] woman came in and bought a pint. The barkeeper didn't want to give it to her at first, they were on needles [*sic – needle*] points then over all the rumors and didn't want to take a chance on bottles. But evidently she'd been there before. 'Never you all mind,' she said. 'They'll never find it on me.' And taking the pint she hid in somewhere about her clothing and marched out triumphant.

"I got drinks in quite a few places, but the bootleggers always wanted me to leave town on account of the trouble they feared because of the 'rolling' I got. They tried to get me into a car, but I was afraid they'd slug me.

## **Railroad Out of Town**

"Finally one evening they got me into a little Hughitt street restaurant run by Eddie 'Shorty' Perron, a lantern-jawed bird. When they got me there they wouldn't let me go, not even to step outside for five minutes. Five of them gathered around me. The gang included Poker Joe, Perron and a fellow they called 'Scotty.' They started the drinks going and all the time kept insisting that I leave town, there was no use hanging around, my witnesses were gone and I couldn't get anywhere.

"They handed me \$15 for my railroad fare and grub stake till I got a job. Then, as the drinks kept coming, they took \$9 of it back for those rounds I bought. Finally, just

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

a few minutes before train time, Perron grabbed me – I was pretty helpless then – and took me to the St. Paul station. He also took my \$5 bill and went in to buy my ticket. He pocketed the change. When the train rolled in Perron got on board with me. ‘You wouldn’t want to die in this town, would you?’ he said. Of course I replied, ‘No.’ ‘Well then,’ he said, ‘don’t you dare leave this train until it reaches Green Bay and don’t you dare come back to Iron Mountain.’ Then he pulled a bottle of liquor out of his pocket. It had one good sized drink left in it. The liquor was of a light greenish hue. He made me take the drink. When the train started he jumped off and when the conductor got my ticket I passed out. I didn’t know anything more until the train reached Green Bay. I got off there and wandered around in a dazed condition.”

Mr. A was later brought back from Green Bay and given security on a Wisconsin farm until needed for the showdown here.

## **Crime Hatchery**

The heterogenous [*sic – heterogeneous*] make-up of the rum row colony includes many of extraordinary criminal proclivities, one investigator learned. Some of those who sell booze, he said, are really out for bigger game.

He sat in on one plot to rob an Iron Mountain bank. It was planned to rent the basement of the building and drill through to the vault. He also traced another robbery scheme which was eventually abandoned because the amount to be gained was not high enough.

The Midway is not unwilling to pay for official protection and has bragged that it does. It also spends considerable money to maintain its force of spotters. As one example it is reported that an individual who knows by sight most of the state and federal prohibition agents in the upper peninsula has a most comfortable position with the Midway. He is provided with a big

car and receives a fat salary. His duties consist of meeting all trains and if any officers arrive give the alarm.

## **Owners in Background**

Owners of the various joints do not always serve the drinks. That is one reason why they are seldom caught. They employ bartenders and it is customary for the bartender to get suitable reward if he is unfortunate enough to be sent to jail.

In addition, every effort is made to confuse snooping officers of the law. The bartenders work in shifts and may spend one day in one place and the next in another. Thus the officer who returns to a joint finds a different face sizing him up.

The Midway has its monetary rewards. Victor Giasanti is the proud possessor of a new \$3,200 Stutz car. Others along rum row enjoy the same luxuries and when they go out on their own jamborees nothing is too good. Easy come, easy go.

But the clean-up today is expected to be a serious setback. It will require some time for the Midway to recuperate and offer again its crimson orgies, if it ever does. Liquor there will be, but it will be sold with utmost stealth; the red lights may burn, but behind a mask. The big street has had the kick taken out of it and is reduced to one half of one per cent.

A summary of some of the more interesting aspects of the investigators’ reports follows:

**CAMP 49** – Located on North side. Booze at 20 cents a shot. No bottles sold, not even to “best friends.” Girls said to be available.

**MIKE MATKOVICZ** – Joint on West Hughitt street. Sold two rounds of drinks to investigators.

**PRINCESS RESTAURANT** – Basement of Anderson building at 105 East C street. Two grades of moon believed to be doped.

**VICTOR GIASANTI** – Has place at corner of Hughitt street and Merritt avenue in which Mrs. Mary Garowich was shot to

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

death a little more than a year ago. Alleged slayer, Zaja, was freed. Giasanti did not conduct place at that time. Investigators claim they bought drinks for him, his wife, and their daughter, believed to be 17 or 18 years of age. Also got drink from a bartender. Investigators had a little singing bee there one evening. Drinks served in the rear in a kitchen. Man by name of Anderson said to be the "spotter". *[sic]* Booze hidden behind sliding panel in chimney.

**GEORGE "REDDY" MEEHAN'S PLACE** – Between St. Paul and North Western tracks on Hughitt. One of bartenders said to be Andy Anderson, district prize fighter, who set 'em up on the house after the investigators had purchased a couple of rounds. One investigator says he took bootlegger in with him when he went to get drink.

**"SHORTY" PERRON'S RESTAURANT** – Hughitt street. Two investigators entered first time after a hard day "taking them" in other joints. Wanted a cup of coffee or tea. Restaurant couldn't provide it. Asked for milk and this was produced. Were then asked, they said, if they wouldn't "like a little shot" in the milk. They replied in the affirmative and drank a milk highball. A third investigator said he got his in coffee, but was able to get it clear later. One of alleged bartenders, Leo "Scotty" Leclair, said to be very versatile. Claimed that he plays the mandolin, sings for drinks, is a barber and also a bartender. Booze hidden behind pan hanging on wall.

**TONY DAG** – Has place next to North Star Hall. Not too easy to get into.

**AMERICAN HOUSE** – "John Doe," identified through a peg leg, served the drinks. Crap tables said to be in the basement.

**JONES RESTAURANT** – West Hughitt street. Said to be owned by "Red" Hedlund. Claimed that girls are not strangers. Booze supply concealed under trap door in floor,

*[sic]* Also said to keep it in barber shop next door. Booze served from coffee pot. Genial barkeeps said to serve a round on the house occasionally.

**LEO SHEPKY'S PLACE** – 120 West Hughitt. "Snap out of it, Leo, and give me a drink before I go to the show," one of the investigators said he exclaimed. He added that Leo snapped out of it and produced the drink.

**EDDIE TIRSCHEL** – Has quarters above padlocked saloon on West Hughitt street. Girls there, claim.

**"POKER JOE" HORN'S PLACE** – 110 East Brown street. "Never-mind spending any money," one of the barkeeps is said to have told the investigator. The barkeep was in a generous mood – for a reason.

**"JOHN DOE"** – Has house between Ludington and Hughitt streets on Merritt avenue. First floor kept vacant as a blind. Booze and rooms on second. Equipment includes a cash register.

**ROMA RESTAURANT** – No warrant issued for this place, but selling wine reported. Warned to cease at once.

## LIST OF WARRANTS

List of warrants issued in today's liquor clean-up:

Marie Kell, East Brown street.

Ghechini, saloon kitty corner from Camp 49.

Robert Collins, bartender at Camp 49, North side.

Mike Matkovicz, 116 West Hughitt street, also a bartender.

Dominic Spera, who conducts place on North side, and his son.

"John Doe," alleged to have served drinks at the American hotel.

Frank Pulaski, two blocks below high school on West A street.

Eddie Tirschel, who has flat above padlocked saloon on West Hughitt street.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

“John Doe,” who has house on Merritt avenue between Ludington and Hughitt streets.

Warrant for bartender at Tony Dag’s saloon next to North Star hall on East Flesheim [*sic* – *Fleshiem*] street.

Bernard Christianson, bartender and waiter at Princess restaurant, in basement of Anderson building at 105 East C street.

Leo Shepky, who conducts a saloon at 120 West Hughitt street. Mike Melkovick, (last name uncertain), his bartender. Also another bartender.

Victor Giasanti, corner of Hughitt street and Merritt avenue. Also his wife and their daughter, a girl about 17 or 18 years of age. Also a warrant for Charles Patrosso, bartender.

George “Cash” Holmes, bartender at “Poker Joe” Horn’s place, 110 East Brown street. “John Doe,” indian [*sic* – *Indian*] bartender for Poker Joe, and “John Doe” with the “Charlie Chaplin” mustache, another bartender.

Roy Marcel, bartender at George “Reddy” Meehan’s saloon[,] East Hughitt street between North Western and St. Paul tracks. Also Andy “Pug” Anderson, fighter and bartender at same place.

Eddie “Shorty” Perron, who conducts restaurant on West Hughitt street between St. Paul and North Western tracks. Also Leo “Scotty” Leclair, his bartender, and “Chumpy,” alleged to be a bartender.

Ed VanDamme, owner, and John “Beaver” Carlson, alleged bartender, at The Cave, located in basement of building at 110 East Hughitt street. Fred Johnson, also said to be a bartender, was paroled on a liquor law violation charge at the last term of circuit court. Johnson faces immediate sentence to Jackson prison.

Joseph Cochetto [*sic*], said to be bartender and waiter at Jones’ restaurant, West Hughitt street, alleged to be conducted by “Red” Hedlund. Floyd Larson, also bartender at same place,

Henney Huff, alias Mason, another alleged bartender, and Evy Newstrom, barber who is charged with having “filled in” as bartender.

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## EAST VULCAN WARRANTS

List of those for whom warrants were issued in the raid Saturday afternoon at East Vulcan.

Minica [*sic* – *Monica* – ?] Bertalini, 25 gallons of wine.

Mrs. Stella Smokovich, still and moonshine.

Mrs. Annie Dallafaza. Seventy-five gallons of wine.

Victor Moreschini [*sic*], house No. 6, Currie [*sic* – *Curry*] location, owned a new still.

Matt Pienkiewicz [*sic*], still, 10-gallon jug almost full of moonshine, two-quart jar of moonshine.

Mike Bray. Destroyed 50 gallons of mash and took samples for analysis. Could not find still.

Mike Opalka [*sic* – *Opolka* – ?], still, one five and one two-gallon jug of moonshine. Destroyed 100 gallons of mash.

Albin Alesandri [*sic*], Currie [*sic* – *Curry*] location, 25 gallons of wine. Deputies said they destroyed six 50-gallon barrels of wine.

John Stanek, still working when officers entered. Two quart mason jars of moonshine. Destroyed 100 gallons of mash.

Alex Banish, still, two one-gallon jugs of moonshine, another container with 10 quarts of moonshine. Destroyed 100 gallons of mash.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 6, Number 55 [Tuesday, June 15, 1926], page 3, column 1

## SWAN SWANSON

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

## AGAIN HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE

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### Assert He Is Old Offend- er; Caught At Hardwood

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Swan Swanson, of Hardwood, declared by county officers to be the king of the bootleggers throughout that section and to have at one time been the backbone of a ring of rum peddlers working in the district, was brought into the county jail shortly after noon today by deputies from Sheriff Lloyd Cleveland's department.

It is Swanson's third offense, according to Sheriff Cleveland, and the deputies have trailed him for some time past in an effort to secure the necessary evidence. This they succeeded in doing yesterday, it was claimed, and they started out this morning to bring in their man.

"We believe that with Swanson's arrest we have broken the ring that has been operating in the Hardwood district for some time past," the sheriff said today. "We have every reason to believe too, that from now on that district will be fairly dry, at least, and that those who have looked for their support and supply will cut down somewhat on their operations."

Everywhere throughout the county, the sheriff added, there is generally evidence of a decided tightening up in the liquor traffic.

According to the sheriff, Swanson will be turned over to the federal authorities for arraignment at Marquette. It is likely that he will follow the long, long trail to Sault Ste. Marie next month, where federal court will be held.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 6,

Number 59 [Saturday, June 19, 1926],  
page 3, column 3

## NIPPED ON HIP; CLOSE OF LIP; TAKES A TRIP

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### Jailed For Possessing Li- quor; Others Pay Penalty

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Fred Jager is in the county jail today, charged with having liquor in his possession. He was arrested by officers from Chief Carlevato's department last night, and a pint of moonshine whiskey taken from him. Jager refused to say in Judge Spencer's court this morning where he got the liquor. He is being held pending examination by Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister.

Jacob Rupinchich pleaded not guilty to a drunk charge, and gave \$10 bail for his later appearance in court.

Frank O'Kooli drew five days in the county jail on a drunk charge.

Arthur, Charles and Bernard Nelson, brothers, were each fined five dollars and costs for being drunk and creating a disturbance last night. The men unfortunately selected a spot near the home of Chief Carlevato for their evening revel.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 7, Number 8 [Tuesday, April 19, 1927], page 1, columns 7-8; page 2, column 1

## POISON LIQUOR KILLS 3 HERE

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# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

## Iron Mountain Men Dead From Drinking Iron River Alcohol

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### Arthur LaFreniere, Hugh Darrow and Harris England Are Victims; First Refuses To Tell Where Rum Was Obtained

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Three Iron Mountain young men are dead as the result of drinking poisoned alcohol purchased last week in Iron River.

The dead are:

Arthur LaFreniere, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis LaFreniere, 205 West Hughitt street.

Hugh Darrow, 26, boarder at the residence of Mrs. A. Klagstad, 225 East Hughitt street.

Harris England, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas England, 1009 Prospect avenue.

Two of the fatalities are the result of a drinking party, which had its start at Iron River Wednesday night, according to a statement by LaFreniere before his death. England, however, was not on that party, but is believed to have joined LaFreniere and Darrow some time Saturday night.

#### **Darrow Died Last Night**

Darrow died at about 8 o'clock last night in General hospital, after hours of acute suffering. LaFreniere died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at his home, surrounded by members of his family. He, too, had suffered acutely, although maintaining until a few hours before his death that he was all right.

England lay in bed at his home this morning, breathing heavily and apparently in a serious condition after a night of utmost torture. He talked but little and with difficulty. He complained of the "darkness"

and asked relatives to "turn on the light." Death came at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon.

LaFreniere and Darrow caught the 5 o'clock bus Wednesday afternoon for Iron River. Darrow was at work up to a short time previous, LaFreniere waiting for him.

Nothing more was seen or heard of them until late Saturday afternoon when they returned, making the trip with Ed. Izzo, of Iron Mountain. LaFreniere went to his home and relatives said he looked ill then, but did not complain.

"They were both sober when they came over from Iron River with me," Izzo said today. "I didn't see any liquor on either one of them, and neither complained of being sick.

"I brought them into town and dropped them off. I did not see either one of them after that."

#### **Told Mother of Drinking**

Mrs. LaFreniere asked her son what made him look so ill. He admitted that he had been drinking on the previous Thursday, but said no more about it.

Darrow, meanwhile, went to his rooming house. He complained of not feeling well and sat about the house, seemingly ill at ease. Sunday he felt no better and grew steadily worse until about 7 o'clock last night when he was removed to General hospital. He died in less than an hour after reaching there.

LaFreniere, meanwhile, attended a danced at the Nightingale Saturday night, returning early in the morning. Sunday his condition became apparent to his relatives. He seemed dazed, they said, and when they questioned him about what he had to drink at Iron River and where he got it he refused to say.

Mr. LaFreniere, father of the boy, questioned Arthur persistently. "Where have you been - what did you drink," he asked him again and again.

"Oh, I've been all over, Dad." was his only reply.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

## **Collapsed at Dance**

Sunday night he went out again, this time to the Pine Gardens dancing pavilion. There he is said to have become suddenly ill and to have collapsed on the floor. He revived and a short time later went home. All day yesterday, relatives said, he complained persistently and finally went to bed. Last night he was violently ill and a doctor was called. He said he was growing blind, and as the night progressed this condition became more aggravated.

This morning he recognized the Rev. Fr. H.A. Beauchene, but shortly thereafter lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover.

England, according to his father, must have met LaFreniere some time Saturday night. The first intimation that the young man was ill came early Sunday morning, when the father heard moans coming from his son's room. He investigated and found Harris suffering intently. A physician was called.

## **III Two Days**

Young England was violently ill all day Sunday and yesterday. His condition grew worse last night and he vomited at frequent intervals.

This morning he was in severe distress and pain. He said the room was "dark." "Turn on the lights," he repeated, when relatives asked him how he felt.

Police Officer Rene Romanelli, calling at the home at about 10:30 o'clock this morning with a representative of The News, was admitted to the room.

"What did you have, Harris?" Romanelli asked.

"Alcohol," came the whispered answer.

"Where did you get it?"

"Art ---," and the answer came with an effort.

"Who is that with you?" England asked.

Romanelli answered evasively.

"Let me see him," came from the patient.

The reporter went close to the bed. England looked at him. The reporter asked a question or two but the young man did not answer. He was visibly exhausted. At that moment Dr. S.E. Cruse and Dr. G. Fredrickson arrived and the room was cleared of relatives and others.

Shortly before noon England lapsed into unconsciousness and at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon he died.

## **Darrow Uncommunicative.**

Darrow, according to boarders at the Klegstad home, did not say at any time where he got the liquor or what it was. Neither did he openly complain until a short time before he was taken to the hospital.

Relatives of LaFreniere, gathered about the deathbed this morning, were prostrated. The situation at the England home was similar as Harris, brokenly and with apparent effort, tried to whisper his story.

Darrow, according to friends and boarders at the Klagstad home is an orphan. Several brothers and sisters are said to reside at LaValle, Wis. One brother, Newton, advised by wire this morning that he is on his way here to take charge of the body.

Darrow had been employed at the Ford plant for the past four years, working most of that time on a shaping machine.

## **Investigation Started**

City and county authorities began today a spirited investigation into the tragedy. Several theories have been advanced, but the stories of LaFreniere and Darrow have centered the investigation about Iron River. LaFreniere said they stayed at the Iron Inn.

Police recall having seen LaFreniere about the city early Saturday evening. He was apparently all right then, they said.

Coroner Frank Buchanan today took charge of the body of Darrow and said that an autopsy would be held this afternoon to determine the actual cause of death.

Besides his parents, Arthur LaFreniere is survived by three sisters, Malvina, Agnes

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

and Alice, all of Iron Mountain. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 7, Number 9 [Wednesday, April 20, 1927], page 1, column 8; page 2, column 1

## **POISON LIQUOR IS TRACED TO CITY**

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## **SYNTHETIC GIN CAUSED DEATH OF THREE MEN**

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**Others Drank Same Stuff  
But Are Not In  
Danger**

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## **HAD THREE BOTTLES**

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**Fourth Person Violently  
Ill After Few  
Swallows.**

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The source of the poisoned liquor which caused the death of three young men within 24 hours was today definitely traced to Iron Mountain.

Contrary to an ante-mortem [*sic - ante-mortem*] statement made by one of the victims, Art LaFreniere, which indicated to investigators that the liquor had been obtained in Iron River, it has been conclusively learned that three bottles of synthetic gin purchased in Iron Mountain

Saturday night brought tragedy to three homes.

The inquiry being conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister and Sheriff Rudolph Freeman today was well in hand, with all of the salient features determined and only a few minor details remaining to be checked.

### **Want Airtight Case.**

However, before giving out any names Prosecutor MacAllister declared he first desired to make the case so airtight that there would be no danger of its collapsing once the officials move to punish the person or persons guilty of furnishing the liquor.

It was learned that several young men had partaken of the same liquor which brought death to LaFreniere, Harris England and Hugh Darrow and that one of them, Claude Eade, of Waucedeah, became violently ill, but is now recovering.

### **Detected False Taste**

Eade detected a false taste in the gin and after taking a few drinks from then on when the bottle came his way he held it only to his lips, but did not swallow. To this discrimination and wisdom he owes his life for the slight amount of liquor that he did consume caused him later to stumble off the road on his way home and lie practically unconscious for two hours.

Eade was in great physical distress and spent Sunday at the home of his brother here. Monday morning he decided to return to his own home in Waucedah and felt that if he walked the air and exercise would brace him up. He had proceeded only as far as the point on South Stephenson avenue where the Chapin mine air pipe line crosses the road when he was seized with blindness. He staggered to the side of the road and collapsed, remaining in that condition for about two hours. When he finally recovered his senses he required an extra half hour of rest before his vision

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

returned sufficiently for him to continue on his way.

## **Still Feels Effects**

Eade still feels the effects of the poison, but is not considered in danger and with the exception of a slight discomfort of the stomach is in no distress. He has slept for 20 out of the past 24 hours and his memory from the time that he began to drink the liquor until the present moment is confused.

A fifth man who had some of the liquor reported no ill effects, but is now shaky over his narrow escape.

Autopsies were performed yesterday afternoon upon the bodies of England and Darrow and parts of the stomach and intestines were sent last night to Ann Arbor for examination by the state chemist. This is being done to furnish the basis for an official certificate declaring death due to poison alcohol.

This afternoon inquests were opened by both Coroners J.B. Erickson and Frank Buchanan. Erickson has the body of England and Buchanan has those of LaFreniere and Darrow. The two juries viewed the bodies and the inquests were then adjourned until later, when all of the details of the unfortunate occurrence may be presented.

## **Part of Liquor Found.**

So successful has been the official investigation that part of the poisonous liquor has been found, a residue being discovered in two of the bottles. The liquor was partly diluted by rain water, but it is believed this will not affect the analysis. It was also sent to the state chemist.

Piece by piece, the story of the fatal Saturday night party has been obtained and dovetailed until now the officials are confident they know practically all of what went on.

The liquor which the three victims drank had denatured alcohol as its base. To this was added the flavoring ingredients that are part of a recipe for making synthetic gin.

Saturday afternoon Darrow and LaFreniere returned from Iron River, where they had done considerable drinking. They met again Saturday evening and were accompanied by three other companions, one of them Eade, and the other two a Ford plant employe [*sic* – *employee*] and a resident of Granite Bluff.

## **Had Three Bottles.**

One bottle of the gin was obtained from the bootlegging establishment and this was consumed within a fairly short time. The five men planned to attend the dance at the Nightingale pavilion and decided to take two more bottles of the gin with them.

LaFreniere and an unnamed companion are believed to have returned to the bootlegger's place for the liquor, and it is known that one of the bottles was paid for.

The party then went to the Nightingale in a car owned by the Granite Bluff man.

It was at the Nightingale that fate included England among the victims. He was already at the pavilion and LaFreniere met him there. LaFreniere is thought to have offered the liquor to England.

Several others are also believed to have been called out of the pavilion from time to time for a nip from the flasks, but the quantity they drank was so small that they suffered only slight inconvenience.

Before the evening was over, however, England and the five members in the LaFreniere-Darrow party were in pain and were almost overwhelmingly sleepy.

From there on most of the story has been told. Darrow, LaFreniere and England were in pain Sunday and their condition grew steadily worse. The climax to the tragedy came when Darrow died Monday evening, LaFreniere passed away yesterday morning and England succumbed yesterday afternoon.

## **District Is Aroused**

The tragedy has aroused the city and created tremendous interest throughout the district. It has focused public attention upon

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

the ever present evil of bootleg poison and the demand for justice is heard on all sides.

"No stone will be left unturned to bring this investigation to a successful conclusion," Prosecutor MacAllister asserted today. "We are quite satisfied with its progress thus far, but before making public much of the information we have on hand we must be prepared to back it up with convincing and unassailable proof. From evidence we now have we are certain of obtaining this and I am confident that the entire story will be known soon and that we will be able to point out the person or persons who placed this poison in the hands of its unfortunate victims."

More than a dozen witnesses have already contributed statements from which the officials have woven the web of the story of what occurred. The establishment where it is declared the liquor was sold has been under constant surveillance.

Authorities are devoting their entire time to investigation and promise no let up until their case is complete.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 7, Number 9 [Wednesday, April 20, 1927], page 2, column 3

## **TWO ARRESTED BY CITY POLICE ON RUM COUNTS**

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### **Charles Dahlquist and Jack Beard Held For Court**

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Charles Dahlquist and Jackk [sic – Jack] Beard[,] arrested in two separate raids by Chief of Police Carlevato and Officer Elmer Larson, each gave bonds of \$1,000 in

Judge Spencer's court this morning, pending their appearance at the next regular term of circuit court on charges of violating the liquor law.

Dahlquist is claimed to be the proprietor of the place from which nine "customers" were taken during the raid, each of them appearing in Judge Spencer's court, and all of whom were included in the "Easter Parade" of 14 who marched to the county jail Monday morning to begin five-day sentences on drunk and disorderly charges.

Among the evidence confiscated in the Dahlquist place was a half pint bottle of "canned heat," and one pint of denatured alcohol.

Beard is a somewhat familiar figure in behind-the-bar circles throughout the city and county, having on past occasions been hailed into court for various charges growing out of either selling or drinking moonshine whisky. It is alleged he was caught selling over the bar at a place in which Paul Mauks [sic – ?] is said to be interested on West Brown street. Carlevato entered and found several men standing at the bar, drinking. He knelt over and crept along behind the line-up until he heard one man order, and heard the clink of the glass and bottle as Beard, it is claimed, poured out the drink. Carlevato then straightened up, reached out his hand and covered the drink.

"You're under arrest, Jack," the chief said.

"And I suppose it's all up," Beard commented simply.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 7, Number 17 [Friday, April 29, 1927], page 7, columns 1-2

## **DESTROY GIANT WHISKY LAYOUT IN FLORENCE CO.**

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

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## 600-Gallon Still Dynamited; Was Too Large to Carry

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What is believed to have been the source of supply for much of the illicit moonshine trade throughout the district was destroyed by officers in the woods about 10 miles east of Tipler, Wis., late yesterday afternoon when they located and dynamited a mammoth still, having a capacity of 600 gallons, standing 17 feet in height and producing a stream of liquor "as big as a guy rope," according to the description of the deputies. Deputies Sullivan and Fuller, of Florence county, with one other officer whose name could not be learned today, conducted the raid.

Superintending the operation of the still, when the officers arrived, was one Gerald Porter. He was brought to Florence, where his preliminary hearing was scheduled for today, preparatory to the opening of circuit court here Monday.

Shortly thereafter the deputies raided the farm of Paul Manke, near Spread Eagle, where they found a still and a quantity of mash, with Joseph Matina, of Iron Mountain, in charge. Matina and the still were brought to Florence, and the mash was dumped.

### "Daddy Still" Running

The "daddy still," so huge that no part of it could be moved, was running full blast when the officers walked in on Porter. About 1,000 gallons of mash were stored nearby, waiting for the "run," while two barrels of moonshine liquor were found in an adjoining shed.

Operated by a steam engine and pouring forth a steady stream of moonshine, the outfit was one of the largest and most complete that has been located in

the district. After a brief survey, the officers gave up the thought of removing the still and instead placed a healthy charge of dynamite beneath it, shooting iron, mash and moonshine high in the air with one mighty blast. The outfit was wrecked. Porter looked on with a reconciled air, but made no comment. Neither did he offer resistance.

It was indicated by District Attorney Sells that both Porter and Matina, the latter taken in the raid on the Manke farm, would be given their preliminary hearings today.

Hearings of other cases slated for the opening day of court Monday were also scheduled for today at Florence. John Miller, district attorney, of Marinette county, is acting as special prosecutor because of the fact that Mr. Sells is a witness in one of the cases listed for trial.

### Other Cases

Among the criminal issues is the case of Richard Burbey and William Vroulette, on the double charge of liquor violation and assault and battery.

It is charged that Burbey and Vroulette on the occasion of their appearance at Florence for arraignment on the liquor charge, met and attacked one Jim Landrey, a detective, who, with four investigators, had secured the evidence against them. Burbey and Vroulette met Landrey on the street and administered a severe beating. Landrey filed the assault and battery charge. The men are being given their preliminary hearing today.

Sheriff Doyle returned yesterday from Marquette with William Lehto, who, with Ernest LaRoux, is charged with the robbery of the Lindberg Hardware store and the Plouff confectionary a short time ago. The sheriff was required to obtain extradition papers, at Lansing, for Lehto.

Jess Gilmer, of Kipler [*sic* – Tipler – ?], and another man named Ayotte were also scheduled to appear for preliminary examination today, on liquor charges.

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

All of the men are being help in the Florence county jail, awaiting the opening of court Monday.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 7, Number 28 [Thursday, May 12, 1927], page 6, columns 1-3

## STORY OF LIQUOR DEATHS TOLD TO CORONERS' JURY

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### Verdict That Three Young Men Died From Wood Alcohol

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The official investigation into the recent deaths of Harris England, Art LaFreniere and Hugh Darrow came to an end late yesterday afternoon when a coroner's jury returned verdicts that each had been the victim of poisonous alcohol.

The jury went no further than that, but the testimony of witnesses, particularly those believed to have partaken of the same lethal liquor, indicated that the bottles were supplied by LaFreniere, whose death makes him no longer accountable.

The inquest was held at the Buchanan & Villemur funeral home, South Carpenter avenue. Coroner Frank Buchanan had charge of the cases of Darrow and LaFreniere and Coroner J.B. Erickson had the England case. The one jury returned the three verdicts. It was composed of J.C. Eslick, Thomas Rowell, G. Johnson, Urban Rahoi, Sam Krause and Fred Caviani.

#### Companions Tell Stories

The most complete stories of the ill-fated Saturday night party were told by three of the young men, Torvo Wertanen, Steve Lacine and Claude Eade, who

accompanied LaFreniere and Darrow to the Nightingale dance pavilion. Their testimony cleared up the manner to which LaFreniere and Darrow drank the poison.

The inquest, however, did not reveal how Harris England was given the liquor that caused his death. One witness who might have been able to furnish some information based on England's own statements was unable to be present, but it was said later by Prosecuting Attorney Ray E. MacAllister that there is strong foundation for the belief that England procured his drinks on the following Sunday afternoon.

#### Alcohol Was Stolen

Testimony also indicated that the poison alcohol was stolen from an oil station located near George "Reddy" Meehan's resort at Twin Falls. The oil station was not in use at the time and, according to the witnesses, the theft was originated by Meehan's bartender, Andy Anderson, who has since disappeared.

Summed up, the testimony of Eade[,], Wertanen and Lachine was as follows:

Saturday evening Eade, Wertanen, LaFreniere and Darrow met down town. There was a bottle in the crowd and some drinks were taken in the Recreation bowling alleys. The four wanted to attend the dance at the Nightingale, but had no manner of conveyance. They walked up the street and stopped at the North Western station.

It was while standing here, according to one of the witnesses, that LaFreniere said he was "broke" and wanted to know if one of the boys would buy a quart of liquor from him for \$2. Wertanen said he agreed and accompanied LaFreniere down the street, the other two remaining at the depot.

#### Waited Near Hotel

Wertanen said that when they reached the Harding hotel, next to which, on West Hughitt street, is located the LaFreniere home, LaFreniere told him to wait there. He watched LaFreniere turn into a yard,

# DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY - PROHIBITION

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

Wertanen said, and waited about 20 minutes before his companion came back [sic] back with two quarts.

They returned to the North Western depot by walking east on Hughitt street, Wertanen said, and on the way he gave LaFreniere \$2 for one of the quarts. The liquid in one of the bottles was of a brownish color and that in the other was clear.

Back at the depot the boys noticed Lachine and called him over. At their request, he said, he agreed to take them to the Nightingale. On the way they stopped near the Chapin mine machine shops and the bottles were passed. Again at the Nightingale they drove down the road about 200 yards and drank some more, finishing one of the bottles. When they returned to the Nightingale the remaining bottle was hidden under a boat, where, at intervals, it was tapped not only by some of those in the party, but by others.

Two of the witnesses testified to meeting Harris England at the door of the Nightingale, but said they knew nothing of his taking any drinks during the evening.

## **Felt Weak and Dizzy**

The witnesses testified that LaFreniere exhibited evidences of the liquor he had taken, and Eade and Wertanen told of feeling drowsy, weak and ill at ease before the evening was over. Lachine declared he took only one drink during the evening and not liking the taste of the liquor refused to swallow any more.

Lachine said that he exclaimed to LaFreniere, when he took his one drink at the North Western depot:

"That stuff don't [sic] taste very good to me. Where are you getting it?"

"We've got a patch of our own," LaFreniere was said to have replied.

When they stopped at the Chapin machine shop for more drinks, Lachine said that he "tipped the bottle up to my mouth,

but I made damn sure there wasn't anything coming through."

Wertanen said he was also suspicious of the liquor and asked LaFreniere, "Are you sure this won't kill a fellow?"

"You don't know good liquor when you taste it," LaFreniere replied.

## **"Slimy, Sickening Taste"**

The witnesses described the liquor as having a "slimy, sickening taste" and an odor "like the Ford chemical plant."

The five men returned from the Nightingale at midnight and went to the Coney Island lunch. Later they separated and went home.

Eade, who was the only one to feel any serious effects from the liquor, with the exception of the three victims, told how he slept practically all of the next 24 hours, and on Monday morning decided to walk to Waucedah, his home, but collapsed on the road near Kiel [sic – Keel] ridge. He lay in a ditch for two hours and a half and eventually revived sufficiently to continue on his way, eventually, with the aid of rides given him by motorists, reaching Waucedah. Eade said he was seized with periods of blindness.

Asked whether he had tasted any other liquor besides that taken on the Saturday night party, Eade replied with some emphasis:

"I haven't taken any yet."

Darrow died on Monday evening, LaFreniere on Tuesday morning and England on Tuesday afternoon.

Other witnesses who testified were Joe Pogornick, who said he had one drink of the liquor outside of the Nightingale, and Drs. Carrig and Fredrickson, who tended Darrow and England. Dr. George Belhumeur tended LaFreniere and his affidavit was presented to show that death was caused by wood alcohol. Dr. Fredrickson also testified to receiving a message from the state analyst stating that England's death was also due to wood alcohol.

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## Had Liquor On Bus.

Alvin Oswald, who accompanied Darrow and LaFreniere when they went to Iron River the previous afternoon, told of drinking a considerable amount of liquor with them on the way up. Darrow gave him some juniper berries to eat, he said, declaring they were used in making the gin.

Eade met Darrow and LaFreniere in Iron River and returned with them Saturday afternoon, rejoining them in the evening.

Sheriff Rudolph Freeman told of conducting the raid at the LaFreniere home during which a half ounce of wood alcohol was found in a jug. He also told of being present at a conversation in the prosecutor's office when Archie Gribble, of Wisconsin, told of accompanying LaFreniere on the night about 13 gallons of wood alcohol was stolen from the oil station.

He said that after a dance he and LaFreniere had gone to Meehan's resort, where they met Andy Anderson. Meehan closed the place, it was testified, and Anderson, having some grudge against his employer, offered to put Gribble and LaFreniere "next to a proposition" to make some money.

According to the sheriff, Gribble related how Anderson broke into the oil station and how they loaded several five-gallon cans and a five-gallon jug of alcohol into Gribble's car. Gribble said he became alarmed and when they reached Iron Mountain managed to get rid of Anderson. LaFreniere, however, insisted on saving the alcohol, Gribble is said to have declared, but later told Gribble he had destroyed it.

Gribble's story was also repeated by Ed Lindquist, deputy sheriff, who conversed with him.

## Watched House.

Deputy Sheriff Victor Lundin and Dan Southworth told of watching the LaFreniere home on Tuesday night, following the deaths, and of seeing two young men

remove a five-gallon jug from the cellar and another from the woodshed, and also two cases of bottles.

Witnesses also testified to seeing LaFreniere at Pine Gardens on Sunday evening in an intoxicated condition. Angelo Manniflor told of taking LaFreniere to Pine Gardens and of having one drink with him.

Al LaFreniere testified to having received reports that Darrow and LaFreniere had been "hijacking" liquor and that perhaps someone had "planted" poison for them.

The inquest will probably conclude all official investigation into the tragedy. In view of the evidence, officials believe there is nothing else to uncover and that the three deaths must be written down as a misfortune, for whose responsibility there is no one to be punished.

*The Iron Mountain News*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 11, Number 33 [Tuesday, May 19, 1931], page 3, column 4

## POUR THOUSAND GALLONS OF RUM, WINE IN SEWER

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### Spectators Look On In Sorrow As Barrels Are Emptied

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Residents of the district south of the Ford plant, near the main highway to Aurora, Wis., in fact, and in be exact, along that area traversed by the aromatic Sewer creek, halted in their work, or play, shortly before noon today, and stood to windward. They pressed their noses to the breeze. They held their heads high.

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*[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]*

For into that district flowed a conglomerate “highball,” made up of some 988 gallons of wine, with a mere dash of moonshine, no more than 150 gallons, for flavoring.

And all that provided sniffing enough for all.

It was field day at the county jail, with state and county officers combining in the task of destroying more than 1100 gallons of accumulated evidence – wine and whiskey – taken in several raids previous to the last term of circuit court here.

The officers thought it was fun. To the few onlookers – in no way associated with the law – it was far from a joke, for, kept in the cool cellar of the jail, most of the stuff had ample time to improve its vintage.

## **Master of Ceremonies.**

State Trooper George Bath was the “bung-starter” for the occasion, while Sergeant Hayden and Sheriff Freeman looked on. Other officers and deputies stood about, while a little to the rear was a detail of county prisoners, drafted to assist with the barrels and kegs. They, too, seemed not to appreciate the joke.

Throughout the jail building, and for a considerable area around, the pungent odor of whiskey and wine wafted out, reaching the nostrils of the county employes [*sic* – *employees*] in the courthouse. Some worked on, appearing not to mind. Others held to their tasks, too – but beads of perspiration stood out on their bristled brows.

It was almost noon before Trooper Bath called it a day. When he had finished only the empties remained, while the generous pools of liquor, spilled out on the floor in the pouring, were all that was left of what to many would have been a comfortable fortune.