GRIII AND PRODCCE Exoellent Demand for All Oe Realy Rules Market-
ceipts Very Heavy. Whisat takes a boost


": "
Do the people of Nebraska know and under- stand what the promises and pledges of the advocates of prohibition are?

Many intelligent and well-meaning" citizens, deceived and misled by the prohibition cry "Make Nebrakka Dry," believe that the adaption of the prohibitory amendment will make Nebrakka "dry" and banish alcoholic beverages from the state.

That this belief is a delusion and unfounded in fact is proven by the official promises and statements of the organization which framed the Nebrasha prohibitory amendment and is leading the campaign for its adoption.
The "Nebraika Dry Federation" in its official argument in support of the amendment filed with the Secretary of State says: The proposed amendment does not ATTEMPT TO DEAL with the HABITS AND APPETITES of our citizens."

This is an astounding statement coming from the organization which is imploring citizens to "vote Nebraska dry" and endeavoring by every means to persuade citizens to believe that the adoption of the amendment will make Nebraska "dry."

The prohibition advocates admit that the amendment is not
ded to reduce either the USE of the ABUSE of alcoholic intended to reduce either the USE, of the ABUSE of alcoholic beveriget. It is not intended to keop alcoholic beverages from the drunkard nor the boy. But it is A PROMISE that under prohibitioh every person may USE or ABUSE these beverages in any degree so long as they follow the "MAILORDER PLAN" and end their money OUTSIDE THE STATE.
The stitemen' deserve sepeating; "NO ATTEMPT TO
$\begin{aligned} & \text { DEAL WITH THE HABTTS AND APPETTIES OF OUR CITIT- } \\ & \text { ZENS.' Can anyone be deluded into the beliet that this will mate }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { perance when its only commind is-"Use all you want-bat buy } \\ & \text { it outside the state? }\end{aligned}$

Kansas has tried this method and has suffered the penalty of increased intemperance, increased crime, juvenile delinquency, pauperism and increased taxation. The result of this system of "mail order" and "alley joint" distribution of atcoholic beverages in prohibition states is forcibly illustrated in the following extract.

From the Wichita (Kan.) "Beacon" of September 20, 1916. The "Beacon" says:-
"A young man suffering, with a severe back strain called at the office of a Schweiter building physician a few days ago for
treatment. While the doctor was attending him he told how he treatment. While the doctor was atuending him hhe told how he
was injured. I work in one of the railway freeight warehouses, he said. Last week we got a tittle behind with the unloading of
liguor cars. We unloaded one a day that week and this left us liguor cars. We unlo oded one e day that week and this left of us with three cars to unload Monday. Mas wussting along with the
other workmen and strained by beck trying to lift a barrel of whisk $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { The workman told the, physician that the railroad }\end{aligned}$ for which he worked brought from eveven to ten carloads of beer
and whisky to Wichita eviery week."

These conditions are offered to Nebraska by the advocates of prohibition, - not a "dry" Nebraska but a Nebraska flooded with an unrestricted supply of alcoholic beverages far the intemperate and the minor as well as all others.

The Nebraska Prosperity League


