



Grain Belt Breweries Company Records.

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**NATIONAL SURETY
CORPORATION
1936**

JOYCE INSURANCE CO.
9th Floor — National Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

CALENDAR 1936

1936 JANUARY 1936	1936 APRIL 1936	1936 JULY 1936	1936 OCTOBER 1936
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CALENDAR 1937

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NATIONAL DIARY

1936

NATIONAL SURETY CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ALFRED E. SMITH

A Saturday when it hits the first glass of Golden Grain Belt Beer enjoyed in many, many years.

Jacob Kunz who has guided the destiny of the brewery since the very early days remains at the helm of affairs as president. Hale and hearty as ever Mr. Kunz is directing the affairs of the concern with that same executive but human ability that won him so many thousands of friends in the good old days.

Charles E. Kiewel is vice president and general manager. He is in complete charge of plant operation and brings to his position the experience of a life time spent in the brewing of beer of an excellent quality.

Some have national reputations in their various lines of endeavor, but Mr. Kiewel boasts an international reputation as a brewer. It was under his direction that the great plant of the Minneapolis Brewing company was completely reconditioned and his experienced skill and watchful eye are bringing Golden Grain Belt Beer to its old fame.

To the public Mr. Kiewel sends this message. "Having now, without haste and with infinite care and forethought made the plant a model of snow white purity in every detail for brewing good beer—you can be certain that you are getting the finest beverage that experience, skill and the choicest materials can produce, plus a certain something which will satisfy your highest expectations."

Fred Thielen returns to the Brewery in the capacity of Sales Manager. He was with the company for 21 years prior to Prohibition and is thoroughly versed in all the problems connected with the return of the industry to activity.

Putting the brewery in shape for the new deal meant jobs for many members of organized labor as will the operation of the plant and the delivery trucks. As always the Minneapolis Brewing company will operate under 100 per cent union conditions.

The light cream colored trucks of the Minneapolis Brewing company have set the whole town talking, just as the famous brew when it reappears on Saturday will set the whole town smiling.

Remember Minneapolis breweries pay the highest wages of any breweries in this part of the state and that includes St. Paul.

MANUFACTURER

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR
REVIEW

October 27 1933

LIQUOR BOND FORFEIT ASKED

License Holders With Conviction Records Would Be Penalized in Jury Plan.

(Text of report, page 11.)

Action seeking forfeiture of bonds put up by liquor license holders whose records show convictions was recommended by the grand jury Thursday in its final report.

The jury's investigations revealed about 55 cases in which past and present license holders "have been convicted of one or more offenses against the existing ordinances of the city of Minneapolis, which convictions could bring about a forfeiture of their bonds," the report said.

Bond Is \$3,000.

In each case the bond is \$3,000, the report said, which would give the city from \$150,000 to \$200,000 if the money could be collected.

Such action should be commenced in one or two instances, at least, to bring from the supreme court, through appeal, a clear and concise ruling involving forfeiture of bonds, the report said.

"During our investigations several liquor dealers have been questioned, and we find and firmly believe that all legitimate liquor dealers welcome and in fact demand proper and effective administration of our laws relating to the sale of intoxicating and non-intoxicating liquors," the jury reported.

Separate Bureau Urged.

The report again set forth the jury's belief that a separate bureau should be established to handle only applications and licenses for intoxicating liquor and beer. A proposed ordinance defining the duties of the superintendent of the proposed bureau was included.

Another subject receiving grand jury attention was the "operation of beer and hard liquor places

with gambling and dance halls in connection."

The place, the report said, "are becoming more and more of a definite public nuisance." An immediate survey to re-establish the liquor patrol limits as provided before prohibition, "with due regard to the extension of such limits as the increased growth of the city may seem to make advisable," was recommended.

Most of the report was devoted to liquor problems. One other subject, the women's detention home, was given consideration as result of a special request, and the jury recommended that a separate maintenance fund be established for the institution to substitute for the present plan of supplying its need through the budget for the men's workhouse at Parker's Lake.

Minority Report Ruled Out.

A minority report by a woman was ruled out by District Judge Levi Hall. The report, signed only by Mrs. Blanche McIntosh, charged the jury's beer and liquor investigation was the result of a war involving a St. Paul brewery seeking to establish itself in Minneapolis. She charged the investigation was promoted by the Former Grand Jurors' association.

Several members of the grand jury asked that the report be rejected. The judge said it could not be accepted as it was signed by only one member.

An order to show cause why fees due the grand jurors should not be withheld was signed Thursday by Judge Hall. The suit was started by Jean McVeety, an attorney acting in the capacity of a taxpayer.

Miss McVeety alleged that the jurors failed to abide by instructions of the court and that they "knowingly and wilfully undertook investigation of subjects entirely foreign to the scope of their powers."

The order requires George H. Hemperly, clerk of court, and Henry Voegeli, treasurer, to appear Monday morning to show cause why \$1,080 due the jurors should not be withheld.

Claim Brewer Took Unfair Advantage

The Minneapolis Brewing Co. took an unfair advantage over other creditors of Joseph V. Bratrofsky, former Hopkins beer parlor operator, by forcing him to turn over \$1,800 in stock and fixtures in payment of a \$600 debt when he was insolvent, it was charged Wednesday in district court. The charge was made in a suit for recovery of \$1,800 started by John M. Arneson as trustee of Bratrofsky's estate. Just before Bratrofsky was adjudicated a bankrupt last January 14, Arneson alleged, the brewing company coerced him into giving it his stock and fixtures.

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Liquor License For Hotel Keeps Ackerman Busy

Compliance with a legal requirement delayed the New Year's eve celebration plans of Russell S. Ackerman, city license superintendent, and his staff.

Shortly before 5 p. m. Thursday Ackerman and his aids were ready to close up the office for the day. Then in came the liquor license application from the Nicollet hotel, just in time to meet the requirement that license applications be filed 30 days in advance of February 1.

The law also requires that all stockholders, and the amount of stock they hold be listed. That meant 256 pages and 3,584 names on the hotel's application. The necessary clerical work was not completed until long after the license bureau's regular closing time.

National Surety Corporation issues lost securities bonds or lost
instrument bonds

HOLSAPLE JOINS IN DEMAND FOR BREWERY PROBE

Anti-Saloon Head Backs Robb Against Mayor

Dr. R. N. Holzaple, superintendent of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon league, today joined the demand for investigation of cases of brewery ownership of fixtures and for prosecution under the city ordinance.

"When other crimes are committed, the authorities are not slow to act on the merest rumors and make investigation," he said in a letter to Mayor Thomas E. Latimer. "It is somewhat strange, therefore, that in the case of those engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages, whether hard or soft, it is required that iron-clad evidence be submitted before any action is taken.

Joins Robb

"I wish to join with Alderman (Walter) Robb and many other citizens of this city to request that an order be issued for an investigation of all the places charged with illegal operation, and that prosecution be started immediately when evidence reveals the probable violation of any law."

Complaints against a brewery for violation of the 3.2 beer ordinance were still not drawn, and apparently not even contemplated today, while Mayor Latimer went ahead to put the screws on two ex-beer parlor proprietors for exactly the same violation.

Strikes Snag

The mayor's plan for a revocation hearing on the licenses of the two struck a snag, however, when he learned that neither of them has a beer license any longer. They have been out of business for some time, but the mayor said he was going to talk to them, anyway.

Meantime, today, Alderman Robb, who demanded in a letter to the mayor several days ago that court action be taken against a brewery for owning beer parlor fixtures, reiterated that demand in another letter.

Pointing to the discovery that neither of the beer dispensers involved now possesses a license, the mayor complained that Robb "should have got his facts" before making his demand.

Says Issue Evaded

Robb accused the mayor of "evading the issue" by proceeding against the operators instead of the brewery. To the alderman's request that the mayor see to it that municipal court complaints were prepared against the brewery, the mayor has responded that he has no authority to do this, and that the only power he has is to revoke licenses.

Suggestion Offered

To a suggestion today that the brewery also might be summoned for a hearing on revocation of its own off sale beer license, the mayor said he doubted if grounds existed for this. Alderman Harold Kauth, chairman of the council health and hospitals committee, took the same view.

The controversy revolves about two cases in which a brewery sued for recovery of fixtures from two retail places, and in its complaints admitted ownership of the fixtures, which the ordinance expressly forbids.

On, Off Sale of Liquor Is Voted

Cavalier will have both on sale and off sale of liquor.

Giving the second reading to its liquor ordinance, the City Council at a special Wednesday night meeting, amended it to grant on sale licenses at \$700 and off sale licenses at \$200.

Motion to amend the ordinance to permit on sale was made by Otto Lempe and upon the vote Aldermen Peterson, Eiriksson, Mayo and Lempe voted aye and Brown and Thomson no.

Action of the council brings to an end a protracted period of dickering and suggesting since the first reading, providing for off sale only at a fee of \$700 was held early in December. Several special meetings were held by the council at which Cavalier residents were invited to express their opinion and chief outgrowth of these was a suggestion a non-profit corporation be formed, a manager hired and all profits from the store turned over to the city.

Monday night a test vote given the suggestion resulted in a tie and no definite action was taken.

As a result of its meeting Wednesday, the council anticipates that at least two on sale licenses will be taken and two or more off sale licenses.

Hours for sale of intoxicants will be from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. the ordinance reads, and upon publication in The Chronicle next week the law becomes effective.

Brewery Earnings \$13,000 Under Last Year, Says Kiewel

Despite the great increase in the costs of raw materials entering into the manufacture of beer, earnings of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. for the first six months of 1937 totaled \$134,269.42 as compared to \$147,629.24 in the same period of 1936, according to the semi-annual statement of the company released today by Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager.

Mr. Kiewel said that Grain Belt beer sales continued to show an increase far in excess of that enjoyed by the industry at large for the six-months' period.

Indications are, according to the company's statement, that the cost of materials entering into the manufacture of beer may decline considerably during the latter part of this year, and in that event a larger net profit per barrel of beer sold may be expected for the entire industry.

National Surety Corporation can provide facilities for private investigations in all European countries.

Monday, January 6

N. W. FARMERS TO SHARE IN BIG SPENDING BY BREWERS

Northwest farmers will receive a good share of the \$130,000,000 to be spent by the brewing industry this year for domestic farm products. It was estimated by Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Co., on the basis of current quotations for raw materials and the anticipated production of beer.

American grown hops will account for about \$10,000,000 of brewers' outlays. Corn products used should exceed 517,764,520 pounds. Rice will total 133,757,333 pounds. Brewing sugars will cost the brewers over \$7,500,000 to add to the income of farmers who raise corn.

Mr. Kiewel estimated that by the end of 1937, the American farmers will have received more than \$300,000,000 in direct benefits from the legalization of beer.

Brewing Industry Spends \$130,000,000

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In computing the potential outlay of \$130,000,000, current prices were applied to the government figures on farm products used by brewers for the fiscal year 1936, increased by 15 per cent.

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St Paul Dispatch
Aug 10, 1937

Minneapolis Shopping
News.

Aug 6, 1937

St Paul Daily News
Aug 10, 1937

6,000 Years Of Brewing

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of five articles on the history of beer, prepared from material assembled by Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company. Today's story deals with the origin of the art of brewing.

Perhaps you've wedged your way, some hot summer afternoon, up to a glittering bar, called for a glass of beer, and, sipping, murmured to yourself, "Here's to the Germans. When they discovered the art of brewing, they really got hold of something worth while." Without trying to steal credit from the inventive, ingenious Germans, don't give them plaudits for a product which was handed, more or less, to them on a platter, or, if you will, in a mug.

No, when the Germans, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Vikings were happily engaged in dragging their wives and sweethearts around by the hair, the art of brewing was already flourishing in ancient Babylon, reaching a point of high development as early as 4200 B. C., which, if you'll trust our arithmetic, is six thousand one hundred and thirty-five years ago.

Unless the Babylonians learned much faster than the home sapiens of this era, first production of the beverage must certainly date back several hundred years before this. Low alcoholic content in beer was anything but desirable in those days and in order to jack up the percentage the enterprising brewers of the period added dates and honey to the fermenting mess. No wonder, then, that a writer of the time said, "There was introduced the custom of drinking beer made of barley, and, moreover, those who drank this beverage were so pleased that they sang and danced.



Charles E. Kiewel

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6,000 Years Of Brewing

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of five articles on the history of beer, prepared from material assembled by Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company. This week's story deals with the part played by the Egyptians and Jews in the progress of brewing.

With the decadence of the Babylonian civilization and the rise of the Egyptians' star into ascendancy, the art of brewing passed into Egypt, where between making mummies, pyramids and long scrolls, the home folks fiddled around searching for new and better ways in which to make beer. Only it wasn't beer in those days and those parts, it was "heket." It must have been right here that the world's first efficiency expert stepped into the picture, because in Egypt the business of brewing was usually conducted along with the established bakeries, the Egyptians making their beer from a specially-prepared bread which was broken into four pieces, four being a magic number, soaked in an earthen vessel, and then kneaded through a strainer into a fermenting tub and allowed to "work" as the process was described in the "home brew" days of this country. So great was the popularity of beer among the robed Egyptians that the drink became the national beverage, playing an important role in many religious and social ceremonies.

Next phase in the gypsy-like story of beer took place when the Jews, after being held in bondage by the Egyptians for several generations, effected their escape and spent the ensuing 40 years wandering around in search of a place to settle. Every time the people had an opportunity to erect a semi-permanent camp, they resumed the art of brewing.



Charles E. Kiewel

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Like the Egyptians, the Jews made their beer from barley, malt bread and wheat bread, prepared with sour dough, which was baked on the exterior only. Later the Jewish people added aromatic flavoring to the beverage, the only time this had ever been done up to this period. When, after 40 years of homeless wandering, the Jews succeeded in finding a temporary home through their conquest of Canaan, they continued the art of brewing.

Aug. 20, 1937

Shopping News

6,000 Years of Brewing

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of five articles on the history of beer, prepared from material assembled by Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. Today's story tells of the manufacture of beer in monasteries.

From the time that the Jews escaped from Egypt in 1200 B. C. until the art of brewing was acquired by the Germans late in the fifteenth century, various peoples ranging all the way from the African savage to the nomadic Chewsure and Ossetian tribes in the inaccessible heights of the Caucasian mountains, in some little-understood fashion learned how to produce beer or other beverages

which, more or less, had beer-like qualities. Interesting in the social life of these tribes is the fact that the "breweries" were invariably situated adjacent to the temples of worship. This was so because beer was used not so much as a casual drink as in connection with various tribal religious ceremonies.



Charles E. Kiewel

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Religion continued to play an important part in the production of beer, as in a somewhat similar manner religion was closely related to the development of the drama during medieval times, well into the nineteenth century, when monasteries throughout Europe were known as the centers of beer manufacture. Every monastery had its own Monk Master Brewer, and to these brewers must go much credit for improvement in the methods and quality of beer. It was in the monasteries that yeast was first used to produce spontaneous fermentation. An anonymous writer of this period, speaking of beer, writes, "Friend of the people, it refreshes them in their weariness, slakes their thirst, dulls the keen edge of despair, brings gaiety into the darkest recesses of poverty and helps to bind the bonds of companionship."

During medieval times the Germans acquired the art of brewing and soon breweries began springing up throughout the Hansa Bund, most famous of which was the Einbeck, about forty miles from Hamburg. Beer produced here was made of two-thirds barley malt and one-third wheat

malt, strongly hopped and brewed only during the winter months. In 1540 the Einbeck brewery was destroyed by fire but the fame of the establishment is preserved to the present through the name of "bock" beer, which is a shortening of Einbeck, as the word was often pronounced.

(The next story in this series will be printed next week and concerns brewing by pilgrims in the United States.)

Aug. 27, 1937

Shopping News

Aug. 13, 1937
Shopping News

6,000 Years Of Brewing

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of five articles on the history of beer, prepared from material assembled by Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. Today's story deals with the introduction of the manufacture of beer on this continent.)

Popularity of beer in Germany proved to be a stimulus for the production of the beverage throughout all northern Europe,



Chas. Kiewel

because much of the Germans' beer was exported and soon the countries which had hitherto purchased beer from Germany began to produce their own. The England of that time, however, had all the insular qualities of the England of today, and the British lion, after sniffing a sample of beer with his long, displeased nose, turned distrustfully away from the alien beverage and lapped up a little ale, the English version of beer.

All through the middle ages beer production gained in popularity until the beverage was the national drink of nearly a score of European and Asiatic countries. Strangely enough, introduction of beer into the newly-found continent was made by the Pilgrims when they left Holland after their brief and unhappy attempt to settle in the Zuyder Zee country. And in the tale of the Pilgrims' desire to supply themselves with an adequate quantity of beer for the long rolling voyage overseas in the "Mayflower" lies what a city editor would call "a peach of a human interest angle."

Everyone knows that the devout English landed at Plymouth Rock

and made their first settlement here. Original plans had set Virginia as the new home of the voluntary exiles. However, the forty huge casks of beer which the Pilgrim Fathers stored in the hold against the monotonous journey were consumed before the voyage was much more than half over and in order to reach land so that more beer might be brewed, the route was shortened and the New England coast became the journey's end. Although the Pilgrims began immediately to brew beer for their own use, it was not until early in the Eighteenth century that the first brewery in America was constructed. Site was New Amsterdam, now New York. Thirty years later William Penn imported a master brewer from Germany and began operation of a brewery near what is now Philadelphia. So popular became Penn's brew that it was shipped all over the southern colonies, some of it even going as far as the West Indies.

Shopping News
Sept. 10, 1937

Publicity men, those high-powered gents who spout gags and gossip with ambidextrous verbosity, once in a while pop through with a story that for sheer ingenuity is worth repeating. This one, and the teller insists that it actually happened, concerns a man fishing in a northern lake. Instead of using one pole, as most sportsmen do, this chap held two poles, each with a line in the water. As you probably know, it's against the law in the state to use two lines while fishing. One, the rule-makers have decided, is fair enough. Along comes a warden, spies the fisherman breaking the law, and proceeds to arrest the offender. (And here the p. a. injects his subtle plug.) The fishing fellow objects and to prove his innocence pulls out line No. 1, exhibiting hook and bait. Then line No. 2 comes up. Tied to end of the line, cooling until he's ready for a drink, dangles a bottle of Grain Belt beer.

Shopping News
Sept. 10, 1937

Minneapolis Brewing Salesmen Convene

Sixty salesmen and distributors of the Minneapolis Brewing Company from the 15 northwest and middlewest states who convened here for a three-day sales conference were guests of Dick Roberts, sales manager, at his summer home near Anoka, where they were entertained at an oldtime circus and carnival program. Discussions of fall business were carried on by Tom Hastings, city sales manager, and Frank Kiewel, advertising manager.

Mpls. Journal
Sept. 1, 1937

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In a recent edition of Fortune magazine there appeared this statement: "You cannot Americanize a brewery." And since that date, Frank Kiewel, Jr., of the Grain Belt plant has been busy assembling exhibits, A, B, C, ad infinitum, to give the lie to Fortune's remark. Editorially, in the brewery's house organ, "The Friendly Faucet," Frank now extends this invitation to Fortune's writer: "If you would find out what is going on in the brewing industry . . . 'Come West, Young Man, Come West'". Plenty of evidence has been assembled to prove the writer's opinion archaic.

Mpls Shopping News
Oct. 22, 1937

With all these "friendly" names coming out — "The Friendly Gas Station," "The Friendly Furniture Store," "The Friendly Beer," etc., etc., we can hardly wait until some boxer comes along with the title: "Kid So-and-so, the Friendly Fighter."

St Paul Dispatch

Oct. 26, 1937

Council Urged by Leach to Tighten Beer Regulations

Mayor George E. Leach in a letter today urged the city council to pass two amendments to the 3.2 beer ordinance to halt illicit traffic in hard liquor and "simplify and make more efficient the work of the police department."

One amendment would prohibit issuance of 3.2 licenses to beer parlors holding government hard liquor permits and the second would make possession of hard liquor on the premises prima facie evidence of intent to violate the ordinance by sale of same.

The second amendment also would give police the right of search and seizure in beer parlors without search warrants.

Mayor Leach explained that possession of \$25 federal hard liquor permits makes beer parlors in the city free of federal prosecution. As a result the whole problem of enforcement falls upon the city police department. With an inadequate force and present ordinance provisions, it is virtually impossible to keep beer parlors under control, he added.

*Mpls. Journal
Sept. 15, 1937*

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Mahoney Hits Drink Clubs Here

Leach Criticizes Gov. Benson for Places Licensed by State

Orders Police Check Establishments in Minneapolis

Charges that drinking clubs have been organized to "circumvent the provisions of the liquor law and that 3.2 beer places have become a political factor feared by some local authorities" were made by William Mahoney, state liquor control commissioner today.

Mahoney said he was preparing a model ordinance to make hard liquor sales impossible in 3.2 beer places, which he blamed for "most of the criticism of the liquor industry."

The clubs about which Mahoney complained were called by Mayor George E. Leach "Governor Benson's clubs, which can be stopped by revocation of their charters of incorporation."

The mayor said most of the clubs complained about in Minneapolis are incorporated under state laws and thus are "bona fide clubs to which 3.2 beer licenses under the state law can be issued." Control over matters of incorporation is strictly a state function, he added.

State officials might well look to "cleaning their own linen" and leave local affairs to the hands of local officials, Mayor Leach said.

He ordered Frank Forestal, superintendent of police, to check on the exact status of all such

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clubs in the city "from the Minneapolis Club to the Cemetery Workers Club, 611 Hennepin avenue, which was raided last week." Clubs in Minneapolis were named by Mayor Leach as follows: the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Elks Club, two Eagles clubs, Cooks and Waiters Club, Theatrical Men's Club, Musicians Club, Meat Cutters Club, Cemetery Workers Club, Camels Club and General Drivers Union No. 544 Club.

Criticizes Governor

"Governor Benson and his gang have enough of a mess on their own hands to play without seeking at the same time to run the affairs of all the municipalities of the state," Leach said. We'll be able to do our job in Minneapolis without word from capitol hill in St. Paul."

Virtually all of the provisions Mahoney already has urged the Minneapolis city council to pass virtually all of the provisions he suggests in his "model ordinance," Leach said.

*Mpls. Journal
Sept 16, 1937*

'Gyp' Beer Bottles Placed Under Ban

"Gyp" beer bottles, looking as if they hold 12 ounces but holding less, were outlawed today in an order by Liquor Commissioner William Mahoney. Aimed primarily to simplify beer tax collections, the order permits sale of beer only in seven container sizes, 12, 24 and 64-ounce bottles or cans, and eighth, quarter, half and full barrels of 31 gallons. It also checks short filling by permitted no more than 8 per cent headspace in a bottle.

Grain Belts = Set Single = Game Record

The Grain Belts of the City league, provided the fireworks last night by counting 1,100 in the first game for a new single game record. They defeated the Arrow Heads in two games.

Bill Rogan took individual honors with a 672 total, closely followed by Art Cumming with 671. Jack's Place won two from the league leading Pabst to send the league into a three-way tie between the Grain Belts, Jacks and Pabsts.

The Old Chesterfields of the Salesman D set a single and three game total mark with 976 and 2,763. Mory Jorgenson posted a single and three-game total in the same loop of 245 and 630. The All-Stars in the South Side Lutheran group spanked out a new series total of 2,704.

In the Royal League George Nagel hit 668 for a new three-game mark. The Register of Deeds in the Courthouse loop pounded out 2,787 for a new high while the D. C. Bells in the Real Estate group counted 1,035 for a single team game total.

Mpls. Journal

Oct. 27, 1937

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HALLORAN AND DECH SET PACE IN BELTS' WIN

Brews Set New Single Game Mark; Rogan's 672 Is High

Paced by Sky Halloran's 654 and Carl Dech's 604 the Grain Belts rolled to a two game victory over the Arrow Heads in the feature match of the City league at the Central alleys last night.

The Grain Belts belted the pins for a 2,989 total including a new single game record of 1,100, while the Arrow Heads, helped by Art Cumming's 671 and Andre Turgeon's 618 turned in a total of 2,923.

Although Bill Rogan of the Carnegies was high individual with 672 his club dropped two to Jax. Stan Wojciak hit 640 and Ed Lee 609 for the winners while Ward Rhea and Ed Mady had 642 and 612 for Carnegie.

Grossmans struck 2,940 but dropped two to Gliems who totaled 2,862. Al Hahn pinned 615 and Perry Daily 614 for Grossmans as Jack Grossio led the Tailors with 606.

Jacks sent Pabst down for two to tie for the loop leadership with the Pabst and Grain Belt, each club now having nine wins and six losses to their credit.

The scores:

GRAIN BELT			
Wick	223	175	181
Dech	214	197	193
Thompson	202	167	190
Halloran	268	203	183
J. Young	192	196	202
Totals	1,100	939	950
Total	2,989		
ARROWHEAD			
Cumming	228	188	255
O. Nelson	167	189	226
K. Nelson	183	200	188
Hempel	146	165	169
Turgeon	237	180	201
Totals	961	923	1,039
Total	2,923		
JAX			
Melancon	229	158	204
Wojciak	237	171	232
Malerich	171	161	183
Anderson	191	157	213
Lee	224	172	213
Totals	1,072	839	1,065
Total	2,976		
CARNEGIE			
J. Olson	138	183	158
Rogan	238	226	208
Hagglund	199	169	170
Rhea	195	209	247
Mady	158	256	198
Totals	928	1,034	981
Total	2,943		
GROSSMAN			
Daily	210	215	189
Svitak	165	191	170
Gilchrist	147	223	192
Smith	188	190	182
Hahn	199	223	193
Totals	930	1,063	947
Total	2,940		
GLIEM			
Dunfee	185	181	206
Grossio	207	183	216
H. Young	170	153	166
Sicora	221	169	191
Feichtinger	182	221	193
Totals	975	915	972
Total	2,862		
JACKS			
Rude	213	200	173
S. Guzy	151	172	160
Luedke	183	172	162
Reshetar	175	174	158
Thulen	200	162	193
Totals	941	899	865
Total	2,705		
PABST			
Brunsell	189	187	200
P. Guzy	187	168	149
Schroeder	178	202	215
Reisberg	178	202	215
A. Guzy	191	156	158
Totals	914	884	897
Total	2,695		

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CITY LEAGUE

The Grain Belt Beers were the sharpshooters in the City League and took the high scoring honors with 3,060, good for a double win over Jack's Place. Carl Dech struck 658 for individual honors, aided by Jess Young's 620 and Roy Thompson's 606. The Carnegie Fuis, downing 2,957, clipped the Gliem Tailors in every set, as Bill Rogan came through with 660 and Ed Mady 613. The Jax Aquarium Bar, hitting 2,942 with Al Melancon scoring 607 and Stan Wojciak 600, copped a pair from the Grossman Chevrolet. The Arrow Head Pistons hit for a 2,914 defeating the Pabst Blue Ribbons in two games, as Andre Turgeon pinned 646, including a single game record of 278. Joe Schroeder's 619 was high for the Brewers.

Mpls. Star
Oct. 27, 1937

GRAIN BELTS HIT 3,000 TOTAL TO WIN OVER JACKS

Carl Dech Takes Individual Honors With 658

Score

Games of 1,064-989-947 for a count of 3,000 gave the Grain Belts a double victory over Jacks and high scoring honors in the City loop at the Recreation alleys last night. Key men in the Grain attack were Carl Dech, who had 658 for high individual honors; Jess Young with 620, and Roy Thompson, who knocked over 606.

Bill Rogan and Ed Mady flashed 650 and 613 respectively to lead the Carnegies to 2,957, which brought down the Gliems three times.

Grossmans took it on the chin three times as the Jax sharpshooters hit 2,942 with Al Melancon scoring 607 and Stan Wojciak 600.

Andre Turgeon turned in a single game record of 278 and three games of 646 as the Arrowheads rolled up 2,914 which took the Pabst for two. Joe Schroeder's 619 was high for the brewers.

The scores:

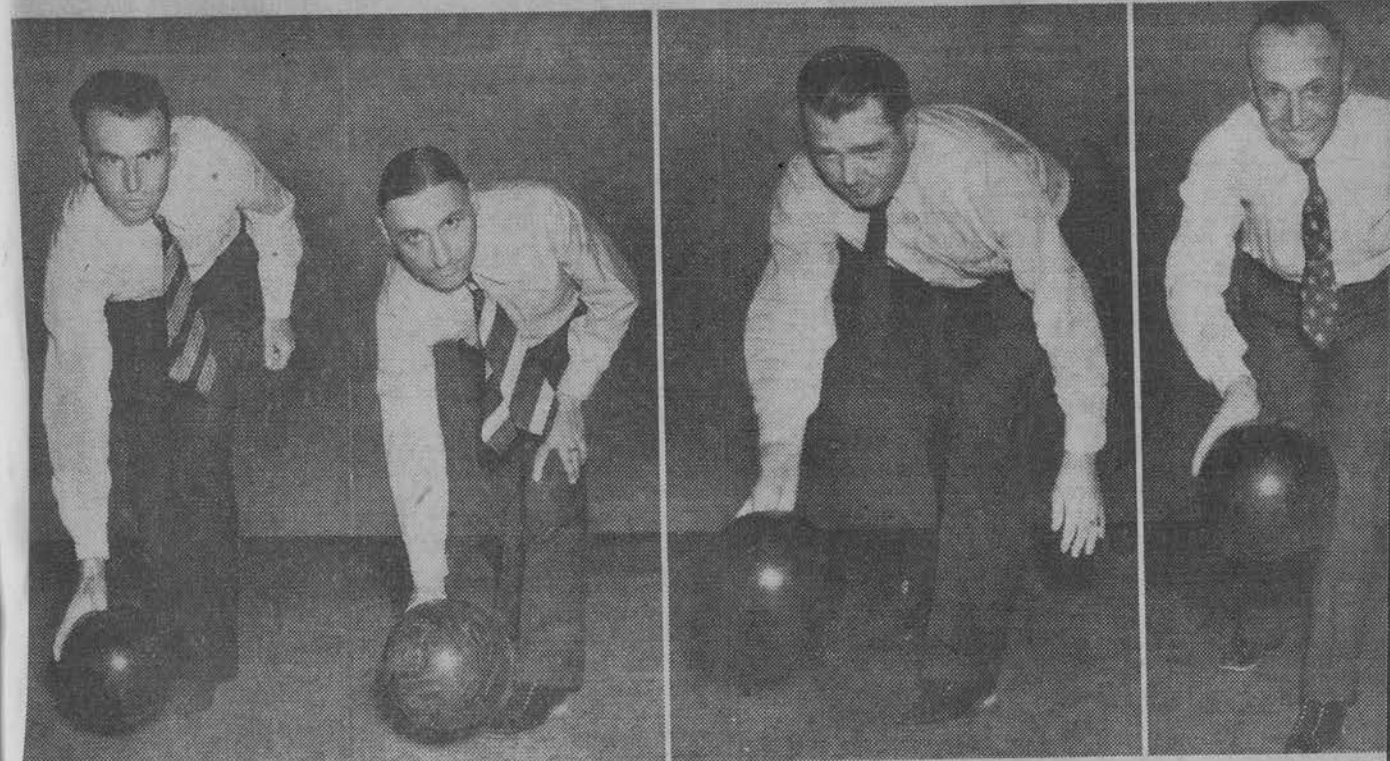
GRAINS		
Wick	192	181
Dech	231	214
Thompson	236	175
Halloran	207	182
J. Young	228	197
Total—3000.	1064	947
JACKS		
Luedke	147	163
Bude	158	177
S. Guzy	189	150
Beshetar	186	154
Thulen	221	183
Total—2849.	936	862

may be dishonest—protect

CARNEGIE		
J. Olson	163	190
Rogan	213	204
Kites	215	189
Rhea	183	180
Mady	187	201
Total—2957.	961	1031
GLIEM		
Dunfee	202	181
Gre do	233	167
H. Young	197	146
Mitchell	157	181
Sicora	161	213
Total—2808.	959	897
JAX		
Melancon	226	181
Wojciak	183	191
Malerich	209	183
Anderson	197	200
Lee	203	193
Total—2942.	1018	976
GROSSMANS		
Daily	159	227
Svitak	181	160
Glechrist	180	173
Smith	171	172
Hahn	178	215
Total—2704.	879	957
ARROWHEADS		
Cumming	206	179
O. Nelson	224	171
K. Nelson	195	188
Hempel	161	190
Turgeon	181	187
Total—2914.	967	915
PABST		
Brunsell	196	160
F. Guzy	191	224
Schroeder	188	206
Reisberg	139	192
A. Guzy	210	168
Total—2832.	940	966

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Ready, Aim, and Leadoff-men



ART CUMMING
Arrowhead

ART LUEDKE
Jacks

AL BRUNSELL
Pabst

JACK OLSON
Carnegie

Minneapolis Star
September 29, 1937

GRAIN BELTS HIT 3,000 TOTAL TO WIN OVER JACKS

Carl Dech Takes Individual Honors With 658 Score

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Thompson	236	195	173
Halloran	207	160	182
J. Young	228	197	195
Total—3000.	1064	989	947
JACKS			
Luedke	147	187	163
Rude	158	235	177
S. Guzy	189	244	150
Reshetar	186	173	154
Thulen	221	177	183
Total—2849.	936	1051	862

may be dishonest—protect

CARNEGIE			
J. Olson	163	190	191
Rogan	213	204	233
Kites	215	190	189
Rhea	183	180	193
Mady	187	201	225
Total—2957.	961	965	1031
GLIEM			
Dunfee	202	181	187
Gro do	233	167	157
H. Young	197	166	214
Mitchell	187	181	212
Sieora	161	213	173
Total—2808.	959	897	952
JAX			
Melancon	226	181	200
Wojciak	183	191	226
Malerich	209	183	184
Anderson	197	200	195
Lee	203	193	171
Total—2942.	1018	948	976
GROSSMANS			
Daily	159	227	175
Sylvak	181	160	158
Gilchrist	180	173	177
Smith	171	172	184
Hahn	178	215	164
Total—2704.	879	957	868
ARROWHEADS			
Cumming	206	179	192
O. Nelson	224	171	189
K. Nelson	195	188	180
Hempel	161	190	193
Turgeon	181	187	278
Total—2914.	967	915	1032
PABST			
Brunsell	196	160	183
P. Guzy	91	224	142
Schroeder	188	206	225
Reisberg	139	192	170
A. Guzy	210	168	190
Total—2832.	940	906	920

Fire Away to Open City Loop

PERRY DAILY
Grossman

EINAR WICK
Grain Belt

CLOSING TIME

pickup & del. 2 dresses dry chnd., not pressed, 90c; very little press req.

Minneapolis Star
September 29, 1937

Your most trusted employee may be dishonest—protect

GRAIN BELTS HIT 3,000 TOTAL TO WIN OVER JACKS

Carl Dech Takes Individual Honors With 658 Score

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Beshetar	186	173	154
Thuten	221	177	183
Total—2849.	936	1051	862

CARNEGIE			
J. Olson	163	190	191
Rogan	213	204	233
Kites	215	190	189
Rhea	183	180	193
Mady	187	201	225
Total—2957.	961	965	1031

GLIEM			
Dunfee	202	181	187
Gro. do	233	167	157
H. Young	197	146	214
Mitchell	157	181	212
Sicora	161	213	173
Total—2808.	959	897	952

JAX			
Melancon	226	181	200
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Anderson	197	200	195
Lee	203	193	171
Total—2942.	1018	948	976

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Hahn	178	215	164
Total—2704.	879	957	868

ARROWHEADS			
Cunning	206	179	192
O. Nelson	224	171	189
K. Nelson	195	188	180
Hempel	161	190	193
Turgeon	181	187	278
Total—2914.	967	915	1038

PABST			
Brunsell	196	160	183
P. Guzy	191	224	142
Schroeder	188	206	225
Reisberg	139	192	170
A. Guzy	210	168	190
Total—2832.	940	966	926

Fire Away to O'Leason



PERRY DAI
Grossman



AL MELANCON
Jax



PETE SICORA
Gliem

Minneapolis Star
September 29, 1937

Mayor Satisfied With Palmersten—Verbal Blast Issued

A debate on the question of whether Al Palmersten shall be removed as head of the police morals squad was reported tacitly in progress today.

While Mayor George E. Leach evinced complete satisfaction with Palmersten in the post, Chief of Police Frank E. Forestal was reported to be considering a successor for the morals squad head.

Alderman Blasts

The morals squad was thrust into the spotlight when the Hennepin grand jury recommended in its final report that the personnel of the squad be changed periodically in its entirety. Subsequently Alderman Frank Bessesen of the Fifth ward leveled a blast at the squad.

Mayor Leach today said he had tried changing the morals squad every 30 days in a previous term as mayor, and "it was the worst thing I ever did." He said he tried abolishing it for 30 days and that didn't work either.

No Reason to Act

"I see no reason to take any action," he said. "I've heard a lot of gossip, I've investigated all of it, and I find no reason to accuse Palmersten. He's on the hot spot. It makes no difference who heads the morals squad, he quickly becomes known to anyone interested."

It was believed that the question of who would succeed Palm-

ersten was at present the major obstacle to his removal.

The mayor complained that the police department makes raids "many as important as those of the grand jury," but they were given no recognition in the news.

Cites Raid

He cited one on the Twin City Social club, 1229 S. Fifth street, in which "just as much evidence was obtained as in the South Side club (one of the two places raided by grand jurors the same night)".

News of the Twin City Social club raid was printed in The Star.

Anent the Scoreboard, 2937 Nicollet avenue, the other place raided by the grand jury, records of Russell Ackerman, city license superintendent, revealed today that a 3.2 beer license had been granted only for the first floor. The raid was conducted in the basement.

Charge Undecided

This left a question today as to what charge might be filed against the four arrested there. There was a possibility it might be selling liquor without a license.

The Scoreboard, it was revealed, was one of the places visited by agents of William Mahoney, state liquor commissioner, during the summer, and was included in a survey of places handed to the mayor. The report said "This is a very busy place. They do not sell liquor, but have nice trade. They observe closing hours, however."

Veto of Changes Cited

Alderman Harold Kauth, head of the council health and hospitals committee, replied to the grand jury's suggestion that the city liquor and beer ordinances be changed to conform to state laws, with the assertion that attempts had been made.

"We introduced a set of amendments to make the beer license conform," he said, "but the mayor vetoed them."

He revealed that his committee would conduct hearings on the revocation of licenses of the Scoreboard, South Side club, Twin City Social club, and a place at 3658 University avenue N.E., Monday at 10 a.m. The Scoreboard license is listed to David J. Roers.

Three Found Guilty

In court today three persons arrested in the raid on the South Side club were found guilty. Bert (Dutch) Thompson was sentenced to pay \$75 or serve 30 days on the charge of operating a disorderly house, while Gladys Freeman and Nick Carter, employees, were given \$25 or 20 days for being found in the place. Fines were paid.

Cases of four persons arrested at the Scoreboard were continued to Monday. They are Buster Paige, 24, charged with keeping a gambling house and charged with keeping intoxicating liquor in a 3.2 beer parlor; Robert Paige, James Roers and William Anderson, charged with being found in the place.

Leach Is Comforted

Mayor Leach found comfort in the support of the grand jury re-

port for his "humble plea to the city council for better liquor regulation."

In its "official" report, in contrast with the statement of P. F. Herrly, ousted original foreman, released to the press two weeks ago, the jury found a need "for thorough study of the entire liquor problem" by the state legislature and city council rather than any "listless apathy" in law enforcement by officials.

Revision of the present liquor laws to provide uniformity as a substitute for the "present system of patchwork regulations" was recommended.

Ask More Police

Other recommendations of the report submitted to District Judge Levi M. Hall:

Employer-employee co-operation in the solution of labor problems and collective bargaining under the Wagner act; a larger police force; cancellation of licenses of places where gambling paraphernalia is found; more officers on the police morals squad to combat organized vice and prostitution.

For presentation of cases to the grand jury, the county attorney's office, which the Herrly report found "unintelligent," was commended. Judge Arthur W. Selover received thanks for his advice.

Mayor Leach held the report was "a compliment to the police department and to my administration."

The jury reported 22 indictments during its November-December period of service. Nine of them were returned in connection with labor "sluggings."

A new jury will report to Judge Hall Monday.

Jury Repudes Herrly Atta on 'Official Lax'

Charges Not Based on Facts Submitted, Report Declares

Jurors Join Raids on Night Life Places—7 Jailed

The grand jury today repudiated the P. F. Herrly attack on Minneapolis night life conditions and official "laxity" when it filed its final report with District Judge Levi M. Hall.

The report was approved at a stormy session of the jury today after early morning raids on nine places found two of the nine open. The raids were led by members of the grand jury. Six men and a woman were arrested at the

The Grand Jury Report Said:

We have been pleased with sincere help from officials. The police department is undermanned.

Personnel of the morals squad should be changed periodically.

Herrly's charges were not based on evidence.

Evidence later was presented to the jury after the Herrly report was made public, resulting in subpoenas for 40 witnesses.

The liquor and beer situation is far from what should be desired.

Police are commended for the decrease in traffic deaths and accidents.

Labor conditions are not the best.

South Side Club, 212 Eleventh avenue S., and The Scoreboard, 2937 Nicollet avenue.

The seven were released on bail today when they pleaded not guilty to disorderly house and gambling charges.

The report—to which Mr. Herrly, deposed foreman, dissented, said the Herrly charges had not been based on evidence submitted to the grand jury.

It said further the wholesale summonses of witnesses resulted from letters received by the jury after Herrly's "unfortunate" report had been made public.

Five jury members, 10 deputy sheriffs and six policemen led by Detective Inspector Clarence Mc-

Laskey and Inspector Frank E. Bleed, made swift descents on nine establishments last night.

At the South Side Club, 212 Eleventh avenue S., the raiders arrested Bert "Dutch" Thompson, Negro, alleged owner; Nick Carter, Negro doorman, and Gladys Freeman, Negro cashier.

At the Scoreboard, Buster Paige, former boxer, was arrested as the alleged operator. Jailed with him were James Roers, William Anderson and Robert Paige.

Thompson, known as the "boss" of the South Side district, pleaded not guilty to keeping a disorderly house. Carter and Miss Freeman were charged with being found in a disorderly house.

Buster Paige was charged with keeping a gambling house and with storing liquor in a 3.2 beer parlor. The three bartenders were charged with being found in a gambling house.

All seven cases were continued to tomorrow and the seven were released on bail ranging from \$300 to \$25 each.

The jury moved with greatest secrecy. It was not until early in the morning the forces gathered. The deputies met and received their orders.

Find Places Dark

The forces split. Touring the loop district the raiders visited the Meat Cutters headquarters on Marquette avenue between Third and Fourth Streets. It was dark. They went to the Camel's Club, Hennepin avenue, near Sixth street, the Alley Club (behind 620 Hennepin avenue), the Billposters Club at Twelfth and Glenwood avenues N.; to 1800 Plymouth avenue, to 119 Washington avenue N., to the Loring Cigar store, 1362 Nicollet avenue.

They faced locked doors and darkened interiors at all of these.

Then they swooped onto the Scoreboard at Lake street and Nicollet avenue.

Twenty-five persons were in the basement of the place. A score of dice and several dice boxes were seized. Slot machines were carted out to the raiders' cars. A cache of liquor was uncovered and tossed into the cars.

Raid South Side Club

Then, 15 minutes later, the raiders, with McLaskey in the lead and grand jury members trailing the uniformed police, knocked at the door of the South Side Club.

About 100 persons were inside. Police said there were setups on most of the tables, with whisky bottles in possession of many patrons. Many of the customers were drunk, they said.

In the report the grand jury said:

"Ending our work we submit this report in protest and dissent from an unauthorized report previously printed in the newspapers of Minneapolis. We regret the publication of the irregular report:

"The grand jury has been in session 17 days. In that time, 22 indictments have been returned, including indictments in connection with cases of violence in labor disputes, liquor traffic and vice. Investigation also has been made extensively of conditions prevailing in the liquor situation. Several days also were devoted to inquiry into vice and gambling.

"Throughout our term of service as grand jurors we have been pleased with a sincere spirit of help from all official quarters. Unfortunately, as much cannot be said for some persons who were called upon as witnesses.

Evidence from Letters

"In connection with the charges contained in the original foreman's report, the grand jury desires to call attention to the fact the charges contained therein were not based on evidence in possession of the grand jury at the time the report was made. The evidence presented to the grand jury was from letters written after the report was made public.

"The claims made in the above mentioned letters resulted in the calling of approximately 40 witnesses in an effort to bring formal charges for vice, gambling and liquor violations. Some of the witnesses named could not be found. Other witnesses named and called were found to be persons of good repute and, no doubt, the victims of 'poison pen' letters. A few of the witnesses called refused to testify on the grounds that they might incriminate themselves. There were others who had amazing lapses of memory. All in all there was no evidence obtained which was sufficient for the return of indictments.

"We would suggest that future grand juries use great discrimination in giving credence to the numerous anonymous letters and those signed with fictitious names.

"The situation as regards the liquor and beer trade in Minneapolis is far from what should be desired.

"Responsibility for this can hardly be charged to any one agency. Rather it is the result of the lack of a well considered and thoroughly co-ordinated plan of regulation. Federal laws, state laws and city ordinances have been invoked almost indiscriminately with the result that Minneapolis finds itself operating its liquor trade under what is nothing more than a patchwork system of regulation.

has to face. The police department report shows that 106 persons were arrested and prosecuted on vice charges during 1937. Since the problem is primarily that of the police department, we recommend that more men be made available for the enforcement of this work.

"Unfortunately labor conditions throughout the United States are not the best. Minneapolis and Hennepin County are no exception. Outside influences in many cases are exerted not to aid in the solution of their problems, but to keep such problems from being solved. We are convinced that if you could eliminate the undesirable elements who are interested in keeping these controversies alive, both on the side of the employer and employee, that they could by co-operation solve their controversies amicably, as was recently done by the employer-employee labor relations board. If the employer and employees are interested in the promotion of co-operative labor relations, they should both be careful not to use directly or indirectly outside influences in the promotion of their mutual interests. We recommend, according to the Wagner act, collective bargaining between employer and employee.

"Apparently the greatest handicap of the police department, as shown by our investigation, is the fact that it is undermanned. We note in a recent report by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the federal bureau of investigation, that the minimum of policemen to population should be two to every 1,000. Since Minneapolis has a popula-

tion of about 500,000, it would appear the city now has less than one-half the number of men actually needed. We recommend that ways and means be devised whereby more men be made available for the police department. We recommend also that the personnel of the morals squad be changed periodically in its entirety. We do commend the police department on the fine record shown for 1937 in the decrease of serious traffic accidents and traffic deaths."

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2 Seized In Raid



Seized early today in the grand jury-led raids, were (top) Nick Carter, left and Bert "Dutch" Thompson. The center picture shows the three slot machines seized at The Scoreboard, 2937 Nicollet avenue. Inset is Gladys Freeman, cashier at the South Side

Liquor Rules Vary

The wide variance in the provisions for operation of various types of liquor and beer stores is an important factor in the present undesirable situation. Opening and closing hours vary for off sale and on sale liquor places. The hours are also not the same for these places on all days of the week. Beer selling places present a similar condition. In some places dancing is permitted. In other places it is not.

"Prostitution is a problem which very large city in the country

Bankers and Brokers Blanket Bonds losses due to crime and dishonesty.

January 28

SHERIFF HITS AT MAHONEY

Sheriff Elmer Madson of Grand Rapids, president of the Minnesota Sheriffs' association, Tuesday criticized Liquor Commissioner William Mahoney's accusation that county officials have been lax in enforcing beer and liquor laws.

Sheriff Madsen, presiding over the annual convention of the organization in St. Paul, asserted that Commissioner Mahoney "had no business making the remarks he did" in a speech to the State County Attorneys' association last week. Mahoney complained that county officials illegally have licensed roadside beer taverns which sell hard liquor.

Hard to Enforce.

"There is no law that says a man can't have whisky on his premises, even if it is a beer parlor," Sheriff Madson said. "If law enforcement officials are going to catch them selling liquor without a license, we'd have to hire stool pigeons to get the evidence. It's practically impossible to find persons in the small communities of the state who will do that. The tavern keepers don't sell to people they don't know and the stool pigeons would have to be their neighbors.

"To get professional informers would mean importing people from the big cities at an expense greater than the fines we could impose. Mahoney, in his speech to the county Attorneys' association, sounded as if he believes he is the only man in the state trying to do the right thing and the rest of us don't give a care what happens. Mr. Mahoney knows nothing of the work law enforcement officials do in preventing people from breaking the law, a job that is done quietly and without ballyhoo, but just as important as catching criminals."

Justice Gallagher Talks.

Speakers at the opening day's session were to be Mayor Mark Gehan of St. Paul, Chief Justice Henry M. Gallagher of the state supreme court, Edgar Guinan of the United States department of justice, County Attorney M. F. Kinkead of St. Paul and Melvin C. Passolt, chief of the state crime bureau. New officers will be elected Wednesday.

Besides Sheriff Madson, incumbent officials of the association are Sheriffs Jack Reiter of New Ulm, vice president; Thomas J. Gibbons of St. Paul, treasurer, and William Gerber of St. Paul, secretary.

*Tribune
Jan 4, 1938*

Brewers, in a Body, to See Miller Hockey Game

FRED HUTCHINSON, business manager of the second-place Miller ice chippers, has been receiving telephone calls and letters by the score these days. Practically all are requests to be included as one of the groups to attend home hockey games in a body, as did the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co., the Collins-Holden Printing Co., and the Knights of Columbus. With the next home tilt scheduled for February 8, with the Tulsa Oilers as meat for the Millers to grind to flour, to mix a metaphor, the Minneapolis Brewing Co., will turn out a crowd of its employees and executives for the clash.

Headed by Tom Hastings, the aggregation will contribute a lot toward pushing the Mill City pucksters toward the first place ranking. Tom is known in Minneapolis as the new chairman of the On-to-Nicollet committee of the Civic and Commerce association where he did a masterful job of promoting baseball in the city last year. Tom gets out there and boosts whether the Millers are shod with spiked shoes and carry bludgeons, or are equipped with skates and crooked sticks. Among other groups planning to get together and watch the "fastest game in the world" are the Junior Association of Commerce and the delegates to the

convention of the National Retail Jewelers association. Don Baer, president of the JAC, Harold Kohen and Harold Kulp will lead the Jaycees to the joust (which one yet to be determined) and Harold Kohen will again go out to the arena when he escorts Charles T. Evans, national jeweler president, to the St. Paul contest, February 16.

employees may be recovered by a corporation Fidelity Bond.

January 30

Shopping
News

Feb. 4, 1938

National

Minneapolis Labor Review

Owned by 50,000 Organized Workers

Main 6719



15

Main 6719

Published every Friday by the Central Labor Union of Minneapolis and Hennepin County

R. D. Cramer, Editor-Manager

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor

Entered at the Minneapolis Post Office, April 4th, 1907, as second class mail matter.

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Editorial & Business Office: 529 S. 7th St.--Suite 550

HOW LONG A SUCKER CITY?

It is to be hoped that the City Council will not be duped out of passing the so-called beer ordinance over the veto of that enemy of the workers, Mayor Leach.

If Minneapolis officials were elected by St. Paul voters it might be understood why an ordinance to put Minneapolis breweries on the same footing as St. Paul breweries in the sale of their product in Minneapolis should be vetoed.

If Minneapolis workers found it possible to obtain employment in St. Paul breweries this also might be true, or even if Minneapolis breweries found it possible to sell their product in St. Paul.

In letting other cities sell their product here while sale of similar Minneapolis products were barred in other cities, Minneapolis has long been a sucker city. It is to be hoped the Aldermen will refuse to continue this city in the sucker class and pass the beer ordinance over the veto of the vacillating Mayor.

Jan. 21, 1938

M Brewery Head Tells Legendry of Bock

It won't be long now before the billy goat signs will be hung up around town and the bock beer season will be back with us again.

In anticipation of the event, Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, has gone back into the history of the brew and has come up with some interesting information.

"Just why bock beer should be a symbol of spring," says Mr. Kiewel, "is lost in the mists of antiquity, but many historians trace it back to Freya, goddess of fertility of the soil, who each spring was offered a libation in beer, brewed of the choicest grains each fall and laid away in caves to age until spring. When spring came, some of the prized beverage was poured over the fields as an offering to Freya to fertilize the soil for planting, and the rest was consumed in the spring festival which followed."

Although there are many legends telling how the beverage was named "bock" and adopted the billy goat as its symbol, says Mr. Kiewel, probably the most believable version places the origin of bock beer in Einbeck, Germany, about 700 years ago. That town's brew was so famous that it was shipped far and wide under the name of Einbeck, which sounded so much like "one goat" that it finally became known as bock.

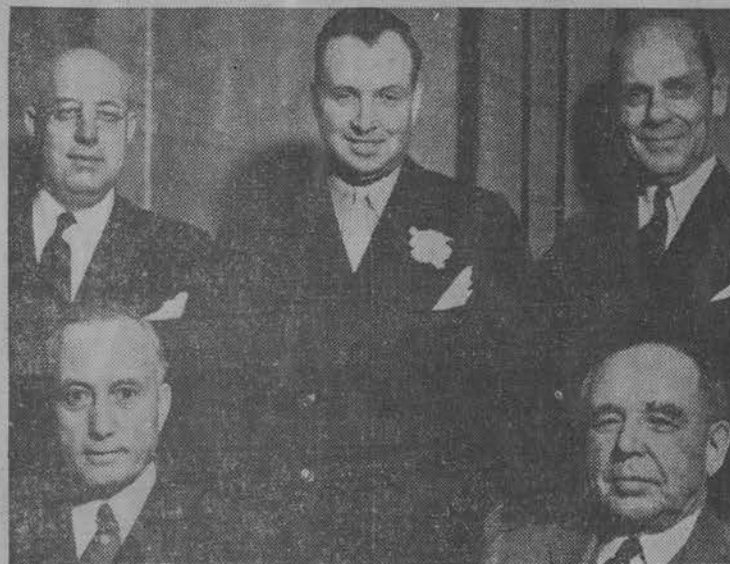
trusted employees. Bond Corporation.

ary 1

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East Minneapolis
Argus
Feb. 18, 1938

EXECUTIVES MEET SALESMEN



Eighteen states were represented by more than 60 salesmen who attended the annual sales meeting of the Minneapolis Brewing Company this week. The meeting was in charge of the executives shown here. Sitting left to right: Charles E. Kiewel and Jacob Kunz. Standing, left to right: A. R. Robert, Tom Hastings and F. A. Bau-

National Surety Corporation is qualified as an acceptable surety covering any and all bonds in favor of the U. S. A.

Twin City Rivalry

To the Editor of The Journal:

Some time ago a local company adopted the slogan "What Minneapolis Makes—Makes Minneapolis." I read in The Journal that now the St. Paul city council has adopted the attitude that what anybody makes outside of St. Paul, can't be sold in St. Paul. In my various trips around the country, I have taken no end of razzing from people who ask me how the two "little cities," namely, Minneapolis and St. Paul, are getting along in their little fight. I have told them there is no fight but just keen rivalry and that this rivalry makes for good business.

I now read that St. Paul is trying to "freeze" us out of their city. I know that St. Paul business firms turn thumbs down on anybody or any product made in Minneapolis.

—E. R. T.

Interurban Conflict

To the Editor of The Journal:

I'm not one who believes implicitly in the law of "an eye for an eye," but I do think the action of the St. Paul city council in refusing a license to a Minneapolis coal dealer because he did not have a business address there makes it high time for us to do a bit of retaliating in the undeclared commercial war St. Paul has been waging against Minneapolis.

Although many Minneapolis people may not have realized it, the war has been going on for some time. Countless St. Paul firms do business in Minneapolis, but just let a Minneapolis firm try it and see what happens.

Look at the beer situation. You can buy all the St. Paul beer you want in Minneapolis, but go to St. Paul and see if you can find any Minneapolis beer. You bet you can't! And the situation exists in numerous other lines.

There has always been friendly rivalry between Minneapolis and St. Paul, but there is no element of friendliness in the attitude that St. Paul is taking toward Minneapolis business.

—Louis Larson.

Put St. Paul in Its Place

To the Editor: St. Paul certainly is feeling mighty independent as is shown in the trade war they are inciting against Minneapolis. Something more than the ultimatum sent by the city council is needed to bring them back to earth. What they need is a good jolt to bring them in harmony with the ultimatum.

Unless something like this is done, both cities will be down and out and lost in the dust of antiquity, while other cities progress. It will benefit both cities if we put St. Paul in its place.

For my part, I'd like to boycott every St. Paul product I can. Then, too, I'll bear in mind that I once lost a job because I didn't live in that city. This is the type of hokey that is leading St. Paul to her doom.

Minneapolis.

—E. R. T.

State Tariff Walls Legal

At Least for Time Being
on One Commodity,
Says Lawrence

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Washington—Strange as it may seem, the free intercourse of the states of the United States with each other has been broken down by a tariff wall which has been, for the time being, legalized with respect to one industry—the making and sale of beer.

But which, if the principle is finally upheld by the U. S. supreme court, can only mean other tariff barriers can be erected under similar guises.

Thus, for example, after midnight of Monday Michigan will refuse to permit beer manufactured in Indiana and eight other states from crossing the boundaries of Michigan. There's no objection to Indiana beer as

such nor is there any objection to the consumption of beer as such by the people of Michigan, but it so happens Indiana has a law which makes it difficult for Michigan beer to come into Indiana.



Lawrence

inst disho
orporation
The action of Michigan might appear on the surface to be unconstitutional.

How, it will be asked, can one state put up an embargo against another state?

The facts are that, when California enacted a law putting a heavy tax on the privilege of importing beer into that state, the supreme court in what is known as the Young's Market case, in October, 1937, held that the twenty-first amendment, known as the "repeal" amendment, effectually removed the commerce in intoxicating liquors from the protection of the commerce clause of the constitution.

Mpls. Star

TWO MORE 3.2 BEER LICENSES ORDERED REVOKED BY LEACH

Mayor George E. Leach ordered 2 more 3.2 beer licenses revoked today following conviction of license holders in Municipal court on gambling violations.

The two are Sam Poski, 1426 Nicollet avenue, found guilty of maintaining a gambling device and fined \$25 on March 3; and Jack Vadnais, 1611 Nicollet avenue, found guilty of keeping a gambling house and fined \$100 March 3.

Earlier this week the mayor called before the city council health and hospitals committee, ordered revocations of two other licenses.

GRAIN BELTS IN 2,920 PIN TILT

Place Sixth in Five-Man Event
at Chicago A.B.A.
Tourney.

Chicago, March 19.—(AP)—The Grain Belt five man team of Minneapolis rolled into sixth place in the A.B.A. bowling congress tournament here late Saturday night with grand total of 2,920. The Minneapolis rollers and their score: Einar Wick 152-167-212, Carl Dech 203-180-192, Roy Thompson 205-205-212, Sky Halloran 205-228-188 and Jess Young 205-171-195.

The Grain Belts hit consistently, scoring 970 in their first game, 951 in their second and 999 in their third.

aintains 32 Branch Offices in the
France and Germany.

February 7

Locals Press ABC Le

Chicago, Ill.—Minneapolis entrants in the American Bowling Congress participated in a strike barrage that riddled previous honor lists of the leaders here during the week-end.

Ward Rhea adjusted his sights on the one-three pocket to put the Minneapolis keggers in the lime-light in the doubles, singles and all-events classifications. Ward led the attack in the doubles with a sizzling 660 series which, with Bill Rogan's 610, gave them 1,270 and third place.

Using his doubles effort as a spring board, Rhea bounced out a 680 count in the singles which put him in a tie for sixth. His modest 529 start which helped the Carnegies into the five man prize division gave him a 1,869 total for fourth in the coveted all-events classification.

The Grain Belts of the City loop covered themselves with glory as they put together

MINNEAPOLIS FIVE-MAN TEAM

M. and St. L. Railway			
C. Juetner	130	179	177
A. Joseph	160	159	182
B. Nelson	182	170	173
B. Burnham	147	178	178
B. Lange	172	138	196
Totals	971	824	906—2,521

GRAIN BELT

Einar Wick	152	167	212
Carl Dech	203	180	192
Roy Thompson	205	205	212
Sky Halloran	205	228	188
Jesse Young	205	171	195
Totals	970	951	999—291

CARNEGIE

Wm. Rogan	171	189	236
W. I. Kites	187	213	210
J. E. Olson	161	182	187
W. A. Rhea	190	195	144
E. Mady	185	183	182
Totals	874	962	959—2

CASEY HOBAN

Herb Olson	178	182	148
John Hoban	173	164	183
James Pehle	168	152	180
Con Platt	153	205	211
Wm. Pehle	161	195	199
Totals	833	898	921—2652

games of 970, 951 and 999 for 2,920 and sixth in the five man event.

ABC pickups—Rogan topped the five-man effort of the Carnegies with 596. He shot 636 in the solo competition . . . W. Kites started with 590, slipped in the doubles, and then turned out a neat 631 in the singles . . . Einer Wick and Sky Halloran edged into prize territory in the doubles with 1,178, then came back for a piece of the golden stuff in their singles with 623 and 617 . . . Dech had an individual count of 604. He and Jess Young whipped out a nice 1,211 in the two man affair. Jess featured his final effort with 246 while Carl counted 224.

SINGLES

W. Rogan	202	232	202	636
W. Rhea	201	245	225	680
C. Dech	216	187	201	604
J. Young	209	154	222	585
E. Wick	233	205	187	623
S. Halloran	214	194	209	617
H. Olson	164	245	163	572
W. Pehle	202	212	178	592
H. Hoban	128	199	153	480
J. Pehle	182	184	208	574
C. Platt	146	174	170	490
J. Hoban	194	189	174	557
W. Kites	256	174	201	631
E. Mady	183	190	183	556
J. Olson	201	202	200	603
R. Thompson	197	193	167	557
H. Rude	204	213	178	595
A. Ahrens	168	173	201	542
A. Beiswenger	151	154	203	508
G. Boyden	161	170	179	510
R. Zwack	146	147	160	453
S. Johnson	133	165	195	493

DOUBLES

W. Rogan	193	224	193
W. Rhea	203	219	238—1,270
C. Dech	185	191	224
U. Young	175	190	246—1,211
E. Wick	225	181	192
S. Halloran	189	192	200—1,178
H. Olson	164	178	167
W. Pehle	224	201	171—1,105
H. Hoban	190	208	181
J. Pehle	185	188	120—1,103
C. Platt	171	185	211
J. Hoban	172	169	190—1,098
W. Kites	161	166	190
E. Mady	192	207	179—1,095
S. J. Olson	197	170	160
R. Thompson	168	187	160—1,042
H. Rude	167	150	144
A. Ahrens	180	184	103—1,018
A. Beiswenger	169	185	152
G. Boyden	168	137	160—971
R. Zwack	177	128	112
S. Johnson	149	149	161—878

Rhea's 680 Places Sixth; Local

February 10

Dech, Young Star as Belts Hit 2,920

Special to The Journal

Chicago, March 21.—Minneapolis keggers helped themselves to sizeable cuts of the prize money in the 38th annual American Bowling Congress tournament during the week end, gaining places on all divisions. The boss performer was Ward Rhea, a veteran of the ten-pin wars, who trained his sights on the one-three pocket and reeled off a nine-game total that put the Gopher metropolis in the forefront in the doubles, singles and all-event closess.

Rhea set a dizzy clip in the doubles to carry himself and William Rogan into third position in that competition with a hefty 1,270 total which was good enough for thirty-fourth place and a financial reward of \$106 in the 1937 ABC titular scramble. Ward weighed in with a snappy 660 series and Rogan contributed 610.



YOUNG

Rhea Hits 680

Employing his doubles effort as a springboard, Rhea concluded his nine-game streak with a steaming 680 in the solo department which hoisted him to a tie for sixth position. He got off to a modest 529 start which aided the Carnegie Coals in their five-man bid and that count gave the enterprising Rhea his total of 1,869 for the fourth spot in the all-events milling.

The Minneapolis keggers did themselves proud in the singles. Rogan, who topped the five-man effort of the Carnegie Fuels with 596, banged out 636 in the solo. W. J. Kites opened with 590, slipped in the doubles, then inserted a whip-cracker of 631 in the singles.

Sky Halloran and Einer Wick of the Grain Belt Beers moved into the prize ranks in the doubles with 1,178 and then came back



DECH

for a chunk of the golden nugget in their singles, shooting 617 and 623.

Carl Dech and Jess Young, also of the Grain Belts, registered 1,211 in the doubles. Jess sparked with a 246 game while Carl gathered 224.

Dech also collected in the individual with a 604.

The Grain Belts also counted 2,920 in the team event for seventh place. It was the third time in Minneapolis history that a team has exceeded the 2,900 mark. The keggers shot games of 907, 951 and 999 for the total. Roy Thompson and Sky Halloran paced with 622 and 621, respectively.

Minneapolis Star - Mar 21, 1938

Locals

ABC Pinmen Hit Money Counts

y, February 10

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E. Wick	225	181	192
S. Halloran	189	192	200
H. Olson	164	178	167
W. Pehle	224	201	171
H. Hoban	190	208	181
J. Peble	185	188	120
C. Platt	171	185	211
J. Hoban	172	169	190
W. Kites	161	166	190
E. Mady	192	207	179
S. J. Olson	197	170	160
R. Thompson	168	187	160
H. Rude	167	150	144
A. Ahrens	180	184	103
A. Beiswenger	169	185	152
G. Boyden	168	137	160
R. Zwack	177	128	112
S. Johnson	149	149	161

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E. Mady	185	183	182
Totals	874	962	959

CASEY HOBAN

Herb Olson	178	182	148
John Hoban	173	164	183
James Pehle	168	152	180
Con Platt	153	205	211
Wm. Pehle	161	195	199
Totals	833	898	921

Dech, Young Star as Belts Hit 2,920

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DECH

Minneapolis Star - Mar 21, 1938

October 27, 1938

The Mystery Men of St. Louis rolled into first place late Sunday night with a 3,035 count. Knute Anderson's 746 seems certain to win the singles.

DOUBLES

A. Beiswenger	169	185	152
George Boyden	168	127	160-971
Ray Zwack	177	128	112
Shirley Johnson	149	149	161-876
Hoke Rude	167	150	144
A. Ahrens	180	184	193-1018
E. Wick	225	181	192
Halloran	188	192	200-1178
C. Dech	185	191	224
J. Young	175	190	246-1211
H. Hoban	190	208	181
J. Pehle	185	188	150-1102
C. Platt	171	185	211
J. Hoban	172	169	190-1098
H. Olson	184	178	167
W. Pehle	224	201	171-1105
J. Olson	197	170	160
R. Thompson	168	187	160-1042
W. Kites	161	166	190
E. Mady	192	207	179-1095
W. Rogan	193	224	193
W. Rhea	203	219	238-1270

SINGLES

E. Wick	233	205	185-623
S. Halloran	214	194	209-617
C. Dech	216	187	201-604
J. Young	209	154	222-585
H. Hoban	128	199	153-480
J. Pehle	182	181	208-574
C. Platt	146	174	170-490
J. Hoban	184	189	174-557
H. Olson	202	212	178-592
W. Pehle	201	202	200-603
J. Olson	197	193	167-557
R. Thompson	256	174	201-631
W. Kites	183	196	183-562
E. Mady	202	232	202-636
W. Rogan	210	245	225-680
W. Rhea	151	154	203-598
A. Beiswenger	161	170	178-510
G. Boyden	148	147	160-433
R. Zwack	133	185	195-493
S. Johnson	204	213	178-595
H. Rude	168	173	201-542
A. Ahrens			

TEAMS

M. & ST. L.	130	179	177
Clarence Juetner	160	159	182
Al Joseph	182	170	173
Bill Nelson	147	178	178
Walter Burnham	172	138	196
Bill Lange			
Totals	791	824	906-2521
Casey Hoban			
Herb Olson	178	182	148
John Hoban	173	184	183
James Pehle	168	182	180
Con Platt	153	205	211
Wm. Pehle	161	195	199
Totals	833	898	921-2652
Grain Belt			
Elmer Wick	152	167	212
Carl Dech	205	180	192
Tom Thompson	205	205	212
Sam Halloran	165	222	188
Joe Young	205	171	193
Totals	970	951	990-2920
Carnegie			
Wm. Rogan	171	189	236
W. I. Kites	161	213	210
J. E. Olson	161	182	187
W. A. Rhea	180	195	144
E. Mady	185	183	182
Totals	874	962	959-2795

ecutes bonds of every character, when necessary.

February 11

Minneapolis
Journal
March 21,
1938

National Surety Corporation can provide facilities for private investigations in all European countries.

Of course, the men have held does not tell them over the financial savings of the purpose, were two partners of a Wall Street banking house. The executive secretary he had left his small practice and volunteered his services because he thought it would be valuable," he said. When the campaign was over he dropped into my office and remarked that he was going to use his "contacts." He said: "But away bankers have seen my work; they will place somewhere." I answered: "You are now about to make a very disappointing discovery. You are going to discover that the named Bob L. have no power. You have read about the frontal attack run hundreds of corporations. Well, you defied the financial tycoons may have their billions of assets, but there is no means. The thing they can't do: they can't get a promptly sur \$5,000-a-year job."

NCE upon a time there was a "drive" funds to finance a certain charity, was an unimportant member of committee. The important members, finally had to make up the deficit and we fact, drafted by the committee for that purpose, were two partners of a Wall Street banking house. The executive secretary he had left his small practice and volunteered his services because he thought it would be valuable," he said. When the campaign was over he dropped into my office and remarked that he was going to use his "contacts." He said: "But away bankers have seen my work; they will place somewhere." I answered: "You are now about to make a very disappointing discovery. You are going to discover that the named Bob L. have no power. You have read about the frontal attack run hundreds of corporations. Well, you defied the financial tycoons may have their billions of assets, but there is no means. The thing they can't do: they can't get a promptly sur \$5,000-a-year job."

COLLIER'S

The Powerless Rich

ONCE upon a time there was a "drive" for funds to finance a certain charity, and I was an unimportant member of the committee. The important members, who finally had to make up the deficit and were, in fact, drafted by the committee for that express purpose, were two partners of a Wall Street banking house. The executive secretary, an ambitious young lawyer, confessed to me that he had left his small practice and volunteered his services because he thought it would be an advantage to meet and mingle with these rich committeemen. "Such contacts are bound to be valuable," he said.

When the campaign was over he dropped into my office and remarked that he was now going to use his "contacts." He said: "These bankers have seen my work; they will get me placed somewhere." I answered: "You are now about to make a very disappointing discovery. You are going to discover that the rich have no power. You have read about the far-flung interests, and how a little group of men run hundreds of corporations. Well, you will discover presently that this is largely bunk. The financial tycoons may have their fingers on millions or billions of assets, but there is one thing they can't do: they can't get a man a \$5,000-a-year job."

He laughed at me and went his way. Some weeks later he returned crestfallen. The bankers had given him letters to the presidents of a dozen corporations that they were popularly believed to control. The presidents had passed him down the line to the personnel managers, and the personnel managers had taken his name and references and politely bowed him out the back door. After five or six such experiences he lost his patience, and in the office of one president burst out: "I am being given a run-around; I must have a job; your Wall Street bankers want me to have a job." To which the tough president, who had come up from the mill, remarked bluntly: "It is a fact that the men you name are the bankers of this outfit, but I am running it. If you don't think that is a true statement of the case, go back and ask them."

The young man did go back. He sought out one of the bankers and complained that the president of this supposedly controlled company had been discourteous. The banker shook his head and made a gesture of helplessness. "Jack is right," he said. "He's the most efficient operator in his line in America. He is running that business. If we were ever to try to give him any instructions he would tell us to go to hell and put on his hat and walk out. Then where would we be?"

Of course, this incident, while strictly true, does not tell the whole story. A few very rich men have held and exercised tremendous power over the financial affairs of our corporations, railroads and banks. They have enjoyed altogether too much freedom in the handling of the savings of the people; they have been clothed with too much authority over the production of the country and the welfare of the workers. Time was, a generation ago, when such men could and did translate their wealth into political influence. They controlled legislatures; their personal friends and representatives sat in the United States Senate. It was considered politically dangerous to oppose them; they were supposed to hold the lives of politicians in the palms of their hands.

But away back in the early years of this century something surprising happened. There arose in New York State a young man named Theodore Roosevelt, and in Wisconsin another named Bob LaFollette. These two courageous and somewhat demagogic young fellows made a frontal attack on the citadel of Privilege. They stormed the heights of entrenched wealth. They defied the power of the interests. And what happened? Were they routed and crushed? By no means. The walls crumbled, the Janizaries promptly surrendered, the feudal lords meekly laid down their arms. The political power of great wealth proved to be only an empty myth. The rich started to run before the advancing crusaders, and politically they have been on the run ever since.

Some months ago there was held in New York a convention of the most important corporation officials in America. These men spent a lot of time preparing their program and resolutions. They met and made speeches that were widely publicized by the press. It happened that I was in and around the cloakrooms of Congress during that convention and I did not hear so much as a single reference to it. There were the great interests in session in New York, telling Congress what should be done. And nobody, from the biggest congressman to the smallest, cared a straw.

Business ought to have more influence in government. And by business I do not mean a few rich stockholders in Chicago and New York; I mean the hundreds of thousands of butchers, bakers and candlestick makers, and the tens of millions of thrifty folks who have saved a little money and put it into corporation securities. This vast, voiceless middle class could be very powerful. If one business leader in each congressional district were to organize the small businessmen and the little security owners of the district, he would have an influence that congressmen and senators would respect. But no business leader wants to work that way.

Nevertheless, the shouting and the tumult continue. Young politicians, seeking election, stand up and cry aloud their defiance of the interests, and by so doing make themselves heroes and get elected. But don't worry. They are risking nothing; they will not get hurt. Next to a friendly game of checkers at home, defying big business is the safest sport in the world.

BRUCE BARTON



Mr. Brownlow was walking toward his office, debating whether he should run for governor or the Senate, when he bumped into Mr. Chris Poppadoppalous, emerging from the room where witnesses are paid their fees. Mr. Poppadoppalous beamed, bowed, and handed Mr. Brownlow a large box.

"Gardenias," he said. "I brink dem for you."

"Thanks," said Brownlow. "And there's one more thing you can do for me."

"Anythink," said Mr. Poppadoppalous, with another bow.

"One day you boys were afraid to talk. The next day you talked. Why?"

"We were afraid not to," said Mr. Poppadoppalous.

"Afraid of me?" asked Brownlow, rather pleased.

Mr. Poppadoppalous giggled apologetically.

"Oh, no, sir," he said. "You're a nice mans. You don't say, 'Talk, you Greek So-and-so, or I'll tear out your heart and eat it before your eyes.'"

"Did somebody say that to you?"

"Yes, sir. To all us boys."

"Who?"

"The little fellow," said Mr. Poppadoppalous, and bowed, and scurried away.

FROM his hotel window Little John Sarto looked out over the lighted city spread at his feet. Somebody knocked on his door.

"Come in," said Sarto.

The freckled young man came in. He had on a new suit, moss-green this time, and he was still jovial.

"Hello, sweetheart," he said.

"Hello, Eddie," said Sarto.

"You know why I'm here."

"Sure," said Sarto. "Have a drink?"

"Why not?" said Eddie, and poured out a drink from a bottle of bourbon on the table. Sarto took one, too.

"Nice going, boss," said Eddie, raising his glass. "We'll run this town right."

"We?"

"You will, I mean," said Eddie. "I'll be glad to work under a man with your brains. Poor Jack didn't have many. Nerve, yes. But he never looked ahead.

You do. Well, what do you say, boss? Dummy and some of the boys are waiting downstairs for the answer. They're solid for you, boss. Anything you say goes."

Sarto didn't say anything. He went to the window and looked out over the city.

"Of course, things are rather ragged right now," said Eddie. "We'll have to take it slow and easy for a while. But the boys are counting on you to work out some nice, new, juicy angles. The town's yours."

"I don't want it," said Little John.

"What do you mean?" Eddie was not jovial now.

"I got other plans."

"You can't run out on us."

"I'm walking out," said Sarto. "Right now."

"The boys won't like that."

"I'm doing what I like."

"That's always expensive," said Eddie.

"I know all about that."

Eddie shrugged his shoulders.

"Okay," he said, and sauntered out of the room.

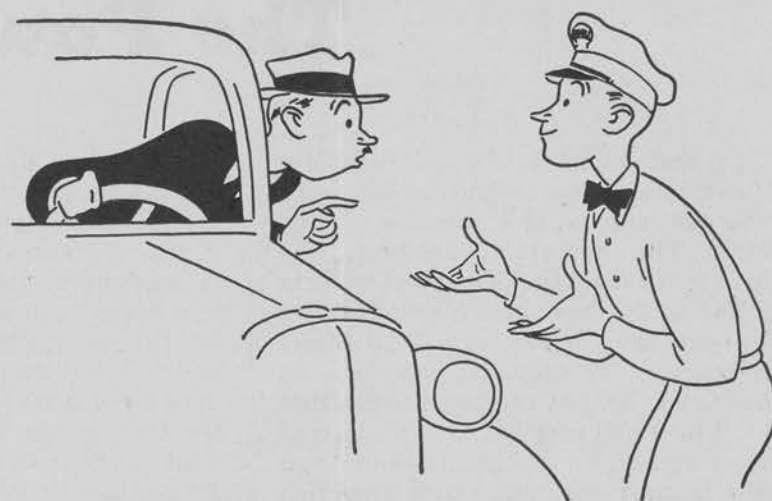
Hurriedly, Little John Sarto began to strip off his loud, plaid suit.

"I'M RIGHT," said the warden to the chaplain, laying down the morning paper. "You say all men have some good in them. I say some men are all bad and nothing can change them. Take this fellow, Sarto. Last night in Chicago, as he was getting on a bus, he was filled full of lead."

"That hardly proves your point." The chaplain smiled. "Bullets are very democratic. They'll kill good men as well as bad, you know."

"There was nothing good about Sarto. Just listen to this: 'The police say Sarto plotted to return to power in the underworld. They are at a loss to explain why, at the time of his death, he was disguised as a monk.' Why, the scheming wolf! Whether there's any good whatsoever in such a man, I leave it to you to judge."

"He does sound pretty bad, I grant you," the chaplain said. "But, even so, I hate to condemn him or any man. I might be reversed by a higher Judge."



Mr. Stewart, now ...he st-st-stutters

Some folks you gotta learn to like, but not Mr. Stewart. He stutters terrible, but nobody notices much, because they like him.

The first time he came in my station, I tipped him off to our oil.

"Everybody has to do a lot o' stop-and-go drivin' these days," I started in, "an' that means they need a special oil."

"B-B-B-But . . ." says Mr. Stewart.

"When you stop and let your engine cool off," I hurried on, "your oil drains down off the movin' parts, leavin' 'em practically dry."

"B-B-B-But . . ." says Mr. Stewart.

I interrupted him: "And when you START you oughtn't to have to WAIT to have your oil get moving. It oughta FLOW faster'n greased lightnin'."

"B-B-B-But . . ." says Mr. Stewart.

"Yessir," I cut in, "and only a quarter for a quart, too. Ain't that something!"

"B-B-B-But . . ." says Mr. Stewart, laughing at me, "I-I b-b-been using G-Golden Shell for s-six months."

So I laugh, too.

Sincerely,

Your Shell Dealer

P.S. Believe me, after this I'm going to give the customer a chance to talk a little.



"Ain't it funny, lady—in Central Park that would be considered beautiful"

REARER KELLER

design



Mr. Charles Kiewel, Sr.
1215 N. E. Marshall
Mpls., Minn.

Minneapolis BUSINESS LEADERS by WEBSTER

E. J. GRIMES
VICE PRES.

CARGILL INC.

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PRES.

SUTHERLAND AIR CONDITIONING CORPORATION

D. S. TEMPERATURE PERFECTION for any BUILDING

CHAS. E. KIEWITZ
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GEN. MGR.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY

GRAIN BELT BEER

3rd

3rd

J. W. CRAWFORD

SPECIALIZING IN REBUILDING and MODERNIZING STORE FRONTS and BUILDINGS

—Adv.

READ THE TRIBUNE WANTS

with a seven-eighths coat. White gloves, a white handkerchief at the center.

Schwab, Asked to Give Up \$200,000 Salary If Firm Skips Dividend, Declines

Bethlehem Steel Stockholders' Meeting Fattured by Fistic Threat.

Wilmington, Del., April 12.—Charles M. Schwab, 76-year-old chairman of Bethlehem Steel corporation, Tuesday declined a request to refrain from taking any of his \$200,000 a year salary if the company fails to declare a dividend on the common stock for the present quarter.

The request was made by Lewis D. Gilbert, New York, minority stockholder, who last year threw the annual meeting into confusion by asking that Schwab be placed on a pension.

Schwab, who had sat quietly through the long annual meeting Tuesday, in which there was a threat of fisticuffs between two small stockholders, broke his silence by making an appeal to Gilbert to withdraw his request.

Willing to Retire.

Schwab explained that Bethlehem Steel had been his life work and that if the directors of the company no longer cared for his advice he would retire.

Gilbert, who said he had only the friendliest feeling toward Schwab, withdrew it only as "a personal favor" to the steel magnate.

Much of the interest in the meeting was centered in the proposal to make changes in the management stock ownership plan which would result in automatically terminating the plan by the end of next year. Action on the proposal was postponed until a special meeting of the stockholders here April 21.

Under the stock ownership plan officers and certain employees were permitted in 1930 to subscribe to common shares at \$91.60 a share. No time limit was made originally for payment by officers and others who benefitted, and this led to criticism of the plan.

The threat of a fist fight came during the discussion over the election of officers. J. Newcomb Blackman, New York, wanted to know why the corporation should elect directors who had only small holdings which indicated to stockholders lack of confidence in the company.

L. B. Coshland, New York, and John Sauerman, New York, who holds some 5 per cent preferred stock, entered the discussion when Coshland asked President Eugene G. Grace, who was presiding, to have Sauerman removed from the meeting because 5 per cent preferred stock had no voting power.

Cry for Police.

Sauerman jumped up and threatened to "punch in the snoot" Coshland.

"Get a policeman to take him out," shouted Coshland.

"Why don't you do it yourself?" Sauerman yelled back.

Neither man advanced toward the other. Gilbert said "This is why I asked the chair to appoint a sergeant at arms."

The incident passed without any damage being done after Sauerman apologized for the language he had used, but there was much bickering by others.

SAFE-CRACKERS GET \$13.

Safe-crackers broke into the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co. offices at 185 Glenwood avenue Tuesday night, worked on the safe and got \$13.25.

'NO DIVIDENDS, NO SALARY'

—Stockholders Argue to Charles Schwab—



Wilmington, Del., April 12.—(AP—Wirephoto)—Two Bethlehem Steel corporation stockholders, left to right in rear. L. B. Cashland and Lewis Gilbert, both of New York, are shown as they talked with Eugene G. Grace, president, at left, seated, and Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, at the annual stockholders' meeting here Tuesday. During the meeting Gilbert asked Schwab to refrain from taking any salary if the company failed to declare a dividend on the common stock this quarter.

'Little Fellow' Trade Groups To Meet Here

Thirteen state-wide organizations and 10 affiliated Twin Cities associations are co-operating through the Minnesota Council of Retail Trade associations to sponsor a Minnesota "little business" conference at Hotel Radisson in Minneapolis April 25.

Under rules of the all-day session, only business men and officers of sponsoring organizations can participate in the discussions, which will cover topics vital to business.

Five major subjects have been chosen and each will have subdivisions. A recognized authority will open discussion of each divisional topic. He will be followed by five-minute talks on subdivisional themes and by discussions from the floor.

Consider Taxes.

The program will start with two hours' consideration of tax problems. James P. McDonnell of Buffalo, president of the Minnesota Taxpayers' association, will lead with a discussion of major phases. Sub-topics will include sales and chain store taxes, game and fish licenses, social security and relief administration.

Ben W. Palmer, Minneapolis, will open discussion of the second main topic with an address on trade

practices, followed by talks on the Miller-Tydings act, fair trade laws, unfair practice act, Green river ordinance and preservation of normal trade channels. After a luncheon recess, the other three major subjects will be considered.

Committees Named.

The committee on arrangements includes H. S. McIntyre, Minneapolis, chairman; J. F. Brett, Mankato, and V. C. Fendel, St. Cloud. Northwest Retail Dry Goods association; H. M. Whisman, Minnesota Automobile Dealers' association; W. A. Ritt, Minnesota Electrical council; C. J. Christopher, Minnesota Retail Hardware association, and Sidney King, Minnesota Council of Retail Trade associations.

Veterans to Certify WPA Work Eligibles

To ease the burdens of its relief funds for disabled veterans, and wives and children of veterans, the Minnesota Soldiers' Home board voted Tuesday to become a certifying agency so that employable clients on its rolls may become eligible for WPA work. The board has about 700 relief cases on its rolls aside from persons actually in the home. Of these, members estimated about one-quarter are employable. Within a short time after the vote to begin certification, a woman applicant, widow of a veteran, who sought employment on a WPA sewing project, was the first person the board voted to certify.

The Mystery Men of St. Louis rolled into first place late Sunday night with a 3,035 count. Knute Anderson's 746 seems certain to win the singles.

DOUBLES

A. Beiswenger	169	185	152
George Boyden	168	127	160-971
Ray Zwack	177	128	112
Shirley Johnson	149	149	161-876
Hoke Rude	167	150	144
A. Ahrens	180	184	193-1018
E. Wick	225	181	192
Halloran	188	192	200-1178
C. Dech	185	191	224
J. Young	175	190	246-1211
H. Hoban	190	208	181
J. Pehle	185	188	150-1102
C. Platt	171	185	211
J. Hoban	172	169	190-1098
H. Olson	164	178	167
W. Pehle	224	201	171-1105
J. Olson	197	170	160
R. Thompson	168	187	160-1042
W. Kites	161	166	190
E. Mady	192	207	179-1095
W. Rogan	193	224	193
W. Rhea	203	219	238-1270

SINGLES

E. Wick	233	205	185-623
S. Halloran	214	194	209-617
C. Dech	216	187	201-604
J. Young	209	154	222-585
H. Hoban	128	199	153-480
J. Pehle	182	184	208-574
C. Platt	146	174	170-490
J. Hoban	194	189	174-557
H. Olson	164	245	163-572
W. Pehle	202	212	178-592
J. Olson	201	202	200-603
R. Thompson	197	193	167-557
W. Kites	256	174	201-631
E. Mady	153	196	182-562
W. Rogan	202	232	202-636
W. Rhea	210	245	225-680
A. Beiswenger	151	154	203-508
G. Boyden	161	170	179-510
R. Zwack	146	147	160-453
S. Johnson	133	165	195-493
H. Rude	204	213	178-595
A. Ahrens	163	173	201-542

TEAMS

M. & ST. L.			
Clarence Juettner	130	179	177
Al Joseph	160	159	182
Bill Nelson	182	170	173
Walter Burnham	147	178	178
Bill Lange	172	138	196
Totals	791	824	906-2521
Casey Hoban			
Herb Olson	178	182	148
John Hoban	173	164	183
James Pehle	168	152	180
Con Platt	153	205	211
Wm. Pehle	161	195	199
Totals	833	898	921-2652
Grain Belt			
Elmer Wick	152	167	212
Carl Dech	223	191	192
Pat Thompson	205	225	212
Sam Halloran	205	225	198
Joe Young	205	171	195
Totals	970	951	999-2920
Carnegie			
Wm. Rogan	171	189	236
W. L. Kites	167	213	210
J. E. Olson	161	182	187
W. A. Rhea	180	195	144
E. Mady	185	183	182
Totals	874	962	959-2795

ecutes bonds of every character, when necessary.

February 11

Minneapolis
Journal
March 21,
1938

National Surety Corporation can provide facilities for private investigations in all European countries.

Working Together

To the Editor of The Journal:

We are sick and tired of being taken for a ride by the good citizens and the city council of St. Paul. After all, aren't we both large enough to work together for one common aim? It doesn't seem so by the penny-ante attitude of St. Paul in refusing to permit Minneapolis firms to do business in that city. We here in Minneapolis support many of St. Paul's projects. We are glad to do this, but there is an end to the insults they cast at us by their attitude.

—Minneapolis.

February 12

Mpls. Journal
Mar. 10, 1938

St. Paul Issues Trade War Ultimatum To Minneapolis

Lift Restrictions 'Or Else' Is Word at Parley

Trade war clouds between the Twin Cities darkened Wednesday afternoon with a St. Paul City Council delegation giving a Minneapolis aldermanic committee a virtual ultimatum to eliminate restrictive ordinances "or else".

The "or else" was a threat to match Minneapolis ordinance requirements on residence and business location with similar provisions here. Minneapolis has five more such ordinances than St. Paul.

Beginning peacefully in Mayor Gehan's office, the conference was marked by repeated verbal clashes. Minneapolis' conferees were Aldermen H. C. Miller, John Swanson and E. I. Hudson; St. Paul's, Mayor Gehan and Commissioners William Parranto and Gus Barfuss.

Swanson began with, "we ought to get the public educated to the idea of doing away with the petty idea of a St. Paul man not doing business in Minneapolis and vice versa. Of course people see St. Paul beer signs in Minneapolis and say, 'What's the matter with Minneapolis beer?'"

Hudson reiterated a previous charge that a St. Paul bar tried to sell Minneapolis beer "but was pestered all day long by inspectors until they quit".

This was challenged by Barfuss, who said the facts are that "one man in Midway handled Minneapolis beer and customers laughed at him and he took it out. We had nothing to do with it".

Hudson charged that "they can't get a license in St. Paul if they sell Minneapolis beer".

"That's not true", Mayor Gehan retorted. Parranto and Barfuss agreed and explained that "St. Paul's Council doesn't care what kind of beer the licensees handle".

Hudson changed the subject to other commodities. Barfuss moved "we take the necessary steps to cancel residence requirements or business location in these restrictive ordinances, unless there is some valid reason for keeping them in. I mean if a man wanted to sell in the other city all he'd have to do is get a license there, but he wouldn't have to maintain a residence or business address there".

Swanson added, "I'll be glad to second the motion", when Miller interrupted with: "I'm absolutely opposed to it. Take plumbing and heating. I know our group would object to it very seriously. Now merchandising, that's something else again."

Parranto flared with "nine ventilating and cooling jobs here recently went to Minneapolis firms. Yet we can't get into Minneapolis. If you won't go along with that (Barfuss' motion) then the only thing the St. Paul Council can do is to flood out five more restrictive ordinances to match yours. It's damned foolish but if we're going to have continued objection that's the only thing we can do".

"I'll object if I want to", Miller shouted, "and I don't need any advice from you".

Swanson waved the olive branch with, "it doesn't do the public any good and doesn't do the cities any good to keep on fighting. We ought to get together".

"We'll go along with you 100 per cent on letting Minneapolis dealers in here," Parranto commented. "But we don't want you to holler then if we do business in Minneapolis. All of a sudden all hell's a'poppin' when we put through a coal ordinance requiring Minneapolis dealers

to set up an office here to get license."

Miller and Hudson tried to confine the prospective trading to the fuel ordinance. Miller suggested to Parranto that "much of this stuff you're talking about concerns labor, and it probably wouldn't be right to change the labor setup in these times". Hudson asked for time on Barfuss' motion, explaining that "we're numbering our ordinances and I'd like to compile a list".

Miller asked if St. Paul would appoint a permanent conference committee to discuss restrictive ordinances "in the future before they become controversial", explaining that the Minneapolis council authorized such a committee Friday.

Mayor Gehan offered to appoint "the same committee I have here now. I'm sure the Council will approve of it in the morning".

Swanson asked, "why not refer this whole thing to the new permanent joint conference committee?"

"All right with me," said the Mayor. "But suppose this thing has further growth. Suppose free phones from the Midway district to Minneapolis are cut out. Why even at my drug store I can't get a St. Paul paper half the time. It's loaded down with Minneapolis papers. Suppose you did take the restrictions out of these ordinances. You'd get the better of it."

em
ients
Febr

Hudson disagreed. "What Hudson means," Miller interrupted, "is that St. Paul dealers would get a trade territory of 500,000 citizens and Minneapolis dealers would get about 300,000 in St. Paul."

No vote was taken on Barfuss' motion to eliminate causes of the possible trade war. The conference ended on this note:

Gehan—"I'd hate to see this get any worse, but a big share in our city lives along the Minneapolis border. If it's going to be worse, the only thing for us to do is to protect ourselves. Unless we can get together on a reasonable basis ... ah ... uh."

Barfuss—"We'll have to take the referee's instructions and protect ourselves."

No date was set for a meeting of a permanent joint conference committee. "We'll write you a letter," Hudson promised.

Minneapolis has six ordinances which St. Paul wants modified as to residence and business office requirements. These cover sign hanging; gravity warm air heating; cooling, piping, and equipment; mechanical warm air heating, air conditioning, and ventilation; oil burner installation and servicing; and stoker installation and servicing.

St. Paul Pioneer
Press

March 31, 1938

Grain Belts Seek City

One Victory Will Clinch Championship

By BILL HENGEN

The Grain Belts can clinch at least a tie for the city bowling championship to-night by winning one game.

The Belts are in first place with 46-35, two games ahead of the Grossman five. One game behind the Grossmans are the Pabsts and Carnegies.

Therefore, one victory will give them 47 for the season and the best the Grossman with three will be able to do is 47. Two on the right side of the ledger for the Belts and the championship is theirs.

Between tournaments and the finishing up of the leagues, bowling pins have had little rest the past week. It's knife and fork time for the bowlers now.

25 Leagues End Season

Twenty-five leagues have completed their schedule during the past seven days and the new champions are:

Yanks of the Boos Dental, Grains of Northwestern Bank, Jacks Place of the Market, Office of the National Tea, Main Street of the Recreation Handicap, Northlands of Union Milk, Finance Checks of Fort Snelling, Top-Alls of ADM Commander, Dutch Masters of Newspaper, Press Row of M. Tribune, Specials of Northland Milk, American Lumber of Gymal Doled A, Old Hickory of Salesman C, Anglesey of Salesmen D, Forman and Clark of Merchants A, All-Stars of South Side Lutheran, Royal Banner of Salesman B, Cottage Cheese of Ohleen Dairy, B. F. Nelson of Manufacturers, Thorpe of Real Estate, Credits of Butler Brothers, Relay of Minneapolis Honeywell A, Credits and Aces tied in First National Bank, Millers of Traffic club and Arcana No. 2 of Masonic.

City Tournament in Progress

Two weeks from now the alleys will be vacated from league play. The city tournament, the last of the league bowling, is in progress now. Singles and doubles will be squeezed into the next two weeks of trundling.

Champs!

The Grain Belt team pictured above captured The Star's bowling trophy in the City league last night by pounding the Jax for two games at the Central alleys. Left to right the keggers

Grain Belts Sprinkle trophy

Leaders Turn on Heat, Miss 3,000 Aggregate by Four Pins; Carnegies Tie for Second

FINAL CITY STANDINGS		
	Won	Lost
Grain Belts	48	36
Carnegies	46	38
Grossmans	46	38
Pabsts	45	39
Gilems	43	41
Arrow Heads	38	46
Jacks	36	48
Jax	34	50

By MICKEY BACH

The Grain Belt kegling crew showed the same consistent form last night they displayed all season by trimming the Jax out of two games to win The Star's City league bowling trophy last night at the Central alleys.



Minneapolis Star Photo.

Dech, Jess Young and was the only bowler in

Led by Roy Thompson's 650 and Sky Halloran's 611 the champions rang the bell for a count of 2,996. Jax hit 2,915 with Clarence Anderson totaling 625 and Al Melancon 603.

Hi Dunfee put on an individual show with games of 255, 245 and 207 for a big 707 as the Gliems counted 2,956.



Hi Dunfee

April 15, 1938

Minneapolis Journal

Title; 25 Pin Loops End

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April 15, 1938

Minneapolis Journal



Minneapolis Star Photo.

Champ
Jax for two games

are Eddie Kummer, Roy Thompson, Carl Dech, Jess Young and Einar Wick. Inset is Sky Halloran. Young was the only bowler in the city to hit a perfect 300 game this season.

Crown to Star Trophy

Leaders Turn

Miss 3,000 Aggregate
by Four Pins; Carnegies Tie for Second

FINAL CITY STANDINGS		
	Won	Lost
Grain Belts	48	36
Carnegies	46	38
Grossmans	46	38
Pabsts	45	39
Gilems	43	41
Arrow Heads	38	46
Jacks	36	48
Jax	34	50

By MICKEY BACH

The Grain Belt kegling crew showed the same consistent form last night they displayed all season by trimming the Jax out of two games to win The Star's City league bowling trophy last night at the Central alleys.

Led by Roy Thompson's 650 and Sky Halloran's 611 the champions rang the bell for a count of 2,996.

Jax hit 2,915 with Clarence Anderson totaling 625 and Al Melancon 603.

Hi Dunfee put on an individual show with games of 255, 245 and 207 for a big 707 as the Gliems counted 2,956.



Hi Dunfee

The Pabst team came up with 2,801 to beat them out of a pair however. Les Reisberg, who took individual honors for the season with a 204 average, hit 632.

Carnegie stepped into a second place tie by beating the Arrow Heads out of three with a fine 3,073. Ed Mady had 660, Jack Olson 645 and Bill Rogan 607 to lead the attack.

Grossmans took the measure of the Jacks in two close tilts as they hit 3,049 to 3,025 for the Jacks. Al Hahn had 662 and Wally Smith 631. Hoke Rude had 673, Sid Thulen 639 and Sam Guzy 629 for the losers.

Pete Guzy holds the three game record for the season with a count of 760 and Jess Young's perfect 300 tops the singles.

Last night's scores:

CARNEGIE			
Rogan	182	183	232
Kites	171	213	174
Olson	232	200	213
Rhea	210	172	191
Mady	246	223	191
Total—3073	1051	1011	1011

ARROW HEAD			
Cumming	194	202	175
O. Nelson	234	160	200
K. Nelson	181	192	233
Hempel	182	219	198
Turgeon	211	204	162
Total—2947	1002	977	968

GROSSMAN			
Daily	223	187	188
Morshare	197	169	212
Sabo	151	204	225
Hahn	245	183	234
Smith	201	227	203
Total—3049	1017	970	1062

JACKS			
S. Guzy	160	256	213
Reshetar	208	161	163
Rude	265	205	203
Tetzlaff	134	164	203
Thulen	215	203	221
Total—3025	999	1006	1020

GRAIN BELT			
Wick	187	186	175
Dech	189	207	202
Thompson	190	216	244
Halloran	237	181	193
J. Young	200	166	223
Total—2996	1003	956	1037
JAX			
Melancon	181	199	213
Wojciak	190	183	200
Malerich	162	194	167
Lee	146	179	179
Anderson	233	215	177
Total—2915	951	999	965
GLIEM			
Dunfee	255	245	207
Grossio	203	167	172
H. Young	245	167	169
Sicora	238	170	180
Feichtinger	168	172	153
Total—2958	1124	936	896
PABST			
Brungell	204	190	178
P. Guzy	168	190	184
J. Guzy	145	257	189
A. Guzy	173	190	201
Reisberg	209	210	213
Total—2891	889	1037	965

5th Anniversary Of Beer's Return Celebrated Today

Relegalization of beer, which provided hundreds of thousands of new jobs in the brewing and allied fields, which created new income and sent billions of dollars circulating through vital trade channels, will have its fifth anniversary on April 7th. The anniversary is expected to be recalled not only

by the brewers whose industry was restored, but also by the many farmers, manufacturers, building men, supply men, retailers and others who directly benefited from the revival of the brewing industry as a market and source of supply, according to Charles E. Kiewel, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Co.

Relegalization came at a most opportune time. On March 22, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Cullen bill legalizing beer, the nation was in the depths of a depression. Confidence of business men was at a low ebb. Few had the courage to start new undertakings because consumers were curtailing

their expenditures.

Into this picture stepped several hundred brewers whose plants had remained idle for a decade. With confidence in the future and with eagerness to resume a business that, for many, had been in their family for generations, they launched a rebuilding program calling for the immediate expendi-

Minneapolis Shopping News
April 8, 1938

Oddities from the Question Box

(Editor's Note: Beer is about 6,000 years old and represents a background with which the average reader is not fully acquainted. Some of the most common questions of the present day are answered in a series of articles furnished by Frank Kiewel, advertising manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company. This is the first of the series.)

Q. Are any figures available concerning the number of brewers at any time during the Middle Ages?

A. The importance of brewing at this time may be gauged in some measure by the fact that 300 brewers were recorded within the city of London and its environs in the year 1419.

Q. When were hops introduced into England?

A. Hops were first brought into England in the year 1532, according to a popular jingle of the times:

"The Reformation, and hops with beer,
Came into England all in one year."

Q. When did bottled beer first come into use?

A. The development of bottled beer may be traced to an early experiment by a famous Protestant

minister of the reign of Edward VI—Dr. Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's in 1561. It was

not, however, until after the acceptance of the pasteurization process in 1873 that the bottling

of beer began to be carried on on a large scale.

April 29, 1938
Shopping News

Oddities from the Question Box

(Editor's note: Beer is about 6,000 years old and represents a background with which the average reader is not fully acquainted. Some of the most common questions of the present day are answered in a series of articles furnished by Frank Kiewel, advertising manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company. This is the second of the series.)

Q. How old is beer, according to positive proof?

A. About 6,000 years old. In 1935, an expedition of archaeologists from the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Schools of Oriental Research, who were excavating in Mesopotamia, found a seal or drawing, baked in pottery, showing two brewery workers stirring the contents of a brewery vat with long poles.

Q. Who was Gambrinus?

A. Although it cannot be definitely determined historically who Gambrinus, the so-called "Inventor of Beer" really was, it is usually claimed that by Gambrius is meant, John I (Jan Primus) Duke of Brabant, who was killed in a knightly tournament in 1294. He was an exceedingly popular ruler and a heroic figure of his time. Another version, however, maintains that the tutelary protector of the brewers was John the Intrepid (Jean sans Peur, 1271-1419), the founder of the Order of Hops.

May 6, 1938
Shopping News

Beer-Sipping Begins at 40

issues bonds guaranteeing per-
engineering construction contracts.

February 21

Life's not the only thing that begins at 40.

Beer sippers who want to get the greatest enjoyment and the best possible taste from their golden fluid will disdain your offering if it's served colder than 40 degrees Fahrenheit, according to Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company.

Beer drinking would be more enjoyable if there were more persons as particular as this, according to the testimony of Miss Eloise Davison, M. S., Iowa State college, he said.

Beer, Miss Davison points out in giving pointers on how best to serve it, is brewed and aged to taste better at about 40 to 42 degrees F.

Ice-cold beer, she states, prevents enjoying the bouquet upon which taste so largely depends. At 40 degrees F. the foam has proper play and its bubbles escape, insuring the drinker the full taste of beer through the aid of his sense of smell.

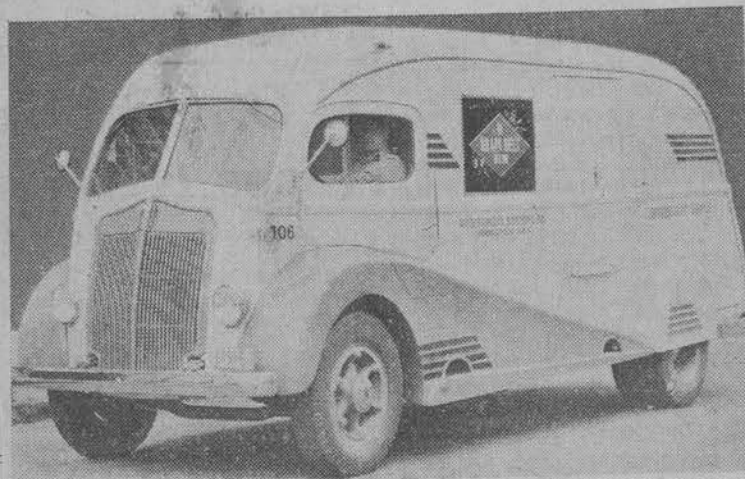
Shopping News
July 1, 1938

Nat

Speaking Motor-Wise

By FRANK McINERNY

A WHITE-ECKLAND CREATION



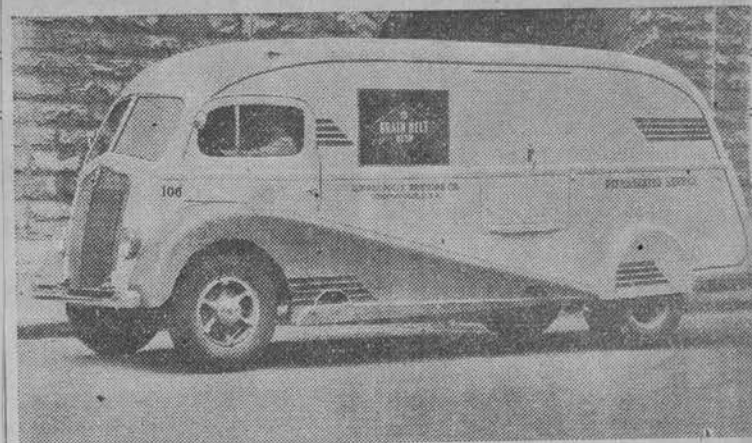
Everything modern in motordom and a few features heretofore unknown in the business of motortruck and body manufacture are incorporated in the above White chassis on which has been mounted a specially designed body, built by the Eckland Brothers Company in accordance with specifications provided by Charles R. Kiewal, general manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company.

F. G. Allen, branch manager for the White Motor Truck Company, and Eckland Brothers have delivered three of these specially designed delivery vehicles of capacity from two to five tons to the brewery company. Each truck is so insulated as to insure an even temperature for many hours and, besides the refrigeration for the beer load, the cab-over-engine is air conditioned. The trucks are said to be the most modern in service and Mr. Allen points specifically to the wide front axle which makes for short turning and safety in driving.

Minneapolis Journal
Sun, July 10, 1938

Nati

Modern Truck



This ultra-modern stream-lined truck, the first of a fleet to be put into operation by the Minneapolis Brewing Co., made its appearance here last Saturday and caused a stir of sight-seeing comment by pedestrians and motorists. According to F. G. Allen, branch manager of the White Motor Co., the truck is one of the most stream-lined in the United States. The truck body is refrigerated and the cab is air-conditioned.

The Shopping News
July 8, 1938

Brewers Give



Pictured above are members of the Minnesota Brewers' association as they voiced a toast yesterday at the body's annual Duluth meeting. They were guests of the Fltger Brewing Co. in the afternoon and attended a program at the Duluth Brewing & Malting Co. plant in the evening. Left to right above are,

seated, Char-
luth Brewin
Carl Hanso
Co.; Charles
apolis Brew
come, Jacob
Co., St. Pau
Yoerg Brew
sociation pre
C. Schmidt,

stard, Mrs. William Marvin
Mrs. Bert Roberts.

27 Assigned to WPA Job at Nashwauk

A crew of 27 WPA workers been assigned to the constr of drainage ditches throu Nashwauk township, Itasca c on receipt of approval of the ect by A. T. Gilbertson, c WPA director, from R. C. Jac acting state administrator.

Approximately 18,500 feet of will be dug. The work is spo by the town board, which i tributing funds to meet the c materials and other-than items. WPA is providing the sary labor.

The total cost of the proje \$9,955, with WPA furnishing and the balance sponsor's fu

College Coach Suffers Injuries in Accident

By News-Tribune Correspondent
BEMIDJI, Aug. 13.—Jack Bemidji Teachers college who was the victim of an au bile accident near St. Cloud day evening, was discharged the hospital there Friday.

ATTENDS CAMP

Martha Berlick, daughter and Mrs. Steve Berlick of Cl left yesterday for Fannie Olcott Girl Scout camp near leth. Mrs. Berlick accom her daughter to Duluth.

National Surety Corporation Robbery policies protect property

Tom, Tony Talk It Over

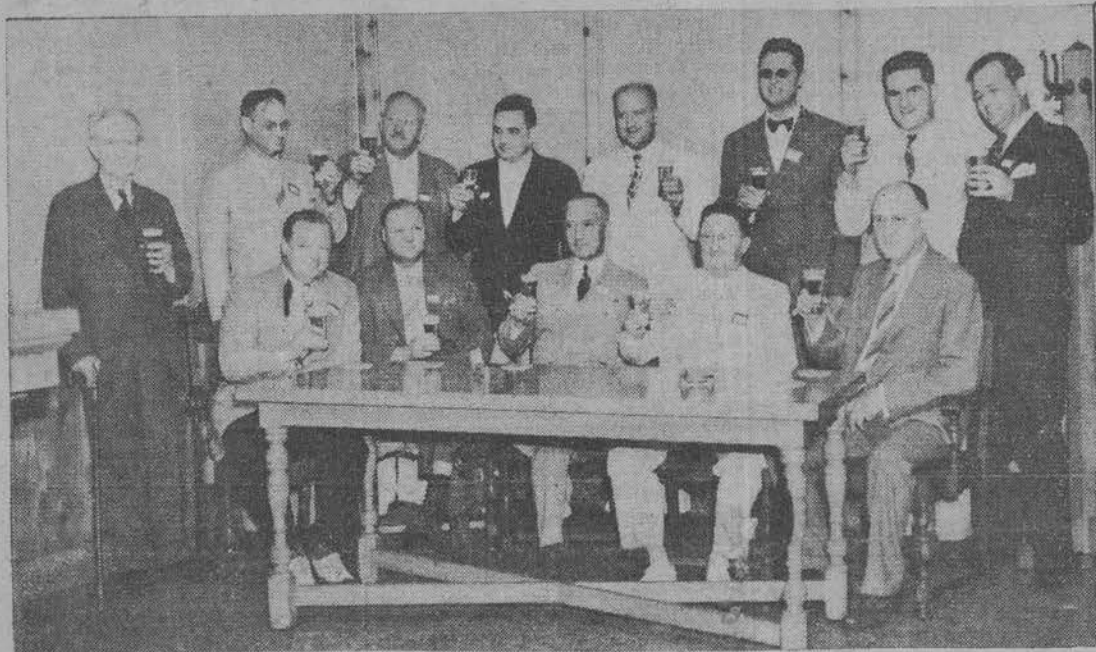


Tom Hastings, local sportsman and brew authority, and Fighter Tony Galento talk over the Minneapolis beer situation, a topic dear and near to the bruiser's heart. Chubby Tony has a tavern of his own in East Orange, New Jersey and is his own best customer. Dick Daniels, the comeback kid, will go to bat against the Joe Jacobs' meal ticket next Friday night at the Minneapolis Armory.

Duluth News Tribune
August 14, 1938

Minneapolis Shopping News
Dec. 16, 1938

Brewers Give Toast At Fitgers



Pictured above are members of the Minnesota Brewers' association as they voiced a toast yesterday at the body's annual Duluth meeting. They were guests of the Fitger Brewing Co. in the afternoon and attended a program at the Duluth Brewing & Malting Co. plant in the evening. Left to right above are,

seated, Charles M. Boswell, Duluth Brewing & Malting Co.; Carl Hanson, Peoples Brewing Co.; Charles E. Kiewel, Minneapolis Brewing Co.; C. E. Newcome, Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co., St. Paul, and Louis Yoerg, Yoerg Brewing Co., St. Paul, association president; standing, P. C. Schmidt, Fitger Brewing Co.;

J. G. Frenzel, Fergus Breweries, Fergus Falls; John Beerhalter, Fitger Brewing Co.; G. J. Ryan, Mankato Brewing Co.; Alvin C. Gluek, Gluek Brewing Co., Minneapolis; John Farrell, St. Paul, association secretary; Leo Brady, Fergus Breweries, Fergus Falls, and Lou Dillon, Fitger Brewing Co.

Corporation Robbery policies protect property om, Tony Talk It Over



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Dec. 16, 1938

CITY'S BOWLERS SWING

ALLEYS REPORT BIG INCREASE IN KEGLING LOOPS

Grain Belts Again Fa-
vored for City League
Crown

By MICKEY BACH

Pity the people that live around bowling alleys—it's going to be a noisy year!

Over 50 leagues will be burning 'em in on the Recreation's two drives. These loops will all be eight team outfits with the exception of the Court House and Worch circuits which will have 16 squads apiece.

The park board girls will march en masse with 56 teams in seven loops. A like number of beginners are scheduled to get underway later in the season. That makes 112 girls' teams.

* * *

Jim (the golfer) Dolan, manager of the Central alleys, reports another full house at his headquarters with the City league, the cream of the town, slated to get under way Sept. 27.

* * *

Jess Young is in Duluth this season and will not be with the championship Grain Belts.

Captain Carl Dech has a worthy substitute in Charlie Morey, however, and with Einar Wick, Roy Thompson, Sky "Whiffer" Halloran and himself in the lineup the Grain Belts again look like the team to beat for the City loop title.

* * *

The Cranes, champs of the Salesman A league and Northwest title holders, will depend upon Lloyd Sheldon, Chester Dock, Bob Hanschen, Ted Bergeson and Jule Gustafson to cop laurels this year.

* * *

Monday, March 1

BOWLING PERCH

Fuels Notch 3 Games,
Drop Leaders to
Third Place

By MICKEY BACH

The lowly Carnegie Fuels sprang the big upset last night in the City Bowling league by beating the loop-leading Superior Dairies three times at the Central alleys.

The Carnegies rang up a total of 3,127 sticks to send the Superiors into a dizzy spin to third place as the Grain Belts moved back into first with three wins over the Silent Sales and the steady-plugging Jack's Place took command of second position by giving the Dr. Peppers a three-game licking.

The Carnegies were led in their uprising against the loop-leaders by Ed Mady and Jack Olson, who counted 665 and 638. Carl Hempel had 660 and Andre Turgeon 645 for the Superiors.

Charles Mory's 650 and Carl Dech's 627 paced the Grain Belts while Marty Mitchell posted 630 to lead the Gliem Tailors to a double over 7-Up.

Court R. and scores: at

CARNEGIE FUELS			
Mady	183	257	225
Olson	221	184	233
Ostlund	195	189	191
Kites	151	223	184
Rhea	190	179	211
Handicap	37	37	37
Total—3,127.	977	1,069	1,081
SUPERIOR DAIRIES			
Hempel	224	231	205
K. Nelson	175	171	201
Cunning	164	189	201
Turgeon	207	223	215
Keisberg	195	193	217
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—3,011.	965	1,007	1,039
GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	203	231	182
Thompson	187	186	210
Mory	209	203	238
Halloran	212	176	221
Dech	209	204	214
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—3,082.	1,017	1,000	1,065
SILENT SALES			
Kummer	166	141	157
Hudson	186	185	211
Gross	189	180	147
Warpeha	154	194	224
Morshare	181	181	208
Handicap	27	27	27
Total—2,790.	887	928	975
GLIEM TAILORS			
Mitchell	214	194	222
Grossio	183	179	227
H. Young	171	169	173
Sicora	182	218	192
Feichtinger	222	191	158
Handicap	18	18	18
Total—2,949.	990	969	990
7-UP			
Rogan	168	234	182
O. Nelson	189	211	141
Daily	162	174	179
Hahn	159	211	169
Smith	204	168	194
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—2,745.	882	998	865
JACK'S PLACE			
P. Guzy	186	156	190
S. Guzy	181	198	194
Reshetar	183	188	194
Albrens	202	225	163
Sabo	181	204	210
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—2,855.	933	971	951
DR. PEPPER			
Chapman	210	187	187
Wojciak	166	173	181
Ross	167	202	185
Thulen	188	154	178
Anderson	168	225	166
Handicap	2	2	2
Total—2,748.	901	948	899

1938-39 Bowling League

G INTO BANNER SEASON

ALLEYS REPORT BIG INCREASE IN KEGLING LOOPS

Grain Belts Again Fa-
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638. Carl Hempel had 660 and
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Charles Mory's 650 and Carl
Dech's 627 paced the Grain Belts
while Marty Mitchell posted 630
to lead the Gliem Tailors to a dou-
ble over 7-Up.

Court House Scores:			
CARNEGIE FUELS			
Mady	183	257	225
Olson	221	184	233
Ostlund	198	189	191
Kites	151	223	184
Rhea	190	179	211
Handicap	37	37	37
Total—3,127.	977	1,069	1,081
SUPERIOR DAIRIES			
Hempel	224	231	205
K. Nelson	175	171	201
Cumming	164	189	201
Turgeon	207	223	215
Reisberg	195	193	217
Handicap	• 0	0	0
Total—3,011.	965	1,007	1,039
GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	200	231	182
Thompson	187	186	210
Mory	209	203	238
Halloran	212	176	221
Dech	209	204	214
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—3,082.	1,017	1,000	1,065
SILENT SALES			
Kummer	140	181	157
Hudson	196	185	211
Gross	189	180	147
Warpeha	154	194	224
Morshare	181	181	209
Handicap	27	27	27
Total—2,790.	887	928	975
GLIEM TAILORS			
Mitchell	214	194	222
Grossio	183	179	227
H. Young	171	169	173
Skora	182	218	192
Feichtinger	222	191	158
Handicap	18	18	18
Total—2,949.	990	969	990
7-UP			
Rogan	168	234	182
O. Nelson	189	211	141
Dally	162	174	179
Hahn	159	211	169
Smith	204	168	194
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—2,745.	882	998	865
JACK'S PLACE			
P. Guzy	186	156	190
S. Guzy	181	198	194
Reshetar	183	188	194
Ahrens	202	225	163
Sabo	181	204	210
Handicap	0	0	0
Total—2,855.	933	971	951
DR. PEPPER			
Chapman	210	187	187
Woelak	166	178	181
Ross	167	202	185
Thulen	188	154	178
Anderson	168	225	166
Handicap	2	2	2
Total—2,748.	901	948	899

1938-39 Bowling Season

National Surety Corporation Depositors Forgery Bond is a necessary protection for every checking account.

GRAIN BELTERS HIT 3,084, WIN IN CITY LEAGUE

Carl Hempel Bowls 668
to Lead Evening's
Trundling

Every member of the Grain Belt bowling quint was in form last night at the Central alleys as they totaled 3,084 to take two games from Grossmans and lead scoring in the City loop. Jess Young picked off 631, Sky Halloran 630, Roy Thompson 619, Carl Dech 614 and Einar Wick 590. The Grossmans totaled 3,062 with Larry Sabo's 656, Art Morshare's 598 and Al Hahn's 505 leading the way.

The Carnegies hung it on Pabst for three games as they hit 3,068, including a new record single game of 1,148. Ed Mady hit 648, Jack Olson 620, and Bill Kites 608 for the Carnegies with Pete Guzy's 622 high for the Pabst.

Hoke Rude's 618 and Jack Reshetar's 601 led the Jacks to a total of 2,977 and a double win over the Arrow Heads who posted 2,946. Carl Hempel, of the losers, hit 668 for the evening's individual honors as Oscar Nelson donated 601.

Jax took the measurements of the Gleim Tailors as Al Melancon topped 605 for the Jax and Hardy Feichtinger 605 for the Tailors.

The Carnegies and Jax are now tied for the loop leadership with 14 wins and 10 losses each.

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The figures:

GRAIN BELT			
Wick	171	235	184
Dech	253	167	194
Thompson	185	255	179
Halloran	237	182	211
J. Young	190	224	217
Totals	1,036	1,063	985
Total—3,084.			

GROSSMAN			
Daily	202	194	167
Morshare	169	206	223
Sabo	185	246	225
Smith	191	226	167
Hahn	193	154	248
Totals	962	1,048	1,052
Total—3,062.			

CARNEGIE			
Rogan	200	211	177
J. Olson	179	265	176
Kites	221	205	182
Rhea	171	203	206
Mady	181	256	211
Totals	960	1,148	960
Total—3,068.			

PABST			
Brunsell	175	191	214
P. Guzy	222	201	189
Schroeder	192	202	155
A. Guzy	157	197	181
Reisberg	169	167	182
Totals	915	968	921
Total—2,804.			

JACKS			
Rude	232	185	201
S. Guzy	138	179	185
J. Bristol	177	198	205
Reshetar	217	200	184
Thulen	175	171	219
Totals	976	970	1,031
Total—2,977.			

ARROW HEAD			
Hempel	223	212	233
O. Nelson	214	211	176
K. Nelson	199	202	180
Cumming	208	149	168
Turgeon	224	165	182
Totals	1,068	939	939
Total—2,946.			

JAX			
Melancon	180	211	214
Wojcik	144	180	216
Malovich	180	163	210
Lee	211	201	153
Anderson	175	213	193
Totals	890	968	986
Total—2,844.			

GLIEM			
Dunfee	189	187	150
Grossin	167	204	173
H. Young	134	157	167
Sicora	173	169	180
Feichtinger	202	219	184
Totals	874	945	863
Total—2,682.			

SUPERIORS TIE GRAIN BELTS ON CITY PIN PEAK

Al Ahrens' 715 Leads
Jacks to Rout of
Carnegies

By MICKEY BACH

The Superior Dairies rode into a first place tie with the Grain Belts in the City Bowling loop as they peppered the Dr. Peppers twice while the Grain Belts faltered in the odd game against the Gliem Tailors last night at the Central rumble house.

The Superiors were paced by Kenny Nelson's 638 and Carl Hempel's 631. Clarence Anderson was happy with 634 for the Peppers.

It took the veteran Gliem Tailors to lower the boom on the fast Grain Belts as Pete Sicora pasted 610. Charles Mory saved the champs from a shutout by registering 235 in his last game to swell his count to 628.

The real scoring of the evening, however, was done by the boys on the bottom of the City heap as the 7-Up quint smacked out 3,102 for team honors and three over Silent Sales while Al Ahrens scored games of 192, 255 and 268 for 715 to lead the Jacks to a double over Carnegie Fuels.

Oscar Nelson was smooth for the 7-Up quint with 663 while Al Hahn shot 661. The Jacks moved into third place as Larry Sabo hit 635 and Sam Guzy 615.

issues
equire

The scores:

7-UP			
Rogan	193	202	248
O. Nelson	196	202	265
Daily	179	203	163
Hahn	210	216	235
Smith	187	220	183
Handicap	0	0	0
	965	1,043	1,094

Total—3,102.

SILENT SALES			
Kummer	188	175	165
Hudson	192	177	199
Gross	172	179	191
Warpeha	205	198	227
Morshare	186	220	184
Handicap	21	21	21
	964	970	987

Total—2,921.

JACK'S PLACE			
P. Guzy	178	203	188
S. Guzy	215	201	199
Ahrens	192	255	268
Sabo	204	236	195
A. Guzy	172	174	158
Handicap	0	0	0
	961	1,069	1,008

Total—3,038.

CARNEGIE FUELS			
J. Olson	202	180	203
Mady	233	168	211
Ostlund	130	210	172
Kites	200	226	206
Rhea	196	195	212
Handicap	2	2	2
	963	981	1,006

Total—2,950.

GLIEM TAILORS			
Dunfee	192	170	196
Grossin	205	190	191
H. Young	214	225	168
Sicora	212	156	242
Feichtinger	172	192	218
Handicap	25	25	25
	1,020	958	1,040

Total—3,018.

GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	196	178	192
Thompson	162	199	214
Mory	224	169	235
Dech	157	183	219
Halloran	167	170	192
Handicap	0	0	0
	906	899	1,052

Total—2,857.

SUPERIOR DAIRIES			
Hempel	212	200	219
K. Nelson	227	181	230
Cumming	161	200	178
Turgeon	177	180	168
Reisberg	192	167	216
Handicap	0	0	0
	969	928	1,011

Total—2,908.

DR. PEPPER			
Chapman	138	192	203
Wojcik	201	211	172
Juettner	173	211	216
Thulen	183	214	171
Anderson	174	257	203
Handicap	36	36	36
	905	1,121	1,001

Total—3,027.

GRAIN BELTS WHIP JACKS IN CITY LOOP TUFF

Dech, Olson Get 654 to
Top 'Major League'
Bowlers

By MICKEY BACH

When the chips are down, those Grain Belts are a bunch of tough cookies.

Last night the fast moving Jack's Place team had every intention of knocking them out of first place in the City bowling loop but the Brewers slapped the sticks for a high 3,059 to put the northeast boys in the Central alleys pits twice. Captain Carl Dech led the barrage for the champions with 654. Roy Thompson had 651 while Larry Sabo struck 625 for the losers.

The Superior Dairies moved within one game of the top as they put Silent Sales away for three. Andre Turgeon picked out 618 for the Milkmen and Wally Warpeha spilled 579 to lead the Silents.

Hi Dunfee measured 639 and Pete Sicora 614 as the Gliem Tailors burned the Carnegie Fuels twice. Jack Olson had 654 for the losers to share league honors with Carl Dech. The 7-Ups outscored the Dr. Peppers but lost the odd as Bill Ross had 609, including a 256 to clinch the last game for the winners:

The scores:

GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	196	197	161
Thompson	200	223	228
Mory	213	189	237
Brussell	172	192	227
Dech	210	220	224
Handicap	0	0	0

Total—3,059. 991 991 1,077

JACK'S PLACE			
S. Guzy	186	184	155
Ahrens	170	182	194
P. Guzy	182	202	213
Sabo	214	205	206
A. Guzy	190	224	191
Handicap	21	21	21

Total—2,961. 963 1,018 980

SUPERIOR DAIRIES			
Hempel	242	169	183
K. Nelson	160	195	221
Cunning	189	171	223
Turgeon	189	243	186
Beisberg	233	191	180
Handicap	0	0	0

Total—2,975. 1,013 969 993

SILENT SALES			
Kummer	213	149	182
Hudson	160	171	223
Gross	169	181	158
Warpeha	213	208	158
Morshare	205	171	182
Handicap	40	40	40

Total—2,863. 1,000 920 943

GLIEM TAILORS			
Dunfee	228	193	218
Grossio	161	170	172
H. Young	171	199	204
Sicora	202	190	222
Feichtinger	189	179	167
Handicap	1	1	1

Total—2,868. 952 932 981

CARNEGIE FUELS			
Olson	210	276	168
Rites	169	223	179
Ostlund	175	176	177
Rhea	163	266	176
Mady	202	174	173
Handicap	0	0	0

Total—2,904. 919 1,115 870

DR. PEPPER			
Chapman	165	201	207
Wojciak	159	201	181
Ross	164	189	256
Anderson	168	182	187
Thulen	136	169	124
Handicap	16	16	16

Total—2,737. 808 958 971

7-Up			
Rogan	161	188	200
O. Nelson	196	204	189
Daily	179	200	212
Hahn	159	146	195
Smith	183	179	170
Handicap	0	0	0

Total—2,761. 878 917 966

GRAIN BELTS ZIP TO FIRST IN CITY LOOP

Double Superior Dairies;
Carnegies Top Team
Scoring

By MICKEY BACH

The four-way tie for the lead in the City Bowling league was smashed wide open last night at the Central alleys as the Jacks defeated the Silent Sales, the Gliem Tailors went to town against the Dr. Peppers and the Grain Belts took undisputed lead by ramming home a double win against the Superior Dairies.

The Carnegie Fuels, who did not figure in the upsets, copped scoring honors with 2,936 for two victories over 7-Up. Ward Rhea paced the fuel boys with 628. Art Luedke hit 614 and Bill Rogan popped 616 for the pop-men.

Larry Sabo pinned a nice 652 for individual honors as the Jacks rose up to throttle the fast moving Silent Sales in a pair. Pete Guzy was fancy with 627 while Art Morshare knocked down 623, Goodwin Hudson 614 and Harvey Gross 600 on the button for the losers.

The scores:

CARNEGIE FUELS			
Olson	137	230	207
Ostlund	181	212	187
Luedke	179	201	234
Rhea	172	223	233
Mady	173	178	180

Total—2,936. 845 1,047 1,044

JACK'S PLACE			
Knurr	214	161	179
Hudson	170	206	238
Gross	207	225	168
Wrpha	210	181	151
Mrshare	222	157	244

Total—2,933. 1,023 930 980

GLIEM TAILORS			
Dunfee	176	214	173
Grossio	191	228	178
H. Yng	146	182	223
Sicora	197	192	202
Fhtngr	179	222	225

Total—2,928. 889 1,038 1,001

SUPERIOR DAIRY			
Hempel	179	172	186
K. Nlan	171	174	179
Cunning	190	215	155
Turgeon	172	191	212
Rsberg	152	169	169

Total—2,686. 864 921 901

GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	204	223	180
Wojcik	146	168	151
Mory	140	180	174
Hgld	89	164	155
Dech	0	188	191

Total—2,837. 926 983 928

DR. PEPPER			
Chpmu	198	232	169
Wojcik	183	210	191
Ross	211	192	192
Andsn	162	190	191
Thulen	170	157	183

Total—2,837. 926 983 928

7-Up			
Rogan	189	222	205
O. Nlan	210	173	184
Daily	190	194	153
Hahn	204	153	189
Smith	214	205	188

Total—2,873. 1,007 947 919

SILENT SALES			
Knurr	214	161	179
Hudson	170	206	238
Gross	207	225	168
Wrpha	210	181	151
Mrshare	222	157	244

Total—2,933. 1,023 930 980

JACK'S PLACE			
Knurr	214	161	179
Hudson	170	206	238
Gross	207	225	168
Wrpha	210	181	151
Mrshare	222	157	244

Total—2,933. 1,023 930 980

GLIEM TAILORS			
Dunfee	176	214	173
Grossio	191	228	178
H. Yng	146	182	223
Sicora	197	192	202
Fhtngr	179	222	225

Total—2,928. 889 1,038 1,001

SUPERIOR DAIRY			
Hempel	179	172	186
K. Nlan	171	174	179
Cunning	190	215	155
Turgeon	172	191	212
Rsberg	152	169	169

Total—2,686. 864 921 901

303 Breweries

Use "Steinie" y, March 7

Steinie bottles, pioneered and introduced in the United States by the Minneapolis Brewing Co., is making still further gains with 383 brewers now featuring the container, according to Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager of the Grain Belt plant.

Since last year 80 brewing establishments adopted the stein bottle following in line of the 303 who accepted the stein immediately after the local plant introduced it.

An increase in sale of the half-gallon containers also was noted throughout the nation.

employees may be recovered by a corporation Fidelity Bond.

National Surety Corporation Safe Burglary Policy insures both safe and contents, against loss by burglars.

Monday, March 9

Sunday, March 8

WEDNESDAY: somewhat warmer and in eastern portions Wednesday and in eastern portions Wednesday and

Most Fidelity losses are caused by trusted employes. Bond them in National Surety Corporation.

Tuesday, March 10

GRAIN BELTS HOLD PACE IN CITY PIN LOOP

Take Two From 7-ups;
Al Hahn High With
707 Count

The Grain Belts maintained first position in the City Bowling league as they again demonstrated their power with games of 1,153, 958 and 1,091 for two wins over 7-Up last night at the Central alleys. The 7-Ups were in the running all the way with a nice 3,156 as Al Hahn came through with an individual high pinnage of 707 with games of 223, 226 and 258. Sky Halloran led the winners with 704. Einar Wick picked up 659 and Bill Rogan bounced 637.

The rapidly improving Jack's Place mowed down the strong Superior Dairies twice to move into a tie with that quint for second place one game behind the high-riding Grain Belts. Al Ahrens led the Northeast boys with 621 while Les Reisberg hit 607 for the losers.

The Gliem Tailors and Dr. Peppers doubled the Silent Sales and Carnegie Fuels as Bill Ross dumped 612 for the Carnegies.

GRAIN BELTS			
Wick	237	208	214
Thompson	183	203	224
Mory	267	191	171
Dech	203	162	223
Halloran	259	190	255

Total—3,202. 1,153 958 1,091

7-UP			
Rogan	210	216	211
O. Nelson	181	202	199
Dally	206	192	215
Hahn	223	226	258
Smith	217	198	202

Total—3,156. 1,037 1,034 1,085

JACK'S PLACE			
S. Guzy	207	212	177
Ahrens	210	211	200
Reshetar	207	126	161
A. Guzy	196	182	187
Sabo	167	190	166

Total—2,910. 1,024 958 928

SUPERIOR DAIRIES			
Hempel	201	225	172
K. Nelson	236	183	168
Cumming	202	166	185
Turgeon	179	180	213
Reisberg	204	194	209

Total—2,917. 1,022 948 947

GLIEM TAILORS			
Mitchell	198	187	197
Grossio	184	195	179
H. Young	221	170	138
Brandt	148	191	212
Feichtinger	201	153	150

Total—2,727. 953 897 877

SILENT SALES			
Kummer	176	209	182
Hudson	167	161	168
Warpeha	158	203	233
Gross	173	256	127
Morshare	222	155	180

Total—2,740. 896 984 860

DR. PEPPER			
Chapman	155	157	180
Wojcik	192	143	177
Ross	233	178	201
Anderson	184	182	193
Thulen	196	188	156

Total—2,685. 960 818 907

CARNEGIE FUELS			
Olson	171	184	191
Kites	194	191	173
Ostlund	150	169	156
Rhea	192	180	181
Mady	150	160	180

Total—2,646. 865 892 889

National Surety Corporation issues special types of surety bonds known as trade guarantees.

'U' Students on Liquor

"Do you favor return of prohibition?"

"Do you think college students drink too much?"

"Do you ever drink?"

* * *

To those questions, University of Minnesota students polled, according to a copyrighted story in the Minnesota Daily today, gave the following answers:

* * *

Eighty-three per cent op-

posed return of prohibition.

Twenty per cent believed students drank too much.

Sixty per cent admitted they drank.

* * *

Students emphasized that they are very moderate drinkers in general, if they drink at all. Nationally the vote was: Question 1, 78 per cent "no"; question 2, 34 per cent "yes"; question 3, 60 per cent "yes."

Minneapolis Star
April 7, 1939

Minneapolis Journal
April 7, 1939

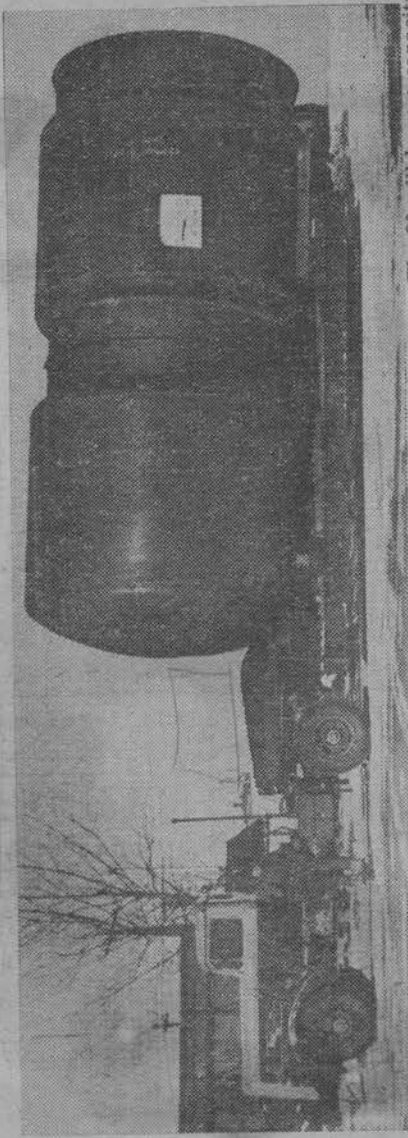
1938-39 Bowling Season

National Surety Corporation is qualified as an acceptable surety covering any and all bonds in favor of the U. S. A.

Protect your Business against dishonest employees, with a National Surety Corporation Fidelity Bond.

Friday, March 13

HUGE TANKS MANUFACTURED HERE



The largest tanks ever manufactured by the William Bros. Boiler Company are now under construction for the Minneapolis Brewing Company. The order calls for 80 tanks, lining. The 80 will have a capacity of more than 28,000 barrels. The brewing company is erecting the combined tank 30 feet high and 13 feet in diameter. The lining the tanks and then will erect tanks are of steel with a special building around them.

*Minneapolis Journal
Sun. April 16, 1939*

New \$185,000 Beer Storage For Brewery

In a \$267,000 expansion and improvement program at its plant, 1215 Marshall street northeast, the Minneapolis Brewing Co. is erecting a new beer storage building, at cost of \$185,000, and installing a new unit in its bottling house, at cost of \$82,000, which will increase its capacity by 35 per cent.

Both projects will be completed in early May. More than \$100,000 of the cost of the new storage building will be paid to Minneapolis labor. This structure, four stories high, will house 40 huge steel tanks, each with a capacity of 750 barrels of beer.

Roof Rests on Tanks.

The 40 tanks, standing on end, will be in two tiers. The lower 20 will stand on concrete blocks, while the upper 20 will stand directly on those below and will support the roof. There will be no pillars, wall will carry no roof weight or other load and the building will have no floors. Instead, there will be "cat walks," as in a dirigible. Each tank is 18 feet in diameter and in reality two tanks, end to end. They were made by William Bros. Boiler & Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis. They will be lined with glass, blown in.

The new storage building is the first unit in a long time expansion program, Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager of Minneapolis Brewing Co., said Saturday. Improvements thus far have been inside the brewery.

700 Bottle a Minute.

The new unit in the bottling house has capacity of 180 bottles a minute and, added to the present five units, will increase bottling capacity to 700 a minute. New boilers, stokers and turbines were installed last winter. The company employs 500 workers and this will be increased by 80 in June, after the new storage building is placed in operation.

*Minneapolis
Tribune*

Sun. Apr 16, 1939

National Surety Corporation Residence Burglary — Robbery,
Theft policies insure the contents of your home.

Brewing Company Re-Elects Officers

All officers and directors of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders Tuesday at the plant, 1215 Marshall street northeast. They are Jacob Kunz, president; Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager; Fred A. Baumann, secretary-treasurer, and C. O. Kalman, Karl de Laittre, Robert O. Foster, Walter R. Brailsford, William F. Hoppe, John C. Benson, R. A. Sexton and Frank B. Kunz, directors.

April 26, 1933
Minneapolis Tribune

Sunday, March 15

Brewing Company Re-elects All Officers

All officers and directors of the Minneapolis Brewing Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders today. They are: Jacob Kunz, president; Charles E. Kiewel, vicepresident and general manager; Fred A. Baumann, secretary-treasurer, and C. O. Kalman, Karl De Laittre, Robert O. Foster, Walter R. Brailsford, William F. Hoppe, John C. Benson, R. A. Sexton and Frank B. Kunz, directors. Mr. Kiewel reported an increase of \$48,000 in net earnings for the first quarter of 1939 over the same period of last year.

April 25, 1939
Minneapolis Journal

National Surety Corporation maintains 32 Branch Offices in the
United States, Canada, France and Germany.

Monday, March 16

Minneapolis Brew Ups Net Profits

Minneapolis Brewing Co.'s financial statement submitted to stockholders at the annual meeting Monday is understood to have shown a gain of approximately \$48,000 for the first quarter this year over that of 1938, in which year the company's net profits jumped to \$786,146, or \$1.57 a share over the \$340,888 profit in 1937, which was at the rate of 68 cents a share. On the basis of this first quarter's showing the company's net profit for the year should be well above that of 1938. Stockholders were advised also that sales for this first quarter were substantially over those of last year while those of the industry as a whole throughout the nation were down 10 per cent. The annual meeting decided on semi-annual statements hereafter and changed the date of the annual meeting from the last Monday in April to the last Monday in February. All directors were re-elected and these in turn re-elected all present officers, including Jacob Kunz, president; Charles E. Kiewel, vice president; F. A. Baumann, secretary-treasurer, and R. A. Sexton, controller.

Commercial West
April 29, 1939

National Surety Corporation has more than 6,000 agents always

Local Business Conditions Are Bright

Predicts Increased Business Through Newspaper Ads

The Sedalia Packing Company last evening held a meeting of all salesmen at the company's offices at 720 West Main street. The meeting was addressed by E. B. Merritt, a representative of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, who outlined to the assembled salesmen the new advertising plans for Grain Belt beer.

The meeting was presided over by A. A. Farrell of the Sedalia Packing Company.

The columns of the Sedalia Democrat-Capital will form the backbone of the local campaign for Grain Belt beer. "We have found newspaper advertising the most effective means of reaching the public today," E. B. Merritt said. "With newspaper advertising, we can spot our advertising where we want it, in those markets where business conditions are good. We find business in and around Sedalia very bright, compared to the country as a whole, and for this reason we are planning to spend a considerable amount of money here in Sedalia in local advertising.

"The Minneapolis Brewing Company believes in spending money where they obtain it, and we are pleased to announce this aggressive campaign.

"We look forward to increased business generally throughout this vicinity and we are more than pleased to make our contribution to increased business activity by this local expenditure."

The
Sedalia
Democrat.
June 1, 1939

National Surety Corporation issues lost securities bonds or lost instrument bonds.

Brewery Completes New Storage House, Increases Output

The new stock and storage house of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. was completed last week as an addition to its plant at 1300 Marshall street northeast and production schedules were stepped up to meet increasing demand in its trade territory. The new building contains 10 huge storage tanks as additional facilities for aging beer and cost 185,000 for construction and equipment. Charles E. Kiewel, vice president and general manager, said that sales of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. in the 14 states in which it distributes products have recorded substantial gains in the past year and that prospects are for further increases. An important factor in this sales expansion has been use of daily newspaper advertising, he explained.

Minneapolis Tribune
June 18, 1939

National Surety Corporation executes bonds of every character, by telegraph when necessary.

Original "Star Spangled Banner" Made on Brewery Malting Floor

Did you know that the original "Star Spangled Banner" was made by hand on the malting floor of a brewery just 125 years ago?

Frank D. Kiewel, Jr., advertising manager of the Minneapolis Brewery is authority for this statement and he brings up several other interesting facts in connection with this incident which are historically accurate but which have been neglected in history textbooks and other literature about our country.

American officers commanding Fort Henry during the War of 1812, took their request for a flag to Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, a Baltimore widow. With the aid of her 14-year-old daughter, Mrs. Pickersgill set to work. Because the specifications called for a mammoth banner, 30 by 42 feet, she obtained permission to work on the malting floor of a brewery near her home. There she made the flag that waved over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem.

Mr. Kiewel also brought out some other interesting facts regarding breweries. In United States breweries alone today are nearly 50,000 wage earners, while thousands of other persons are employed by transportation companies, bottle, can and barrel factories, restaurants and taverns. Despite the fact that there is less beer being consumed now than before Prohibition, according to statistics, the average brewery

worker is making twice as much money.

Beer has contributed two billion dollars in taxes since its legalization on April 7, 1933. Congress authorized its manufacture and sale in response to a special message from President Roosevelt, recommending such action "to provide . . . a proper and much needed revenue for the Government." The two billion dollars already collected is more than the combined capital of all the National Banks in the country.

*Minneapolis
Shopping News
Sept 1, 1939*

National Surety Corporation can provide facilities for private investigations in all European countries.

Anniversary Celebrated



80 Per Cent of U
Students Oppose
To Prohibition

Fort McHenry Battle Flag

"Do you favor return of pro- The 125th Anniversary of
hibition?" "Do you think college "Star Spangled Banner,"
students drink too much?" "Do be celebrated in Sep-
you ever drink?" ber. An artist's concep-

To those questions, University of the making of the
of Minnesota students gave the is shown above together
following answers: the Fort McHenry Bat-

Eighty percent opposed return flag, made and stitched
of prohibition. Twenty per cent he floor of a brewery in
believed students drank too much. imore, Maryland. The
Sixty per cent admitted they -torn flag, used during

drank. the war of 1812, is preserved
in the National Museum, ac-
cording to Frank Kiewel of
the Minneapolis Brewing Co.
who looked up the history
of the "Star Spangled Ban-
ner."

*Minneapolis Shopping News
Sept 8, 1939*

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National Surety Corporation can provide facilities for private investigations in all European countries.

Original "Star Spangled Banner" Made on Brewery Malting Floor

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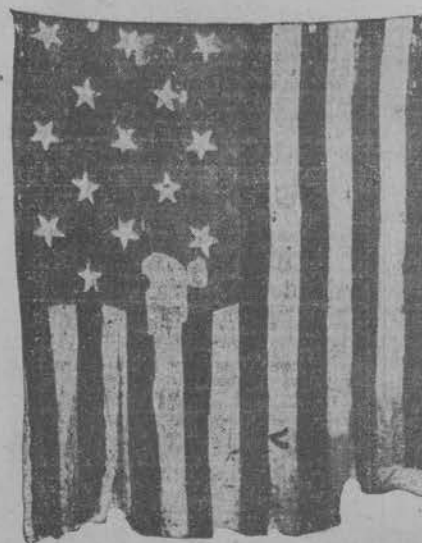
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*Minneapolis
Shopping News
Sept 1, 1939*

Anniversary Celebrated



Fort McHenry Battle Flag



The 125th Anniversary of the "Star Spangled Banner," will be celebrated in September. An artist's conception of the making of the flag is shown above together with the Fort McHenry Battle Flag, made and stitched on the floor of a brewery in Baltimore, Maryland. The shot-torn flag, used during the war of 1812, is preserved in the National Museum, according to Frank Kiewel of the Minneapolis Brewing Co. who looked up the history of the "Star Spangled Banner."

*Minneapolis Shopping News
Sept 8, 1939*

National Surety Corporation is the only surety company maintaining Branch Offices in continental Europe.

National Surety Corporation employees in Paris and Berlin will cheerfully assist our clients visiting in those cities.

Monday, March 23

Star Journal
Dec 8
MINNEAPOLIS

City Firm to Get Damages

Whisky Label Suit Won Against Pendergast

Tom J. Pendergast, Jr., of Kansas City, son of Missouri's fallen political boss, lost a federal court decision today to the Minneapolis Brewing company.

The Minneapolis company sued the Atlas Beverage company, headed by Pendergast, for infringement of a trade mark, the "White Seal" label. The brewery asked \$300,000 damages.

Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis at Kansas City scored the Pendergast concern for submitting in evidence a "deliberately manufactured" company record, the Associated Press reported. A special master was appointed to assess amount of damages.

The Minneapolis firm alleged in its suit the Pendergast company had used the "White Seal" label on bottled whisky.

The "White Seal" label had been used by Charles Kiewall, vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis concern, and by the Kiewall family since 1907, both in Minnesota and Canada, the suit alleged.

National Surety Corporation Agents and Managers are surety specialists.

Tuesday, March 24

Rallies Open Drive on Liquor

Groundwork for a Minneapolis campaign to obtain the signatures of voters to request more strict regulation of the sale of hard liquors and a new legal definition of what constitutes intoxicating liquor, was laid Sunday at a series of meetings in the Tenth ward.

Sponsored by the Hennepin county unit of the Minnesota Temperance Movement, Inc., the meetings were conducted in seventeen churches with a central rally at Fremont Avenue Congregational church.

Similar meetings are planned for the other twelve wards in Minneapolis. Following arrangements for the Minneapolis campaign, the movement will conduct meetings for several weeks in St. Paul and Duluth.

National Surety Corporation Storekeepers policies insure storekeepers against loss of money and merchandise.

Wednesday, March 25



Partially Scanned Material

Blank pages from this item have been omitted from the digital version. The original can be viewed at the Minnesota Historical Society's Gale Family Library in Saint Paul, Minnesota. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/library/.

National Surety Corporation has more than 6,000 agents always ready to serve you.

Saturday, May 30

Sunday, May 31

PRIMA EXPENSES EXCEED RECEIPTS

**\$8,466 Cash Balance Shown
by Trustee in Bank-
ruptcy**

Cash expenditures of the Prima Company during April exceeded receipts, according to a report filed yesterday with the United States district court by Marshall Keig, trustee. Cash balance at the end of the month amounted to \$8,466, the report disclosed.

During the month the company made expenditures of \$64,829, while receipts amounted to \$52,652, indicating a \$12,177 excess of disbursements over cash income. As of the end of March the cash balance stood at \$20,643.

The company on August 14, last, filed a petition with the court to reorganize under section 77b of the amended bankruptcy act. At that time it was stated that the concern was unable to raise money to meet its obligations, chief of which was a \$152,000 mortgage due September 1, 1936. The petition listed book assets of \$3,043,288 and liabilities of \$1,070,797.

Assets listed included cash of \$9,937; notes and accounts receivable, \$159,496; fixed assets of \$1,044,223 and stock inventory and containers, \$1,213,883. Liabilities reported included payables of \$162,912; accrued taxes, \$75,980, and mortgages of \$761,400.

The management was continued in control of the property, but on October 14, Federal Judge John P. Barnes appointed Mr. Keig trustee. The court also ordered all claims against the company to be filed with a special master within thirty days.

In April, this year, Mr. Keig, acting as trustee, filed a suit against the Harris Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago for \$575,000 which he charged was lost by their mismanagement. The banks subsequently filed an answer to the charge and the suit is still pending.

Although a reorganization plan was expected to be ready by November 14 and such a plan was ordered by the court to be filed before May 7, no plan has been announced as yet.

issues lost securities bonds or lost rent bonds.

ay, June 1

PRIMA LOSS SUIT PETITION CONSIDERED

Federal Judge John P. Barnes Friday took under advisement the petition of Marshall Keig, trustee of the Prima Company, which seeks to make two loop banks responsible for approximately \$575,000 which the company allegedly lost due to the mismanagement of a general manager appointed by the banks.

The two banks are the First National of Chicago and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, at whose behest Garnett C. Skinner was named general manager of the company on June 21, 1934. He served until August 14, 1936, when the company filed a petition for reorganization under section 77b. It was during this period that the company sustained losses amounting to \$575,000.

Marshall Keig was appointed as trustee of the company by the court on October 14, 1936. The trial in the suit, which ended yesterday with the rebuttal arguments of attorney Edmund J. Adcock, representing the company, began on June 4.

Rules 2 Banks Liable To Prima for \$568,895

By JAMES P. CONWAY

Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday held two loop banks liable to the Prima Company, Chicago brewery, for \$568,895 which the court held was lost by the company due to mismanagement by a man placed in charge of the affairs of the company in 1934 at the behest of the banks.

The decision, growing out of a suit filed by Marshall Keig, trustee for the company under section 77b of the amended bankruptcy act, was conceded by the interests in the case to be unprecedented and if upheld by the higher courts, likely to result in radical alteration of policies of banks in dealing with debtors in financial distress. Other than to say that they were preparing to appeal Judge Barnes' decision, the banks, the Harris Trust and Savings and First National of Chicago, made no formal statements of their attitudes by a mortgage on the real estate and plant of the brewery.

"Issues of Grave Importance"

Recognizing the unique character of the issue before him, Judge Barnes in his memorandum stated: "... the issues of fact and law involved in the case are of grave importance and are deserving of great consideration." His twelve-page review, supplementing findings of fact and conclusions in law, was a sharply worded chastisement "of those practices that are sometimes loosely referred to as 'normal banking practice' where banks proceed to supervise affairs of a debtor in difficulty."

The Prima Company is a forty-four-year-old brewing concern. It was one of the five of a total of thirty-five Chicago breweries to survive the era of prohibition. According to the court's opinion, the company operated at a profit in every

[From page 1]

year up to 1934. After making "very large profits" immediately after repeal, it suffered losses late in 1933, and in the first half of 1934, finally borrowing \$200,000 from each of the two loop banks, mortgaging its plants for the loans. Up to this time the company was family-

owned, principal stockholders being Hilmar Ernst and Wainwright Ernst, sons of the founder, who died in 1928.

In June, 1934, Garnette C. Skinner, advertising salesman, who had been employed by a smaller Chicago brewery for several months, came in contact with Mark A. Brown, vice president of the Harris Trust who arranged a meeting of Mr. Skinner and the Ernsts. An arrangement for retaining Mr. Skinner as general manager of the brewery grew out of this meeting, and the contract under which he was hired became the basis for Mr. Keig's suit, filed in April of this year.

Skinner Appointed in 1934

Mr. Skinner was appointed general manager June 21, 1934. From June 20 to August 14, 1936, Mr. Keig alleged in the original complaint, the committee sustained losses estimated at \$575,000.

According to Judge Barnes' memorandum, the contract provided that Mr. Skinner should "be placed in complete control of the finances, manufacturing, distribution and management of the Prima Company; with full authority to employ or discharge any and all employees ... being subject only to the approval of the two banking affiliations ..." and that the contract further provided that "this agreement is for an indefinite period and may be terminated upon thirty-day notice by either party but said termination shall be subject to and must have the approval of both" of the banks.

As to the selection of Mr. Skinner, Judge Barnes, who had previously stated that "facts and circumstances in this case are shocking to the court," said: "A second matter which is shocking to the court is the lack of care manifested by the officers of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank in selection of this new manager." Although Judge Barnes dealt more leniently with the First National for its association with the employment of Mr. Skinner, the court flatly declared that he was hired "by pressure exerted on the Ernsts by the Harris Trust."

character,

With respect to Mr. Skinner's capacity and policies, Judge Barnes had this to say:

"He did not act maliciously; his acts were manifestations of the foolhardiness of ignorance. He knew nothing about the beer business, but he had supreme confidence in his ability to sell anything. He apparently thought he could sell anything that looked like beer, had a foam on it and had a disagreeable taste. Accordingly he changed the formulas for brewing the beer and diluted the beer with 80 per cent of its volume of water. To his surprise and the disaster of the debtor, it was found that beer drinkers want not only color and foam but that they also want a particular kind of disagreeable taste."

Court's Assertions

The court asserted that Mr. Skinner "discharged or forced out of employment the long-experienced sales manager and salesmen" and "caused large quantities of beer to

be brewed which could not be sold promptly, with the result that the beer became too old and unpalatable." The court also brought out that on September 1, 1935, the banks and other creditors secured their The Ernsts, at the time, the court said, suggested the advisability of the company filing under section 77b of the bankruptcy act but on the advice of new counsel "theretofore employed by Mr. Brown" this was not done.

"A few days before Mr. Skinner, as executive vice president, signed the voluntary petition which initiated this bankruptcy proceeding, he pledged \$95,000 in accounts receivable and borrowed on the security thereof \$35,000, which he used principally to pay \$33,325 in pre-existing debts owing to the two banks," the court said. "Some of these debts were not due. How as a reasonable and reasoning man he could have done this unless he regarded himself as the banks' 'man,' bound to protect them as against the debtor, its other creditors and stockholders, and how the banks could receive the money without knowing that they were receiving preferences, the court cannot understand."

Concluding, the memorandum said:

"In the court's opinion, the Harris Trust and Savings Bank is responsible for the loss which the debtor has suffered because it forced the employment of Mr. Skinner and thereby took over and assumed responsibility for the management of the debtor."

"The First National Bank of Chicago is responsible for the loss because it ratified the employment of Mr. Skinner and thereby with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank took over and assumed responsibility for the management of the debtor. The court is of the opinion that the banks are jointly and severally liable for the loss. The amount which has been fixed by the court in the findings, does not make allowance for the loss of goodwill. The goodwill of the debtor was, in the opinion of the court, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and it has been almost, if not completely, destroyed."

"In fairness to the First National Bank of Chicago it should be said that, in the opinion of the court, the moral responsibility for what has transpired is very much less than that of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank."

Nati BERGHOFF SHOWS BETTER POSITION

Balance sheet of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation as of December 31, 1936, shows improved working capital and larger property account, compared with the end of the preceding year.

Excess of current assets over current liabilities as of the 1936 year-end was \$132,526 as against \$76,446 at the 1935 year-end. Plant and property before depreciation increased to \$1,622,608 from \$1,435,660.

Net income for 1936 was \$510,219 equal to \$1.89 a share on the common stock. Previously it had been officially stated that the year's earnings were \$509,928. For 1935, net income was \$259,035 or 96 cents a share.

Sales for 1936 were \$4,110,443 compared with \$2,695,620 for 1935, an increase of 52.5 per cent.

Comparisons of the income account and of the balance sheet follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Year ended December 31—		
	1936	1935
Net sales	\$4,110,443	\$2,695,620
Cost of sales	2,885,627	1,966,304
Expenses	579,770	398,661
Other deducts, net	17,328	26,221
Fed'l. income tax	92,650	45,400
Surtax	24,850	.....
Net profit	510,219	259,035

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
As of Dec. 31—	1936	1935
Cash	\$ 206,298	\$ 134,342
Receivables	94,949	105,031
Inventories	190,436	134,135

Total current..	\$ 491,684	\$ 373,508
Plant & propt'y..	1,177,166	1,040,122
Kegs, cases & bottles	193,698	253,038
Investments	3,506	8,066
Prepaid chgs.	34,189	41,631

Total assets ..\$1,900,243 \$1,716,365

Liabilities		
Payables and due customers	\$ 9,901	\$ 21,272
Construction in progress	52,817	58,054
Accrued exps.	31,317	37,111
Fed'l. taxes	117,734	46,009
Container deposits	147,389	134,616

Total current ..	\$ 359,158	\$ 297,062
Res. for loss on commitments..	.....	95,000
*Capital stock ...	270,000	270,000
Paid in surplus..	722,647	722,647
Earned surplus...	548,438	331,655

Total liabils. ..\$1,900,243 \$1,716,365

*Represented by 270,000 shares of \$1 par capital stock in both years.

On August 13, 1936, the board of directors authorized the expenditure of \$350,000 to provide additional storage, bottling and fermenting facilities. At December 31, 1936, contracts for amounts aggregating \$83,829 had been let in connection with this construction program, balance sheet foot-note states.

Berghoff Subscriptions

Stockholders of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation have subscribed to more than 15,000 shares of the 30,000 shares recently offered at \$10 a share, according to F. B. Evans, president who stated that a portion of the unsubscribed stock had been placed privately at the offering price. "With the increase in sales experienced so far this year which has maintained earnings at a larger amount than anticipated, the proceeds of the offering are sufficient to make it unnecessary to dispose of the remaining shares," he said.

Under the registration statement filed with the securities and exchange commission, the president of the company is authorized to dispose of the unsubscribed stock within ninety days of the issuance of the warrants.

"Plant additions have been practically completed and will enable the company to supply all the demands of its distributors, it is believed, whereas during the peak season last year, it was necessary to allot production among the distributors," Mr. Evans stated.

Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock payable June 15 to stock of record June 5.

G. HEILEMAN BREWING COMPANY

(a Delaware Corporation)

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash in banks and on hand.....	\$ 288,449.53	
Receivables—		
Customers	\$ 230,409.03	
Officers and employees	1,012.05	\$231,421.08
Less— Reserve for losses	15,000.00	216,421.08
Inventories, quantities and condition determined by the company; priced at the lower of cost or market—		
Finished product	\$154,995.34	
Materials and supplies	68,756.83	
Revenue stamps	26,791.38	250,543.55
		\$ 755,414.16

UNEXPIRED INSURANCE, SUPPLIES, ETC..... 40,635.84

KEGS, CASES AND BOTTLES—including those held by customers:

Cost, including net ledger amounts of predecessor companies at acquisition date.....	\$ 547,274.07	
Less— Reserve for depreciation.....	285,059.91	262,214.16

PROPERTIES NOT USED IN OPERATIONS:

Amounts determined at date of acquisition, per appraisal (in part by management).....	\$ 82,126.00	
Less— Reserve for depreciation.....	5,749.82	76,376.18

PLANT PROPERTIES—stated per appraisal report of The American Appraisal Company at June 30, 1933, as to properties acquired for capital stock at July 19, 1933; plus subsequent additions at cost and less subsequent depreciation provisions:

Classification	Gross	*Reserve for Depreciation	Net
Brewery and bottling plant—			
Land	\$ 40,271.15		\$ 40,271.15
Buildings	904,246.43	\$259,296.87	644,949.56
Machinery and equipment.....	614,903.41	225,055.92	389,847.49
Tanks and standards.....	282,476.31	35,999.88	246,476.43
Office furniture and fixtures.....	19,713.89	7,622.76	12,091.13
Automobiles and trucks	30,598.65	12,496.42	18,102.23
Total	\$1,892,209.84	\$540,471.85	\$1,351,737.99
			1,351,737.99
			\$2,486,378.33

*Includes reserve indicated by appraisal.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	\$ 20,461.44	
Customers' credit balances.....	3,182.34	
Accruals—		
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 5,135.30	
Local taxes	2,000.00	
Freight on returnable containers.....	8,500.00	
Miscellaneous	6,678.11	22,313.41
Provision for Federal and State income taxes (subject to final determination by tax authorities)		143,000.00
Total current liabilities exclusive of liability for containers	\$ 188,957.19	
Liability for containers held by customers.....	232,523.08	\$ 421,480.27

CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:

Capital stock, \$1 par value—		\$ 300,000.00
Authorized 330,000 shares; issued 300,000 shares		
Paid-in surplus—arising from excess of net assets and cash received over par value of stock issued therefor—		
Balance December 31, 1935.....	\$1,258,101.79	
Deduct— Organization expenses, etc., written off by action of the board of directors.....	15,000.00	1,243,101.79
Earned surplus—		
Balance December 31, 1935.....	\$ 493,602.63	
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 1936	403,193.64	
	\$ 896,796.27	
Deduct— Cash dividends paid.....	375,000.00	521,796.27
		2,064,898.06
		\$2,486,378.33

To the Board of Directors,

G. Heileman Brewing Company:

We have made an examination of the balance sheet of G. HEILEMAN BREWING COMPANY (a Delaware corporation) as at December 31, 1936, and of the statement of profit and loss for the year ended that date. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records of the company and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from officers and employees of the company; we also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year, but our detailed audit of the transactions was limited to a check of certain cash and other transactions for two months of the year.

In our opinion, based upon such examination, the accompanying balance sheet and related statement of profit and loss fairly present, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting consistently maintained by the company during the year under review, the financial position of the company at December 31, 1936, and the results of its operations for the year ended that date.

Chicago, Illinois,
January 29, 1937.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

2 BREWERIES SHOW DIVERGENT TRENDS

**Berghoff Shipments Gain;
Heileman's May and 5-
Month Drop**

Shipments of the brewing companies whose stocks are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange showed divergent trends for May and the first five months of this year compared with the corresponding periods a year ago, according to figures issued yesterday.

The Berghoff Brewing Corporation, whose plant is located at Fort Wayne, Ind., reported increased shipments for last month and the first five months of 1937 over the respective periods of 1936, while the G. Heileman Brewing Company of La Crosse, Wis., showed May and the first five-month shipments less than in the 1936 periods.

Berghoff shipments in May, this year, totaled 30,110 barrels, compared with 28,000 barrels for May, 1936, an increase of 7.53 per cent, while for the first five months of 1937, shipments amounted to 115,300 barrels, against 98,715 barrels for the corresponding period of 1936, a gain of 16.8 per cent.

Heileman shipments in May amounted to 24,331 barrels, against 27,485 barrels for the like month of last year, a decrease of 11.47 per cent. For the first five months of 1937, shipments totaled 91,923 barrels, compared with 99,407 for the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 7.53 per cent. It was stated by an official of the company that June shipments to date were ahead of those for a year ago.

Although no five-month earning figures were issued either by Berghoff or Heileman, it is believed in financial circles that this year's profits of both breweries have been severely affected by higher costs. For the first five months of 1936 Berghoff reported a net income of \$177,278, equal to 65 cents a share on the 270,000 shares of capital stock then outstanding and for the entire 1936 year net income was \$510,219 after surtaxes, equal to \$1.89 a share.

Recently the company increased the number of shares outstanding through the sale of 30,000 additional shares.

Heileman, for the entire 1936 year reported net income of \$403,194, equal to \$1.34 a share on 300,000 shares of capital stock. Both companies' shares are currently on a \$1 annual dividend basis.

Kingsbury Reports Loss

Kingsbury Breweries Company for the first four months of 1937 reports a loss of \$20,807. A loss of \$4,894 on the sale of bottles and cases was charged against earned surplus. For the entire 1936 year, the company reported a net income of \$29,591 equal to 10 cents a share on the capital stock.

Chicago Tribune

ay, June 7

BREWERS BAND TO AID REFORMS

**Foundation Will Work for
Sociological Gains.**

OBJECT STRESSED AT LUNCH

**Col. Ruppert Emphasizes Long
and Honorable Heritage.**

The United Brewers Industrial Foundation was enthusiastically launched today at a luncheon on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria for the avowed purpose of aligning the industry with every force now working toward the improvement of social and economic conditions in this country. Its aims and purposes were outlined by Col. Jacob Ruppert before a large gathering, which included leaders in many fields of activity.

Col. Ruppert asked for the public's recognition of a united brewing industry which realized the social responsibilities and desired to be helpful in every way. Pointing out that the industry has a long and honorable heritage, he recalled that George Washington had beer brewed at Mount Vernon and that William Penn was a brewer; also that seven signers of the Declaration of Independence either owned breweries or were interested in them.

Brewers have been highly respected for their contributions to the progress of temperance in the northern European countries and in England, he said, adding that in the events leading up to prohibition there were many evils which the brewer abhorred and which he did not wish to have repeated.

New York Sun Apr 14, 1937

Storekeepers policies insure store-
Public Service Stressed.

For an industry to develop it must function in the public as well as the private interest, he said, and fully to recognize its obligations to the public is the price of the continued and successful existence of any modern industry.

The function of the foundation, as he described it, is to create a common center where the full assistance of the brewers of America can be offered to all those forces which operate for the improvement of social and economic conditions, where research may be carried on, and where authoritative information on the public phases of the brewing industry may be available to the public at all times.

"The brewers of America have contributed over one billion dollars in taxes since repeal," he said. "They are one of the largest industrial consumers of farm products. They directly and indirectly employ more than 850,000 persons, and they are substantial citizens who sincerely and earnestly desire to maintain their industry on a high and useful plane. We know that in the work of this foundation we shall profit by the constructive advice

and assistance of every educator, every clergyman and every economist who knows that habits and customs can be controlled and improved through example and education."

Directors of Foundation.

The directors of the foundation, in addition to Col. Ruppert, are:

William Piel and Rudolph J. Schaefer, both of Brooklyn; Herbert Charles of St. Paul; G. L. Becker of Ogden, Utah; S. E. Abrams of Milwaukee; Carl W. Badenhausen of Newark; James R. Nicholson of Boston, Theodore Hoffacker of Lowell, and Adolph Coors Jr. of Denver.

Speakers at the luncheon stressed the fact that the brewers of America now have a chance to conduct their business in accordance with the public's convictions and that the consumption of beer by the American people represents a practical and definite step toward moderation and true temperance, in contrast with the evils that obtained under prohibition.

Among the speakers listed were Joseph V. Connolly, president of the International News Service; C. C. Pettijohn of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America; Prof. Warren M. Persons of Harvard; Miss Eloise Davison, director of the New York Herald Tribune Home Institute; James W. Gerard, Herbert Bayard Swope, Herbert L. Bodman, former president of the New York Produce Exchange; Victor F. Ridder, the publisher, and Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner.

issues bonds guaranteeing con-
ing of materials, equipment, etc.

ay, June 9

New York Times, April 15, 1937

BREWERS ORGANIZE TO HOLD GOOD-WILL

New Foundation Assures Civic
Leaders at Luncheon Trade
Heeds Responsibilities

TO SHUN OLD SALOON EVILS

Ruppert Group Serves 'Beer
Cake' in Move to Revive Use
of Beverage in Cookery

The United Brewers Industrial Foundation, dedicated to maintaining cordial relations between the industry and the public and to preventing a repetition of practices of the days before prohibition, was officially launched yesterday at a luncheon in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Business leaders, governmental officials and representatives of civic and trade associations attended the luncheon, at which Colonel Jacob Ruppert, chairman of the new foundation, presided.

Colonel Ruppert explained that the new organization would interpret brewers' problems and activities to the public and at the same time keep the industry informed of shifts in public opinion.

"We are asking for the public's recognition of a united brewing industry which realizes the social responsibilities and desires to be a helpful part of the fabric of the nation," he declared.

To call attention to the uses of beer not only as a beverage but as a flavoring ingredient in cooking, the luncheon introduced a "chocolate beer cake" and "beer cabbage slaw." An attempt to restore what was termed the lost art of using beer in cookery, which existed in Colonial days, is one of the objectives of the foundation, it was explained.

Bl Step Toward Moderation

Speakers emphasized that consumption of beer by the American people represented a practical step toward moderation.

Congratulating the foundation on its announced objectives, C. C. Pettijohn, general counsel for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, pointed out that the public had never before exhibited such a keen interest in business.

"Industries today," he continued, "are being more and more judged not on their intrinsic worth and merit but by their contribution to the comfort, convenience and pleasures of the public and their readiness and ability to adapt themselves to changing trends in public taste and public demands. Today every sensible national industry recognizes that it has no more important problem than the attainment and preservation of the respect and confidence of the public it serves."

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, deplored the fact that the nation still suffers from the criminal organization built up in prohibition years. Recalling the evils that helped bring about prohibition, he said brewers must bear a part of the blame because of the too close alliance, which then existed, between the brewing industry and saloons. Calling for cheerful compliance by brewers with all regulations, he advised the foundation that brewers "must unite to discipline and expose any of their number who by illegal acts, by unfair competition risks injury to all."

Herbert Bayard Swope cautioned the brewers: "Public opinion now favoring your cause can be kept favorable only by your deserving it. Let us hope that this foundation will be a means to that end."

Carrying the greetings of Mayor La Guardia, Victor F. Ridder, former WPA Administrator for the City, said the foundation's obvious duty was to see that the brewing industry conformed to the social conscience of the country. A proper increase in the industry's volume of sales, he added, will make it a substantial factor in combating unemployment and in developing higher prices for the farmer.

Herbert L. Bodman, former presi-

dent of the New York Produce Exchange, emphasized the close relation between farm prosperity and that of the brewing industry.

The importance of the tax contribution by brewers was pointed out by Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, who said the industry had paid more than \$1,250,000,000 to Federal State and local governments. He contrasted such payments with the heavy expense of prohibition enforcement.

et Bonds cover employes' dishonesty, Hold-Up in transit and other losses.

ursday, June 11

United Brewers Industrial Foundation

INAUGURAL LUNCHEON
WEDNESDAY APRIL FOURTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN
THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

SPEAKERS

†

MR. C. C. PETTIJOHN
"Self-Government in Industry"

†

HON. JAMES W. GERARD
"Keeping the Brewing Industry in Step with the Law"

†

HON. HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
"A Public Viewpoint on the Brewer's Problem"

†

DR. WARREN M. PERSONS
"The Economics of the Brewing Industry"

†

MR. HERBERT L. BODMAN
"Brewing as an Outlet for Farm Products"

†

MISS ELOISE DAVISON
"Beer in the Home"

†

MR. JOSEPH V. CONNOLLY
"How the Press Views the Brewing Industry"

†

HON. VICTOR F. RIDDER
"Social Welfare Aspects of the Brewing Industry"

†

HON. MARK GRAVES
"Brewing's Contribution to the Cost of Government"

COL. JACOB RUPPERT
*Chairman, United Brewers Industrial Foundation
Presiding*

The speakers have limited their remarks to three minutes each.
By courtesy of W M C A and Inter-City Broadcasting System, the speeches at the luncheon will be broadcast over their stations from 1:45 P.M. to 2:30 P.M.
By courtesy of W O R and the Mutual Broadcasting System, announcement of the inauguration of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation will be broadcast over their nationwide network from 1:15 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.

MENU

†

CONSOMME MADRILLENE
GOLDEN CHEESE STRAWS

†

CELERY SALTED NUTS OLIVES

†

BREADED VEAL CUTLET

MUSHROOM SAUCE

RISSOLE POTATOES

†

BEER CABBAGE SLAW *

†

CHOCOLATE BEER CAKE *

†

COFFEE

†

* Recipes upon request to
United Brewers Industrial Foundation
21 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Why A FOUNDATION

INDUSTRY must recognize its social responsibility if it is to develop. The future status of the brewing industry is dependent upon its self-regulation and adherence to standards and goals that reflect the public interest. The United Brewers Industrial Foundation has been organized to align the industry with every force working for the public good in this country—law enforcement, moderation and a recognition of the social welfare.

The public must be placed in possession of facts about industries which serve it. For only facts can be the basis of sound judgments about an industry. The Foundation plans to carry out this function.

The brewing industry recognizes the vital importance of its relationships to the public. It places itself and its future squarely before the American people.

Organization

The United Brewers Industrial Foundation is a non-profit, incorporated membership association, supported and governed by the brewers of this country. It is a separate and independent institution which does not duplicate activities of existing brewers' trade associations.

Functions

The Foundation functions in two ways: [1] To interpret the public interest to the brewers, so that they may govern their attitudes and actions accordingly; [2] To interpret the industry to the public, so that the public may judge of the industry on the basis of the facts.

[1] INTERPRETING THE PUBLIC TO THE INDUSTRY
The Foundation works with the brewers of America in aligning them with the forces striving for the public good.

[2] INTERPRETING THE INDUSTRY TO THE PUBLIC
The Foundation is a clearing house of authoritative information for the public on brewing from every point of view—economics, health, nutrition and history.

UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

Your Part
IN THIS PROGRAM

THE FOUNDATION is interested in *your* opinion. It wants to know not only what you think about beer in its general relation to the public, but also more specifically what you think about beer in its relation to your own field, whether it be health, medicine, nutrition, labor, publishing, farm interests, women's interests or economics. It wants to know what it can do to be helpful. Your suggestions for specific activities which might be undertaken will therefore be welcome.

The keystone of the work is the public interest. The Foundation realizes that the welfare of the brewing industry depends upon the sincerity with which the industry meets the public interest and serves the public's needs.

We invite inquiries and comments on this service to the American public. Copies of three authoritative booklets on the health, economic and social aspects of brewing are now in preparation and will be sent you on request.

UNITED BREWERS
INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

JACOB RUPPERT, *Chairman*
21 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

A PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE BREWERS OF AMERICA

List

INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION
LUNCHEON

\$568,895 WON BY PRIMA FROM 2 LOOP BANKS

U. S. Court Rules Harris Trust,
First National, Responsi-
ble for Management

By JAMES P. CONWAY

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"Issues of Grave Importance"

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On Profit Basis Up to 1934

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Court Hits Management

Anent the selection of Mr. Skinner, Judge Barnes, who had previously stated that "facts and circumstances in this case are shocking to the court," said: "A second matter which is shocking to the court is the lack of care manifested by the officers of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank in selection of this

List

TRIAL FOUNDATION

UNCHEON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL FOURTEENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION
INAUGURAL LUNCHEON

APRIL 14, 1937

• Among Those Present •

• A •

E. G. ACKERMAN
Glass Container Association
A. M. ADAMS
Hotel World Review
JULIUS OCHS ADLER
General Manager, New York Times
E. H. AHRENS
Ahrens Publishing Company
PATRICIA ALLEN
Pictorial Review
HON. ELMER F. ANDREWS
Industrial Commissioner, State of N. Y.
ALFRED AUERBACH
Retailing Magazine
M. H. AYLESWORTH
Scripps-Howard Newspapers

• B •

STANLEY BAAR
Journal of Commerce
CARL BADENHAUSEN
President, P. Ballantine & Sons
Director, United Brewers Industrial Foundation
LUDWIG BAER
HON. JOSEPH C. BALDWIN III
Former N. Y. State Senator
RAYMOND N. BALL
President, N. Y. State Bankers Association
EDITH M. BARDEN
The Sun
HARTLEY W. BARCLAY
Modern Brewer
HARRY ELMER BARNES
Educator and Writer
RALPH W. BARNES
Barron G. Collier, Inc.
MARK BARRON
Associated Press
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
WILLIAM F. BAUMANN
Vice-President, Harvard Brewing Company
ALLEN E. BEACH
Modern Brewer
BERTHA M. BECKER
Dietician
G. L. BECKER
President, Becker Products Company
Director, United Brewers Industrial Foundation
JOHN E. BEER
Newark Sunday Call
JAMES A. BEHA
State Insurance Board, N. Y.
FRANK A. BELLUCCI
N. Y. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
ALBERT BENJAMIN
American Magazine
HON. JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.
Attorney General, State of N. Y.
G. W. BERGNER
Secretary, Pennsylvania State Brewers Association

FRANK C. BIEHLER
Treasurer, Haberle Congress Brewing Company
MILTON H. BLOW
The Blow Company
GEORGE BLANCHARD
United States Brewers' Association
PAUL BLOCK
Publisher
HARRY J. K. BLOM
President, Stewards Association of N. Y.
IRENE L. BLUNT
National Federation of Textiles
HERBERT L. BODMAN
Former President, N. Y. Produce Exchange
FRANK A. K. BOLAND
Counsel, American Hotel Association
CHARLES G. BOND
N. Y. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
PERLEY BOONE
World's Fair
MRS. SIDNEY C. BORG
CHARLES J. BRAND
National Fertilizer Association
J. R. BRAY
President, Bray Pictures Corporation
MRS. HENRY BRECKINRIDGE
WILLIAM BRENNAN
New York World-Telegram
CHARLES A. BRESKIN
Modern Packaging
HON. HENRY E. BRUCKMAN
Chairman, N. Y. State Liquor Authority
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President, The Bruckmann Company
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STEPHEN D. BRYCE, JR.
Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.
ROBERT L. BULLARD
National Security League
JOHN R. BURTON
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L. V. BURTON
Food Industries

• C •

MARK A. CADWELL
N. Y. State Hotel Association
HOMER N. CALVER
The American Public Health Association
Forbes
ROBERT CATHERWOOD
Mutual Broadcasting System
HON. EMANUEL CELLER
HERBERT CHARLES
Secretary, Theodore Hamm Brewing Company
Director, United Brewers Industrial Foundation
PAUL T. CHERINGTON
Marketing Expert
MME. ALMA CLAYBURGH
FRANK J. COGAN
Food Field Reporter

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President, Barron G. Collier, Inc.
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Literary Digest
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ROBERT T. CRANE
Social Science Research Council
WILLIAM M. CROUSE
Vice-President, American Tap-Bush Company
J. P. CURRAN
National Institute of Manufacturers and Distributors

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The Brewer and Maltster
C. S. DARLING
National Association of Coin-Operated Machine Manufacturers
HON. THOMAS DARLINGTON
Executive Member, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons
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Brewers News
CAMILLE DAVIED
McCall's Magazine
ELOISE DAVIDSON
Director, The Herald Tribune Home Institute
MARJORIE DEEN
Modern Magazines
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ROY S. DURSTINE
Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne

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Brooklyn Times-Union
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Bureau of Food Sanitation, Good Housekeeping
ROSCOE C. EDLUND
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Manufacturers
JOHN ELTING
Forbes
JAMES A. EMERY
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C. G. FERGUSON
United Brewers Industrial Foundation
W. L. FINGER
Rubber Manufacturers Association
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Benton & Bowles, Inc.
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KATHARINE FISHER
Good Housekeeping
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Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company
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Manufacturers Trust Company
G. C. FLING
Hotel Industry
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District Attorney, Bronx County
BERTINA FOLTZ
Vogue
ERNEST FORRANTI
Lackawanna Beer and Ale Corporation
IRA S. FRENCH
Buffalo Evening News
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Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce
A. D. GANNON
Milwaukee Journal
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President, Fordham University
MAX GANS
Gans Advertising Agency
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Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
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C. EUGENE HAMES
St. Regis Hotel
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Vice-President, Albert Frank-Gunther Law
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CARROLL HAYES
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Publisher, New York American
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Vice-President, John Eichler Brewing Company
RICHARD A. HENSLEY
Secretary, Joseph Hensler Brewing Company
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Hoffman Beverage Company
FRANCIS G. HUBBARD
President, Kimball, Hubbard and Powell
ALICE HUGHES
New York American
R. T. HUNTINGTON
Hotel Management Magazine

• J •

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Lackawanna Beer and Ale Corporation
WALLACE F. JANSSEEN
ALVIN JOHNSON
Director, New School for Social Research
A. W. JOHNSON
Swift & Company
EARL J. JOHNSON
United Press Association
ELMER R. JONES
President, Wells Fargo and Company

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New York Kiwanis Club
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Kelly, Nason & Winsten
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President, C. Krueger Brewing Company

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Trades Advertising Agency
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President, V. Loewer's Cambrinus Brewery Company
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Jurist
JOHN MALINOWSKI
President, Franklin Brewing Company
DOROTHY MALONE
New York American

UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION
INAUGURAL LUNCHEON

APRIL 14, 1937

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President, Bray Pictures Corporation
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President, Board of Aldermen
STEPHEN D. BRYCE, JR.
Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.
ROBERT L. BULLARD
National Security League
JOHN R. BURTON
President, National Bank of Far Rockaway
L. V. BURTON
Food Industries

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MARK A. CADWELL
N. Y. State Hotel Association
HOMER N. CALVER
The American Public Health Association
ROBERT CATHERWOOD
Mutual Broadcasting System
HON. EMANUEL CELLER
HERBERT CHARLES
Secretary, Theodore Hamm Brewing Company
Director, United Brewers Industrial Foundation
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Marketing Expert
MME. ALMA CLAYBURCH
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Food Field Reporter

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Daily Mirror
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JOHN MOSSIRONI
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J. C. MUMA
Cincinnati Enquirer Bureau

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EMMET HAY NAYLOR
Writing Paper Manufacturers Association
LOUIS P. NEUWEILER
L. F. Neuweiler's Sons
E. H. NIES
President, N. Y. Stewards & Caterers Association

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H. J. O'BRIEN
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
Conboy, Hewitt, O'Brien & Boardman
C. BARRON OTIS
American Banker
WILLIAM EHRET OTTMANN
George Ehret Brewery, Inc.

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Secretary, City Brewing Company
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Country Life
DR. WARREN M. PERSONS
Former Professor of Economics, Harvard University
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Secretary-Manager, William Peter Brewing Company
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Barron G. Collier, Inc.
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United States Brewers' Association
WILLIAM J. PUNCH
The Brooklyn Citizen

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Chairman, N. Y. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

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New York Herald Tribune
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Brooklyn Eagle
ARMAND RODRIGUEZ
Daily Mirror
RADCLIFFE ROMEYN
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Blatz Brewing Company
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JOSEPH M. RYAN
N. Y. State Liquor Authority

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COURTLAND SMITH
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JOHN LEWIS SMITH
General Counsel, United States Brewers' Association
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N. Y. Stewards and Caterers Association
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N. Y. State Liquor Authority
ADA BESSIE SWANN
Woman's Home Companion
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• T •

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STANLEY W. TODD
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National American Wholesale Grocery Association
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Chicago Journal of Commerce
HON. MORRIS S. TREMAINE
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J. H. TREUHAFT
The Beverage Retailer

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D. T. TUOHIG
Childs Company
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Brooklyn Eagle

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• Y • Z •

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WALTER F. ZIMMER
Stroh Brewery Company
M. M. ZIMMERMAN
National Delicatessen Grocer

\$568,895 WON BY PRIMA FROM 2 LOOP BANKS

U. S. Court Rules Harris Trust,
First National, Responsi-
ble for Management

By JAMES P. CONWAY

Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday held two loop banks liable to the Prima Company, Chicago brewery, for \$568,895 which the court held was lost by the company due to mismanagement by a man placed in charge of the affairs of the company in 1934 at the behest of the banks.

The decision, growing out of a suit filed by Marshall Keig, trustee for the company under section 77b of the amended bankruptcy act, was conceded by the interests in the case to be unprecedented and if upheld by the higher courts, likely to result in radical alteration of policies of banks in dealing with debtors in financial distress. Other than to say that they were preparing to appeal Judge Barnes' decision, the banks, the Harris Trust and Savings and First National of Chicago, made no formal statements of their attitude.

"Issues of Grave Importance"

Recognizing the unique character of the issue before him, Judge Barnes in his memorandum stated: "... the issues of fact and law involved in the case are of grave importance and are deserving of great consideration." His twelve-page review, supplementing findings of fact and conclusions in law, was a sharply worded chastisement "of those practices that are sometimes loosely referred to as 'normal banking practice'" where banks proceed to supervise affairs of a debtor in difficulty.

On Profit Basis Up to 1934

The Prima Company is a forty-four-year-old brewing concern. It was one of the five of a total of thirty-five Chicago breweries to survive the era of prohibition. According to the court's opinion, the company operated at a profit in every year up to 1934. After making "very large profits" immediately after repeal, it suffered losses late in 1933, and in the first half of 1934, finally borrowing \$200,000 from each of the two loop banks, mortgaging its plants for the loans. Up to this time the company was family-owned, principal stockholders being Hilmar Ernst and Wainwright Ernst, sons of the founder, who died in 1928.

In June, 1934, Garnette C. Skinner, advertising salesman, who had been employed by a smaller Chicago brewery for several months, came in contact with Mark A. Brown, vice president of the Harris Trust who arranged a meeting of Mr. Skinner and the Ernsts. An arrangement for retaining Mr. Skinner as general manager of the brewery grew out of this meeting, and the contract under which he was hired became the basis for Mr. Keig's suit, filed in April of this year.

According to Judge Barnes' memorandum, the contract provided that Mr. Skinner should "be placed in complete control of the finances, manufacturing, distribution and management of the Prima Company; with full authority to employ or discharge any and all employees . . . being subject only to the approval of the two banking affiliations . . ." and that the contract further provided that "this agreement is for an indefinite period and may be terminated upon thirty-day notice by either party but said termination shall be subject to and must have the approval of both" of the banks.

Court Hits Management

Anent the selection of Mr. Skinner, Judge Barnes, who had previously stated that "facts and circumstances in this case are shocking to the court," said: "A second matter which is shocking to the court is the lack of care manifested by the officers of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank in selection of this

new manager." Although Judge Barnes dealt more leniently with the First National for its association with the employment of Mr. Skinner, the court flatly declared that he was hired "by pressure exerted" on the Ernsts by the Harris Trust.

With respect to Mr. Skinner's capacity and policies, Judge Barnes had this to say:

"He did not act maliciously; his acts were manifestations of the foolhardiness of ignorance. He knew nothing about the beer business, but he had supreme confidence in his ability to sell anything. He apparently thought he could sell anything that looked like beer, had a foam on it and had a disagreeable taste. Accordingly he changed the formulas for brewing the beer and

diluted the beer with 80 per cent of its volume of water. To his surprise and the disaster of the debtor, it was found that beer drinkers want not only color and foam but that they also want a particular kind of disagreeable taste."

Court's Assertions

The court asserted that Mr. Skinner "discharged or forced out of employment the long-experienced sales manager and salesman" and "caused large quantities of beer to be brewed which could not be sold promptly, with the result that the beer became too old and unpalatable." The court also brought out that on September 1, 1935, the banks and other creditors secured their loans by a mortgage on the real estate and plant of the brewery. The Ernsts, at the time, the court said, suggested the advisability of the company filing under section 77b of the bankruptcy act but on the advice of new counsel "theretofore employed by Mr. Brown" this was not done.

"A few days before Mr. Skinner, as executive vice president, signed the voluntary petition which initiated this bankruptcy proceeding, he pledged \$95,000 in accounts receivable and borrowed on the security thereof \$35,000, which he used principally to pay \$33,325 in pre-existing debts owing to the two banks," the court said. "Some of these debts were not due. How as a reasonable and reasoning man he could have done this unless he regarded himself as the banks' 'man,' bound to protect them as against the debtor,

its other creditors and stockholders, and how the banks could receive the money without knowing that they were receiving preferences, the court cannot understand."

Concluding, the memorandum said:

Court Directs Responsibility

"In the court's opinion, the Harris Trust and Savings bank is responsible for the loss which the debtor has suffered because it forced the employment of Mr. Skinner and thereby took over and assumed responsibility for the management of the debtor.

"The First National Bank of Chicago is responsible for the loss because it ratified the employment of Mr. Skinner and thereby with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank took over and assumed responsibility for the management of the debtor. The court is of the opinion that the banks are jointly and severally liable for the loss. The amount which has been fixed by the court in the findings, does not make allowance for the loss of goodwill. The goodwill of the debtor was, in the opinion of the court, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and it has been almost, if not completely, destroyed.

"In fairness to the First National Bank of Chicago it should be said that, in the opinion of the court, the moral responsibility for what has transpired is very much less than that of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank."

National Surety Corporation is licensed in every state to execute bonds required in legal proceedings.

Thursday, June 18

BEER: Brewer Found Addition of Water Merely Diluted Sales

"Beer drinkers want not only color and foam . . . they also want a particular kind of disagreeable taste."

Thus ruled Judge John P. Barnes of the United States District Court for Northern Illinois last week in ordering the Harris Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago to pay \$568,895 damages to the Prima Company, a 44-year-old Chicago brewery. The court charged the banks with forcing the brewery to accept as its chief executive a man who "knew nothing about the beer business."

In 1934 the Prima Company borrowed some \$400,000 from the two banks. Shortly thereafter they decided the firm was mismanaged and threatened to call the loans unless it hired Garnett Skinner, an advertising salesman, as general manager. Under its new executive, Prima piled up deficits until in August, 1936, it pleaded bankruptcy.

In last week's court opinion Judge Barnes declared that Skinner "apparently thought he could sell anything that looked like beer [and] had a foam on it . . . Accordingly, he changed the formulas for brewing the beer and diluted the beer with eighty per cent of its volume of water . . . [He] evidently thought there was no art in the sale of beer, that anyone could sell beer if he just forced the issue hard enough."

NEWS-WEEK—BUSINESS July 24, 1937

National Surety Corporation Robbery policies protect property against loss due to holdup.

RIISING COSTS LIKELY TO CUT FALSTAFF NET

Gross Sales for First Half Up
54 Per Cent; Net Income
Gains 2.4 Per Cent

By ANALYST

Sharply increased raw material and labor costs promise to restrict any earnings gains by Falstaff Brewing Corporation in 1937 to moderate proportions, the semi-annual report indicates, although sales are expected to run substantially ahead of last year.

The effect of higher costs for malt, hops and other materials, as well as for labor, is illustrated in the recent report for the first half of 1937, when gross sales advanced 54 per cent and net income only 2.4 per cent. Gross sales were \$5,310,253 for the six months ended June 30 against \$3,450,422 for the like 1936 period. After deducting federal revenue and state inspection taxes, net sales were \$3,402,080 against \$2,211,864. Cost of sales, selling and delivery, administrative and miscellaneous income charges advanced 63 per cent to \$3,053,850 from \$1,870,424.

Net income was \$296,129 for the six months ended June 30 compared with \$289,300 for the like 1936 period. After allowing for dividend requirements on the 788,965 shares of 6 per cent \$1 par value preferred stock, outstanding since October, 1936, net equaled 60 cents a share on the common stock for the first 1937 half. For the like 1936 period it was 64 cents a common share.

More Preferred Requirements

Charges prior to common dividends will be slightly increased this year, because of dividend requirements for a full year on the preferred stock as compared with only the final three months of 1936. The increased capacity shortly to come into production, however, is likely to offset the higher dividend requirements on the preferred.

Both earnings and sales have shown marked improvement in each year, since incorporation of the present company in 1933. For 1936, net income was \$757,193, equal to \$1.58 a common share against \$343.102 or 76 cents a share for 1935 and \$170,935 or 38 cents a share for 1934. Net sales of \$5,350,452 for 1936 compared with \$3,711,778 for 1935 and \$2,444,244 for 1934.

New distributing outlets in the south have been opened up with the purchase early in 1937 of the entire preferred and common stocks of National Brewing Company, Inc., of New Orleans. The acquired company was liquidated so that Falstaff directly owns and operates the New Orleans brewery. The company's capacity at New Orleans has been doubled, to 300,000 barrels annually, and the plant is expected to be in full production by the end of the current month.

Three Breweries

The company owns a brewery in St. Louis with 500,000 barrel capacity and also leases a plant in St. Louis which has a 200,000 barrel capacity. A brewery is also owned at Omaha, which has a capacity of 200,000 barrels.

The bulk of the output is sold in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee, although products are distributed in a total of 21 states. Customers, including 250 wholesalers and jobbers, number over 4,300. The sale of bottled beer represents about 80 per cent of total revenues, keg beer accounting for the remainder.

National Surety Corporation Bank
are "Dependable B

A satisfactory financial position was shown by the 1936 year end balance sheet. Current assets totaled \$1,383,570, including \$607,657 cash, \$378,627 of receivables and inventories of \$334,299. Current liabilities amounted to \$540,160, including \$100,000 of real estate mortgage notes due currently, leaving an indicated net working capital of \$843,410.

A year earlier, current assets were \$806,557, including \$218,069 cash, \$259,423 of receivables and \$301,643 of inventories. Current liabilities totaled \$219,708 and did not include any mortgage notes payable. Indicated net working capital was \$586,849.

Preferred and Common Stocks

Land, buildings and equipment were carried at \$2,005,436 at December 31, 1936, after a \$527,113 reserve for depreciation. Goodwill and trade names and marks were shown as \$1. Paid-in surplus amounted to \$764,876 and profit and loss surplus \$604,850.

Capitalization is represented solely by the 788,965 shares of preferred stock and 450,000 shares of common stock, \$1 par value. At the close of 1936, there were \$200,000 of first mortgage real estate notes outstanding, but no long term funded debt. There have been no cash disbursements on the common stock since a 25 cent payment in 1933. A stock dividend of 1½ shares of preferred for each share of common was paid December 15, 1936.

Falstaff Brewing Corporation was incorporated in Delaware in January of 1933 and in the following month acquired the Falstaff Corporation, Missouri. Falstaff Brewing Corporation of Maryland, a subsidiary which previously had acquired Fred Krug Brewing Company, was merged October 15, 1936. The issuance of the preferred stock was authorized in connection with this merger.

HEILEMAN SEES LAST HALF GAINS

With shipments running ahead of a year ago and material costs at a lower level than earlier this year, prospects are that G. Heileman Brewing Company will show a relatively greater improvement in second six months earnings over those for the first half than was displayed a year ago, in the opinion of followers in the company.

The management has not yet determined to issue an earning statement for the first six months of 1937 but it is understood that net profits for the period amounted to approximately \$116,000, or 39 cents a share on 300,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with \$170,170, or 57 cents a share for the first half of 1936.

Sees Dividend Covered

Estimated net income for the first half of this year failed to cover dividend requirements for the period by 11 cents a share. However, the expectation is that earnings for the current six months will make up the deficiency. The company is paying dividends at the quarterly rate of 25 cents a share. The last declaration is payable next Monday.

First half 1936 earnings accounted for roundly 40 per cent of the year's total of \$403,194, or \$1.34 a share. Projecting this year's earnings at the same rate would indicate a net profit of \$290,000 or 97 cents a share for 1937.

Decline in net income for the first half of this year, as compared with a year ago is attributed entirely to higher costs of materials. Shipments for the 1937 period are said to have been greater than a year before.

Expects 13c Share for July

Earnings for the month of July are estimated at around \$40,000, or 13 cents a share. Shipments for the first ten days of August are said to be approximately 1,600 barrels ahead of those for the similar period a year ago.

The company's stock traded on the Chicago Stock Exchange has declined in price recently. Yesterday it touched a 1937 low of 6¼ and recovered to close at 7, an advance of ½ point for the day. The stock sold as high as 11½ this year.

MILLS NAMED IN PRICE CASE

Washington, Aug. 31.—(P)—The federal trade commission charged 70 wholesale bakery concerns and associated interests Tuesday with violating the Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination act.

The commission's complaint said brokerage and other fees had been paid unlawfully to Quality Bakers of America, Inc., of New York city, by flour manufacturers and other sellers.

Quality Bakers of America, named in the complaint, was described as a service company and trade association which makes purchases for the wholesalers and is owned by them.

The commission said all members of the association were not named in the complaint because "they constitute a group too numerous to be brought before the commission without inconvenience and delay."

Its announcement named the following wholesalers and said they were "typical" of the entire group:

Firch Baking Co., Inc., Erie, Pa.; Dreikorn Bakery, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.; Jacob Laub Baking Co., Cleveland; Liberty Baking Co., East Liberty, Pittsburgh; Stroehmann Brothers Co., Harrisburg, Pa., and Vermont Baking Co., White River Junction, Vt.

Flour manufacturers named were Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., and Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., both of New York city, and Red Star Milling Co., Consolidated Flour Mills Co. and Kansas Milling Co., all of Wichita, Kan.

The companies have 20 days in which to file answers to the complaint. The commission then either may dismiss the complaint or issue a cease and desist order.

\$44,243,000
PURE OIL PFD.
TO BEAR 5 PCT.

Convertible Shares Will Be
Formally Offered September 3

Pure Oil Company yesterday announced that \$44,243,000 of cumulative convertible preferred stock, to be offered to common stockholders, will be a 5 per cent dividend issue, be convertible into common stock at the rate of \$22.22 2/9 per share of the latter, and will be offered September 3, next, with rights to expire September 24, next.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase by a group of underwriters headed by Edward B. Smith and Company of any of the new preferred shares which may not be subscribed for by holders of the common stock.

The announcement, made by Henry M. Dawes, president, in a letter to stockholders, said the rights under which one share of the new preferred may be purchased will be given to stockholders on the basis of one preferred share for each nine common shares held.

Conversion Prices

Initial conversion price of the preferred of \$22.22 2/9 per share on the common stock will be effective up to and through October 1, 1940. For two years thereafter the conversion price will be \$25 per common share, and for the five years ending October 1, 1947, the conversion price will be \$30, after which conversion privilege will expire. The conversion prices for the three periods represents four and one-half, four and three and one-third common shares, respectively, for each preferred share.

National Surety Corporation Bank are "Dependable B

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\$44,243,000 PURE OIL PFD. TO BEAR 5 PCT.

Mr. Dawes announced in his letter that application would be made to admit the rights to trading on the New York Stock Exchange. He also said, that the rights, bear the alternative privilege of purchasing at \$22.22 2-9 per share, one share of new common stock for each two shares of common stock held as of September 3. Pure Oil Company common stock closed on the New York Stock Exchange at \$19.50 a share yesterday. This alternate offer complies with laws of Ohio, under which the company is incorporated, and which give the common stockholders pre-emptive right to purchase any additional common stock issued and is included due to the common stock conversion privilege attached to the new preferred. This alternate offer expires with the rights. The offering of common shares will not be underwritten.

Use of Proceeds

Proceeds of the sale will, in addition to strengthening working capital position, serve to pave the way for additional earnings ability through plant modernization and reduction of fixed charges, the latter by retirement of notes and loans and an 8 per cent preferred issue now outstanding.

Consummation of the financing will leave Pure Oil with nothing but preferred and common stock outstanding. In addition to the 76,620 shares of 8 per cent preferred and \$28,000,000 in bank loans which will be retired by proceeds from the sale of the new preferred stock, the company now has outstanding 3,981,990 common shares, 282,760 shares of \$100 par value 6 per cent preferred stock and 217 shares of 5½ per cent preferred stock. It is expected that the latter, which is not callable, will be eliminated in the near future through an exchange for the 6 per cent preferred.

BERGHOFF BREWING

Comparison of the income account and balance sheet with the corresponding 1936 statements follows:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Six mos. ended:	6-30-37	6-30-36
Net sales.....	\$2,070,161	\$1,789,984
Cost of sales.....	1,590,248	1,231,183
Expenses	295,021	259,832
Misc. charges....	5,422	18,559
Normal inc. tax..	27,800	38,000
Surtax	2,300	.....
Net income	149,370	242,410

Note: Depreciation provision was \$96,616 in first half of 1937 and \$56,729 in first half of 1936.

BALANCE SHEET

Assets

As of:	6-30-37	6-30-36
Cash	\$ 68,773	\$ 291,218
Receivables	160,759	153,875
Stock subscripts..	76,870	.....
Inventories	348,298	162,670

Total current..	\$ 654,700	\$ 607,763
Prepaid exp.....	35,296	35,693
Invest., etc.....	40,322	3,506
Containers	229,828	232,179
Plant and equip..	1,480,151	1,116,351

Total assets.....\$2,440,297 \$1,995,492

Liabilities

Bank loans.....	\$ 150,000	\$.....
Accts. payable....	113,355	6,477
Customer cr.....	2,577	5,353
Const. contr.....	.....	42,000
Accruals	165,669	122,233
Contain liab.....	172,136	189,861

Total current..	\$ 603,737	\$ 365,924
Hops loss res....	.....	24,369
*Capital stock...	299,997	270,000
Paid-in surplus..	980,257	719,563
Earned surplus..	556,306	615,636

Total liabilities.\$2,440,297 \$1,995,492

*Represented by 299,997 shares of \$1 par capital stock on June 30, 1937 and by 270,000 shares on June 30, 1936.

BERGHOFF PROFIT COVERS DIVIDEND

First Half Net Is \$149,370
Against \$242,410 a
Year Earlier

Berghoff Brewing Corporation earnings for the first half of the year covered dividend payments for the period by a narrow margin, the audited semi-annual report of the concern issued yesterday discloses.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, last, was \$149,370 after all charges and provision for surtax on undistributed profits, while dividends paid amounted to \$141,501. The earnings were equal to 49.8 cents a share on the 299,997 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the period and compared with \$242,410 before provision for surtax or 89 cents a share on 270,000 shares for the first half of 1936.

Sales for the first half of this year amounted to \$2,070,161 against \$1,789,984 for the similar period a year ago, an increase of 15.65 per cent.

F. B. Evans, president, explaining reduced profits on increased sales said that this was due to high costs of materials used in the manufacture of the company's products. "At the present time raw material prices are declining very rapidly and profits for the next six months as well as for next year, should show a considerable increase in the ratio of profit to sales," he said.

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1937, shows current assets of \$654,700 including \$68,773 cash against current liabilities of \$603,737 of which \$150,000 were notes payable to banks. As of June 30, 1936, current assets were \$607,763 of which \$291,218 was cash. Current liabilities totaled \$365,925.

Since the date of the balance sheet considerable improvement has been made in the company's cash position and in the reduction of bank loans, Mr. Evans stated.

Hampden Brewing Co.

National Sure From THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Washington Bureau and

WASHINGTON—Hampden Brewing Co. of Chicopee, Mass., has filed a registration statement with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$400,000 of first mortgage 5½% sinking fund bonds due 1942. The bonds are redeemable at 105 on or before July 1, 1942, and thereafter at 100% of principal plus ¼% of such principal for each quarter year or fraction of a quarter year between date of redemption and July 1, 1947.

Bonds will be offered to the public at 99½%. Underwriter will be Dwelly, Pearce & Co., Inc. Proceeds will be used to pay mortgages and sales contracts and to pay bank loans.

Goebel Brewing

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Avoidance of this issue still appears advisable, even around 5 (paid in 1937, 60 cents). As predicted at an

earlier date (FW, July 21) June quarter earnings made a poor showing, as compared with a year ago, being reported at 14 cents per share against 24 cents, bringing the first half results to 23 cents against 32 cents. It appears doubtful whether the price advance on draught beer which became effective in July will enhance earnings sufficiently to warrant a higher price for the stock. (Factograph No. 660.)

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Heileman Shipments Gain

G. Heileman Brewing Company shipments for August totaled 32,800 barrels, compared with 30,600 for the corresponding month of last year, it was reported in the financial district Monday. The increase was the first for any month this year over the similar month of 1936, it was stated.

August shipments brought the total for the first eight months of 1937 to approximately 188,700 barrels, as against 201,500 barrels for the like period last year, a decrease of 6.35 per cent.

For the first half of 1937, the company reported net income of \$115,040, equal to 38 cents a share on 300,000 shares of stock, compared with \$170,170, or 57 cents a share for the first six months of 1936. For the entire 1936 year, net income was \$403,194, or \$1.34 a share.

Breweries' Shipments Gain

August shipments of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation and of the G. Heileman Brewing Company showed increases over the corresponding month of last year, according to officials figures issued Tuesday. In the Heileman instance, August was the first month to show an increase over the like month of 1936.

Berghoff shipments in August, totaled approximately 36,000 barrels, against 34,700 for 1936, an increase of 3.75 per cent. For the eight months, shipments were 223,000 barrels, compared with 203,000, a year ago, an increase of 9.85 per cent.

G. Heileman August shipments amounted to roundly 32,800 barrels, compared with 30,600 for August, 1936, an increase of 7.2 per cent. For the first eight months of 1937, shipments totaled approximately 188,000 barrels, as against 201,000 barrels for the like period of last year, a decrease of 6.5 per cent.

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National Surety

Michigan Brewers' Third Quarter Off From Estimates

Financial

Results Impaired by Disappointing Sales in August and September

Cooler Weather One Factor

From THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Detroit Bureau

DETROIT—Due to generally disappointing August and September beer sales, third quarter profits of Michigan brewers will fall below anticipated levels. On the other hand, the larger brewing companies almost without exception should show a substantial improvement over second quarter results.

At the beginning of the quarter, it was expected that third quarter profits would be the best since 1935. After a satisfactory July, however, total sales volume for the State began to fall under last year. Chief factors blamed are the cooler weather, strikes and the absence of last year's bonus money.

Considerable Variation Likely

Considerable variation will be shown in individual results as compared with last year's third quarter. Of the larger companies, Pfeiffer, Eckhardt & Becker, and Frankenmuth will show considerably increased volume over 1936. Tivoli and Schmidt will approximate their last year's totals. Stroh, which produces more than double the next largest brewery, and Goebel will show smaller volume than in 1936.

Profit increases probably will be limited to Eckhardt & Becker and Frankenmuth, although Pfeiffer may show a small gain. A strong factor in holding down earnings is the \$6 a week wage increase granted to brewery workers on April 1. The \$1 advance on barreled beer, effective on July 1, barely has offset this wage increase for most breweries.

Profits lost

While raw material prices have fallen sharply from their peaks, they are generally higher than those paid on contracts prevailing in the third quarter of 1936. In addition, some companies are paying prices contracted earlier in the year.

Stroh Shows Sales Drop

The privately owned Stroh Brewery Co., whose earnings reports are not available, showed a sales drop from 512,834 barrels for the first eight months of 1936 to 492,475 for the first eight months of 1937. Its percentage of total sales by Michigan breweries dropped from 24.1 to 22.7.

Tivoli Brewing Co., listed on the Detroit Stock Exchange and ranking second in sales, dropped from 237,684 barrels for the 1936 eight months to 229,886 in 1937. This loss was entirely accounted for in the first two quarters as sales for the third are understood to have been slightly higher than a year ago.

Profits for this company in the third quarter are expected to be substantially under the \$234,123, or 39 cents a share on 608,005 shares of common stock reported for the third quarter of 1936. However, they should be well above the \$120,509, or 20 cents a share, of the second quarter of this year.

Pfeiffer Shows Sharp Gain

Pfeiffer Brewing Co., listed on the New York Stock Exchange and ranking third in sales, has shown a sharp gain in volume in the second and third quarters after a poor first quarter. For the 1937 eight months, sales were 198,654 barrels, against 180,797 barrels for the first eight months of 1936.

Profits for the third quarter should about equal the \$141,043 earned in the third quarter of 1936, but the recent increase in capitalization from 390,412 to 429,453 shares outstanding of course will reduce the per-share earnings below the 36 cents of the 1936 third quarter. In the second quarter of 1937, net profit was \$91,236, or 23 cents a share on the smaller capitalization.

Goebel Brewing Co., also listed on the New York Stock Exchange and ranking fourth in sales, has shown a loss from 1936 sales volume in both the second and third quarters. For the first eight months of this year, sales totaled 198,601 barrels against 215,597 barrels for the first eight months of 1936.

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Goebel Profits Likely Moderate

Profits of Goebel in the third quarter should be only moderately above the \$189,645 or 14 cents a share on 1,359,040 shares of common reported for the second quarter. Last year, the company did not report by quarters, but issued 12 months figures at quarterly intervals. It is understood, however, that last year's third quarter net was in the neighborhood of 30 cents a share.

Frankenmuth Brewing Co., listed on the Detroit exchange and the only other Michigan brewery with listed stock, has shown a better than a 50% gain in sales this year. For the first eight months, sales were 78,152 barrels, against 50,079 barrels for the first eight months of 1936.

Although Frankenmuth will show a substantial increase in third quarter operating profit over the \$60,217, or eight cents a share on 750,000 shares of common reported for last year's third quarter, it is understood that reserves are being set up which may bring the net for the period slightly below last year's figure.

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BERGHOFF SHIPMENTS GAIN IN SEPTEMBER

Berghoff Brewing Corporation September shipments totaled about 28,600 barrels, against 28,300 in the same month of 1936, bringing its nine-month total this year to about 252,000 barrels, against 231,500 barrels last year.

G. Helleman Brewing Company's September sales were roundly 26,300 barrels, against 23,200 barrels in September, 1936. Nine months' sales this year were about 215,000 barrels, compared with 224,700 barrels for the similar period a year ago.

BREWERS DRAW PRACTICE CODE

Pittsburgh, Penn., Oct. 29.—Following is the code of practice adopted at the first annual convention of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation in Pittsburgh:

The brewing industry of the United States, custodian of an art and science practical since the beginnings of recorded history, supplies a mild beverage to the major part of our population.

Beer is the bulwark of moderation and sobriety. The industry recognizes its direct responsibility to itself and to the nation to conduct its operations in accord with the desires and conscience of the American public. Members of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation, in convention assembled, representing nearly half the production of beer and ale in the United States, mutually and individually pledge themselves to the following codes of practice:

We pledge ourselves, as citizens and as business men, to conduct our business in conformity with established laws in co-operation with the authorities.

We pledge ourselves as scientific brewers to maintain exacting high standards in the brewing and packaging of beer and ale.

We pledge ourselves, with all thoughtful citizens, to the promotion of practical moderation and sobriety.

We pledge our support to the duly constituted authorities for the elimination of anti-social conditions

wherever they may surround the sale of beer to the consumer.

We pledge ourselves morally to support and encourage the great body of retailers who sell beer as law abiding citizens and who operate legal, respectable premises.

We pledge ourselves to co-operate with the duly constituted authority to prevent beer sales to minors, or to persons who have drunk to excess.

We pledge ourselves to truth in the advertising of beer.

We pledge ourselves faithfully to observe the provisions of this code of practice, convinced that beer is the nation's bulwark of moderation and sobriety.

Wichita Beacon

Oct. 29, 1937

Shareholders to Vote On Stock Split-up

New York, Nov. 23.—(P)—A special meeting of stockholders of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, has been called for January 26 to consider a split-up in the capital stock on a 5 for 1 basis, it was announced in Wall street.

There are outstanding 180,000 shares of \$100 par capital stock which under the proposal would be increased to 900,000 shares of \$20 par value.

Berghoff Brewing

Berghoff Brewing Corporation will continue to sell beer in the state of Michigan even if it is necessary to acquire a plant outside the state of Indiana, F. B. Evans, president of Berghoff, said Friday.

A three-judge federal court decision in Detroit Thursday upheld the Michigan State Liquor Commission's ban on the importation of beer made in states discriminating against Michigan made beer which is scheduled to go into effect March 14. The ruling applies against beer shipments from fourteen states including Indiana.

Berghoff Brewing Corporation, with plant located in Fort Wayne, Ind., has been shipping over 100,000 barrels a year or approximately 30 per cent of its production into Michigan.

Indiana brewing interests have filed a petition in the Michigan Supreme Court asking an injunction to restrain the state commission from enforcing the law.

Heileman Omits Dividend

G. Heileman Brewing Company shares were in supply on the Chicago Stock Exchange following announcement that the company had voted to omit dividends. After opening at 6½, down fractionally from Tuesday's close, the price was forced down to a low of 5¼, off seven-eighths from the preceding day's final. Volume was 1,900 shares. Last night's close compared with the 1937-1938 low of 5.

Dividend payments in 1937 totaled \$1 a share, the last quarterly distribution of 25 cents having been made November 1, last. In announcing the decision not to pay the dividend ordinarily due February 15, 1938, it was officially stated: "The company's earnings for the year 1937 are regarded as satisfactory in view of the high cost of raw materials that prevailed throughout the year. Since July, the company's sales have shown a substantial increase over comparable months in the preceding year, and contracts for materials already placed for 1938 are on a basis below the average 1938 costs. Consequently, it is believed that the profit outlook for 1938 is good.

"The directors felt that in view of general business uncertainties and the payment in dividends in 1937 of somewhat in excess of the 1937 total earnings, it was desirable to defer dividend action."

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'37 Dividend Is Covered By Berghoff

Year's Profit Put at
\$1.03 Share; Sales Gain

Earnings of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation for 1937 covered the year's dividend requirements, it was learned yesterday.

Net income based on unaudited book figures was between \$300,000 and \$310,000, equal to \$1 to \$1.03 a share on approximately 300,000 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year. The company paid four quarterly dividends of 25 cents each but inasmuch as about 30,000 shares were issued in the second quarter, total disbursement was somewhat less than \$300,000.

Actual net income for the 1936 year was \$510,219, equal to \$1.89 a share on 270,000 shares.

Shipments for 1937 totaled roundly 318,000 barrels as against approximately 300,000 barrels in the preceding year, an increase of 6 per cent.

The decline in net income despite an increase in shipments is attributed to increased cost of materials over the larger part of the year which could not be offset by boosting prices because of the competitive condition in the brewery business and, it is said, the fear of setting up consumers' buying resistance.

Prospects for 1938, it is said, are for an improved profit margin due to a more favorable material price situation now prevailing. The company's audited statement is expected to be ready in about a month.

DECISION AIDS STATE BREWERS

Exclusion of Indiana Beer, Barring Plea to Highest Court, Has Broad Effect

Unless the supreme court of the United States intervenes in the meantime, Michigan's volume of beer manufacture will jump by probably 300,000 barrels a year, effective March 13, because of a decision of a three-man federal court in Detroit late Thursday.

The judges upheld Michigan's statute under which, on December 14, the state liquor control commission voted to bar shipments of Indiana-made beer into this state because of that state's "discrimination" against Michigan-made beer. The embargo becomes effective 90 days after it was voted by the liquor commission.

Last year Indiana breweries shipped 261,000 barrels of beer into Michigan to compete with the product of this and other states. But the law under which the liquor control commission acted, affects nine other states. George H. Heideman, assistant attorney general assigned to the liquor commission, said that the shipments from the other states which also allegedly discriminate against Michigan-made beer, were negligible in contrast to Indiana shipments, however. Total imports of beer into Michigan last year amounted to 669,000 barrels.

Employment in Michigan breweries should increase as the result of the operation of the new law passed by the 1937 legislature, upheld by the federal judges Thursday afternoon. From Indianapolis came a statement from Harold C. Feightner, executive secretary of the Indiana Brewers association, that loss of the Michigan beer market would be "reflected in reduced employment in Indiana."

Other States Object Also

Heideman said that Indiana's laws pertaining to beer imports were objectionable to several other states. As

to Michigan's drastic action, Heideman said: "All these 10 states have to do now is to change their legislation, and the minute the discriminatory barrier against Michigan is removed, the affected section of our new statute becomes inoperative."

The 21st amendment to the federal constitution, the assistant attorney general pointed out, gives to each state complete control of its alcohol traffic, which no state could otherwise exercise for another constitutional provision prohibits embargoes between states. The situation relative to beer could not develop in the instance of any but an alcoholic product, Heideman pointed out.

Ordinarily the decision of the federal judges at Detroit could be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, but since a district appeal judge participated in the Detroit decision, only the United States supreme court could entertain an appeal. Because of the time required to present a case before the land's highest legal tribunal, plans of Indiana's brewers were doubtful Friday.

Seen Beneficial to Labor

The decision will have the effect of getting more brewers' dollars into circulation, Heideman pointed out, as he discussed the partial shift in beer-making activities from Indiana to Michigan. He said that while employees of Indiana breweries belong to the same labor organization as do employees of Michigan breweries, Indiana workers get a \$38-a-week wage, compared to the \$48-a-week figure in Michigan.

Michigan's law affects, in addition to Indiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, and North Carolina. The court opinion was handed down by United States Circuit Judge Charles C. Simons, with District Judges Ernest A. O'Brien and Edward J. Moinet concurring.

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Protect your Business
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honest employees, with a
Fidelity Bond.

Here's what Chas. E. Kiewel, General Manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, thinks of NORCO:

"We have been entirely satisfied with your cooperation and the service you have given us. We are pleased to recommend NORCO Cooperation to others."

(Signed) CHAS. E. KIEWEL, Gen. Mgr.

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QUALITY COOPERAGE FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

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Brewers Were Seen Beneficial to Labor

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G. Heileman '37 Earnings Drop Sharply

Net Equals 79c Share
Compared with \$1.34

Earnings of G. Heileman Brewing Company for 1937 showed a sharp drop from those for the preceding year, according to the annual report issued yesterday.

Net income was \$237,838 equal to 79 cents a share compared with \$403,194 or \$1.34 a share, a decrease of 41 per cent. Sales for 1937 amounted to \$3,906,002 compared with \$4,044,786 for 1936, a decrease of 3.43 per cent.

Working capital at the close of 1937 amounted to \$322,618 against \$333,934 a year earlier. Surplus amounted to \$459,634 compared with \$521,796.

Lower earnings were attributed to higher costs of raw materials by Albert J. Bates, president. These higher costs more than offset increased efficiency in operations and substantial savings in manufacturing costs effected during the year, he said.

Comparisons of the financial statements follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT		
Year ended December 31—		
	1937	1936
Net sales	\$3,906,002	\$4,044,786
Cost of sales	2,842,746	2,876,280
Expenses	753,853	647,810
Oper profit	309,403	520,696
Other income	3,765	10,205
Total income	313,168	530,901
Income taxes	73,954	121,100
Surplus	1,377	6,608
Net income	237,838	403,194

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
As of December 31—		
	1937	1936
Cash	\$ 212,427	\$ 288,450
Receivables	311,152	216,421
Inventories	272,935	250,544
Total current ...	\$ 796,514	\$ 755,414
Unexpired ins....	*61,951	40,636
Containers	229,677	262,214
Prop not used in operations	77,018	76,376
Plant & propts..	1,311,472	1,351,738
Total assets ...	\$2,476,631	\$2,486,378
Liabilities		
Pays & cr bals..	\$ 41,370	\$ 23,644
Accruals	62,323	22,313
Prov inc taxes...	104,968	143,000
Liabil containers.	265,236	232,523
Total current ...	\$ 473,896	\$ 421,480
†Capital stock...	300,000	300,000
Paid in surplus..	1,243,102	1,243,102
Earned surplus ..	459,634	521,796
Total liabilities..	\$2,476,631	\$2,486,378

*Includes \$6,113 advances to employees for stock purchase.

†Represented by 300,000 shares of \$1 par capital stock.

Contracts placed this year for ingredients, Mr. Bates said, are at prices substantially below the 1937 costs "with sales volume on the increase and material costs lower, the prospects for an improvement in earnings in 1938 are good," he declared.

Berghoff Brewing

The Berghoff Brewing Corporation, whose plant is located at Fort Wayne, Ind., will suffer little directly as a result of the state of Ohio banning the sale of Indiana-made beer, F. B. Evans, president of Berghoff, said Thursday. "Very little, perhaps 1 per cent of our beer, is sold in Ohio," he said.

The Ohio state tax commission, following the exclusion of Indiana beer from Michigan by the Michigan state liquor commission, imposed a heavy tax on licensed distributors who import Indiana beer. In retaliation for the Michigan action the Indiana alcoholic beverage commission has ordered its licensees to refrain from handling all Michigan made alcoholic beverages. State officials have also threatened, as a retaliatory measure, to require Michigan trucks operating in or passing through Indiana to display Indiana licenses.

MICHIGAN RESCINDS SLATED EMBARGO ON INDIANA-MADE BEER

Detroit, Mich., March 12.—(P)—Gov. Frank Murphy announced late today that Michigan had rescinded its embargo against Indiana made beer which was to have been imposed at midnight Monday.

He said an agreement was reached this afternoon at a conference here between officials of the two states. Details of the agreement would be made public later, he added.

The Michigan liquor control commission, coincident with Murphy's announcement, notified Pennsylvania that a proposed ban against beer made in that state also had been rescinded.

Chicago Trib
March 13, 1938

contains 32 Branch Offices in the France and Germany.

July 6

National Surety Corporation has more than 6,000 agents always N

AFTER BREWERY EXPLOSION

Four Killed, 17 Injured, and Building Razed



New York, March 5.—(AP—Wirephoto)—Four were killed and 17 hurt, six critically, in the explosion, blamed to igniting of pitch dust, that wrecked the Horton brewery here. Firemen are shown fighting the fire which followed. Windows a block away were broken.

Berghoff Fails to Act On Dividend

Earnings to Date Run Ahead of Year Ago

Directors of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation at their meeting Monday took no action on the dividend on the capital stock for the first quarter of 1938. During 1937, the company paid four quarterly dividends of 25 cents a share.

The dividend omission apparently had been discounted in stock market circles. The payment ordinarily would have been made today. In the event positive action were to be taken on the dividend, directors probably would have met earlier in the month.

Meanwhile, settlement of the differences between Indiana and Michigan which for a time threatened to forbid in one state the sale of alcoholic beverages made in the other, was reflected in a demand for Berghoff shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday.

Berghoff stock was the volume leader on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday, accounting for nearly 12 per cent of the turnover for the entire list. The stock touched a new 1938 high at 8 1/2 and closed at 8 for a 1 1/2 point advance for the day. Approximately 1,700 shares changed hands.

Berghoff's plant is located in Fort Wayne, Ind., and about one-third of its output, or 100,000 barrels of beer a year, is sold in the state of Michigan.

Berghoff's earnings in 1938 to date are understood to be running well ahead of those for the similar period a year ago. Net income for the first two months of this year is reported at roundly \$34,000, against \$19,000 for the first two months of 1937. Based on approximately 300,000 shares of stock, the earnings for the 1938 period are equal to 11 cents a share as against 6 cents a share on 270,000 shares outstanding in the early part of last year.

es lost securities bonds or lost bonds.

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Fox Brewing Expects 2nd Quarter Gain

Increased Sales, Lower Materials Are Cited

Present prospects are that increased sales and lower material costs will result in Peter Fox Brewing Company earning a larger profit for the second six months, the current period, of the fiscal year than was shown for the like period a year ago, according to F. G. Fox, president. The indicated earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1937, were \$43,217 or 36 cents a common share.

Mr. Fox said that net income for the nine months ended March 31 will show a slight increase over that for the similar period of last year and that earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, should be substantially larger than for the June 30, 1937, fiscal year.

For the first half of the year, the six months ended December 31, 1937, net income was about 14 per cent below that for the corresponding period of the last year while sales showed an increase of about 14 per cent. Lower profit despite increased sales was ascribed to higher cost of raw materials by Mr. Fox. This situation has corrected itself and costs are now considerably below what they were a year ago, he said.

86c a Share

Net income for the first half of the current fiscal year was \$102,224, equal to 86 cents a share on the common stock as compared with net income of \$118,885 or \$1.09 a common share for the six months ended December 31, 1936. Sales amounted to \$1,209,511 as against \$1,057,189.

The company whose common stock was admitted to trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange last week—it was previously traded on the Chicago Curb Exchange—has experienced a rapid growth in sales and earnings over its short history.

Incorporated under Illinois laws in June, 1933, the concern has returned a profit in increasing amounts in each year of its existence while sales have mounted to new high levels. Net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, was \$20,399 increasing to \$73,454 in the following year, to \$148,086 in the year ended June 30, 1936, and to \$162,102 for the June 30, 1937, fiscal year.

Sales for the June 30, 1934, year amounted to \$658,872, increased to \$1,070,394 in the next year, to \$1,823,648 in the year ended June 30, 1936, and to \$7,985,523 for the June 30, 1937, fiscal year.

As of December 31, 1937, total assets were \$1,117,129. Current assets including cash of \$44,971 and inventories of \$100,967 amounted to \$202,408. Current liabilities were \$71,378.

Capitalization consisted of 9,772 shares of 6 per cent \$10 par convertible preferred stock and 115,228 shares of \$5 par common stock. Capital surplus was \$147,140 and earned surplus was \$224,751.

A dividend on the common stock has been declared payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 15.

The company's plant on the west side of Chicago was once the Hoffman Brewery, a landmark of pre-prohibition days. Now rehabilitated, it has a capacity of 250,000 barrels a year, storage capacity of 40,000 barrels. Bottling units have a capacity of 1,320 one-half gallon bottles and 350 cases of twelve-ounce bottles an hour and the canning equipment has a capacity of 550 cases of cans an hour.

Fox Brewing's Quarter Profit Doubles, Lifting 9-Month Net

Management Expects Recent Gains Will Continue in Current 3-Month Period

Third quarter results of Peter Fox Brewing Company, with a fiscal year ending June 30, made up the ground lost profitwise during the first half, figures announced by the company disclose. Earnings for the three months ended March 31 more than doubled the like period a year ago, with the result that profits for the nine months ended March 31 showed a slight increase over a year earlier.

The management of the company, a recent addition to the Chicago Stock Exchange list, expresses an optimistic attitude, expecting that the recent gains will continue in the current three-month period.

Net income for the quarter ended March 31 advanced to \$31,440 from \$14,110 for the corresponding period last year. Earnings equaled 26 cents a share on the common stock outstanding for the 1938 period, compared with 11 cents a year ago. For the nine months ended March 31, net income was \$133,664, against \$132,996 for the like period a year earlier. Nine-month earnings equaled \$1.12 a share on the common stock for both periods on the basis of present capitalization.

6-Month Net Lower

The first half of the current fiscal period, the six months ended December 31, 1937, saw earnings decline about 14 per cent from the preceding year. Net for the six-month period was \$102,224 or 86 cents a share, against \$118,885 or \$1.09 a share for the six months ended December 31, 1936.

More favorable costs of raw materials were important in the improved showing for the quarter ended March 31. During the first half of the fiscal period material costs were well above the preceding year, but have become adjusted to current conditions and are now below a year ago.

The company also was aided by an uptrend in sales for both the quarter and nine months. For the three months ended March 31, sales increased to \$413,603 from \$354,523 a year ago. Nine-month sales totaled \$1,623,114, compared with \$1,436,617 a year earlier.

Cost of Sales Higher

Cost of sales was higher for the March quarter this year, but did not increase as much percentage-wise as did sales. Sales advanced 16.7 per cent while cost of sales increased 8.7 per cent. For the nine months ended March 31 a different trend was shown, sales advancing 13 per cent while cost of sales showed a wider advance, increasing 16.37 per cent.

The following table compares the income accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 1938 and 1937.

	1938	1937
Net sales	\$1,623,114	\$1,436,617

Cost of sales.....	1,199,505	1,030,767
Gross profit	423,608	405,849
Sell, admin exp...	281,742	260,109
Operat profit....	141,866	145,740
Other income....	14,275	9,361
Est fed taxes....	22,477	22,105
*Net income.....	133,664	132,996

*Without provision for undistributed profits surtax.

The March 31, 1938, balance sheet showed total current assets of \$264,008 including \$37,457 cash and \$179,133 inventories. Current liabilities amounted to \$32,158, leaving indicated net working capital of \$231,850.

Current assets were \$243,862 at the close of 1937 including \$44,971 cash and \$154,479 inventories, against current liabilities of \$34,491. This left an indicated net working capital of \$209,371.

National Surety Corporation Maintaining Branch

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There is no funded debt, outstanding capitalization consisting of 9,772 shares of 6 per cent \$10 par convertible preferred stock and 115,228 shares of common stock, with \$5 par value.

Fox Brewing has shown improvement in both sales and earnings in each fiscal year since incorporated June 9, 1933, as successor to Hoffman Brothers Brewing Company. Sales for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, the first year for which the company reported, totaled \$658,872. Sales increased to \$1,070,394 for the 1935 period, \$1,823,648 for the 1936 period and \$1,985,523 for the year ended June 30, 1937.

Profits Show Advances

Profits have shown similar advances. Net income of \$179,862 or \$1.36 a common share for the 1937 fiscal year, compared with \$173,319 or \$1.33 a share for 1936, \$82,323 or 68 cents a share for 1935 and \$20,399 or 20 cents a share for 1934.

The Fox company has rehabilitated the former Hoffman Brewery located on the west side of Chicago. The plant has a capacity of 250,000 barrels a year. Storage capacity amounts to 40,000 barrels. Bottling units have a capacity of 1,320 half-gallon bottles and 350 cases of twelve-ounce bottles an hour. Canning capacity is 550 cases an hour.

Beer is sold principally in bottles and cans with a relatively small amount in barrels. Distribution of bottled beer is centered in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and South Dakota. Canned beer is also marketed in Texas, California, Nebraska, Missouri, Florida, Kentucky, Utah and Idaho.

The common stock is on a \$1 annual basis, the last quarterly dividend having been paid April 1. Since being admitted to trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange March 15, the common has ranged between 8 1/4 and 8.

The following table shows sales, earnings and dividend data since 1934:

Yrs. end.	Sales	Operat. Income	Net Income	Earned a Share		Divids. Paid†	
				Pfd.	Com.	Pfd.	Com.
June 30							
1937	\$1,985,523	\$179,862	\$162,102	\$15.55	\$1.36	\$0.60	\$1.10
1936	1,823,648	173,319	148,087	5.92	1.33	0.30	0.85
1935	1,070,394	82,323	73,455	2.94	0.68	...	0.25
1934	658,872	48,100	20,399	...	0.20	...	...

†Calendar years.
Initial preferred dividend paid July 1, 1936, and initial common dividend July 1, 1935.

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Resumption By Berghoff In Prospect

Position Regarded as Warranting Dividend At Meeting Next Week

By BERN J. GARTLAN

Resumption of dividends on the common stock of the Berghoff Brewing Corporation is a prospect when directors meet the early part of next week. Earnings for the first quarter of 1938 are understood to be approximately 60 per cent larger than those for the corresponding period of last year. Current business is reported as "satisfactory" and cash holdings are regarded as sufficient to warrant a payment, probably 25 cents, the same as was made quarterly, before dividends were lapsed three months ago.

Dividends, which were initiated in 1933 at a 60-cent annual rate, were continued half way through 1934, when payments were discontinued. Dividends were resumed in 1936, when payments totaled \$1.25 a share, and last year, four quarterly distributions of 25 cents a share each were made.

Omission of the dividend for the first quarter of 1938 was attributed to uncertainties facing the company in marketing its products in the state of Michigan, where approximately one-third of the output is sold, rather than to any decline in earnings or impairment of cash holdings.

Michigan Threat

Michigan authorities last March announced their intention to ban sale of Indiana-made beer, a threat now withdrawn. If such action were carried out, Berghoff stood to lose heavily, unless manufacturing facilities outside Indiana and in a state where shipments could be made to Michigan were obtained. In order to retain funds for the purchase of such a property, the dividend ordinarily payable March 15 was withheld. Since there now appears no necessity for making additional plant investment, funds may be released for dividend payment, it is said.

The improvement in first quarter earnings is attributed partly to satisfactory sales and mainly to lower material costs, which more than offset higher labor costs. A comparison of recent "Brewer's Stocks" quotations with those of a year before indicate the sharp material cost decline. The table follows:

(Spot market prices, f.o.b. Chicago)

As of May 10:	1938	1937
Corn flakes ...	\$1.78 @ 1.83	\$3.90 @ 3.93
Grits	1.40 @ 1.45	3.25 @ 3.30
Meal	1.40 @ 1.45	1.63 @ 1.73
Corn syrup,		
unmxd. bbls.	2.60	4.02
Corn sugar,		
bags (70) ...	2.60	3.87
bags (80) ...	2.85	4.12
Domestic Argo.	2.85	4.12
*Cerelease, rind.		
in c't'n bags	3.86	4.11
*Anhydrous		
cerelease	4.36	†...

*In paper bags, 7 cents less. †Not quoted.

In addition, malting barley, most of which now is quoted at 73 cents, bid, 84 cents asked per forty-eight pound bushel, was quoted a year ago at \$1.25 bid, \$1.29 asked. Domestic hop prices are off about 50 per cent from a year ago and imported hops are 5 to 15 per cent lower.

The reported increase of about 60 per cent in 1938 first quarter earnings throws no light on the actual figures, since the company issued no statement for the first three months of 1937. However, it is regarded as likely that the net earnings for the first quarter of 1938, the period which contributes the least in sales and earnings from a seasonal standpoint, was slightly under the suspended 25-cent dividend.

Sales Considered Satisfactory

Sales so far this year are considered satisfactory by officials in view of the depression in industrial regions where beer in large amounts ordinarily is consumed. While a continuation of this depression must be regarded as an unsettling factor in the Berghoff outlook over the balance of the year, the company's record of increasing its profit for the unseasonal first quarter is regarded as encouraging by officials.

Despite the high prices for raw material in effect last year, Berghoff's earnings covered dividend needs. Net income for the year dropped 40 per cent from that for the preceding year in the face of a sales increase of 7.7 per cent. The year's earnings totaled \$306,583, equal to \$1.02 a share on 300,000 shares of stock, whereas dividend payments aggregated \$1 a share.

Earned \$1.89 a Share for 1936

For 1936, net income was \$510,219, equal to \$1.89 a share on 270,000 shares, and in 1935 it was \$259,035, or 96 cents a share. Sales in 1937 totaled \$4,427,310, as against \$4,110,443 in 1936 and \$2,695,620 in 1935.

As of the close of 1937, Berghoff's balance sheet showed total assets of \$2,108,901, of which \$379,999 were current; \$1,444,223 were fixed; \$228,812 were containers; and the balance miscellaneous and deferred. Current liabilities, exclusive of customers' deposits for containers, amounted to \$138,818 and including these deposits to \$267,572. During the year, the net depreciation value of land, buildings and equipment increased \$270,974, representing largely expansion of storage facilities.

Among current assets, cash was shown at \$91,605; accounts receiv-

agents and Managers are surety
alists.

July 14

able at \$97,272; and inventories at \$191,122.

On the liability side of the statement, paid in surplus was shown at \$980,283 and earned surplus, \$561,046.

Berghoff Brewing Corporation was organized in 1887 and incorporated under Indiana laws in 1933. The company is engaged in producing beer, its best known brands being "Dortmunder" and "Berghoff 1887." During prohibition, the company manufactured cereal beverages.

The brewery in Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the oldest and largest in the middle west, advantageously located for widespread distribution of its products by about 175 agents throughout the states of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois. Present capacity is rated at about 400,000 barrels a year.

Capitalization of the company consists solely of an authorized issue of 400,000 shares of \$1 par common stock, of which approximately 300,000 shares are outstanding. The stock is listed and traded on the Chicago Stock Exchange, where it sold as high as 18½ in 1933 and as low as 2 in 1934. Present levels are around 8.

Extra Fox Dividend Is Anticipated

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Current Assets Total \$264,008
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July 26, 1939



Everybody's
Favorite

Miss
Pearl Horton

"Miss Grain Belt"

Our Entry in the Orpheum-Journal

BATHING BEAUTY CONTEST

Proof of GRAIN BELT BEER'S popularity is the fact that each year sales have increased more rapidly than our ability to supply the demand. This growth has been called phenomenal by some people. Grain Belt has been complimented by imitation of advertising, sales and merchandising plans; but the one thing we have that can't be imitated . . . the superb and honest quality of our beer . . . Every case guaranteed.

Grain Belt Beer Is Distributed in Sioux City by

VIC and JACK

416 Sixth St.

Phone 8-5839



Sioux City Journal

July 26, 1939

Sales Considered Satisfactory

Sales so far this year are considered satisfactory by officials in view of the depression in industrial regions where beer in large amounts ordinarily is consumed. While a continuation of this depression must be regarded as an unsettling factor in the Berghoff outlook over the balance of the year, the company's record of increasing its profit for the unseasonal first quarter is regarded as encouraging by officials.

Despite the high prices for raw material in effect last year, Berghoff's earnings covered dividend needs. Net income for the year dropped 40 per cent from that for the preceding year in the face of a sales increase of 7.7 per cent. The year's earnings totaled \$306,583, equal to \$1.02 a share on 300,000 shares of stock, whereas dividend payments aggregated \$1 a share.

Earned \$1.89 a Share for 1936

For 1936, net income was \$510,219, equal to \$1.89 a share on 270,000 shares, and in 1935 it was \$259,035, or 96 cents a share. Sales in 1937 totaled \$4,427,310, as against \$4,110,443 in 1936 and \$2,695,620 in 1935.

As of the close of 1937, Berghoff's balance sheet showed total assets of \$2,108,901, of which \$379,999 were current; \$1,444,223 were fixed; \$228,812 were containers; and the balance miscellaneous and deferred. Current liabilities, exclusive of customers' deposits for containers, amounted to \$138,818 and including these deposits to \$267,572. During the year, the net depreciation value of land, buildings and equipment increased \$270,974, representing largely expansion of storage facilities.

Among current assets, cash was shown at \$91,605; accounts receiv-

agents and Managers are surety
lists.

July 14

able at \$97,272; and inventories at \$191,122.

On the liability side of the statement, paid-in surplus was shown at \$980,283 and earned surplus, \$561,046.

Berghoff Brewing Corporation was organized in 1887 and incorporated under Indiana laws in 1933. The company is engaged in producing beer, its best known brands being "Dortmunder" and "Berghoff 1887." During prohibition, the company manufactured cereal beverages.

The brewery in Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the oldest and largest in the middle west, advantageously located for widespread distribution of its products by about 175 agents throughout the states of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois. Present capacity is rated at about 400,000 barrels a year.

Capitalization of the company consists solely of an authorized issue of 400,000 shares of \$1 par common stock, of which approximately 300,000 shares are outstanding. The stock is listed and traded on the Chicago Stock Exchange, where it sold as high as 18½ in 1933 and as low as 2 in 1934. Present levels are around 8.

Extra Fox Dividend Is Anticipated

Directors of Peter Fox Brewing Company are scheduled to meet next week and La Salle Street circles anticipate the declaration of an extra dividend or possibly an increase in the regular 25-cent quarterly rate, payable before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Sales for the current quarter are said to be running far ahead of a year ago with the increase in recent weeks' volume placed at about 100 per cent. Coupled with the prevailing lower material costs, the sales gain is expected to boost profits substantially for the year. Since the entire year's dividend at the regular rate already has been earned in the first nine months, the company will have to pay out more than the usual dividend or be subject to a heavy penalty of surtax on undistributed profits, it is argued.

Reports Sales of \$1,623,114

For the nine months ended March 31, 1938, Peter Fox Brewing reported sales of \$1,623,114 and net income of \$133,664, equal to \$1.12 a share on the common stock. Dividends paid total 75 cents a share. For the nine months ended March 31, 1937, sales were \$1,436,617 and net income was \$132,996, or \$1.12 a share on the common.

The trend of earnings since the beginning of the calendar year is said to be more clearly indicated by a comparison of the earnings for the three months ended March 31. For the 1938 quarter net income was \$31,440, or 26 cents a share, whereas for the 1937 period it amounted to \$14,110, or 11 cents a common share.

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Current Assets Total \$264,008

As of March 31, this year, the company's balance sheet disclosed total current assets of \$264,008 including \$37,457 cash and \$179,133 inventories. Current liabilities amounted to \$32,158 leaving indicated net working capital of \$231,850. As of that date there were outstanding 9,772 shares of \$10 par 6 per cent convertible preferred stock, not listed, and 151,228 shares of \$5 par value common stock.

Indicated sales for the three months ended June 30, last year, were \$548,906 and indicated net income after deducting surtax on undistributed profits was \$28,438, equal to 24 cents a share.

For the entire fiscal year ended June 30, last, sales totaled \$1,985,523 and net income was \$162,102, or \$1.36 a common share. Dividends paid on the common last year totaled \$1.10 a share.

National Surety Corporation issues bonds guaranteeing contracts etc.

NEWS OF THE BREWERIES

E. & B. BREWERY FILES SUIT AGAINST U. S.

Seeks Tax Refund On Spoiled Beer.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18.—A suit for a refund of \$35,000 in taxes which it says was paid on spoiled beer was filed in Federal Court yesterday by the Ekhardt & Becker Brewing Company against Giles Kavanagh, collector of internal revenue in Detroit. The taxes covered the period from July, 1936, to November, 1937, the company sets forth. It was explained that the beer involved became unsalable after the taxes were paid and the stamps affixed to many barrels were consequently useless.

7-Ounce Bottle of Beer Offered Here at 5 Cents

A seven-ounce bottle of beer, priced to retail at 5 cents, will be marketed this month in all boroughs of the city by the Edelbrau Breweries of Brooklyn, officials of the company announced yesterday. The small-size bottles, an innovation for the metropolitan market, have been sold experimentally in the Bronx and in some Brooklyn grocery and delicatessen stores and have met widespread approval, according to the brewery officials.

Officials of brewers' trade organizations said that no attempt ever has been made in this city to sell a bottle of beer smaller than the standard twelve-ounce size. In California, where a variety of sizes has been tried by brewers, an eight-ounce container has been promoted by brewers, it was said.

The seven-ounce bottle, selling at 5 cents plus a 2-cent deposit, is intended to compete with soft drinks sold in the same price class.

National SA REPORT from the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering malting barley received at the terminal markets during September and October, 1938, in comparison with 1937, states that 2,289 cars graded malting during this period of 1937, against 2,119 in 1938.

These figures also show a change of location from which this malting barley was received. In 1937, Minnesota sold 1,759 cars, while in 1938 she sold only 592 cars. Minnesota's loss in sales of malting barley can be attributed to improper threshing, unfavorable growing conditions, hot weather and storms previous to harvest which made the barley unsuitable for malting purposes.

Iowa delivered the lion's share during this period of 1938. 1,248 cars graded malting, while in 1937 only 420 Iowa cars graded malting.

South Dakota gained in malting barley sales in 1938 with 210 cars, against 70 in 1937.

North Dakota had 69 cars grading malting during September and October of 1938, while only 40 graded malting in 1937.

No. 16 is the Associations.

The Dakota Farmer
May 6, 1939

2,122 Taverns Break Laws In Chicago, Survey Shows

What's in a name? That which we
call a rose

By any other name would smell as
sweet.—Romeo and Juliet.

When repeal came in, the public was assured that though liquor would come back the saloon would not come with it; there would be something else, without the attendant evils which were blamed for the downfall of the old-fashioned saloon: obstructed view, improper lighting, indecent dancing, employment of minors, gambling, prostitution.

Today the Illinois State Liquor Control Commission has before it for perusal a booklet which pictorially shows the foregoing con-

comitants as observed in numbers of the "taverns" which have theoretically replaced saloons in Chicago. The booklet is published by the National Forum, of which Samuel D. Schwartz, executive director of Emil Hirsch Center, is president. Directors of the National Forum include John A. Lapp, M. O. Bousfield, Curtis W. Reese; advisors include Professors Anton J. Carlson, Paul H. Douglas, Harry A. Overstreet, E. C. Lindeman and Edward A. Ross. The booklet is entitled "Alcohol Problems Visualized."

Pictures Are Included.

The booklet contains a colored pictorial chart captioned "Laws the Taverns Violate." The source cited

for this chart is the Chicago Recreation Survey, a federal project sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission and Northwestern University.

The text of the chart reads: "Of the 9,331 taverns in Chicago, 3,028 were visited between 7 p. m. and 5 a. m. Of these 2,122 violated one or more laws, as follows—improper lighting, 2,019; obstructed view, 1,678; sale to intoxicated persons, 1,432; gambling, 1,069; closing hours, 986; sale to minors, 939; sanitation, 539; indecent dancing, 392; employment of minors, 162; hostesses, 124; prostitution, 113."

After looking at the pictures, Paul W. Rothenberg, member of the Liquor Control Commission, said, "I by no means defend these violations when I remark that 113 prostitution violations out of 3,028 taverns does not look like a bad record for a city as large as Chicago."

He went on to say: "The most serious things besetting the industry have to do with the retailer. That's what the public sees and that's got to be cleaned up. Of course, the millennium is not here as long as there is human greed, but the evils can be reduced to a minimum."

Prefers Defects to Gangs.

"Whatever faults exist in the industry now are preferable to the gang lawlessness of prohibition time."

"But there must be regulation. The remedy is co-operation between the law enforcing agencies and the industry itself. Elimination of the undesirable element must take place if repeal is to be a success."

"There should be agreement on the part of the industry not to sell to a retail outlet which violates the liquor laws. Wherever the law enforcing agency cannot get enough evidence to revoke a license, it can

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osses.

take the case up with the industry. The men in the industry can handle the matter, and will, I believe, because they have a genuine interest in it.

"Arthur S. Smith, chairman of this commission, has recently been appointed chairman of a policy committee set up by liquor administrators of the license states. Mr. Smith within a week or 10 days will be ready to release a program, national in scope, which deals with all the things treated in 'Alcohol Problems Visualized.' It goes into every phase."

issues bonds guaranteeing per-
engineering construction contracts.

July 20

Chicago Daily News
Oct 5, 1938

National Surety Corporation Depositors Forgery Bond protects
against deprecations of the forger.

Atlas Beverage Co. Has Popular Beer

**Grain Belt Beer Distributor
Is Competent Firm**

With the economic conditions of recent years no firm has expanded without giving their patrons real service and dependable merchandise and it is of interest to every citizen of Sioux City and vicinity to note the growth of the Atlas Beverage Co., who are known to be the dependable Grain Belt Beer distributors, among progressive establishments is this wholesale beer concern. People all over this region have come to consistently demand Grain Belt Beer from the many dealers.

This institution has met with the favor of the retailers throughout their entire territory. Residents anywhere in that region will find it advantageous to insist upon this popular and healthful beer.

They have materially aided in the progress and prosperity of this section. They not only furnish the best possible in quality beer with best services, but employ a number of people of this area. They operate a delivery service promptly every day in a wide area surrounding Sioux City.

Atlas Beverage is entirely a Sioux City enterprise which has been owned and managed by Mr. Victor C. Hugo and Mr. John G. Moir for about 18 months. The management and their personnel are due commendation upon the reliable policies and dependable transactions which they have maintained.

May, July 21

National Surety Corporation bonds administrators, executors,
guardians, trustees, receivers, etc.

Wednesday, July 22

Middle West Brewers Likely to Show Larger First Quarter Profits

Several Firms Have Sales Gain Over 1938 in Contrast to 10% Decline For Entire Industry

CHICAGO—Several publicly owned breweries in the middle west have had substantially more profitable operations in the first quarter of 1939 than in the like period of 1938.

The first quarter is the low point of the industry's year from a volume standpoint. Continuance of a substantial earnings improvement is looked for in the second quarter of the year.

Berghoff Brewing Corp., Peter Fox Brewing Co., G. Heileman Brewing Co. and Minneapolis Brewing Co. all had better profits in the three months ended March 31, 1939, than a year earlier.

Improved volume of sales, larger proportions of case as against keg sales, lower manufacturing and selling costs together with more successful merchandising have all been factors in the improved showings.

Sales Rise Against General Trend

Better sales results of the above companies were achieved in the face of a slightly more than 10% first quarter decline for the industry as a whole.

Berghoff Brewing Corp.'s sales volume in barrels for the first quarter of 1939 was 9% larger than in 1938.

Report of the Peter Fox Brewing Co. will probably be available early next week and is expected to show an increase in net profit of slightly better than 20% over the \$31,440 earned in the three months ended March 31, 1938.

Estimated profit for the first quarter of the calendar year would increase net profit for the first nine months of this brewery's fiscal year to about \$196,000, which would be equal after preferred dividend requirements, to about \$1.65 a share on 116,977 shares of common stock. This would compare with \$133,665 or \$1.12 a share on 115,288 common shares in the nine months ended March 31, 1938.

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National Surety Corporation

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Boxes.

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Frank's fine qual-
ity wine flavored.
Nothing to add.
16-oz. tins

for The first quarter reports of leading Michigan breweries will show different trends in sales and earnings. The following table, indicated by results obtained by Goebel Brewing Co. and listed on the New York stock exchange, have considerable importance, in that they show the effect of the war on the beer business. The table is taken from the report of the National Association of Brewers, published in 1918.

Notes of Michigan Breweries Showing Divergent Trends

Sales of Michigan Breweries

Showing Divergent Trends

Dow, Jones & Co. says:

First quarter reports of leading Michigan breweries will show divergent trends in sales and earnings, following quite closely the pattern indicated by results obtained in all of 1938. Pfeiffer Brewing Co. and Goebel Brewing Co., with stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, have continued in opposite directions, the former showing substantial increases in monthly sales and the latter continuing downward, although at a slower rate.

Pfeiffer's first quarter sales are up 23.8 per cent over the like 1938 period, following gains of 17 per

cent and 26 per cent, respectively, for the full years 1938 and 1937. The company is expected to report first quarter net profit in the neighborhood of \$100,000, equal to about 23 cents a share on common. This would compare with profit of \$79,681 for the corresponding 1938 period, equal to 19 cents a share.

A possible factor that may enter into first quarter profit showing is company's current construction program, embracing a new bottling plant and administration building. While this expansion is being treated as a capital expenditure, a certain amount of expense has been incurred incident to placing these new facilities in operation and will be charged against current operations.

Goebel Profit Shown

Goebel Brewing is expected to report first quarter net profit approximately the same as the \$14,382 earned the first quarter of 1938, which was equal to 1 cent a share on common stock. Company is at present forsaking its old beer, sales of which declined 23 per cent in 1937 and 17 per cent in 1938, and introducing an entirely new product which appears to be very similar to one of the largest selling nationally advertised brands.

Company is understood to be in a strong cash and working capital position and, although the 5 cent dividend ordinarily payable last quarter was omitted, there is little question but that the second and succeeding quarterly disbursements will be made this year.

Tivoli Brewing Co. had a 21 per cent decline in first quarter sales, total volume being 46,481 barrels, against 59,096 barrels in the like 1938 period. Company may not issue a first quarter statement this year but it is not believed that operations have done better than break even. First quarter last year resulted in net profit of \$27,498, equal to 4½ cents a share.

Schmidt Brewing Co. reports first quarter sales up 4 per cent from the like 1938 period and profit of \$54,023 after depreciation but before Federal taxes, against \$28,920 in the corresponding period a year ago.

E. & B. Sales Up 11 Per Cent

Ekhardt & Becker Brewing Co. first quarter sales were up 11 per cent over the like 1938 period and net profit for the period is expected to be about \$6,000, compared with a net loss of \$47,511 in the corresponding 1938 period.

The privately owned Stroh Brewing Co. continues to lead the Michigan industry by a wide margin.

Frankenmuth Brewing Co. showed a 34 per cent gain in first quarter sales compared with the like 1938 period and net profit is expected to be approximately \$55,000, equal to about 7 cents a share on the common. This would compare with net profit of \$23,922 or 3 cents a share in the corresponding 1938 period.

Following is a comparison of sales (in barrels) of leading Michigan breweries for first quarters of 1939 and 1938:

	1939	1938	
Stroh	101,792	113,183	off 10%
Pfeiffer	73,768	59,560	up 24%
Tivoli	46,841	59,069	off 21%
Goebel	42,256	43,449	off 3%
Schmidt	41,456	39,772	up 4%
Ekhardt & Becker	38,604	34,571	up 11%
Frankenmuth	33,335	24,987	up 34%

Total all Michigan breweries... 506,918 521,626 off 3%

sanatorium patients
by the women's auxil-
iary to the Hennepin County
Medical Society, will continue
through Saturday. Entire pro-
ceeds go to patients who made
the articles, hand-embroidered
linens, toys, carved wood articles
and leather goods.

Looping The Loop

By Jack Quinlan

I AM sitting in Andy's food-
erie on Hennepin avenue cut-
ting into a handy order of Red
Mike (corn beef and cabbage to
the uninitiated) when one of
the loop rounders ankles in with
a very strange tale indeed.

It is one of those fables that
Mister Aesop might spin, but
this one is on the level because
the names of the parties in the
plot were mentioned.

This party who joins me in a
serving of Red Mike offers the
opinion that when a mugg is
carrying the torch for a gal he
will not stop at anything. His
remarks sound very reasonable
because I have seen muggs do
some very outlandish things in
my time when they are carry-
ing heavy adoration for some
doll.

Well, it seems that about two
months ago a handy young gent,
who is employed by a distil-
lery in Louisville as a district
representative, hops into Minne-
apolis from Los Angeles via air-
plane. He immediately gets in
touch with a local party and asks
this local party if he knows a
certain prominent gent who is
interested in a brewery in the
Twin Cities.

The local party says he knows
this brewery person referred to
very well and considers him a
very fine party indeed. The gent
from California then says he is
glad to know about the charac-
ter of this brewery gent because
he feels all the time that he is
somebody who should not be a
victim of a con game.

The local party asks about this
and the visitor tells him that
this brewery gent has made sev-
eral trips to Los Angeles to see
a certain girl friend, and the lat-
ter by no means intends any
good for the brewery gent. In
fact the visitor says he over-
hears this Los Angeles doll tell-
ing a friend of hers one night,
"Take it easy and we will soon
own a brewery back in Minne-
sota."

The visitor says he comes to
warn this brewery gent to cut
the gal cold and quit dropping
in on her out there in Los An-
geles. Well the local guy who
is telling me this yarn says he
drops in on the brewery gent
and tells him the story.

"Well, well," says the brew-
ery gent, "I know this gal very
well and I have been out to see
her several times. But she is an
old school chum of mine, so what
about it?"

Then he asks the local gent
if the guy who told him this
story sells a certain brand of
grog. The local guy says he does.

"That is a very big laugh,"
the brewery man says. "I know
who this party is and I know
that he is giving this young gal
in Los Angeles a terrific play,
but she doesn't like it. In fact
she told me that she hopes this
grog salesman will stay away
from her. So the thing is very
plain and very funny also. He
sees me with her and he thinks
I am beating his time, so he
hops a plane and flies here to
put the rib in about her trying
to get me in a spot and take me
for a chunk of dough."

Well, all I have to say, after
hearing this very strange story,
is that love is quite a thing
when you take it seriously.

Lloyd Eppard, Frank Fudali and
Ralph Coursolle, students investi-
gating methods of conducting state
bar examinations, will be speakers
at the annual fall faculty dinner
of the Minnesota College of Law
at the Curtis hotel Saturday.

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"Yes I'm Coming
to Powers Saturday"
Kute Kriss Kringle—
only 3 inches high yet
he'll talk to you on the
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for Christmas.
POWERS TOYTOWN
Third Floor

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Middle West Brewers Likely to Show Larger First Quarter Profits

Several Firms Have Sales Gain Over
1938 in Contrast to 10% Decline
For Entire Industry

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ion.

National Surety Corporation insures securities and jewelry in

Sales Slightly Better

This company's sales in the quarter ended March 31 ran slightly ahead of last year, although deep snow here retarded deliveries for part of February.

G. Heileman Brewing Co. in the first quarter of 1939 had an increase of 17% in its net profit compared with the like 1938 period. Sales in the first quarter declined slightly to 50,138 barrels from 50,381 in the like 1938 months.

Minneapolis Brewing Co. in the first quarter of 1939 is reported to have continued to show the wide gain in earnings registered in 1938 when net profit jumped to \$786,146, or \$1.57 a share from \$340,888 or 68 cents a share in 1937.

While this company reports earnings only once a year, it is learned that net sales for the first quarter showed an improvement of about 20% over the like 1938 period and net profit was up more than 50%.

Sharp increase in the proportion of case sales coupled with larger total volume and lower costs led to the earnings improvement for this company.

Wall Street Journal

Apr. 15, 1939

National Surety Corporation is licensed in every state to execute
buildings.

BEER PROGRAM GETS RESULTS

Spontaneous and sincere co-operation of law enforcement officials is bringing the desired results in the program of the brewers and and Kansas beer distributors committee to "clean up or close up" the flagrant law violators, R. T. McCluggage, state director, said today, and he urged the citizens to join in the move to drive out the small minority of "outlaws" who operate against public morals and decency.

Director McCluggage said he was broadening his field of investigation of beer outlets this week to include more than one-half of the state. So far the most flagrant violators have been receiving special attention by the committee, but every outlet visited is being checked carefully for violation, he said.

During the past three weeks, more than 200 additional retail beer outlets have been investigated in 18 of the heavier populated counties, bringing the total since March 19, the date the committee was organized under the sponsorship of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation, to well above the 1,200 mark, McCluggage said.

Many of these outlets have been rechecked," McCluggage stated, "and where known violations were taking place before the investigations were made, we found that in four instances the retailers have corrected their places of business after being warned to 'clean up or close up.'

"In cases where the warnings have gone unheeded we have placed our information in the hands of local law enforcement officials who have been co-operating splendidly."

National Surety Corporation Robbery policies protect property
against loss due to holdup.

Monday,

The committee last week requested R. E. Stone, chief of the cereal malt beverage division of the department of revenue and taxation, to take steps to halt the sale of beer at two outlets. One permanent injunction was granted in Bourbon County and a similar action is under way in Sedgwick County, where seven "hot spots"

REATEST NEWSPAPER

already have been closed by the injunction procedure, McCluggage said.

"To insure the proper observance of and respect for law," said the director, "we are calling upon our citizens to observe the laws and urge them to co-operate with their local law enforcement officials. Citizens must be vigilant.

"We are grateful for the widespread acclaim with which the public has greeted our efforts to 'clean up or close up' the few beer outlets which flagrantly violate the law. We are doing our best to co-operate with the honest efforts of officers trying to enforce the laws. With public support we cannot fail.

"There is no sound reason why

any community in Kansas should tolerate a lousy beer outlet."



Partially Scanned Material

Blank pages from this item have been omitted from the digital version. The original can be viewed at the Minnesota Historical Society's Gale Family Library in Saint Paul, Minnesota. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/library/.

NATIONAL SURETY CORPORATION has a Branch Office or General Agency in the principal cities of the United States. These offices are geographically located so that intelligent and adequate service can be given to our Agents and to the general public in any part of the country.

Under this arrangement you can secure complete information about the varied forms of protection we offer.

BLANKET BONDS—Giving the most complete form of blanket coverage for banks, stock brokers and private bankers.

BURGLARY INSURANCE—Covering Individuals, Firms and Corporations against Burglary, Robbery and Hold-up.

CONTRACT BONDS—Guaranteeing completion of contracts for buildings, highways, tunnels, etc.

COURT BONDS—For administrators, guardians, receivers or other fiduciaries.

CRIME PROTECTIVE BONDS—Protecting against bad checks and eleven other forms of loss.

FIDELITY BONDS—Individual, schedule or blanket fidelity (primary and excess) protecting employers against losses by all employees.

FORGERY BONDS—Protecting against loss through forgery or alteration of checks, etc.

FRAUD BONDS—Protecting retail merchants against various kinds of fraud.

JUDICIAL BONDS—For defendants or plaintiffs, enabling them to prosecute or defend court actions.

MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE BONDS—Protecting against embezzlement, holdup, safe burglary, check forgery, counterfeit money, stock and fixture damage, etc.

OFFICE POLICY—Six necessary insurance protections in one policy.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Guaranteeing the replacement of all broken glass.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL BONDS—Enabling federal, state, county, municipal and township officers to qualify.

STOREKEEPERS, BURGLARY AND ROBBERY INSURANCE—Ideal coverage for retail merchants against loss by burglary and robbery.

**CONSULT OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE OUR HOME
OFFICE FOR FULL INFORMATION**

Our facilities for execution of bonds in Europe are described
on the opposite page.

The NATIONAL SURETY CORPORATION is the only surety company in this country operating a fully equipped European Department. The principal offices are in Paris and Berlin, with agents and representatives in all important European cities.

This Department was established primarily to serve American clients who operate European branches or who have business contacts in Europe.

FIDELITY BONDS

Covering foreign employees can be arranged directly with the European offices of the company or through National Surety agents or branch offices in the United States.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU

A most efficient Investigation Bureau is maintained as an adjunct to the European Department. This Bureau has been in operation for many years and is equipped to handle any investigations that may be desired regarding individuals or business concerns in Europe. This European Investigation service is available to clients of the National Surety Corporation as well as to insurance companies, banks or American business institutions requiring the services of trained investigators.

If you have European connections of any kind, we shall be pleased to receive your inquiries.

HUGH NETTLE

Vice President & European Manager

NATIONAL SURETY CORPORATION

42 Unter den Linden
Berlin, Germany

9 Rue Boissy D'Anglas,
Paris, France

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