

**PROVISIONS OF THE WEBB LIQUOR LAW.**

**Carriers Prohibited to Deliver to Fictitious Persons or Collect Price.**

In view of the interest in statutory enactment to carry out the force of the prohibition amendment in Oregon, the following text of the Webb law and other Federal legislation governing interstate shipments of intoxicants is pertinent and worth perusal by those interested in prospective legislation affecting the liquor traffic. In view of the fact that the Oregon amendment does not prohibit distribution, it will be legal, in the absence of further enactments, for interstate carriers to deliver intoxicants in Oregon to individuals for personal use and to druggists and physicians to dispense by prescription:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the shipment or transportation in any manner or by and means whatsoever of any spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory or district in the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is intended to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof is hereby prohibited.

Section 238. (Interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors; delivery of to be made only to bona fide consignee.) Any officer, agent or employe of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier who shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, unless upon written order in each instance of the bona fide consignee, or any fictitious person, or any person under a fictitious name, any spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind which has been shipped from one state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (35 Stat. L. 1136.)

Section 239. (Common carriers, etc., not to collect purchase price of interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors.) Any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier or any other person who, in connection with the transportation of any spiritous, vinous malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind from one state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof before, on or after delivery from consignee, or from any other person, or shall in any manner act as the agent of the buyer or seller of any such liquor, for the purpose of buying or selling or completing the sale thereof, saving only in the actual transportation and delivery of the same, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars. (35 Stat. L. 1136.)

Section 240. (Packages containing intoxicating liquors shipped in interstate commerce to be marked as such.) Whoever shall knowingly ship or caused to be shipped from one state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state or territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package of or package containing any spiritous, vinous, malted, fermented

or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars; and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law. (36 Stat. L. 1137.)

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M.J.B. makes more cups of good coffee per pound than any of the cheaper coffees. Cheap coffee is like a "woody" apple, it has no substance and is poor in flavor. M.J.B. Coffee is always the same. If you make it right it always will be right. There is no economy in cheap coffee.

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The conditions which are now operating toward an improvement in trade and commerce are conditions which have worked a temporary suspension of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law. The change in conditions could be foreseen as approaching from the beginning of the war in Europe, contingent only upon the war proving to be one of considerable duration. The first effect of the war, in reducing both imports and exports, was felt in nearly all lines of business but by looking beyond the immediate paralysis

it was possible to see the early coming of the time when, should the war continue, the excess of exports over imports, with two of the largest warring nations, Germany and Austria, among the heaviest exporters of goods to this country, and unable to get their wares into this market, and France and England unable to maintain their output, the balance of trade in our favor must grow rapidly and steadily. It is to be seen, also, that owing to the falling off in many lines of European merchandise which had,

for some months before the war commenced, been pouring into our markets and South American markets in steadily increasing quantities, manufacturers in the United States could, in many lines, increase the volume of their product, employ more labor, buy more supplies, and release more cash in a great many ways.

If the American missionaries are compelled to quit Turkey it will be easy to find plenty of work for them nearer home.

When a city sportsman gets on his \$150 worth of toggery it may be that a great sensitive rabbit dies of fright. American missionaries have concluded that they can not wait for peace in Mexico if they expect to do any more work there. We see by the Geographic Magazine—a delightful publication, which only requires you to look at the pictures—that the Hungarian mail peasants wear divided skirts which they call trousers—offering a suggestion of differentiation.