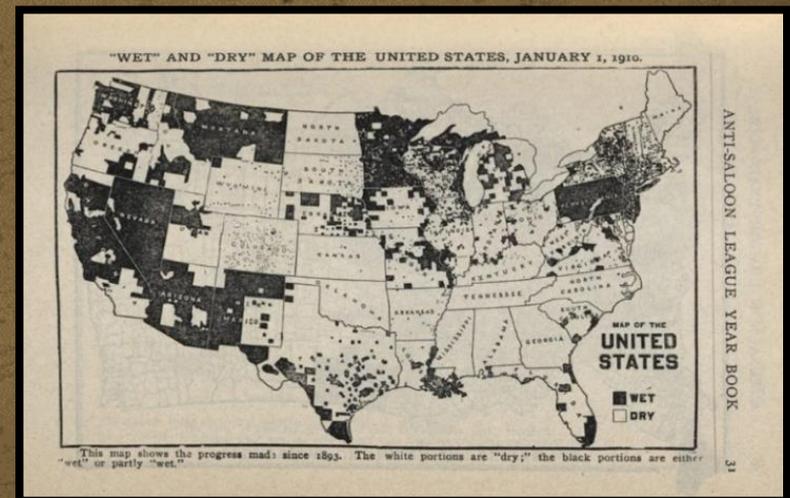
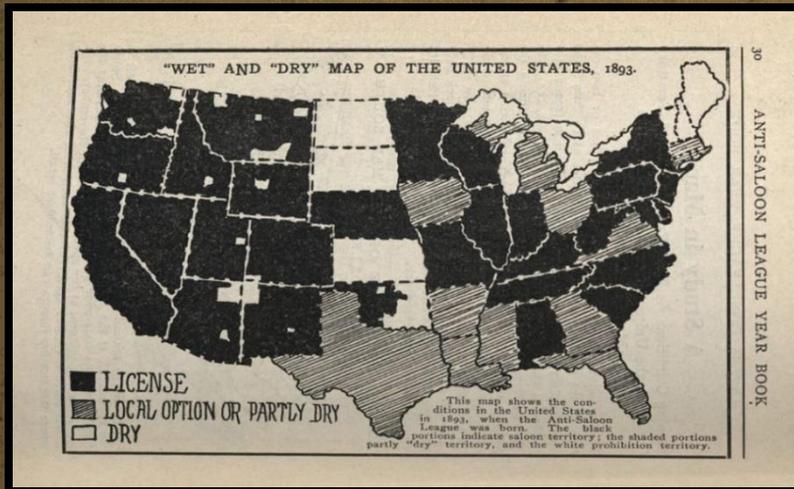


Prohibition Maps

1910 Anti-Saloon League yearbook

Dark areas no prohibition
1893 Map

White areas prohibition laws
1910 Map



Anti-Saloon League Issues and Concerns

- In 1910, 46% of Americans lived the cities.
- A demographic shift of power to the cities was coming
 - European immigration
 - Increase birth rate from these immigrants
 - Flight of the rural population from the farms.
- In the 1916 presidential election
 - Every “wet measure” in every state was defeated.
 - Four more states went “dry” in one form or another.
 - There were 23 states that had some form of prohibition laws on the books.

Anti-German Means Anti-Beer

- “We have German enemies across the water. We have German enemies in this country too. And the worst of all our German enemies are Pabst, Schlitz. Blatz and Miller”
- - *John Strange a dry politician*



Lever Food and Fuel Control Act of 1917 and World War I

- “Dry zones” around naval bases, coal mines, shipyards and munitions plants were established’
- Food Administrator Hoover ordered the amount of grain available to the brewers reduced by 30%.
- Legal beer was limited to 2.75 %



Supporting Beer is Supporting Germany



Prohibition Initiative Started in 1913

- House bill started in December 1913.
 - Entered by Richmond Hobson.
- The vote was 197 for and 190 against.
- The bill did not meet the required 2/3 vote
 - The issue never made it to the Senate.
- The Webb-Kenyon Bill passed in 1913 which prohibited the transportation of any alcohol into dry states.
- Senate Bill (18th Amendment) entered by Morris Sheppard in 1917.

What is happening
in Big Bear ???
Pine Knot Lodge
gets Liquor License

June 25, 1912

San Bernardino Sun

*But attitudes quickly
change*

**PINE KNOT IS
AFTER TABLE
LICENSE**

*Redlands Mountain Resort
Would Serve Liquors.
Licenses Granted.*

The Pine Knot hotel near Bear Valley, owned and managed by Redlands people of prominence, is desirous of securing a table permit for the serving of liquors. A petition for such a license has been filed with the supervisors and will come up for action at a later meeting. The application is backed up by a petition containing the names of a number of Redlands people of prominence. What action the supervisors will take on the matter is not known. J. H. Fisher is manager of the hotel.

Redlands Cabin Owners Object

July 23, 1912 San Bernardino Sun

PINE KNOT "WET"

Liquor may be sold at the Pine Knot hotel in Bear Valley, a license which is usually the bone of contention between proprietor and summer residents in the valley, but this year the influence is all one way. Bear Valley is a wet precinct, according to the precinct vote, but usually there has been strong opposition to liquor being sold there, the kick coming from owners of summer cottages, most of them from Redlands.

County Ordinance is passed *San Bernardino Sun July 16, 1913*

- All county unincorporated areas must are now effected by prohibition law.
 - Colton and San Bernardino City are incorporated and not effected
 - Barstow, Victorville and Needles effected
- Retailers have 75 days to dispose of their stock

**EVEN RAILROAD
DINING CARS
WILL BE
DRY**

*Supervisors Pass Prohibition
Ordinance of Most Strin-
gent Provisions.*

**RETAIL PLACES IN
COUNTY MUST QUIT**

*Seventy-five Days Allowed
Proprietors to Dispose of
Their Stocks.*

California Proposition #1 and #2

San Bernardino Sun Oct 24, 1916

Proposition #1

No. 1 is not to take effect until January 1, 1920. It provides for the complete prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic. It closes all saloons and public drinking places and forbids the manufacture or importation of liquor in any quantity for use in the home or elsewhere. It does permit the use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes. It prohibits the manufacture of wine and other alcoholic liquors in California for beverage purposes. It is a more drastic prohibition law than that of a number of states.

Proposition #2

No. 2, which takes effect January 1, 1918, closes all saloons and other public drinking places, but permits the purchase of alcoholic liquors in quantities of two gallons or more, for use in the permanent home. No. 2 permits the manufacture of wine and other alcoholic liquors in California for export in any quantity to other states. No. 2 permits of the sale of wines and other alcoholic liquors by manufacturers in California in quantities of two gallons or more, for delivery direct to the permanent home in California by the manufacturer either with his own facilities or by common carrier. No. 2 does not forbid the serving of wines, or other alcoholic liquors to guests in the home, or by permanent residents in hotels to their guests in their private rooms.