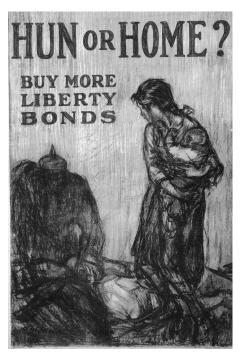




Aerial view of Templeton looking southwest in 1910. The town's late-Prohibition-era population of 428 would be its highest. Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller



To the Reverend Billy Sunday (left), alcohol was nothing other than "double distilled liquid damnation." Despite his troubled lowa childhood, he became one of its leading foes as America's most famous evangelist of the era. In his sermons before packed tabernacles, he thrilled his audiences with energetic onstage antics. Here he demonstrates at a visit to the White House. Courtesy of Library of Congress



"Fear," said the country's chief propagandist, George Creel, "is a rather important element to be bred into the civilian population." To do so Creel and his counterparts at other government agencies produced copious literature casting the Germans as inhuman and bloodthirsty and hellbent on not just defeating the Allies in Europe but crossing the Atlantic and pillaging America as well. "Hun," as used in this poster, was one of their prized watchwords.

Courtesy of Library of Congress

Law enforcement agent Benjamin Franklin Wilson. Wilson's life was as transformed by the Eighteenth Amendment as that of Joe Irlbeck. Born in Audubon County, Iowa, just a few miles south of Templeton, he became one of the state's most respected federal Prohibition agents. He'd remain in liquor law enforcement his whole life, eventually becoming the top alcohol officer in Iowa.

Courtesy of National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri

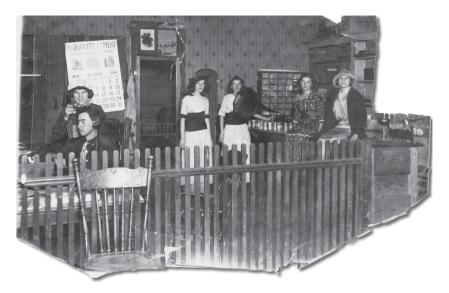




Joe Irlbeck in 1935. From a German Catholic family, he built the Templeton rye bootlegging operation that ran stills throughout Carroll County and produced a whiskey that became renowned all over the Midwest. Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller

~23-27 H. F. Vermeule. Templeton Jonas 4-26-14 attorney General Palmer, Washington, X. C. Sonored Sir Since willing 4: recently in regard to provishineis in this locality. Con agent altempted to make a capture here feet feek down on the deal. He raided a foollegger at Carrall and this outlaw telephoned the news of indecided raid here, alead, giving teem line to moor out and secrete their offactus, Twenty one stills were in operation here at the time and several lemided gallons of provishing on hand It will take at least five good men to handle this finish of mellaws and carry out a successful raid. To the list of names sent you before I will add those of John Haufric, Mr. Stange, V. C. Schwaller, Fred Stuevis, Kenny and Am. Friedman fr. These latter parties

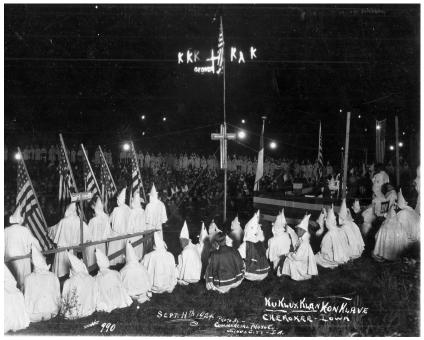
Town jeweler Henry F. Vermeule was one of the few Templeton citizens to object to bootlegging, and he was so opposed to it that he twice wrote letters (including this page of the second one he sent, on April 26, 1920) to the US attorney general naming dozens of neighbors he thought should be arrested. Courtesy of National Archives,



Left to right: Otto Greteman, Barbara (Reicher) Heitman, Coletta (Greteman) Reicher, Mayme Albers, Rose Greteman, and Florence (Reicher) Fox in 1914 at the Templeton Telephone Office owned by Frank Greteman. The phone network functioned as a warning system to bootleggers when federal Prohibition agents came to town. Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller



Republican lowa senator and notorious dry Smith Wildman Brookhart so rankled his fellow legislators with his numerous proposals to toughen Prohibition and his constant chastisement against drinking in the Capitol that one of them inserted a limerick about him into the Congressional Record. It read: "I come from way out in lowa / The home of corn and many an art, / Where bootleggin's so bad / It makes all of us sad / That everyone knows it but Brookhart." Courtesy of Library of Congress



A Ku Klux Klan rally in 1924 in Cherokee, lowa, eighty miles northwest of Templeton. The resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in the early-to-mid 192Os spread throughout lowa and the Midwest. Instead of targeting blacks, this KKK movement went after Catholics and immigrants and also sought to enforce the liquor laws, employing vigilantism if necessary. Courtesy of Cherokee Area Archives



V. C. Schwaller and his son John in 1905. Both men would become important Templeton rye bootleggers. *Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller*



The Carroll County Courthouse, where the first big bootlegging case in the county was tried a full five years after the start of Prohibition. Sympathy for the bootleggers was so widespread in Carroll County that prosecutors tried nearly all their cases in the federal court in Fort Dodge, lowa, seventy-five miles northeast of Templeton. Courtesy of the Carroll

Lauretta Irlbeck in 1929, the year she married Templeton rye kingpin Joe Irlbeck. Her father was grocer and telephonesystem operator Frank Greteman.

Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller



Monsignor F. H. Huesmann standing with his dog on the steps of the Sacred Heart Church rectory with an assistant priest. Huesmann not only gave Templeton rye's production his doctrinal blessing, he promoted the product by passing out samples and even permitted a small still to be housed in the church basement. Courtesy of Elaine Schwaller



Federal Prohibition agent F. H. Burris.

Originally from Wisconsin, he assisted B. F.

Wilson in many of his raids. He was castigated by the police chief of the sopping-wet city of Sioux City for being "too serious about liquor violations." Courtesy of National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri



Former Mayor, Ex-Judge Suffocate As Fire Destroys Mason City Home

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931.-THIRTY-SIX PAGES

Cobb, S. U. I. Auditor, Has Breakdown; Unable to Testify &

Bates Quizzed on Renta of Property Owned by University

They'll See No More Templeton Rye

Payments.

tion Does Not Serve Public Interest

Seen for Saturday.

Dies in House Fire

TRUMAN ! POTTER#.

STRE AT

Truman A. Potter and William Hayes Are-

After B. F. Wilson raided the farm of Frank Neppl, capturing two 250-gallon stills, 5,500 gallons of mash, and Joe Irlbeck, the still's owner, the Des Moines Tribune-Capital printed a photo of the raid along with an optimistic boast. Copyright Des Moines



Templeton doctor Otis P. Morganthaler, the town's mayor during Templeton rye's most active years, in the late 1920s through the end of Prohibition. He ordered the town's water supply turned on at midnight so bootleggers could fill up their mash tanks and run their stills. He also helped bail out his constituents when they were arrested by the feds.

Courtesy of the Carroll Historical Society

Sonderleiter's Bond Set at \$50,500

Those Dogs Are Jack's; They Started Howling This Morning; That Means Jack's Gonna Die'

Bootleg King May Be 'Put on Spot'



Kenneth Faces

Sources Say, a Life Must Attorneys

Despite being the well-known chief bootlegger of Des Moines, Kenneth Sonderleiter, who regularly brought truckloads of Templeton rye to the capital, managed to mostly stay out of legal trouble. Even when a dispute over a missing shipment of booze turned into a violent public sensation, he avoided conviction on his apparent crimes. Copyright Des Moines



The town of Templeton celebrated Christmas 1931 by stringing up a cutout of a little brown jug of the sort in which they often sold their whiskey in as a decoration over Main Street. After an image of the provocative display was printed in the *Des Moines Register*, outraged drys throughout lowa called on officers to finally rout Templeton's bootleggers; mostly, though, the brouhaha served to spread word of Templeton rye even farther. Copyright Des Moines Register and Tribune Company; used with permission