

# IT SURELY IS DRY DOWN IN GEORGIA

Even Liquid Tooth Washes and  
Hair Tonics Are Barred Under  
the New Prohibition Law.

## CAN'T GIVE AWAY A DRINK

The Chain Gang for Yours if You Do—  
All Alcoholic Concoctions Sent  
In from Other States.

Prohibition has gripped Georgia so tight, says James W. Cole of Chattanooga, Tenn., that it is now difficult to buy commercial liquid tooth washes, because most of them contain a small percentage of alcohol. And bald-headed men who have private bottles at their barbers' are in despair, because almost all hair tonics have in them some percentage of alcohol.

Mr. Cole is the general manager for the R. M. Rose Company, distillers, formerly of Georgia, but now of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla., one of the oldest companies in the South. At the Hotel Astor, yesterday afternoon, he made some startling statements about Georgia's prohibition.

"Our company has established a purchasing agency at Chattanooga for the benefit of its old customers in Georgia," he said, "which agency is kept busy buying and forwarding to these customers tooth washes, hair restorers, and twenty other toilet preparations that have in them a small percentage of alcohol.

"If a man's wife is ill in Georgia, and he wants a bottle of Malt Nutrine, for instance, to brace her up he has a hard time getting it. The easiest way is to get a distiller's catalogue and order by mail, inclosing, according to the law, the price of the goods as well as the expressage. But that method is not very expeditious.

"Tooth powders have routed tooth washes in Georgia, and the only hope now for bald heads are vibrators and massage machines. Just before the new prohibition law went into effect there were bargain sales of liquid toilet articles all over Georgia that flooded the female heart with sunshine. There was one of the grandest slaughtering of red, white, pink, and blue concoctions for the face, hands, hair, and teeth that ever came off below the Mason and Dixon line. And the women knew that this bargain sale was real. But now they have to send out of the State for their supplies.

"Georgia is tight all right, and whoever thinks it isn't he doesn't know what has happened there since Jan. 1. Men convicted of running blind tigers have to pay not only a big fine, but also serve in the State and city chain gangs. They can't escape, no matter how much they are willing to pay. No matter who they are, they must take up the sweep and shovel and do their turn in the public roads.

"It is against the law in Georgia to give a man a drink of whisky. 'Old Heck Campbell' may order his four quarts from Chattanooga or some other place, pay for it before he gets it, and take full possession of it at the office of the Southern Express Company, but he mustn't give a drink out of all those four quarts to 'Si Peavey,' who has ridden into town with him.

"Of course, if Si reaches back to the box, all unbeknownst to Heck, and purchases a quart and takes a drink, why, then, of course, the law can't touch Heck. But woe to Heck if he should hand the quart over to Si, saying, 'See what you think of this, Si.'

"Alabama will be as tight as Georgia in 1909, when the prohibition law, already passed, goes into effect. Mobile, as you know, and two or three surrounding counties, has asked its Senator to introduce a bill to withdraw them from Alabama and make a separate State of them, or put them under the jurisdiction of a State whose laws allow them to use a liquid tooth wash if they wish.

"Tennessee is dry, also, with the exception of Chattanooga and three other cities, and the State law does not allow the shipping of liquor from any of these four cities to any part of the State. But of course it can't prevent the shipping in of liquor from another State. So it is that our Tennessee orders, outside of the four wet cities, are filled from our branch at Jacksonville, Fla., although we have a big office at Chattanooga.

"Chattanooga, Tenn., is doing such a rushing mail order business into Georgia that the Post Office there had to petition Washington for additional clerks to attend to the mail orders, and arrangements had to be made to get enough money in the city to pay the Post Office orders sent in from Georgia. The mail order business of one company averages from \$5,000 to \$7,000 daily out of Georgia alone.

"The Southern Express Company has established a branch office on the main street in Atlanta for the sole purpose of handling the whisky shipments, and it's a sight to see the consignees calling for their packages. None of them are less than a quart, and most of them are four quarts, for the distillers prepay the express when the order is for a gallon. No package can be shipped C. O. D.

"Of course, the clubs in the cities of Georgia still have their supplies of things to drink. Just after the general liquor bill now in force was passed another bill was offered, imposing a \$10,000 tax on all clubs that maintained lockers where the members kept on tap their drinking supplies. The same men who voted for the general bill voted down this last bill.

"The hotels, however, come under the law, and since it is against the law to give away a drink it would not do the hotels any good to buy beer and whisky for their guests. So hotel guests in Georgia must drink milk and water, rub their teeth with powder, and shampoo their heads with fresh eggs.

"'It am jest naturally tight in Georgy,' as the negro there says, 'an' dey ain't no use denyin' de same.'"

## TO HAVE ANOTHER THEATRE.

Litt & Dingwall Say They Will Have  
Playhouse to Supplant the Broadway.

A. W. Dingwall of the firm of Litt & Dingwall, managers of the Broadway Theatre, said yesterday that the firm would control another playhouse in New York City after the expiration of its present lease in May, 1909, when the Broadway will pass into the hands of Felix Isman.

"We originally took the lease in 1899 for five years with a renewal for five years more," said Mr. Dingwall. "In all that time we have had only one unprofitable season. The firm of Litt & Dingwall is not to be discontinued, as has been rumored, but will continue unchanged.

"We have eight theatres in the West, and will continue to have a home house in New York. We have not yet decided whether to take the lease of one of the houses already built which have been offered us or to have a new theatre of our own."

## SUES BESSIE ABBOTT.

Paris Dressmaker Wants 15,000 Francs  
—His Gowns Too High, Singer Says.

Doeuillet, a Paris dressmaker, with a shop on the Place Vendome, is trying through a New York lawyer to collect 15,000f. from Miss Bessie Abbott of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. It is improbable that the matter will come up for trial, as the present intention is to settle the matter at a conference of attorneys. Clifford Hartridge represents the singer.

Miss Abbott said yesterday: "Mr. Doeuillet and I have had a discussion about this bill for some time. It is ridiculously high. He has charged me more for gowns than he does other people. It is customary for fashionable dressmakers to give singers a professional rate, as their gowns are worn publicly, which of course advertises the dressmaker."