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The Daily Nebraskon

Lincolnites To Vote On Liquor-By-The-Drink Proposal Saloon Prayer Meetings Typify **Early Liquor Debates In Lincoln**

By Julie Morris Senior Staff Writer

Saloons were the settings for temperance society prayer meetings in the Lincoln of 1874.

"Vote the devil down!" a Lincoln minister thundered his congregation shortly before election day in 1946.

"The town has changed we thought we ought to give e voters a shot at it again," a former Lincoln Chamber Commerce president said before the upcoming 1966 election.

All of these occurrences are linked with the question whether Lincoln, the city of churches and educational and governmental institutions, should be a "wet" or "dry" town.

The liquor debate dates back to the earliest days of Lincoln when the Ladies' Temperance Society was organized in 1874, five years after the city was founded.

According to "Tower on the Plains," a centennial history of Lincoln by R. Neale Copple, "the ladies invaded several saloons, conducted prayer meetings and sang hymns," as part of their anti-liquor crusade. Finally, the narrative relates, a city ordinance curbing the ladies' efforts was passed by the City Council.

1920 'Nightclubs'

Colorful tales about the days of Prohibition in Lincoln are told yet today.

Edmund Dittmer, a Lincoln package liquor store owner for 32 years, told of the city during the "roaring 20s" when there were several well-known speakeasies in the

town "Of course, we never used the word 'speakeasy," Dittmer said. "It was 'nightclub."

Dittmer said speakeasies like the popular High Acres at 14th and High Streets where the present Indian Village shopping center is located, served a non-alcoholic 'near beer" that patrons spiked with 190-proof straight alcohol.

Local citizens also mixed their own home brew by combining malt syrup, bought at the local grocery store, with sugar, water and yeast and letting the brew ferment. Lincolnites also made wine, by gathering wild grapes, sometimes from along Salt Creek, and combining them with good grapes.

The brew made this way wasn't particularly good.

Dittmer said, but it was alcohol and it was forbidden, so people enjoyed it.

Cities Must Decide

When the Prohibition law was repealed in 1935; Nebraska ruled that all cities could have package stores and retail beer taverns but that liquor by the drink would be an issue left up to the individual cities.

Lincoln did not vote on the liquor-by-the-drink question until 1946, when it was put on the ballot by the efforts of city beer tavern dealers, who wanted to expand their businesses.

The 1946 ballot raised "quite a tempest in the city," Dittmer said. Everyone was talking about it, he said and "the churches were up in flames." Many people, including ministers, seemed to feel that it would have a definite adverse effect on the morals of the city, he said.

The proposal lost by a two-to-one margin. The vote was 18,574 to 9,469.

Three-Vote Margin

Since that election 20 years ago, the issue has not again appeared on the ballot in Lincoln. However, the village of West Lincoln had the measure on their ballot twice in recent years.

again voted down, this time by a margin of only three votes, 76 to 73.

sue might eventually bring liquor by the drink to Lincoln, itself, because of the competition the West Lincoln taverns would give the city.

coln proposal to balloting.

The city began granting bottle club licenses a few years ago. Until the 1963 Legislature passed a law prohibiting this type of establishment, patrons brought their own bottles to the restaurant or club and paid to have their drinks mixed for them.

Now the city has 30 clubs that serve liquor by the drink.

Dittmer explained there are two types of the so-called "bottle clubs." One type requires patrons to buy their liquor at retail stores; these are the private clubs. The other class, nonprofit clubs, may buy their liquor wholesale.

MRS. GILMER . . . liquor measure would lead to "more drunken drivers."

WCTU Head Gives **Reasons For Stand**

The president of the Lancaster County Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. R. Lee Gilmer, documented the WCTU's reasons for opposing liquor by the drink for Lincoln. Mrs. Gilmer said the city

and county WCTU groups oppose the measure for the following reasons:

-If passed, the measure would "definitely lead to more drinking" of alcoholic beverages. -More drinking would

result in more drunken drivers. -More money would be

spent on alcoholic beverages.

Mrs. Gilmer said that drunken drivers are one of the major hazards of the nation's streets and highways. She cited the National Safety Council statistics that state that "with each two drinks a driver's ability and judgment are im-paired."

If the measure passes, Mrs. Gilmer said, the WCTU feels there will definitely be an increase in the number and locations of liquor outlets in the city.

She said that "for many

years it was the city's pol-

icy to keep outlets in the

OPEN BOWLING

25c 1 to 6 p.m.

downtown area" but that this policy was changed several years ago and since that time the number of bottle clubs has jumped from 16 to 30.

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The WCTU, whose program is aimed mainly at educating the public, is a nation - wide organization

JOHN STRUVE

What Happens To The Family's NEEDS When You're Gone?

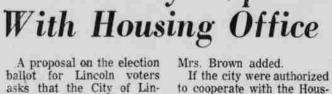
Nothing. Your family's new will continue to remain high,

just as the cost of living remains high. That's why Lincoln Liberty Life representatives provide life

Insurance protection, not be-cause someone must die, but because someone must live. Are your family's needs fully insured? Call us for an approied

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appraisal.



Police Chief Carroll . . . "it is most important how the

law is administered."

City Council To Decide

Law Outcome After Vote

Either way the liquor by

the drink vote goes, "it can

be a catastrophe, or it can

be well-regulated," Lincoln

Police Chief Joseph Carroll

"Regardless of how the

vote goes, it is most impor-

tant how the law is admin-

At the present time, Car-

roll noted, there is no limit

on the number of bottle

clubs the city may have. If

the proposal to go "wet"

coln be authorized to aid

and cooperate with the Lin-

If the proposal is ap-proved, the city will have the right to help the Hous-

ing Authority in the plan-

ceive federal funds, ex-

A federal law requires

assistant city attorney.

income.

coln Housing Authority.

passes, it is assumed that

the City Council will set present.

istered," Carroll said.

said.

to cooperate with the Housing Authority, the Housing Authority could take advantage of a host of federal funds, she said.

Authority, she continued.

Dr. Norman Carlson, Linplained Mrs. Arlyss Brown, coln dentist, will be a member of a five-man panel on operative dentistry at the annual American Dental Assn. meeting Nov. 14-17 in Dallas. Nebraska Dental Assn. delegates include Drs. Donald W. Edwards, Donald T. Waggener and Harold P. Hellweg of Lincoln: Donald K. Phillips of Nebraska City, Lyle W. Furst of York, Donald L. Herzog of Grand Island, Herbert Seberg of Hastings, and Frederick A. Breeze of Oma-

some limit on the number.

On the other hand, if the

measure is defeated, Car-

roll said, "I would presume

that they (council) might

give some consideration to

and liquor clubs, they'll

have liquor by the drink no

matter which way the vote

goes," Carroll said. Carroll

indicated that the police de-

partment will have an eas-

ier job of enforcing city pol-

icies if the policies are

stricter than they are at

"As far as bottle clubs

limiting the licenses."

The actual powers in the proposal go to the city to cooperate with the Housing

ning, undertaking, construction or operation of housing projects for persons of low **Lincoln** Dentist The Housing Authority **On ADA Panel** will then be eligible to re-

Lincoln May Cooperate



In 1960, the issue was defeated and in 1964 it was The votes in West Lincoln spurred fears that the is-Since it was defeated, however, it did not bring the Lin-

that in order to gain funds from the federal government, the Housing Authority must show a cooperation agreement with the city,

Mrs. Brown said. "The advantage of securing federal funds was the impetus for putting the pro-posal on the ballot," she said.

help the Housing Authority by buying its bonds or giv-

