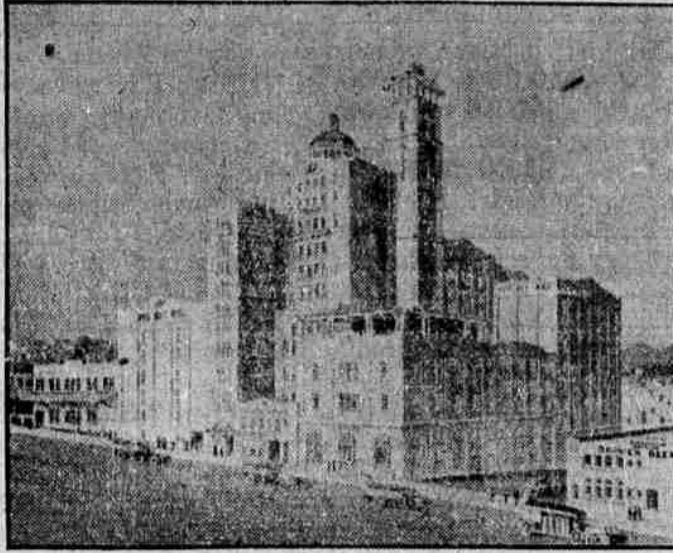


HOW TO OBTAIN RAINIER BEER

AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1916



The above new plant, thoroughly Hygienic and modern in every respect, has been erected in San Francisco, Cal., to continue the manufacture of your old time favorite

RAINIER BEER

making it possible for you to enjoy the beer of your choice as heretofore.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

One person or family may order 24 quarts of Beer once every four weeks. The price of the Beer must be remitted by certified check or money order to the RAINIER BREWING COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and your order will receive prompt attention. When the Beer is delivered the consignee (the person receiving the Beer) must swear to an affidavit before the agent of the transportation company, and pay a fee of five cents to such agent.

PRICES DELIVERED TO TRANSPORTATION CO., AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

24 large bottles Dark or Pale \$3.30
36 small bottles Dark or Pale \$3.30
24 small bottles Malt Rainier \$3.25

We shall always aim to protect our customers by obtaining for them lowest possible freight rates.

ALLOWANCE ON RETURN EMPTY BOTTLES.

We will pay for RAINIER bottles at the rate of 35c per dozen large and 25c per dozen small bottles when received in perfect condition at San Francisco.

THANKING YOU FOR YOUR PAST KIND PATRONAGE AND WISHING YOU A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

RAINIER BREWING COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PRIMER GIVES PROHI LAW

(Continued From Page One)

his bond, and fifty cents each for two books of affidavits.

Q. After this, what does he do when a person wants to buy alcohol? A. He fills out one of the affidavits, reads it to the purchaser, who must sign it and swear to it, either before the pharmacist or his licensed pharmacy clerk.

Q. Can he sell it to him then? A. Yes, but only for mechanical, pharmaceutical and scientific purposes and for external use.

Q. Can the pharmacist sell it for medical purposes? A. Not without a physician's certificate, and also the affidavit as above.

Q. How much ethyl alcohol can be sold? A. Not more than two quarts to one person in a period of four weeks.

Q. May hospitals and medical colleges secure more? A. They can get larger quantities if their managing head makes the affidavit as above.

Q. Where is the record of the amount sold kept? A. On the affidavit by the pharmacist.

Q. Can a larger amount be sold to any other classes of persons? A. Yes, to charity hospitals, medical colleges, to persons known to the pharmacists to be chemists, bacteriologists or licensed and practicing physicians or to be engaged in scientific work or in manufacturing, or in a field of art needed larger quantities of alcohol.

Q. To what classes of people shall the pharmacist not sell? A. To minors, to those addicted to the use of drugs, or those of intemperate habits.

Q. What shall this affidavit contain? A. That the person needs... quarts of ethyl alcohol for use at... for the purpose of... and such alcohol will not be sold or given away by the person, nor used for any purpose or at any other place than named in the affidavit.

Q. What does the pharmacist do with these affidavits and the physicians' prescriptions? A. He keeps them on file until the 10th day of each month, when he must file them with the County Clerk of his county; and he must at the same time file with the County Clerk his own affidavit stating that the affidavits and prescriptions filed represent the true amount of all liquors sold by him.

Q. How may these affidavits and prescriptions be seen? A. Any officer may demand to see them during business hours when they are in the possession of the pharmacist. When they are filed with County Clerk they

are open to the inspection of all persons during business hours, because they become public records.

Q. If a person swears falsely in the affidavit, how shall he be punished? A. He is deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to a penalty of from two to five years in the penitentiary.

Q. What is the penalty for a pharmacist who sells illegally? A. See last paragraph chapter III.

Physicians.
Q. How can one obtain ethyl alcohol for medicine? A. Only upon a physician's prescription.

Q. Can one obtain any other intoxicating liquor for medicine on a physician's prescription? A. No. Druggists cannot carry in stock anything but ethyl alcohol, and doctors cannot give a prescription for anything else but ethyl alcohol.

Q. Can no other kind of intoxicants but ethyl alcohol be used as medicine? A. Yes, the doctor can administer other intoxicants to his patient when necessary as a medicine, but he must give it himself from his private supply.

Q. How much can the doctor have? A. Only as much as any other individual; two quarts of whisky or 24 quarts of beer in any period of four successive weeks.

Q. How does he get it? A. The same as any other person; orders it shipped into the state to him under the regulations required by law.

Q. What class of physicians can give a prescription? A. Only physicians in good standing in their profession, who are engaged in active practice, who are not addicted to the use of liquor. Any others cannot give a prescription for ethyl alcohol.

Q. Does the patient who has a prescription have to make the affidavit before a druggist before getting it filled? A. Yes, in every case.

Q. Does the doctor have to observe any rules when giving the prescription? A. Yes, he must show on the face of the prescription the purpose for which the alcohol was prescribed.

Q. Can more than one sale be made on a prescription? A. No.

Q. Suppose the doctor should prescribe more than two quarts; can the pharmacist fill it? A. No. The pharmacist must not sell to any person more than two quarts in any period of four successive weeks, even though the physician prescribes it.

Q. If a physician may not sell other intoxicating liquors, may he give it away? A. No. Such giving away is the same as a sale, and the burden of proof is always on the physician to show that what he gave away or administered was necessary for medicinal use.

Q. What happens to a physician or pharmacist who violates these provisions? A. For the first offense he is fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court;

for a second offense he is fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year, and his license as a pharmacist or physician shall be revoked for six months; for a third conviction he shall be imprisoned in the county jail at hard labor for two years, and his license shall be absolutely revoked.

Common Carriers—Shipments and Receipts.
Q. How can a person obtain intoxicating liquor for personal use? A. He can have it shipped in from outside the state.

Q. How much can he have shipped in? A. Any one person or family may receive not more than two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors nor more than 24 quarts of malt liquor within a period of four successive weeks.

Q. Why was any amount permitted shipped in? A. Because the constitutional amendment does not provide against importation, and many of our courts have held that legislatures cannot absolutely prohibit shipments for personal use.

Q. Why were two quarts and 24 quarts made the limit? A. The limit had to be somewhere. It also had to be reasonable. An Oklahoma supreme court decision held one quart to be unreasonable and the law invalid because of the low limit. We made it two quarts to be reasonable but be as low as possible.

Q. May the carrier deliver liquors as other goods are delivered? A. No. The carrier may not deliver intoxicating liquor until the consignee makes an affidavit setting forth the name of the carrier, the point of delivery, the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor to be received, the total amount of liquors of all kinds received by him during the four weeks last past; that the affiant is over 21 years and is not an habitual drunkard. This affidavit shall be sworn to before any agent of the carrier who is authorized by the law to administer the oath.

Q. What next is necessary? A. The liquor can then be delivered to the consignee, but not to any person for him; and the consignee in person shall, upon the affidavit, receipt for the liquor.

Q. What happens to one who makes a false affidavit? A. He is deemed guilty of perjury, and is punishable by from two to five years in the penitentiary.

Q. Who furnishes these affidavits? A. The County Clerk of the county to the agent of the common carrier.

Q. Who is a common carrier? A. An express company, a railway company, street car companies, stage lines, auto delivery lines, drays; but not private individuals, unless wholly engaged in hauling freight or passengers, or both, for hire.

Q. What becomes of the affidavits? A. They are kept on file by the agent of the company, and are

subject to inspection by any officer at business hours.

Q. Does the agent file them away? A. No. By the 10th of each month each agent must file with the County Clerk all filled affidavits, who must keep them for two years. When filed with the County Clerk they are public records, and subject to inspection by all persons during business hours.

Q. What happens to the agent who fails to comply with this law in all particulars? A. His violation of any part of it subjects him to the same punishment as if he should sell or manufacture liquor illegally.

Q. What if an agent knowingly delivers more than the limit within four weeks to any person? A. He is guilty of violation of the act and will be punished.

Q. What if a person receives more than the limit in four successive weeks? A. He is guilty of a violation and should be punished; excepting wholesale deliveries of ethyl alcohol to druggists, and priests, ministers, or commanding officers of fraternal organizations that use wine for sacramental purposes, who may receive such quantity of wine for sacramental purposes as may be necessary, provided they make the proper affidavit.

Q. What happens to a person who receives liquor without these provisions being complied with? A. He is deemed guilty of a violation, and will be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 30 days.

Q. May any other person deliver liquor to another in Oregon? A. No, not a common carrier, which shall keep such records and comply with such provisions, may deliver such liquor; and if anyone else does it is an unlawful sale and punishable accordingly.

Q. What if the common carrier knowingly delivers liquor to a minor, or to one who has not made the affidavit, or to a drunken person, or to one known to be an habitual drunkard? A. The agent of the common carrier shall be fined as for an illegal sale.

Q. May the agent deliver to any other person than the consignee? A. No, not even to an agent of the consignee; and if he does he may be punished, excepting that common carriers may deliver ethyl alcohol to agents of wholesale druggists.

Q. May common carriers accept any package of liquor for shipment? A. No. The package must be clearly marked in plain English letters of large size in a conspicuous place with the name of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, the quantity and kind of intoxicating liquors contained in the package, and the place from which the liquor is shipped.

Q. What if such liquor not so marked is shipped? A. The common carrier is liable for accepting it for shipment, the consignor is liable for shipping it, and liquor so shipped may be proceeded against before a Justice of the Peace, City Recorder, or Circuit Judge, and ordered destroyed.

Q. May intoxicating liquors be sent through the U. S. mails? A. No. This is contrary to postoffice regulations, and will be punished by the government.

Q. Can a bill of lading or shipping order be transferred from one person to another? A. No; and no common carrier shall deliver any liquors on any transferred bill of lading or shipping order; and if he does he may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 90 days.

Q. Can the law be avoided by having sight drafts attached to bills of lading of liquor shipments? A. No; for banks, individuals and associations are prohibited from handling or having anything to do with such drafts under pain of fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than 90 days.

Nuisances, Search Warrants and Injunctions.
Q. What is meant by "nuisances" under the liquor law? A. All places where liquors are manufactured, sold or given away in violation of law are nuisances. All resorts for drinking, and bottles, glasses, kegs, pumps, bars and other fixtures kept in and used in buildings, vehicles, boats or other places are nuisances.

Q. What happens to the person who keeps such a nuisance? A. He is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and is punished accordingly.

Q. How are such nuisances disposed of? A. The prosecuting officers start suit to do away with them, and perpetually enjoin their continuance.

Q. Supposing after the injunction a person violates it? A. Such person is punished for contempt of court by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or both the fine and imprisonment and the court may also provide other punishment.

Q. Suppose a tenant maintains such a nuisance; what happens to his lease? A. It is void, and his right to possession at once is lost.

Q. Suppose a landlord knows such a nuisance is being maintained in his leased building and permits it? A. If he does not try to stop it he is deemed guilty of assisting to maintain the nuisance.

Q. What is a search warrant under this law, and how is it obtained? A. It is a warrant issued from a court ordering the officer to whom it is addressed to search the place designated as a nuisance under this law for liquors which are being sold illegally. It is obtained by filing a complaint, charging that a place is kept as a nuisance and that liquor is being manufactured, sold or given away therein in violation of law.

Q. What does the officer have to do who gets the warrant? A. He arrests the persons charged in the complaint with being the keepers, and searches the place described. If he

finds liquors, glasses, bottles, kegs, pumps, bars and other such property, he seizes them and holds them subject to the court's order.

Q. Who signs the complaint? A. Any person having knowledge of the facts it contains.

Q. What must the complaint state? A. It must be sworn to, and describe the place to be searched sufficiently to identify it, and describe the liquors as well as may be.

Q. What does the officer do after he seizes the stuff? A. He returns the warrant to the back in writing, and his doings on the back in writing, and the court then proceeds as in other cases against the person arrested.

Q. What is done with the liquor seized? A. A notice from the court is issued within 48 hours to the persons arrested and all others, fixing the time and place and not less than five days after for all persons having an interest in the liquor to come to court and show why the liquor shall not be destroyed.

Q. How is the liquor destroyed? A. By a court order to destroy it after opportunity is given for anyone to prove to the court without a jury that it was not being used unlawfully. If the court finds it was unlawfully used, he orders the officer to return it to the party claiming it. The officer must then publicly destroy it, or return it to the person to whom it is ordered returned, and report to the court his doings thereon.

Q. Can anyone take the liquor from the officer before the trial? A. No, not by any legal process.

Preliminary Examination on Suspicion of Violations.
Q. How are we to obtain evidence of these violations? A. It is the duty of Sheriffs, Deputies, Magistrates, Mayors, Marshals, Police Officers, and other peace officers, who have knowledge or reasonable ground of suspicion of a violation, to furnish the District Attorney the names and addresses of any witnesses. It is also the duty of any good citizen to do likewise. If the officers fail or refuse to do this, they may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and forfeit their office.

Q. What does the District Attorney do with this information? A. He summons the person having the information to come before him for examination, and he may swear such person and take his evidence in writing.

Q. May he get this evidence any other way? A. Yes, he may summon the person before any magistrate to give his written evidence under oath.

Q. Supposing the witness refuses to come on the subpoena, or refuses to sign his evidence or to be sworn? A. That is a misdemeanor, and the person is fined not more than \$300, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both fined and imprisoned; and in addition, any magistrate may punish any such person refusing to be sworn or to answer the questions or to sign his testimony for contempt, and the person may be arrested and his attendance before the magistrate compelled.

Q. If the evidence shows an offense, what is the next step? A. The District Attorney must prosecute the offender by filing the evidence and a complaint before a magistrate or by bringing the matter before the grand jury, and the person offending is arrested and tried as in other criminal cases.

Q. If the sworn evidence discloses illegal sales of liquor by an unknown person, how do we reach it? A. A search warrant is issued, the liquor seized, and a complaint filed against the "unknown persons" by the prosecuting officer, and a warrant issued to arrest the keepers of the place. When the persons are arrested and come to court, they must give their real names or be punished under fictitious names.

The miscellaneous provisions in regard to advertising and taking orders are as follows:
Q. Can liquor be advertised in Oregon after January 1, 1916? A. No. Such advertisements by signs, bill boards, in newspapers, periodicals, or in any other way, either by the owner or an agent, are prohibited.

Q. How about mailing out circulars, price list and order blanks? A. This also is prohibited.

Q. Supposing a newspaper or other periodical publishes such an advertisement? A. Such paper is liable equally with the advertiser; and the owner of property on which a bill is located is liable if such an advertisement appears on the bill board.

Q. What is the fine for this? A. Not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Q. Can a person go around and solicit trade, and take orders and deliver the liquor himself? A. No, this is prohibited.

Q. Suppose a person goes to a dance; can he take liquor for his own use? A. No. And further, he cannot have it in his possession either at a dance or dance hall or other public gathering, and if he does he may be fined not more than \$200, or confined in the county jail not more than 100 days.

Q. May lodges have liquor, and some have individual lockers for their members to use to keep their own liquor. Is this prohibited? A. Certainly. No person can, either directly or indirectly, keep or maintain, either alone or with others, any locker-room, club-room, or other similar place where liquor is kept for use, gift, barter, or sale, or for distribution among its members, and any person who does may be punished for it; and we can, under this law, do away with lodges having liquor for the use of their members under the nuisance law.

Q. Does anything happen to person, firm or corporation who lease a building or place for the manufacture or sale of intoxicants? A. Yes. If the owner knowingly suffers or allows his premises to be used for such purposes, he is liable for the payment of all fines and costs against the person unlawfully selling or manufacturing liquor, and the same become a line

upon his premises the same as a mortgage.

Q. Who must prosecute violations of the liquor law? A. It is the duty of the District Attorneys to diligently prosecute all violations.

Q. Who presents nuisances to the attention of the court and asks for injunctions under this act? A. The various district attorneys of the counties of this state, and they must bring suits to forfeit all bonds given under the act as soon as they are broken.

Q. Supposing the prosecuting attorney fails, neglects or refuses to perform his duty; what happens to him? A. Upon conviction of failure, neglect or refusal, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than 90 days, and any such conviction at once forfeits his office; so the prosecuting officers are at least in the hands of the people, and must do their duty or lose their jobs. Therefore, at the last analysis, public indifference alone is responsible for official laxity. It is up to you, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen.

Q. Suppose the district attorney does neglect or refuse or for some reason is unable to prosecute; how shall we proceed? A. Notify the governor, who must appoint a special prosecuting officer for you, and he will have the same authority as the regular district attorney to prosecute violations of the liquor laws.

Q. There are bound to be some district attorneys who are young and inexperienced, and quite incapable of prosecuting against the liquor attorneys, who are always of the best. How can such district attorneys be assisted? A. Any citizen may employ an attorney to assist the district attorney, who shall be recognized by the district attorney and the court as associate counsel, and has equal voice with the district attorney in the prosecution of the violators.

Q. What does the indictment or complaint have to contain? A. It is made very simple. You do not have to state the kind or quantity or liquor manufactured or sold. You do not have to describe the place where it is manufactured or sold. Simply state that A. B. naming him (but if identity of person selling is unknown, he should be charged as John Doe, whose true name is to affiant (or grand jury) unknown, unlawfully manufactured (or sold) intoxicating liquor on a certain date (stating it) contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Oregon. Delivery of the liquor must be proved, but it is not necessary to prove it was paid for.

Q. Sometimes a person may refuse to testify on the ground that his answer might incriminate him. A. He must testify to all he knows, whether it would incriminate him or not; but the law gives him the "immunity bath," and his evidence cannot be used to convict him or anything. He must, therefore, testify.

Q. What evidence should we have to convict persons of conducting a liquor nuisance? A. The better the evidence, the surer will it result in conviction. Better get evidence of actual sales, or manufacturing, when possible. When this is not possible, less will do. The finding of liquors in the possession of one not legally authorized to sell, except in a dwelling house, is prima facie evidence that it is manufactured or sold unlawfully. Also the finding of large quantities in dwellings is presumptive evidence of guilt. The finding of a bar or counter or glasses or other paraphernalia is prima facie evidence. The finding of U. S. revenue is facie evidence that the person is maintaining a liquor nuisance. Evidence of the reputation of the place, or as to what is being done there, is admissible. The fact that drunken men are seen to go away from the place, and that congregations about and in the place, is admissible. Language used about the place, and noise issuing from it, is competent evidence to prove what it is. Delivery of liquor is prima facie evidence of a sale without necessary proof of payment. Evidence of other sales at about the same time as the sale complained of is admissible.

Q. Supposing the saloons do not close at midnight on December 31, 1915; what happens? A. You should enter complaint before your district attorney. Each sale after midnight, January 1, 1916, is a separate offense.

Q. What happens to the local option law when this law goes into effect? A. It is probably superseded at all points where it conflicts.

Q. What is the penalty for violation of the provisions of the act? A. All the punishments enumerated hereinbefore are for specific acts associated with this law; but he who is not specially punished, if he violates any of the provisions of this act, for the first offense is punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. For a second violation he is fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year. And for a third offense he shall be confined in the county jail for two years, and no court can suspend his punishment on third or any subsequent conviction.

Q. When there are suspected places, and no one is willing to testify to the manufacture or sale, what steps should be taken? A. Station someone where he can watch the place. Note all who go in and out; time of going in, time of coming out; whether in a company or separately, and whether those who went in together came out together; condition when going in, also when coming out; conversation before entering and after coming out. Note the date and time of day.

Q. What should we do with this? A. Give the information to the prosecutor so he may subpoena them, and use it in questioning them.

Q. Should we get more evidence? A. If possible, have someone get in-

(Continued on Page Four)