

Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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ACCORDED THE HONORS OF WAR

Bones of Private Paul E. Bills Buried in Berlin Cemetery.

IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE PAID TO FALLEN HERO

Remains of Meyersdale Boy of Company C Who Made Supreme Sacrifice in Second Battle of the Marne Brought Home from France and Given Sepulture in His Native Soil.

Exactly three years after Private Paul Evan Bills fell fighting the German hordes o n the bank of the Marne in war-scarred France, July 15, 1918, his remains arrived in Meyersdale, and on Sunday afternoon, July 17, just four years after the corresponding Sunday of July, 1917, when he and other Meyersdale boys left their homes to go into camp at Somerset to begin their military duties, his bones were laid to rest in the beautiful I. O. O. F. cemetery at Berlin.

The casket containing Private Bills' remains was one of 7200 containing the bones of American boys who died fighting in France, recently arrived at Hoboken, N. J., where Gen. John J. Pershing and other officers of high rank in the Army, and officials of the War Department at Washington, paid respectful tribute to them, after which the work of sending them to their various destinations throughout the country was commenced. A soldier of the regular army is sent as a guard of honor with each casket until it is delivered to the bereaved relatives to whom it is consigned.

The flag-draped casket containing all that was left of Private Paul Bills arrived at Meyersdale Friday evening and was taken charge of here by Undertaker W. C. Price, who immediately conveyed it by automobile hearse to the home of the deceased soldier's mother, Mrs. Florence Bills Fornwald, at Berlin.

Nothing but Bones Left.

At the request of Mrs. Fornwald, Mr. Price opened the casket, or rather the triple casket containing the remains The outer containeer was a strong plain wooden box, inside of which was a handsome hardwood coffin, silk-lined, and inside of this was a hermetically sealed metal casket containing the remains. When the latter was opened only the bare skeleton of the young soldier was disclosed. The skeleton was carefully wrapped in a white sheet and new army blanket. Several pillows were used to prevent the bones from moving about in the casket in transit. From the contour of the skull and the condition of the teeth, Mr. Price, who knew young Bills well, was satisfied that the skeleton was that of Paul Bills.

The metal casket was resealed and, enclosed in the wooden casket, was kept in the Fornwald home until the hour of the funeral, 2:30 Sunday afternoon. It was decked with the flag for which he fought and many beautiful floral tributes, among them a beautiful wreath from Private Bills' commanding officer, Capt. W. C. Truxal.

Funeral Services.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker Johnson of Berlin. Many relatives and friends of the, bereaved family gathered in and around the Fornwald home for the funeral services. Rev. W. C. Benshoff, pastor of the Brethren Church of Berlin, conducted the religious ceremonies and delivered an appropriate funeral sermon on the importance of remembering our Creator in the days of our youth, a command exemplified by Private Paul Evan Bills, who was a young soldier of the Cross as well as a soldier in defense of his country and for the freedom of humanity.

At the request of the bereaved mother, W. S. Livengood, as a friend of the family, who had known Paul Bills intimately before he enlisted in the army, delivered a short address, telling in a familiar way what he knew of the virtues of the young soldier and extolling him as a shining example of the splendid young American manhood which turned the tide of German aggression and saved Europe and the World from Prussian dominance.

Large Funeral Cortege.

At the conclusion of the services at the home, the flag-draped and flower decked casket containing the remains of Private Bills was borne by six of his surviving comrades of Company C, among them the heroic Alvey Martz, from the house to the awaiting hearse and the funeral cortege was then formed and moved to the cemetery in the following order:

The clergy, hearse escorted by a guard of honor composed of a firing squad, Veterans of Foreign Wars from Somerset, pall-bearers and members of Harry Fisher Post, American Legion of Berlin, and other ex-service men, preceded by the bereaved family in an automobile, and followed by a long line of automobiles containing relatives and friends of the soldier, and a line of citizens of Berlin and surrounding country.

Buried with Military Honors.

At the cemetery were hundreds of people of Berlin and various other points in the county who did not attend the services at the home, but who came from far and near to pay their respects to the young soldier who died heroically in a foreign land. Meyersdale, his home town when he enlisted, and Summit Mills, his birthplace, were well represented. Commander T. A. McKenzie and four other members of Chas. E. Kelly Post, American Legion were present.

At the grave Rev. Benshoff read the ecclesiastical burial service and pronounced the benediction. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion then took charge and conducted the beautiful burial service of the Legion, committing the body of a comrade to the grave, concluding with the firing of three volleys by a squad of eight veterans, and the sounding of taps by a bugler. The military ceremony was very impressive and befitting a brave young soldier who has answered the last roll call.

A Dutiful Son.

Paul Evan Bills, was the son of the late Roy Bills and Florence Bills (now Mrs. H. S. Fornwald). He was born June 23, 1899, and before he was quite 14 years of age, his father was accidentally killed while attempting to board a moving train at Rockwood. He was the eldest of the widowed mother's three children and was a very dutiful son. The family lived in Summit Mills, where Mr. Bills worked at the blacksmith trade, until after the husband and father's death.



PRIVATE PAUL BILLS

In order to be better able to support herself and her children Mrs. Bills moved to Meyersdale after her husband's death and took up nursing as an occupation. Young as they were, the children, Paul, Homer and Mildred, helped their mother by taking employment wherever they could. Paul was an exceptionally good boy to work and people who employed him to do chores always praised him for his willingness and eagerness to give good service. He was in the employ of Funeral Director W. C. Price for several years, doing chores and assisting Mr. Price for his keep while going to school. Had he lived, Mr. Price says, he would have made a first-class funeral director. He was also a good boy in school, studious and attentive and making good progress in his studies. He was a regular attendant of the Sunday school of the Main Street Brethren Church and united with the church at Summit Mills the same time that his mother was received into the church by baptism.

Brave Young Soldier.

When on April 6, 1917, the United States entered the World War on the side of the allied nations opposed to the Teutonic alliance, and Capt. W. C. Truxal of Company C, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, called for recruits with a view to being mustered into the United States Army, Paul E. Bills was among the first boys in Meyersdale to enlist. He was not quite 18 years of age when he enlisted. On July 16, 1917, he left home with other Meyersdale recruits for Somerset where the company was mustered in and remained in camp for several months until ordered to Camp Hancock, Georgia, as part of the 110th Regiment, 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. Under the gruelling drilling to which the troops were subjected at Camp Hancock, young Bills became a seasoned soldier and in June, 1918, arrived in France along with the rest of the 28th Division.

Soon after landing in France the 110th Infantry was sent to the front on the south bank of the River Marne east of Chateau-Thierry and about 40 miles east of Paris. Here Companies B and C were brigaded between two French battalions to prevent the Germans from crossing the Marne on their last contemplated drive for Paris. This drive was launched on Sunday night, July 14, with a terrible barrage, said to have been the heaviest put across by the Germans up to that time. Companies B and C were at the very apex of the German attack with no shelter except that of a few shallow trenches, as they had not had time to dig themselves in thoroughly before the attack began.

The Price of Victory.

When the barrage commenced, the French, as was their custom, fell back out of reach of the big guns, but our boys, who were under French orders, received no orders to retreat. Their orders required them to hold the position to which they were assigned, which they did. No Huns got across the river in front of them, but when dawn came and the barrage was lifted, many of the gallant Pennsylvania boys were dead or wounded and the remainder found themselves completely surrounded by the Prussian Guard, the flower of the Kaiser's formidable army. Only 16 members of Company C succeeded in getting through the meshes of the net that had been drawn around them, and most of these were wounded. All the rest of the survivors were taken prisoner and sent to German prison pens. Private Paul Bills was one of those who neither escaped nor were captured. He was numbered with the slain, having made the supreme sacrifice on the fateful morning of July 15th. His body was found where he fell on the field of battle, several days later, after the German invaders were driven back across the Marne by the French and American counter-attack which started the Huns on the run from which they never stopped until the armistice saved them from utter annihilation.

Private Paul Bills gave his life as part of the price of the great victory, as did others of his brave comrades. A grateful government has brought his remains home after three years to be buried in his native soil. Those who lament his sad fate have the satisfaction of knowing that he died heroically in a just cause and that he left an unsullied name on the scroll of our honored dead. May he and all who perished with him rest in peace whether it be in their native soil or under the lilies of France.

BAKE SALE.

The True Blue Bible Class of the Church of the Brethren will hold a bake Sale at Bowser's Meat Market, 2 o'clock, Saturday, July 23rd. 89-2t pd.

AUTHOR OF DRY LAW VISITOR HERE

Congressman Volstead the Weekend Guest of Hon. S. A. Kendall.

Congressman Andrew J. Volstead was the guest of Congressman and Mrs. S. A. Kendall last week-end, having come up from Washington Friday evening with Mr. Kendall in the latter's car, for a brief rest from his arduous duties.

Mr. Volstead, who is serving his tenth consecutive term in the House of Representatives at Washington, is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, a position of great responsibility which he is filling with marked ability.

As author of the act for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, commonly known as the Volstead Law, Mr. Volstead's name has became one of the most familiar cognomens of all our statesmen. It is a name that is honored by the great body of respectable, law-abiding citizens of the United States, and execrated by the lawless element and lovers of old John Barleycorn who have no respect for the laws of God or man and who would make a by-word of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Volstead is not a noisy fanatical prohibitionist as many of the "wets" suppose him to be, but a quiet, plain, unassuming gentlemen of temperate habits and a large amount of good, sound, practical commonsense and a large capacity for hard work. After seeing Prohibition of the liquor traffic successfully tried in Minnesota and a number of other western states, he became convinced that it would be a good thing for the entire country. He, therefore, gave his active support to the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution, forever abolishing the liquor traffic in this country, and after the amendment was ratified almost unanimously by the several states, and became a part of the organic law of our nation, he, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, drafted and put through Congress the bill for the enforcement of the amendment, now known as the Volstead Act.

Mr. Volstead is one of the hardest workers in Congress. He represents the Seventh District of Minnesota, comprising 14 counties in the western part of the state. His home is at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, and he is a lawyer by profession, but for nearly 20 years he had devoted all of his time to his congressional duties. The fact that he has been elected to Congress for ten consecutive terms proves the worth of the man. A determined effort was made by the "wets" and Non-Partisan League to defeat him last fall, but he was sent back to Congress again by his loyal constituents. Mr. Volstead is a native of Minnesota, born of Norwegian parents, who settled in Minnesota when it was still an undeveloped country.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kendall took Mr. Volstead to Somerset, where Judge John A. Berkey arranged a reception for him in court-room No. 1. Practically all of the members of the Somerset Bar, the clergy and prominent businessmen and a few ladies of Somerset were present. After Mr. Volstead had shaken hands with them, Mr. Kendall made a short introductory address and requested this distinguished colleague to make a few remarks. Although Mr. Volstead had come to the county for rest and did not expect to be called upon for any public speaking, he graciously responded, expressing his pleasure at being able to visit Mr. Kendall's home and native county and telling how greatly he enjoyed our beautiful mountain scenery and our fresh mountain air.

The speaker then referred to the Prohibitional Amendment and Volstead enforcement act, saying that bootleggers and moonshiners were doing business in certain sections of the country as was expected, but he contended that just as soon as the citizens of those districts stood earnestly for law enforcement, that class of violators would fold their tents like the Arab and silently fade away. The only contention of opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, he said, was that the country should have light wine and beer, but he argued that it would be impossible to have either of them without the saloon. He added that he did not know a man in either branch of Congress who would make a stand for the return of the saloon.

He said the enforcement of any law depended upon the state of public opinion, and expressed the firm belief that popular sentiment in favor of a dry country will in a few years become so strong that the moonshiner and bootlegger will find it almost impossible to continue in their nefarious business.

Mr. Volstead returned to Washington Sunday night with Mr. Kendall. He expressed himself as greatly delighted with his trip and much refreshed by his short rest.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH DEDICATED AT MARKLETON

The new United Brethren church at Markleton was dedicated Sunday, July 17th, with three services. The morning service, at 11 o'clock, was conducted by Rev. J. S. Fulton, D. D., of Johnstown. The sermon in the afternoon at 3 o'clock was preached by Rev. G. E. Buhan of Rockwood. Dr. Fulton conducted the evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Devotions were conducted by Rev. H. G. Campbell the local pastor, who furnished the inspiration for the community to undertake the building of the church.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS TRIP TO HARRISBURG

C. A. Phillips, president, and Robert A. Floto, manager of the Thomas Combination Screen & Ventilator Co. spent several days in Harrisburg last week seeking a contract from the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds for equipping the new State office building with Thomas screen-ventilators. They were accompanied by Hon. P. D. Clutton who introduced them to the captal authorities. Their mission was partially successful as they were given assurance of an order for about 200 ventilators.

EARN BIG MONEY.

You can earn $10 to $25 per day handling my proposition. Previous experience or training not necessary. Only hustlers need apply. See me at once in person. A. B. BONE, 114 W. Main St., Somerset, Pa. 89-tf.

WANTED—AT ONCE GIRLS FOR general work. Good wages. Apply Rockwood House, Rockwood, Pa., D. H. WOLFERSBERGER'S SONS, Prop's. 90-3t.

BRENNEMAN SAYS HE DOES NOT NEED NOR WANT A CAR

Will Be Better Contented to Keep on Riding in the Old One.

The old saying that you can lead a horse to the water but you can't make him drink, has its parallel in the new saying: You can bu y Noah Brenneman a new automobile, but you can't make him ride in it.

The movement started by an Amish Mennonite brother to buy a new car to replace the old rattle-trap that the superintendent of the A. M. Children's Home of Grantsville, Md., uses in the performance of his duties was started without Mr. Brenneman's knowledge and consent and he objects to it.

He says the old car has been put in such good shape since its last overhauling, which cost $78, that it will give him good service yet for many months to come. Therefore, he says, he does not need nor want a new car at this time, and will be much better contented to ride in that old car of his own than in a new one that others have bought for him with their hard-earned money. Furthermore, he says, if he needs a new car he knows where to find the money to get it.

Mr. Brenneman's Protest.

The following letter explains Mr. Brenneman's position in regard to the matter:

GRANTSVILLE, Md., July 19, 1921.

Our attention being called to the statement in the Meyersdale Republican of July 14th, that Noah Brenneman needs a new automobile, the above named Brenneman hopes the Editor of the Republican will give him a little space in his paper for a short reply to the statement above referred to.

This Brenneman wishes to state that he has been feeling rather proud of the service that he has been getting out of his old auntomobile, he has run it nearly 1500 miles this spring and summer, with practicably no expense for repairs, but noticing in the last few trips that something was not just right, he was thinking that it must be examined before making another trip, when all at once the matter began to make a great noise and the crank shaft was broken, this accounting for the $78 repair bill stated in the July 14th number of The Republican.

The old car was then pulled in and the motor thoroughly repaired, new pistons, new rings, new crank-shaft, all boxing taken up, also some new gearing, and you may know that Brenneman's old car has a new heart, more power, new life and lots of pulling. Brenneman wishes the Republican to understand that he will not be forced into buying a new automobile because Brenneman feels that he will be able to give him good service for many months to come. He looks a little of the Pete out on the outside, but thinks that is lots better than it painted and polished and have old Peter T[illegible] the inside where you ca[illegible]

This Brenneman furth[illegible] say that he and his wif[illegible] family to provide for an[illegible] car he knows where to get it, and so does not w[illegible] to get him a car, as this [illegible] a queer fellow and feels contented to ride in tha[illegible] his own than to ride in a[illegible] others have with their hard-earned money bought for him, and he will appreciate it if you will leave him ride in his most contented way.

If the brother who thinks that Brenneman needs a new car, and that Brenneman has furnished all his gas, would notice the quarterly reports of this institution, he would likely find some gas in the expenditures list that Brenneman did not furnish.

Brenneman also notices that he is called a good man in that article and wishes to say that in Matt. 19:16, 17 we read of one coming to Jesus and calling him good, and Jesus asked him why he called him good, that there was none good but one; that is God.

So this Brenneman does not want to be called good, for he feels that there has been too much bad in his life to be called a good under any circumstances, and if he has ever done or had any good about him, that was from God; and not Brenneman, and if there is to be any praise, every bit of it belongs to God.

Our own righteousness is only as filthy rags before Him.

NOAH BRENNEMAN.

Cash Donations.

The editor of The Republican believes the Amish brother who asked him to make an appeal through the Republican for contributions to buy a new car for Brother Brenneman actually believed that he needed it, and acted in good faith. The editor of The Republican in equally good faith accepted the trust to raise the money and act as custodian of the fund until enough was secured to buy a new car for the use of the superintendent of the A. M. Children's Home, which is a very worthy institution, very ably conducted and of great benefit to a large number of poor orphan children.

The response to the appeal has been very generous thus far, the cash donations during the first few days amounting to $90.50. The list of contributions (names of contributors not published at request of the originator of the fund) when this report was written was as follows:

No. 1—Grantsville, Md.	$15.00
No. 2—Meyersdale, Pa.	10.00
No. 3—Elk Lick, Pa.	1.00
No. 4—Elk Lick, Pa.	10.00
No. 5—Elk Lick, Pa. R. F. D.	2.00
No. 6—Tarentum, Pa.	10.00
No. 7—Elk Lick, Pa., R. F. D.	2.50
No. 8—Bittinger, Md.	10.00
No. 9—Meyersdale, Pa.	25.00
No. 10—Elk Lick, Pa., R. F. D.	5.00
Total	$90.50

Generous Contributors.

Contributor No. 1 is the Amish brother who started the fund and who said he would be willing to make an additional donation later, if necessary.

Contributor No. 2 is a leading Meyersdale merchant who brought his check for $10 to The Republican office as soon as the appeal came to his attention.

Contributor No. 3 is a poor man with a large family to support on a meager income, but who always responds as generously as his means will permit to any appeal for a worthy cause.

Contributor No. 4 is a young business man of Salisbury who recently sold his residence and business property.

Contributor No. 5 is a maiden lady of Elk Lick Township who at the same time sent The Republican a check for $10 to be given to the valid mother of Harry Smith who was killed by lightning at Meyersdale and who was his mother's main support.

Contributor No. 6 is a business man of Tarentum, Pa., who is a native of Meyersdale.

Contributor No. 7 is a [illegible] of Elk Lick Township.

Contributor No. 8 is a [illegible] friend and neighbor of Mr. Brenneman and one of Garrett County's most progressive citizens.

Contributor No. 9 is a prominent banker of Meyersdale.

Contributor No. 10 is an Elk Lick farmer and businessman.

How About It?

It is characteristic of Mr. Brenneman that he should deprecate any movement for his benefit. He has frankly and no doubt sincerely stated his wishes in the matter, and if he does not need nor wish to accept a new automobile at this time, those who have contributed to the fund may wish to have their money refunded to them. It is for the contributors to decide what shall be done with it.

We do not believe Mr. Brenneman would object to having the money go into the treasury of the children's home as it is mainly supported by free will offerings and bequests of charitable people. Or, if the contributors are willing, the money already contributed, and such further contributions as may be received for the automobile fund, might be placed at interest until a new car will be needed for the use of the superintendent of the institution.

The editor will be glad to receive instructions from the interested parties as to what shall be done with the money they have contributed to the Brenneman automobile fund. If any wish to have their contributions returned to them, in view of Mr. Brenneman's statement, they have but to make their wishes known, as the money is still intact in the custodian's hands. If they do not want it returned to them, we will be pleased to make such disposition of it as they may direct.

A TRIO OF REAL MUSICAL ARTISTS

Haw Concert an Artistic Success but Poorly Patronized.

Charles E. Kelly Post of the American Legion was very fortunate in getting such an excellent trio as Jonathan Haw, baritone, Paul Jones, violinist, and Joseph Williams, pianist, to appear in concert in Meyersdale, but exceedingly unfortunate in not being able to attract a large audience to the Auditorium last Tuesday night to hear a real musical treat. Altho the concert was well advertised and every means used to distribute tickets, a very few persons turned out, and the few who were there looked quite lost in the large auditorium which is crowded every other night in the week with movie fans. Whether the Meyersdale people lacked the money to purchase tickets so soon after carnival week, or whether they simply are not interested in or appreciative of high-class talent, is difficult to say, but it is true that the best things that come to Meyersdale are the things least patronized, allowing much that is good to be wasted on desert air. However, the small audience present Tuesday night was very appreciative of the good music rendered by Mr. Haw, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Williams, each one of whom is a real artist, and the applause after each number was generous and sincere.

Mr. Haw possesses a voice of superior quality, rich and mellow in tone, which has won him recognition in the musical and theatrical world. His singing of "I Pagliacci', the opening number on the program, and of "Il Barbiere de Sivigla" showed his skill in rendering operatic music. His rendition of "Sing Me To Sleep", with violin obligato by Mr. Jones, was especially beautiful and greatly enjoyed by the small but appreciative audience, as were his other numbers, among them "Mother O' Mine", "Until", "Annie Laurie', "I Love You Truly', and "Good Bye", all of them favorites of most music lovers.

Mr. Williams was a delightful accompanist his touch being light and delicate giving a distinct pleasure, yet in no way detracting from the enjoyment derived from the singing. His piano solos were very fine and were heartily applauded.

Mr. Jones is an artist on the violin whose work is extremely delightful. He played 9th Concerto by De Beriot and "Souvenir" by Franz Drdla superbly and his other numbers were also greatly enjoyed.

PROGRAM FOR LAYING OF CORNER-STONE IN SOMERSET

Following is the order of service for the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Brethren at Somerset on Sunday, July 24, at 3 p. m.:

Rev. C. G. Hesse, pastor, presiding.

Hymn—"The Church Has One Foundation".

Responsive reading led by the pastor.

Prayer—Rev. Lewis Knepper, Brothersvalley Church of the Brethren.

Hymn—"An Earthly Temple Here We Raise".

Address—Rev. J. C. Crowe, pastor Somerset Christian Church.

Address—Rev. T. R. Coffman, pastor Meyersdale Church of the Brethren.

Octette.

Address—Elder J. H. Cassady, Huntingdon, Pa.

Octette.

Placing of Corner Stone.

Prayer—Eld Silas Hoover.

Benediction.

The Somerset Church of the Brethren extends a most cordial invitation to all to attend this service. Rev. Cassady is expected to preach in the assembly room of the courthouse, Sunday, at 10:45.

OFFICIALS CONTINUE RAIDS AGAINST "MOONSHINERS"

That the prohibition laws of the State are to be strictly enforced is seen by the activity of the officials of Somerset County in the number of raids that are being conducted. Last Friday two persons were arrested upon information made by Chief of Police Shaw of Berlin, against Felix Fertini and Peter Machinak, foreigners living at Salco and Macdonaldton, for selling intoxicating liquors. Upon this information Deputy Sheriff Menser, two state officers, Chief Shaw and Constable George M. Mays proceeded to the homes of the accused and searched the premises. At the Fertini place they found two barrels of mash and at the place of Machinak a half barrel of elderberry wine. The two men were arrested and taken to Somerset, where thy were committed to jail, being unable to furnish bond.

SPECIAL!

FIRESTONE TIRES

30x3 1-2 Non-skid clincher, extra size $16.65

30x3 1-2 Non-skid, regular size $13.55

30x3, regular size $10.95

EBENSBURG RACE WON BY WEIGLEY

Deusenberg Car Again Had to Pull Out of Race on Account of Fire.

EBENSBURG, July 17.—Harry Weigley, in a Peerless car, won the 25-mile heavy car race before a crowd of 1,000 people here yesterday. Weigley made a non-stop run and won out with ease. Hurley's Kline car finished second. Dewey Clawson, in a Deusenberg, who trailed Weigley for the first 36 laps, was forced out of the race when his machine caught fire and was completely destroyed. W. Lambrisky, who was forced to the pits in the early part of the race by spreading wheels, resumed the grind, after losing about 10 laps. The advantage the other cars obtained while he was out, however, was too great. Lambrisky drove a daring race and made up several laps, finishing in third place. Two other starters were forced out of the race by tire trouble.

H. Hoyer of Altoona in a Dodge won the light car grind of 25 miles. Paul Boozer trailed Hoyer until the latter was forced out because of tire trouble. Boozer also had some trouble and then Hoyer got back into the race and made up his disadvantage. Boozer went to the pits several times with tire trouble, but managed to come in second with his Ford mount. John Rose in a Chevrolet, who drove a nice race at the early part, was forced out entirely because of trouble.

INDICATIONS OF REVIVAL OF LOCAL MINING INDUSTRY

Berkley Mine Being Put in Shape for Resumption of Work—Other Mines Starting Up.

Fred Wilmoth, superintendent of the Wilmoth Coal Company is improving the Berkley mine northeast of town. The tram road over which the coal is transported from the mines to the tipple on the Western Maryland railroad, is being considerably shortened and aligned to an easier grade. H. A. Musser, of the Musser Engineering company, has charge of the work, which will require several months to complete.

A new opening is also being made in order that the mine will drain itself, thus eliminating the heavy cost for the operation and maintenance of pumps. The product of the mine is not only mined for export, but a considerable portion of it is used at the power plant of the Meyersdale Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. which is owned and operated by the Wilmoths.

E. M. Statler, of the Statler Coal Company, mining the same vein of coal, and whose mines are located near those of the Wilmoth Coal Company is making preparations to resume operations.

Work in the mines of the Consolidation Coal Company, the largest operators in this region, is picking up. Up until a few weeks ago they only worked one and two days a week but since July 1st they averaged four days a week.

Other mines are also becoming more active, and it is hoped that business in the Meyersdale region will soon be back to normal, as many miners in Meyersdale and vicinity have not had steady work since October.

CARNIVAL NETTED FIRE COMPANY A TIDY SUM

The carnival conducted by Gloth's Greater Shows under auspices of the Meyersdale Fire Department closed last Saturday night, the outfit going from here to Cumberland. While several rainy afternoons and evenings militated against the financial success of the enterprise, the Firemen nevertheless cleared a tidy sum as their share of the proceeds. Miss Beulah Shaw was the winner of the diamond ring in the popularity contest. Miss Mary Gray won second prize.

Reports have been brought to The Republican office since the departure of the shows that some indescent exhibitions took place on the show grounds, "for men only", and that gambling games were openly conducted contrary to law. The Republican does not vouch for the truth of these reports, but suggests that any carnival that comes here in the future be promptly suppressed by the authorities if any flagrant violations of the law are permitted by the management.

NOT ONLY NEAR BUT QUITE THE REAL THING

From its effects on the guzzlers it is very evident that some of the "near beer' sold over Meyersdale "soft-drink" bars is the real article with a good deal higher percentage of "kick" to it than the law allows. It is reported that beer of considerably more than one-half of one percent of alcholic content is sold openly over many formerly licensed bars in the county that are now being conducted as soft-drink emporiums. The matter is referred to the Prohibition enforcement authorities for investigation and action.

MEYERSDALE BOY SCOUTS CAMPING ON THE YOUGHIOGHENY

The Meyersdale Boy Scouts, under care of Scout Master Fisher, left on Wednesday morning on their first camping trip on the bank of the Youghiogheny River about two miles above Somerfield. Ware Deeter took up their baggage and camping outfit in the Meyersdale Planing Mill's big truck, and several public-spirited citizens gave the use of their automobiles to convey the Scouts to the camp ground. They will be in camp ten days and are a happy bunch of boys.

CAPT. SCHELL A HAPPY FATHER.

Announcement is made of the birth of a daughter Monday, July 11, to Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Schell of Somerset. Mrs. Schell was formerly Miss Frances Breckenridge of Uniontown. Capt. Schell has been at Mt. Gretna for the past week with his command, Co. C, 110th Inf., N. P. G.

The Y. M. B. C. of the Summit Mills Brethren Sunday School announce a lawn fete to be held Aug. 3 in Fike's Grove. Icecream, cake, sandwiches, fruit and coffee will be served. 90-pd.

Let Picking fill your tank with Atlantic Gasoline for 28 cents a gal. AUTO ACCESSORY CO., 22 Center St.

WANTED— FEMALE COOK FOR HOTEL. Plain cooking. Good wages. Apply P. O. Box 200, Rockwood, Pa. 89-4t.

You can get your battery recharged at the AUTO ACCESSORY CO. for $1.00.

IMPROVEMENTS AT COUNTY HOME

County Editors Invited to Give the Place the "Once Over".

NEWSPAPERMEN GUESTS OF THE MANAGEMENT

Present Board of Directors and Superintendent Bringing County Institution Up to a High Standard of Operation—Productive Acreage of Farm Largely Increased and Abundant Crops Produced.

The editors of the nine Somerset County newspapers—Windber Era, Boswell News, Somerset Herald, Somerset Standard, Somerset Democrat, Rockwood Leader Berlin Record, Salisbury Star and Meyersdale Republican—were invited to be the guests of the Directors of the Poor at the County Home last Friday at dinner and to spend the day in an inspection tour of the county farm and institution.

Only two of the busy scribes showed up in time for dinner, namely, Editor Lenox of the Berlin Record and Editor Livengood of the Meyersdale Republican. Editor H. A. Miller of the Rockwood Leader arrived some time after dinner, having been prevented in getting there in time for the big feed by a hard rain-storm which broke over the county just as he was starting for the County Home in his automobile.

However much Brother Lenox and the Republican scribe may be inferior to their contemporaries in editorial ability, they are equal to the whole bunch in ability to consume fried chicken aand other delicious viands not usually found on a poor house menu. Suffice it to say that that they did ample justice to the bountiful meal provided and did their best to make up for the absence of their editorial brethren. Had the other editors been there and eaten as much in proportion, it is feared that some of the paupers in the County Home would have been compelled to live on short rations for some time, as the hungry newspaper bunch would have made a clean sweep.

Directors Weamer, Kyle and Ream, Superintendent Wilson and Secretary Coder were present and, besides acting as hosts to the newspapermen, also held a session of the board and transacted a lot of business of routine nature. In the afternoon the three visiting journalists followed the buildings and over the farm in the management of which a marked improvement has taken place under the present board—an improvement quite noticeable to the casual observer as well as to persons making a detailed inspection.

Marked Improvements.

The current issue of the Rockwood Leader gives such an excellent account of the improvements recently made in the Poor Board management, County Home, Hospital for the Insane and County Farm, that we take the liberty to quote it as follows:

A very marked improvement in every department of the Home, Hospital and farm is noticeable since E. C. Kyle of Meyersdale, John O. Ream of Berlin, and John Weamer of Stoystown, compose the Board, with Dr. Henry Wilson as superintendent. It will be recalled that the present Board came into control several months ago, following an investigation of conditions by a committee sent out by the State Board of Charities, which resulted in the resignation of two of the regularly elected directors and the appointment of Messrs. Kyle and Ream, two successful business men of Meyersdale and Berlin, together with the understanding that Dr. Henry Wilson, a former director, should be named superintendent. The sole remaining member of the Board of Directors who was placed there by a majority of the voters of the county, John Weamer, is a man of more than average education and ability and successful business experience, and is working in harmony with his fellow directors and the superintendent.

Among the most noticeable improvement is the reclamation of waste land. Some years ago the Directors of the Poor bought a tract of low-lying land covered with stumps and heavy underbrush, part of which was wet and swampy. Nothing had been done by former boards to improve this land and make it productive. The present board is clearing and draining this land, which in a year or two will be the most fertile land on the entire farm. A considerable portion of this has already been cleared and drained and the coming harvest will give up its first crop. This labor was done almost entirely by inmates of the Home, and offenders sent out from the county jail.

Making of a Fine Farm.

The county home farm contains almost 400 acres, most of the tillable portion of which extends south from the building, across the state road. That portion north of the state road is taken up almost entirely with the buildings, orchard, timber, swimming pool, hog and chicken ranch etc. Looking south from the buildings the line fence is almost a mile away. Much of this valuable land was allowed to go unproductive because it was thought too far away from the barns, making the hauling of crops too lengthy to be profitable. Wide open ditches for drainage purposes, left by former boards, cut up some of the cultivated fields, making the work of farming them difficult and permitting a considerable acreage to become non-productive. The present board has placed tile in these ditches and closed them up, thereby making it much more convenient to till these fields besides considerably increasing the area of tillable soil. The cost of the tile was considerable, but the increased production will in a few years more than pay for the improvements. The board has built a roadway, separating the southern part of the farm into about equal portions, running from the state highway to the extreme end of the farm, thereby providing easy access from any field in that portion of the farm to move the crops to the barn. Heretofore the hauling of the crops to the barns was considerable of a problem, for the deep draining ditches, the marshy soil, and the lack of a roadway, presented obstacles that had to be reckoned with. Now all this has been overcome. When the work along this line contemplated by the present board of directors has been completed, and that will probably require another

(Continued on Page 4.)

Neighboring Boroughs

GRANTSVILLE GRIST.

Joint-County Medicos Meet.

GRANTSVILLE, Md., July 20—The Allegany and Medical Association of Allegany and Garrett Counties met in Grantsville on July 19th, about forty members of the association being present. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the M. E. church at 2:30 in the afternoon, with a splendid attendance, not only of the medical men and their wives, but many others as well.

Dr. Gardner, of John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, discussed the subject of Gynecology in his able and thorough manner. Dr. Keidel, also of John Hopkins, discussed the treatment and prevention of Syphilis in a most instructive manner. Dr. Donovan of Baltimore, who was the attending physician to the late Cardinal Gibbons, delivered a very forceful and comprehensive address upon the leading questions and problems of the day, discussing among other things the Sheppard-Towner bill, his views being unanimously endorsed by the association, which appointed a committee to draw up resolutions protesting against the bill.

One of the physicians present was Dr. Americus Enfield of Bedford, Pa., formerly of this state, but who had not been here for fifty-three years, consequently renewing with pleasure the few remaining acquaintances of Auld Lang Syne.

This was the first meeting of which ladies were invited to be present, about twenty of the wives of the physicians being present.

After the feature course, which was a real treat, the guests repaired to the Hotel Casemen where a most elaborate banquet was served by Mrs. Mary Dorsey and an able corps of assistants, covers being laid for sixty who did ample justice to the spring chicken, waffles and all the delicious accompaniments usually forthcoming at a Garrett County dinner.

The members of the association, of which Dr. J. C. Colvin of Grantsville is president, and Dr. Cavanaugh of Cumberland, secretary, were delighted with the hospitality of the Grantsville people, and their meeting will long be remembered as a most pleasant and profitable one.

Death of Elaine Gregey Kamp.

Elaine Gregey Kamp, aged seven years and six months, died in the Western Maryland hospital on Friday last of a complication of diseases, heart affection and dropsy among them. The little boy, who had been an inmate of the hospital for several months, was the eldest child of Lloyd Kamp of near Grantsville. His young mother died about a year ago. Besides his father, a little sister and a brother about one year of age, who has been adopted by Rev. and Mrs. Ira S. Monn of Jeannette, Pa., survive. The funeral was held on Sunday morning, Rev. I. S. Monn officiating. Interment in New Germany cemetery. The child's grandfather, G. J. Gregey, was with him most of the time during the past fortnight at the hospital. The little fellow repeatedly asked for his mother before his death. He was a sweet, lovable child whose loss is mourned by all who knew him.

New Mail Carriers.

Since July 1st no w mail carriers have taken up their duties upon the different routes leading from Grantsville to other points. The New Germany mail is handled by Ralph Wyland of that place. Clark Brenneman of Bittinger, Md., has the Bittinger route. Harry Jennings rooks, making two trips daily into Grantsville to bring mail. Again Mr. Jennings is back on the route, Summer as mail-carrier between here and Salisbury, and J. C. Twigg, who runs a bus line for passengers, has charge of the Frostburg mail.

Mid-Summer Plays.

The week of plays given by the Semper-Parati Dramatic Club has been much enjoyed. While the entertainments were chiefly a repeat of the year's work, yet there were many who were glad to have the plays repeated and there was an increase at each performance. "Uncle Cato in Charge" was repeated several times, it being a rollicking comedy with a negro plantation background, written by Miss Rachel Holmes, a clever little play cleverly presented by the versatile dramatic club. Other plays were: "The Sweethearts", "Foolish Father", and "The End of the Prayer". There were specialties introduced and some delightful solos by Mrs. C. S. Zeller, Miss Butler, Irvin Miller and others.

Back from Camp.

Several members of the Junior Home Makers Club from this place, who were in camp a camping trip along the South Branch of the Potomac returned this week from their outing. The girls from here included Misses Mary Miller, Bethel Zehner, Elizabeth Engle and Alverta Miller. They were accompanied by Miss Rhea Morgan, Allegany County demonstrating agent; Miss Alice Jones, Washington, D. C. and Miss Laura Hoseshaw, Garrett County, demonstrator, also by a number of club girls from Allegany County and other places in this county.

Announcements.

Communion services next Sunday at 10:30 in the Lutheran church, Rev. Rearick, pastor.

Services at 7:45 p. m. by the Reformed church, Rev. Lobach, pastor.

Junior C. E. services at 6:45. Topic "How to be Happy."

Minor Mention.

The Girls Friendly Society of Cumberland, about thirty-five in number, will have lunch serving the past week at King Oak Cottage.

Mrs. Fred Livengood and little son Fred, from Pittsburgh, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Livengood.

Master Hess Winterburg, from Lancaster, Pa., and Master John Winterberg, from Cumberland, Md., are guests of Master Samuel Winterberg here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Yoder and family are visiting relatives in Johnstown, Pa., and other Western states. They were accompanied as far as Pittsburgh by Miss Hutzel, as far as Columbus, O., the latter returning in their car on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Winters of Rich Lick, spent Sunday with relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. John Baker.

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SEND FOR
MAULE'S
Midsummer & Fall
GUIDE
JUST OUT FREE
AND IT'S
Seeds, Plants, bulbs, etc. A postal will bring it to you. Maule's Seeds are Northern Grown. They GROW and always GROW.
WM. HENRY MAULE, Inc.
21st and Arch Sts. Philadelphia

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SALISBURY SIFTINGS.

State Road Nearing Completion.

ELK LICK, July 20.—Late Saturday afternoon the crew of men working on the State Road south of town put the last shovelful of concrete on the job and now are busy laying the brick on the hill just outside of town. This will complete the road from Salisbury to the Maryland line.

Death of Twin Daughter.

Mildred Ruth, aged 7 months, one of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Aden Blocher, died on Sunday night. The child had been sick for over a week with stomach and bowel trouble. Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock were conducted by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

"4-H". Girls' Club.

On Monday afternoon, July 11, a club of young girls was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Johnston under the auspices of Misses Elizabeth Johnston and Charlotte McMurdo, both of whom are active Y. W. C. A. workers.

The club has been named the 4-H Club, and the purpose is to develop the head, heart, hands and health of the girls. Membership will be eight weeks, and for this period a program of reading, parliamentary drill, sewing, hikes, games and other interesting and helpful activities, have been arranged. Already three meetings have been held, the first included organization, the second sewing, and the third hiking. Those present for the organization were: Hilda McMurdo, Augusta and Frances Livengood, Grace Martz, Evelyn Miller, Louise Johnston, Mande Lenhart and Margaret Young. Added members for the third meeting are Winifred Lichliter, Sarah Keller, Marian Miller, Isabelle Wagner, Nellie May Statler, Grace Petry.

Band Concert at Oakland.

The members of the Salisbury Band gave a concert in Oakland on Saturday.

New Catholic Pastor.

The St. Michael's Catholic Church has again changed pastors. Father Howard J. Miller of Johnstown came last week to take the place of Father Thomas J. Houghton who left after four months pastoral work at West Salisbury.

Overcome by Heat.

During the past week Frank Newman has been seriously ill. His trouble seems to be the result of working in the intense heat which overcame him while working on the State Road. His condition is now very much improved, and he is able to be up and around again.

Birthday Surprise.

A number of the little girl friends of Jean McMurdo surprised her Saturday afternoon, July 16, on the event of her sixth birthday. The afternoon was spent in games and fun. Refreshments of icecream, cake and candy were served. The little girls presented Jean with attractive and useful gifts. Those present are Julia and Edwina Wagner, Lucille Lowry, Isabelle Lenhart, Betty Diets, Mary Elias Livengood, Carolyn Livengood, Grace and Alma Hlosher, Sarah Keller, Louise Johnston, Nellie Fay, Jean Meager and Anna Miller.

Another Birthday Event.

Another birthday event was the party of Miss Nellie May Statler on Tuesday, July 19, her seventh birthday. About twenty-five guests were present to enjoy the afternoon of games and refreshments. Prizes were awarded to the winners of the games, Nellie May received many beautiful gifts.

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The members of the Church of the Brethren held their regular quarterly business meeting, Saturday evening.

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Misses Louise Johnston and Isabelle Wagner are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Opel near St. Paul.

Alfred Wehner is improving his residence in the Beachy Addition with a new asbestos roof.

Classified Professional and Business Directory

Justice of the Peace
D. A. FLOTO,
Justice of the Peace and Real Estate, Economy Phone.
142 Centre St.
MEYERSDALE, PA.

Veterinarians
DR. J. H. COLFLESH,
Veterinarian,
Bank Block
CONFLUENCE, PA.

Attorneys-at-Law
P. G. COBER
Attorney-at-Law,
SOMERSET, PA.
Office Opposite Court House
First Floor.

Real Estate and Insurance
WM. B. COOK & SON,
Fire, Steam Boiler and Plate Glass INSURANCE
Agents Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Center St. Meyersdale, Pa.

F. A. BITTNER,
Agent for
New York Life Insurance Co.
210 North Street
77-tf. MEYERSDALE, PA.

Funeral Directors
WILLIAM C. PRICE
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Successor to W. A. Clarke
Business conducted at the same place. Prompt attention given to all calls at all times. Both phones.

E. LAMAR HOKE,
Piano Technician
Tuning, regulating, repairing of all kinds of pianos, or organs, efficiently done.
Leave orders at Baldwin's Music Store or office of Dr. Hoke.
Economy Phone.

Graduate Auctioneer
J. L. KENDALL
At your service for crying sales.
Address: R. D. 2, Sand Patch, Pa.
Somerset Phone: Meyersdale 213

Manicuring Scalp Treatments Shampooing Massage Electric Hair-dressing
SHEPARD SISTERS
ABOVE SHEPARD'S BARBER SHOP
Economy Telephone
308 MAIN ST. MEYERSDALE, PA.

SEND FOR
MAULE'S
Midsummer & Fall
GUIDE
JUST OUT FREE
AND IT'S
Seeds, Plants, bulbs, etc. A postal will bring it to you. Maule's Seeds are Northern Grown. They GROW and always GROW.
WM. HENRY MAULE, Inc.
21st and Arch Sts. Philadelphia

Eat Lots of Ice Cream and Be More Healthy
ways ask your dealer for the Meyersdale Dairy Cream
The Velvet Kind
Made from pure Pasteurized and Homogized Cream.
Try a quart of the Home Product.
Meyersdale Dairy Co.

FORDSON
$625 f. o. b. Detroit.
Every bolt and bar made of the toughest steel that science can produce; every piece of metal put there for a special purpose with ample reserve strength to withstand the most unusual strain; and every drop of kerosene that goes into the tank transformed into power—that is the Fordson Tractor.
Whether it is required to drag the implements of agriculture across the fields or to turn the wheels of stationary machines, the Fordson will do all that is claimed for it and more.
We will gladly demonstrate to you this the most powerful tractor for its size on the market.
Meyers-Turney Motor Co.
Confluence Meyersdale
J. F. TURNEY, Meyersdale Manager.

ROUND TRIP **$13.23** WAR TAX 8% ADDITIONAL
MEYERSDALE
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
CAPE MAY, SEA ISLE CITY, OCEAN CITY, WILDWOOD
June 30, July 14-28, August 11-25, September 8, 1921
TICKETS GOOD RETURNING 16 DAYS
Secure Illustrated Booklet, Giving Full Details, from Ticket Agents
BALTIMORE & OHIO

DEMAND THE GENUINE
GUARANTEED 100% PURE
FREE FROM HARMFUL SUBSTITUTES
BLUE RIBBON MALT EXTRACT
A food product for the home. Ask your druggist
3 CANS WITH HOPS $4.
DISTRIBUTORS
GUARANTEE DISTRIBUTING CORPOPAIOX
222 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH

Home-made Hay Ropes, Tie Ropes
Or Any Kind of Rope Made of Pure Manila Twine
Also Cant zag Gates and Milk Carts, all made to order. We also do all kinds of Planing, Blacksmithing, wheel-wright and most any kind of work done. Prompt service and prices right (but Strictly Cash). Come and see the manager at
YODER REPAIR SHOP
ELK LICK, PA.

WELL DRILLING
Having had several years experience in drilling wells, test holes, etc., and having purchased a complete outfit, I am prepared to sink wells, test holes, etc., on short notice. Call on or address,
VICTOR BEACHY, Elk Lick, Pa.

BERLOY
Trough And Pipe

Lasts Longer
Put Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe on your building that will give real service. It costs no more to install material that lasts. We recommend and use Berloy Conductor Pipe and other sheet metal products because they have been on the market for years, have proven their excellent quality and are recognized as being thoroughly dependable and they cost no more.
Let us figure on your job.
J. S. Wengerd,
Elk Lick, Pa.
Products are available in steel or Toscan metal
BERLOY

MAKING GOOD IN THE BIG TIMBER

But Wild Beasts Make Dan Burkholder Keep a Gun Within Reach.

SPIRIT LAKE, Idaho, July 1, 1921.

Dear Editor:—

Find enclosed money order of $2.50 for which please send the Meyersdale Republican to Spirit Lake, Idaho, until otherwise directed.

I am making out good so far in the "Big Timber" and may invest my money in land, the best and nicest to be found, and that is between here and Spokane. It can be bought for around $200 per acre. I judge 10 acres would be a good investment. I could no doubt without any trouble locate it to some honest truckers, and in that way leave it pay for itself and that in about five years. Then I could build on it or sell out for probably double what I paid for it. Just the same land in Garrett may be brought only $25 per acre.

I will tell you some good hunting photos, of a real sport, with his 250-3000 Savage and the game of same. Some of a grizzly bear, which I account and find the same to be correct.

Will close hoping to hear from you the 4th day of July, 1921.

JAMES RIPPLEY (SEAL)
NORMAN PETENBRINK (SEAL)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, at the Somerset County Jail, for doing all work and furnishing all material required in the erection of a proposed school building, according to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Board of Directors, as well as for doing all work and furnishing all material required in connection with outside water closets in connection with said school building.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the Secretary, upon a deposit of the School Board, Glencoe, Pennsylvania, of $5.00, which will be refunded upon the return of the plans in good order on or before the day of opening of bids.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid, made payable to the order of the President of the Board, Glencoe, Pennsylvania. If through under-bid and withdrawal, forfeited to the School Building Contract", not later than 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 6, 1921. The School Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARD,
By M. H. BAUMAN,
President.

ATTEST:
G. J. BAUMAN, Secretary.
86-2t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the School Board of Summit Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, will receive sealed bids for the erection and completion of a two-room frame school building for the said school district, to be erected on the site of the present building in the said township, and those bids and claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Secretary.

D. A. FLOTO,
Secretary.
Meyersdale, Pa.
88-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William H. Gnagey, late of Summit Township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the estate to make the same known, without delay to

ANNIE GNAGEY,
EDGAR W. GNAGEY,
JOHN W. GNAGEY,
Administrators.
Meyersdale, Pa., R. D. 3.
C. W. WALKER, Attorney. 86-6t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GOITRE OF 8 YEARS RELIEVED AT HOME

Pennsylvania Woman Praises External Home Treatment

Note: If would be illegal to publish these statements if they were not true.

Mrs. Edith Smith, Sandusky, Ohio, says in her own home paper, the Martinsburg Stone Age, that she used Mayr's remedies for my goitre of eight years' standing. Within one month after beginning until I began using Sorbol Quadruple. I noticed a decrease in the size. In one week and relieved my shortness of breath. I am glad to say Sorbol Quadruple was successful in my case. I recommend it to anyone. If you think it will benefit anyone.)

Sorbol Quadruple consists of small bottles containing enough for most cases. It will not stain or irritate. Does not interfere with daily work. Leaves the parts in healthful, normal condition. Requires no outside baths.

Get further information at Collins' Drug Stores, Meyersdale and Berlin, Pa.

Whatever Your Success
in life, the habits you teach your children will prove of more importances to them than any material evidences of your ability and your prosperity.
Yon cannot do better by them than to instill the habit of thrift and to make plain the part that saving must play in a well-ordered life.
Start them right with a Saving Account in this strong bank where FEDERAL RESERVE MEMBERSHIP supplies additional safety,and interested, friendly service is the rule.
First National Bank
Of Salisbury, Elk Lick, Pa.

EXQUISITE effects, economical and enduring are easily secured with USN Deck Paint.
MEYERSDALE PLANING MILL
USN DECK PAINT
for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

G&J
TIRES
FABRICS AND CORDS
WHETHER you happen to be Mr. or Mrs. American Car Owner, the tire question is probably a source of serious concern this particular season.
Unless, of course, you have come to the same conclusion as we have—that the G & J Tire, with its 29 years' successful history and consistently satisfactory service, has *more of a reputation to keep* than any other.
AUTO ACCESSORY CO.
WE SELL AND RECOMMEND G&J TUBES

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

AUDITORS' REPORT

Receipts and Expenditures of Southampton School District for the year ending on the 1st Monday of July, 1921.

RECEIPTS

1. Balance on hand, first Monday of July, 1920	$ 149.12
2. Taxes on personal property	19,256.18
3. Taxes on occupation	150.60
4. State appropriation, Teachers' salary	431.25
6. From all other sources	10.00
7. TOTAL RECEIPTS	$20,007.15

PAYMENT

8. Secretary's Salary	$ 60.00
9A. Collection of taxes	11.75
10. Tax Treasurer's Salary	415.35
Attorney's	
Tax Collector's	
11. Postage, Printing, Directors' Convention Expenses, etc.	3.00
15. Salaries of Teachers'	3507.50
16. Text Books	80.38
17. Supplies—Paper, Pencils, etc.	92.22
21. Fuel, $144.99; Other Xpenditures, $17.21	161.51
24. Repairs or Buildings	40.00
25. Build Teachers' and Attendants' Rooms	60.00
27. State Retirement Board	41.62
28. Insurance	5.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	$4253.33

LIABILITIES

Amount Due Treasurer, Bills $ 231.78
Amount Borrowed and Unpaid 1000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES $1231.78

We, the undersigned Auditors of Southampton Township, hereby certify that we have examined the above account and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 4th day of July, 1921.

JAMES RIPPLEY (SEAL)
NORMAN PETENBRINK (SEAL)

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MEYERSDALE REPUBLICAN
Founded by Samuel A. Kendall August 16, 1900.
Consolidated with "Turkeyfoot News" January 11, 1912.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Editor and Proprietor Since March 1, 1910.
Published Every Thursday at $2.50 per year; 5c per copy.
Subscription Rate to Foreign Countries, $3.00 per year.
Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter At Meyersdale, Pa.
THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

THE NAMING OF NEGRO MOUNTAIN

Meshac Browning's Version Worthy of the Most Credence.

SPRINGS, Pa., July 11, 1921.

Editor Republican:

I have read the several articles according to the origin of the name "Negro Mountain," ranging all the way from a circumstantial account of a runaway negro's capture on the big "buckleberry flat" to the theory of Will Davis, who avers that the mountain was named after his friend, the late lamented Scott Brown, who used to hunt "every grand gap along the foot of said mountain.

To what has already been written I would like to add what Meshac Brown-ing says in his book, "Twenty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter". He says that the Negro mountain is so called because some time after Braddock's defeat, a scouting party was attacked on that mountain by a like party of Indians. In the skirmish one Indian was killed and a very big negro that belonged to the whites was mortally wounded, and it seems that the Indians were driven off for the time being, and the scouts advanced some farther. The Negro was replaced under a large shelving rock, his comrades intending to carry him along back on their return, but when they returned the following night they were so hard pressed by the Indians that they had to leave the poor negro to the fate who was still alive and groaning. Browning says this occurred on the old Braddock road, and he had the account from the mouth of one who was a member of the expedition.

Mr. Browning was born in 1781; and passed all of his long life on, or not very far from, the old Braddock road, and he was thoroughly familiar with its history and traditions pertaining to that old thoroughfare, and his account seems to me to be more worthy of credence than any of the other accounts which I have heard, or read.

I might add in passing that the old Braddock Road, now known as the National Pike, was a thoroughfare long before the coming of the white man. This was an old Indian trail known as "Nemacolin's Old Trail", so named after the friendly chief who accompanied this trail to Washington as being the nearest route to reach the forks of the Ohio, from Wills Creek.

And the fact that this trail, with only slight deviations, was chosen in 1754 by Washington, Gen. Braddock, the government engineers in building a National Highway, and again by the engineers of the state of Maryland in building a modern macadam and concrete road, should settle the unknown and untutored savage who first selected this route through the mountains after difficult region to a place in the ranks of the great engineers of history.

S. S. MILLER.

Real Estate Transfers.

John Pancak to Joseph Geel, Windber, $2,300.

William S. Sarefoot to Calvin C. Hoover, Windber, $2,100.

Frank Lowery to William Garnot, Windber, $1,200.

Mortie Milsop to Emery J. Pankovits, Windber, $2,200.

Phoebe Radcliffe to William Radcliff, West Salisbury, $200.

Mile Ringler to A William Ewing, Somerset, $4,500.

Adolph Amsler s administrator to Lulu O'Neil, Meyersdale, $800.

Hiram Frants to Carl W. Frants, Confluence, $16,000.

Stanislaw Ryswewski to Andy Panton, Boswell, $1,200.

Jeremiah B. Keim to Harry Keim, Elk Lick, $150.00.

Viola Dons to Milton C. Burkholder, Lincoln, $95.

Central City Realty Company to John Franko, Shade, $500.

David C. Ross to Mike Cmemewski Shade, $200.

Jesse Stopka to Steve Kondek, Jenner, $1,000.

Emma Sheppard to David E. Sheppard, Meyersdale, $1.

Jerome Shaffer to A. Harah, Stonycreek, $10.

Eli E. Way to Pius W. Woy, Jenner, $2,250.

William H. Swank to Pius W. Woy, Jenner, $1,250.

E. Cora Kann to Frank F. Petry, Salisbury, $150.

Susan A. Bittner to Walter Lohr, Garrett, $400.

Noah G. Spelcher to William Reckner, Salisbury, $275.

Walter R. Furiney to Jonas L. Baer, Somerset, $150.

Elsie C. Gross Irwin to Wilmore Coal Company, Windber, $2,275.

Hannah Miller to Church of the Brethren of Elk Lick Congregation, trustees, Salisbury, $1.

Katie Cristy, executor to J. C. Critchfield, Somerset, $2,780.

William Porter to Robert D. Wherreck, Northampton, $600.

Martha M. Line to Bertie M. Kendig, Windber, $4,500.

Trias A. Ritzer's executors to Elmira Frasee, Addison, $500.

Ellen Peck to Almira Frasee, Addison, $100.

Charles H. Fisher's heirs to M. W. Haurer, Somerset, $800.

William W. Scott to Rosa B. Glessner, Meyersdale, $75.

Martin Meyers to Florence B. Diver, Meyersdale, $700.

D. L. Miller to Joseph Spataro, Meyersdale, $337.50.

Willis S. Tooney to Fred P. Hare, Meyersdale, $400.

Martin Meyers to Earl W. Boyer, Meyersdale, $600.

Oliver Barnhart's heirs to Reno Mostoller, Quemahoning and Stonycreek, $4,000.

Charles J. Harrison to Maurice G. Shoemaker, Somerset, $900.

William H. Koontz's executor to Maurice G. Shoemaker, Jenner, $1,000.

Maurice G. Shoemaker to G. B. Hood, Somerset, $1.

Joel Landis to Fulton N. Shipley, Brothersvalley, $450.

Paul Baranek to Paul Baborio, Shade, $25.

Susan C. Liston to Clarinda Bird Davis, Addison, $150.

Samuel A. Bittner to William Bittner, Milford, $1,000.

Jacob W. Hostetler to Annie E. Hostetler, Milford, $1.

Charles E. Specht to George H. Evans, Milford, $1.

Kathryn L. Saylor to Austin Bowlby, Rockwood, $3,850.

Amanda Louther to Norman T. Boose, Somerset, $500.

Wesley G. Hostetler to Norman T. Boose, Somerset, $550.

Charles Stevenson to Samuel Sheeler, Garrett, $2,500.

C. OF C. ENDORSES BERKEY'S RAILWAY

County Seat Getting Eager for Trolley Connection with Johnstown.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Somerset Chamber of Commerce met last week and endorsed the efforts of the promoters of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company to extend its line to Somerset Borough.

Recognizing that a street railway connecting Somerset and Johnstown is one of the greatest needs to advance the civic and business interests of Somerset, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution approving the building of the railway between Somerset and Johnstown and requesting for the representatives of the company a friendly consideration in the solicitation of subscriptions of stock and bonds of the company, to the end that the railway may be speedily constructed into Somerset.

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has been pushing work on its line between Holsopple and Boswell this summer. Two miles of track have been laid and surfaced, and it is expected that the work will be completed to Jerome within thirty days.

Lauhaw & Company of Pittsburgh, contractors for the grading of the road and the building of all culverts and bridges from the end of the present graded section at the north end of Quemahoning to Lincoln Highway, by way of Boswell, have unloaded a steam shovel at Jerome and will begin work at once.

Three carloads of bridge plant, consisting of derricks, building engines, etc., have been unloaded at Boswell, to be used in the construction of a bridge at Hooversville.

The contract requires the work to be finished before October 1st, except the large bridge over the ravine at Boswell, which will require a longer time to complete. The company expects to have its cars in operation between Holsopple and Boswell by the end of this year.

The officers of the company have been successful in disposing of its securities, subscriptions for nearly $50,000 having been received this week.

The president of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company is President Judge John A. Berkey. The Board of Directors is composed of A. Kent Miller, C. C. Schmucker, W. P. Meyers, Josiah Specht, and J. P. Statler. The Board of Governors, who are co-operating with the directorate are: A. A. Cohn, financier of Chicago, who is the financial director of the company; Ira W. Hoffman of Friedens, William Friedline or Harrison, Jerome Stuffs of Stoystown, Joseph C. Miller of Bakersville, John O. Ream of Berlin, Fred W. Brant of Garrett, R. W. Medregor of Hooversville, J. M. Wagner of Cairnbrook, A. Baughman of Berlin, Stephen J. Komara of Arona, Pa., was chosen by Hershey's Mill, C. W. Weigle of Hooversville, N. E. Pile of Boswell, Joseph Wagner of Cairnbrook, James R. Ogline of Somerset, Dillon L. Ringler of Elk Lick, Wm. H. Barnes of Stoystonville, John Horner of Hooversville, Elijah Livengood of Elk Lick, Harry Weible of Hooversville, James Keyser of Boswell, Wm. Baldwin of Jennertown, Chas. W. Knepper of Berlin, O. B. Lohr of Central City, Dalton Beachley of Somerset, Norman S. Hay of Meyersdale, and U. S. Lehman of Berlin.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE COUNTY HOME
(Continued from Page 1.)

summer, the southern, or most productive portion of the farm, will, except for the roadway which runs through the center, from the buildings to the extreme end of the farm, present an unbroken appearance. Acres after acre of beautiful gardens skirt the Somerset-Berlin Pike to the south. These gardens, which are producing the various kinds of vegetables, have been brought to a high state of perfection and present appearance similar to a highly-cultivated truck farm in some of the fertile spots in the eastern part of the state.

Important Mining Project.

One of the most important projects under way at this time is the opening of a coal mine and limestone quarry on the county farm which is underlaid with both, easily workable. The institution's coal bill last year approximated $6,000. When once the coal is opened under the poor farm the directors feel certain they can furnish fuel to heat all the county buildings at a small fraction of the former cost. Another big saving can be made in working the limestone found in such abundance immediately under the coal that is to be developed, and burning lime or grinding limestone to fertilize the farm. Heretofore, a great deal of agricultural lime has been bought by the Poor Board. This, it is contended, can be manufactured on the farm at small cost compared with that for lime bought in the open market.

All these improvements require the outlay of considerable money, and while a few narrow-minded persons will condemn the present board for extravagance, yet the vast majority of better thinking people cannot help but see in it all a profitable investment that will pay for itself many, many times in the years to come.

Visitors Welcomed.

A visit through the home and hospital departments was not without its humor and pathos. In these wards God's unfortunates are receiving the best possible care and treatment. They are given all the liberties and entertainment that their condition will permit, with the thought that most of them may be permanently benefited. The various departments of the institutions are clean, sanitary and well-kept, and the inmates as a rule appear satisfied with their lot.

The Somerset County Home and Hospital for the insane is an institution of the people of the county, in which they should show more interest than they do. Only a very small percent of the citizens of the county know what is going on at these institutions, what a great amount of work that is required to look after and care for the almost 500 patients contained therein, know with what tenderness in most cases and what success in many cases the patients are handled. The Directors of the Poor, together with the superintendent and attendants, are pleased to receive visitors through the institutions, and will show every courtesy. Visiting days at the Somerset County Home and Hospital for the Insane are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP TEACHERS.

The Summit Township school board has elected the following corps of teachers for the ensuing year: Glade City, advanced, Sidney Lenhart; primary, Zelma Shumaker; Sand Spring, W. A. Hay; S. J. Miller, advanced, Ruth Commons; intermediate, Alice Shirey; Second primary, Rebecca Will; first primary, Grace Pike; Keyston, Edna Summit Mills, Cora Bauer; Shaffer Mills, Grace L. Schrock; Handwerk, Geary, Gnagey, Cross Roads, Pearl Gnagey; Lick Run, Bertha Swearman; S. H. Miller, Anna Weyer; Gnagey, Miss Austin; Peck, Esther Breig; E. Lichty, Anna Bryan; Walker Margaret Lee.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Republican requests all of its advertising patrons to hand their copy in as early in the week as possible. Positively no display advertising that is received after Wednesday will appear in the paper the same week.

Sheppard Bros.' Tire Service Station
308 MAIN STREET
Tire Repairing of All Kinds.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
Round Trip $1.30
Including War Tax
TO
CUMBERLAND
A beautiful ride through the Alleghany Mountains.
SUNDAY, JULY 31
Special Train Leaves Meyersdale at 10:28 A. M.
See Flyers Consult Ticket Agents
Western Maryland Ry.

First Annual
PICNIC
Friendship Grange, No. 1859
St. Mark's Reformed Church Grove, Pocahontas, Pa.
Saturday, July 30, 1921
Basket Picnic All Day
Lawn Fete and Box Social in the evening.
Good Speaking, Band Music and Amusements
Everybody Welcome

Safety for Valuables
Appeals to Prudent People

A wave of crime which is now apparently passing over the entire country, shows the importance of Safe Deposit Protection for valuables.

The Safety and Convenience of our modern electrically equipped Safe Deposit Vault will at once appeal to you for the protection of valuable papers, securities, jewelry, etc.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
MEYERSDALE, PA.
EQUIPPED FOR PERSONAL SERVICE

Double Stamps
On
All Package Coffees and Teas

El Tempto	50c
Royal Scarlet	45c
Lord Calvert	45c
Lipton's	45c
Premium Blend	45c
Yoro	40c
Yohlo Blood	40c

Our Special Blend Coffee, with a reputation of being as good as any 45c package coffee, ... 1 lb. 35c or 3 lbs. $1.00
Fancy Santos, lb. 30c
Good Rio, lb. 25c
Canned Fruits and Vegetables, any grade and priced accordingly.
Tomatoes, No. 3 Can ..... 2 for 25c

SPECIALTIES

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce	35c
Heins Beefsteak Sauce	25c
Cross and Blackwell Pickled Walnuts, pint jar	50c
Phes or Loganberry Juice, bottle	50c
Virginia Dare, bottle	50c
Mushrooms, imported, No. 1 can	$1.00
Mushrooms, domestic, No. 1 can	35c
Peas, imported, tiny and tender, tall can	35c
Swansdown Instant Cake Flour	35c

Why fret over a receipt during hot weather, or perhaps you prefer National Biscuit Company's Cakes, Crackers or Bread, tasty, crisp and fine.
Swansdown 6X Sugar 18c

No boiling for icing cakes, or making candy. Why be par boiled over a fire?

Nutmeats, all kinds, salted and plain.
Fancy Selected Jumbo Dates, stuffed with fancy white walnut meats. If in doubt, ask for a sample. Our sale is the result. They are simply delicious, lb. 70c

LAUNDRY HELPS

For your very fine waists and lingerie, try Fap Chips, manufactured by Colgate & Company, two boxes 25c
For heavy soiled pieces, use Green Arrow chips, lb. 20c

No acid to injure the garment, no rubbing to wear them threadbare. Just soak them over night, result guaranteed. Use the energy for something more important, and the time saved for recreation.

Milady Toilet Soap 5c
White Floating Toilet Soap 6c
White Laundry Soap, free from acid, 7c, 4 cakes 25c
Butternut Laundry and Borax Soap, 6c or 5 cakes 25c

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

DILL & BARBER,
Meyersdale, *Boynton*

New prices in Electric Appliances

Hot Point Electric Irons	$6.95
Hot Point Toasters	$8.50
Hot Point Grills	$12.50
Hot Point Stoves	$7.00

A Reduction of 20% on all Electric Goods

Emerson Electric Fans at Reasonable Prices

Genuine Mazda Lamps Always the Best

Specials for Saturday

White China Cups and Saucers	19c each
White China Plates	19c each
Men's Work Socks, 2 pair for	25c
Ladies' Hose, 2 pair for	25c
White and Brown Muslin	19c yd.
Fancy Curtain Goods	¼ off

We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

Globe Electric & Novelty Co.
MEYERSDALE, PA.

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Blouses and Silk Underwear

½ off

Two Weeks Sacrifice Sale Two Weeks

Starting July 23rd and Continuing Till Aug. 6th.

We do not intend to store away any of our this season's stock and sell it next summer so we have decided to sacrifice it in order that we may have sufficient shelving and racks to display our fall and winter goods which is already coming in. With the exception of some waists which we have just received, our entire stock has been reduced one-third to one-half in price.

Beautiful Line of Children's Coats at One-third Off

Dieh & West
2nd Floor Diehl Millinery *Meyersdale, Pa.*

A Prime Investment!

The Town Council of the Borough of Meyersdale Offer for Sale

5% Street Improvement Bonds

In the Sum of $17,500.00

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY FREE OF ALL TAXES
Denominations of $500.00

The Sewer Bonds of this issue were quickly disposed of—being far from sufficient to supply the demand—so apply early. First come, first served. Sold in lots of from one up. Full particulars from the Borough Treasurer.

R. H. PHILSON, at Citizens National Bank,
Or, W. A. SHOEMAKER, Secretary, Lock Box 715, MEYERSDALE, PA.

Closing Days of July Clearance Sale

The Big July Clearing Sale at the Women's Store Closes on Saturday, July 23rd.

This has been one of the most successful sales we have ever held. The big reductions in prices plus "S. & H." Green Stamps have made this sale so attractive that few have failed to take advantage of the opportunity.

This is the final week—have you taken advantage of the offerings?

Only a few more days of this wonderful opportunity.

AT Clutton's

Liner Column

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Bay Mare, years old, weighs about 1200, good single or double; any body can drive her.
1 Cow, third calf, good milker.
1 Disc Harrow, good as new.
1 second-hand Spring Wagon.
1 second-hand Hay Loader.
1 new Lots Spring Wagon.
1 one-ton Ford Truck in good shape.
1 five-passenger Ford Touring Car, shape.
Apple butter, boiled down cider and vinegar for sale at all times.
MILLER & MAUST,
Niverville, Pa.
N. J. MILLER. C. J. MAUST.
29-2t. Veterinarian.

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT Including 1 16-H. P. 20th Century Traction Engine, 1 28x44 Huber Threshing machine with self-feeder and wind stacker, 1 Ensilage Tower Baling Press, 1 Deering Corn Husker and Shredder, all in first class shape, 1 15-bbl. Rice Water Tank with Gasoline Pump on Truck. J. D. ARNOLD, Sand Patch, Pa. 29-4t-pd.

FOR SALE—MOUNTAIN FARM, located in Northampton Township, 185 acres, about 60 cleared, easily estimated to have about 100 M ft. of good saw timber. Offered at reduced price on easy terms, deferred payments without interest. Inquire of JOHN A. PLOTO, 142 Centre St., Meyersdale, Pa. 26-tf.

FOR SALE—COSY BUNGALOW AT Springs No. 2, on Quemahoning, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, 6 rooms besides closets, pantry, large cellar, concrete floors, garage, fine shade trees, yard and garden. Also one acre of land. Especially fokks in an ideal rural community. Price reasonable. Apply to C. W. KOONTZ, Meyersdale, Pa. 9-4-tpd.

FOR SALE—HOME DOING PROSPEROUS business, with property consisting of 1½ acres of land, large dwelling house, garage, stable and fruit trees, good water supply, electric light service. Good school near. Going into a larger business and will sell at right price. Address: Box 88 R. F. D. No. 2, Meyersdale, Pa. 9-4-tpd.

FOR SALE — THREE-YEAR-OLD Mare Colt, sorrel, weighs about 1200, well broke. Inquire of SIMON LEHR, Sand Patch, Pa., R. D. 1. 48-4 Pd.

FOR SALE—10 WEEKS OLD PIGS, bred from registered O. I. C. sow. D. A. TRESSLER, Meyersdale, Pa. 89-tf.

FOR SALE—COLE 8 TOURING CAR. Apply to T. BOONE BROWN, Rockwood, Pa. 87-tf.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1st room in which Meyersdale Box Factory is now located. Suitable as hall for lodge or social club. Inquire of W. S. LIVENGOOD. 87-tf.

Lost.

LOST—WHITE-FACED HEREFORD Heifer, weighs about 600 lbs. Reward for information leading to her recovery. HOMER G. MAUST, Sand Patch, Pa. 29-2t-pd.

FINANCIAL REPORT —OF— FAIRHOPE TWP. SCHOOL DISTRICT For the Fiscal Year Ending First Monday in July, 1921.

Whole number of schools 4
Average number of months taught 7
Number of male teachers employed 2
Number of female teachers employed 2
Average salary male teacher per mo. $66.25
No. male scholars in all schools 51
No. female scholars in all schools 45
Whole number of scholars 96
Average daily attendance 61
Average per cent age of attendance 84
No. mills levied for school purposes 25
Amt. levied for school purposes $1705.25
Total amount levied $1705.25

From State appropriations for year ending July 1921 ..... $ 353.40
From bal. on hand from last year 711.25
From Collector of taxes 1705.25
From Loans since last report 225.00
From Co. Treas., unseated lands 144.07
Total Receipts $3239.01

Expenditures.

By Retirement Fund	$ 56.00
By Interest	14.19
By Repairs	112.57
By Teachers' wages	2366.00
By Amt. paid teachers sitting institute	60.00
By purchase of books	70.00
By purchase of supplies	150.00
By assessed property	60.00
By Fuel	81.00
By Janitor's service	17.25
By Interest	7.50
By Fees of Collector	80.27
By Fees of Treasurer	143.06
By Fees of Auditors	6.00
By Postage	3.00
By Freight and Express	8.08
By Tuition	54.00
Total Expenditures	$3239.01

Resources.

Cash on hand	$ 4.87
Tuition due from other twps	50.00
Amt. due from all other sources	60.38
Total	$115.26

Liabilities.

Due on unsettled use school buildings, $3,000	$158.05
Amt. borrowed and unpaid	325.00
Total	$483.05
Estimated value of school buildings, $3,000	
Estimated value of personal property, $225.00	

Witness our hands this 5th day of July, 1921.
AUGUST GRENKE, President.
W. H. MILLER, Secretary.
We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.
R. C. EMERICK, Auditors.

ROUND TRIP $2.85
INCLUDING WAR TAX
TO
McKeesport
Braddock
Pittsburgh
SUNDAY
JULY 24th
Special Train Leaves Meyersdale at 8:38 A. M.
See Flyers—Consult Ticket Agent
Baltimore & Ohio

Subscribe for the Republican

Oh So Good!

Have you tried our Ice Cream Sodas and Sundaes? There are none better.

Our Ice Cream is Pure and Delicious.

Call and try it. You be the judge.

F. B. Thomas, Leading Druggist
Meyersdale, Penn.

Local Notes

Joe F. Reich spent Sunday with friends in Cumberland, Md.

Mrs. Lou Brinham returned Monday from a visit with relatives and friends in Pittsburg.

Miss Anna Koontz of Los Angeles, Cal., is here visiting her aunts, Mrs. W. H. Duvall and Miss Ella Koontz.

Mrs. Emma Lehman and children, of Conway, Pa., are here for a week's visit at the former's mother, Mrs. Aaron Cober.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gnagey and children are visiting relatives in Cumberland, Md.

Miss Pauline Grof, who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thompson and family at Connellsville, returned home Sunday evening.

Mrs. John McKenzie has returned home from an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Keneght, at West Salisbury.

Attorney Henry Gress, who spent Sunday with his parents, Burgess and Mrs. Valentine Gress, returned to the county seat Monday.

Daniel Dahl has returned from a Dehaut visit with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Dahl, at Williamsburg.

Charles L. Shultz of Wilkinsburg, Pa., has been visiting several weeks with his father, Joseph Shultz, and his brother, Henry W. Shultz.

Mrs. Ella Snyder has been confined to his bed during the past six weeks suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Leidigh of New Brighton, Pa., have been here since July 1st, visiting their son, Rev. Leidigh, their daughter, Mrs. Austin Miller, and other relatives.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman of John W. Baker of Crellin, Md., are very much improved after the news received on Wednesday that he is very seriously ill. He was removed to a Western Maryland hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

Menno J. Miller, who for some time served as master mechanic at the Keystone garage here, has gone to Salisbury to locate, he and his brother-in-law, Myron J. Maust of Scottdale, having taken over the garage of the McClure Auto Company.

Charles P. Cook, of Somerset, spent several hours in town Sunday, on his return from Wellersburg, where he attended a reunion of the Cook clan. There were 120 relatives present at the gathering, from points in Western Pennsylvania and Western Maryland.

Stephen Hallam motored from Mt. Braddock Sunday, and returned home with Mrs. Hallam and children, who were the guests of relatives and friends for several weeks. They were also accompanied by their nephew, Charles Reindell, who will spend two weeks as their guest.

H. C. Benford, conductor on one of the Rockwood-Johnstown passenger runs, has been off duty for several weeks enjoying a vacation. He left Rockwood on Tuesday for a sojourn at Atlantic City. During his absence Frank Morgan is in charge of his run. Rockwood Leader.

The Rockwood Volunteer Fire Department's treasury was enriched last week to the amount of $50 by a contribution by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company because of the efforts of the department in extinguishing a fire that threatened to consume the tipple of the Atlantic Coal Company about four miles east of Rockwood, several months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kenyon of Donors, Pa., spent the weekend as guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Deal. This was the Kenyons first visit to this part of the country and they were very much impressed with the town and beautiful scenery surrounding. They were traveling companions of Mr. and Mrs. Deal on their trip to Texas last summer.

Mrs. E. E. Shaw, formerly of Jennings, Md., who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter at Meyersdale for some time, arrived here last week to visit for an indefinite period at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Chief of Police and Mrs. L. W. Shaw, East Main Street.—Berlin Record.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted O. Imhoff and children came over from Boswell Saturday and departed Sunday for Perry, Ohio, where they will spend several weeks as the guests of the former's brother and sister-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. Bert Imhoff. Upon their return they will be accompanied by Mr. Imhoff's mother, Mrs. Mary Imhoff, who was visiting there for several weeks.

Phillip Wolfersberger of Mount Pleasant, has been visiting relatives and friends at Rockwood during the past week. His appearance here recalls to the minds of a few of the older residents the time when he was a resident of Rockwood. At that time he was agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the first agent at this place, and it was during the time he was agent that the first passenger train was run through, fifty years ago last May 7th.—Rockwood Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stroupe of Chicago, Ill., are visiting at the home of J. T. Shipley and Harron Shipley. Mr. and Mrs. Stroupe were married on June 26th in Grace Reformed Church at Chicago and have come east on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Stroupe, formerly Miss Leona Hay, is the daughter of Rev. Ellis Hay, formerly of Hanover, Pa., and well known here. Mr. and Mrs. Stroupe are both successful teachers of piano in Chicago, Mrs. Stroupe having been a pupil of her husband for a number of years.

Mrs. James H. Black is visiting relatives in Canada for several weeks.

Claude Deal spent the past week in Atlantic City, returning home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Pearl Downie is visiting her mother, Mrs. Clarence Shultz at Wilkinsburg.

Mrs. P. J. K. Miller of Scottdale was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Price on Wednesday.

Mrs. Van Horn of Scottdale is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Price.

Mrs. W. H. Gill and daughter, Mary, have returned from a visit with relatives and friends in Cumberland, Md.

Miss Gertrude Hibner has gone on a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Cumberland and Bedford.

Mrs. H. Black is spending several weeks visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Wilson at Mt. Forest, Ontario, Canada.

Mrs. Cowzie Parsons and two children are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stoltz, Somerset.

Mrs. J. Raymond Gerwig and children of Baltimore are guests at the C. P. Meyers home, visiting Mrs. Florence West.

Misses Marie and Margaret Flood, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crowe, have returned to Nobles-town.

Mrs. Ella Snyder of Rockwood, spent Sunday visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lewis Swinehart and Mrs. Jane Darnley.

Mrs. Barbara Beal returned to Pittsburg Monday after a prolonged visit with relatives and friends here and at Sand Patch.

Rev. David Merrill and wife of Avilton, Md., are spending a few days here with their daughter, Mrs. E. W. Johnson, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Kohlegard of Clarksburg, W. Va., spent Sunday here as the guests of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Collins and Mrs. Elizabeth Jr. and Johnson, left on Monday for a visit in Washington, D. C., making the trip by automobile.

Pennell Wolf, one of Meyersdale's substantial citizens, has been confined to his home for the past week or more, suffering from a complication of troubles.

Postmaster J. T. Shipley returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich., last Saturday, much improved in health, after a sojourn of several weeks at that famous health resort.

Mrs. Thomas Filby and daughters, Ethel and Ruth, and Miss Margaret Carlson left for their homes in Youngstown, Ohio, after spending a month with Mrs. Filby's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Meyers.

Private George A. Shoemaker of Battery D, Tenth Field Artillery, who was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas, was honorably discharged from the service and is now visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker.

Dr. H. S. Hickok, a prominent physician and surgeon of Kansas City, Mo., joined his family here on Monday, who had been visiting at the home of Mrs. Hickok's brother and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Lichty. After spending several days here, Dr. Hickok and family left on a motor trip to points of interest along the Atlantic coast line.

Mrs. Millie McDevitt of Philadelphia arrived on Friday for a visit at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Rowe. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Annie Wilson of Washington, Penn., who had spent six weeks in eastern cities, sightseeing and visiting, after who will spend several weeks here with her sister. Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Sunday, Mrs. S. P. Brubaker of Berlin, joined them here, and the four sisters enjoyed the day together, for the first time in more than forty years.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

Meyersdale Hardware
J. W. MALLERY, Prop.
MEYERSDALE, PENN.

Miss Ruth Stahl is visiting friends in Berlin for a few weeks.

Miss Mayme Rupp of Mahall is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Rupp.

Mrs. E. D. Comans of Homestead was a week-end guest at the S. A. Kendall home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Collins and daughter Dorothy spent several days in Pittsburgh this week.

Mrs. F. B. Thomas and daughter, Thelma, and son, Jesse, are spending a few days at Grandview, for a short time.

Mrs. Marge Lick and daughters, Winifred and Jane, of Marlinton, W. Va., are guests of their cousin, Mrs. John S. Hadly.

Mrs. Van Horne of Scottdale is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Beachly, and sister, Mrs. Julia Fife, and other relatives.

Mrs. C. P. Large and son John left on Monday for a month's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weimer, at Wenonah, Penn. Later on Mr. and Herman will join them in several weeks and return home.

Congressman Volstead, his daughter Miss Laura Volstead and son Andrew, and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, wife of Hon. and Mrs. Greene of Greensburg, Pa., all-time friends of Mr. Volstead, joined them here on Sunday, spending the day at the Bungalow.

Dennis Kurtz of Wilkinsburg, Pa., visited Meyersdale friends en route to his old home at Grantsville, Md., last Sunday, but had proceeded only as far as Salisbury on his journey. Mrs. Grantsville when he was taken very sick at the home of Mrs. Miller, and on Monday was sent to a hospital in Pittsburgh.

Miss Mary J. Livengood of Salisbury after spending a month at the home of her nephew, A. A. Yoder, visiting weeks at the home of her only brother, W. H. Livengood, and other relatives here, returned to her home on Monday, spending a few days with friends in Pittsburg.

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Meyersdale Hardware
J. W. MALLERY, Prop.
MEYERSDALE, PENN.

WHY SOLDIERS' BONUS MUST WAIT

Nation's Resources Unable to Stand the Strain at This Time.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—"Those timid creatures who fear that the postponement of the soldiers' bonus bill is going to raise hob with the Republican party in ensuing elections are very complimentary to the American veterans of the 'World War,' says the Republican Publicity Association, through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. "It is an insult to every living soldier and to the memory of every dead one) to suggest that his political views would be dictated, not by his desire for the welfare of the country for which he fought, but by a look for partisan service. Many of the 'vets' will vote the Democratic ticket in coming elections, not because they were brought up that way, some because of their sectional location, and others because they honestly hold up Democratic principles, and a few because those principles have been discarded by their party leaders, but the soldier who casts a spite allot for a Democratic candidate because he knows a bill will be slight as well continue to travel with his party whose criminal

BRUSHCREEK NEWS

Snake Swallowed China Egg.

GLENCOE, R. D. 1, July 19.—Mrs. Joe Boyer relates a true snake story. She says for some time she had been missing eggs from one of her hen nests and she could not guess what was the robber. So she decided to fool the thief by placing a good-sized china egg in the nest, and on Sunday when she went to gather the eggs she noticed a black coil lying in the nest, and as at first thought it was a rubber tube or some article belonging to her son's car, which he might have thrown up in the nest which was a few steps up from the barn door. Mrs. Boyer climbed the ladder and when within reach of the nest was horrified to see that a big blacksnake was in the nest. She made a hurried descent and was looking for some one to help kill the snake, when her husband, who had been away on a visit for a few ours, returned home at the moment of the excitement, and he soon got the snake out of the nest. The reptile was over five feet long and a bulge in its center showed where the china nut egg had temporary refuge.

Minor Mention.

Rev. Aubun and family of Cumberland, are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John Hittle.

Pearl Smith and son Gilbert of Cumberland spent over Sunday with Ella Cook.

Mrs. J. C. Diveley is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Lody.

Importer Bill and lady friend were seen taking a horseback ride down Brushcreek one evening last week. They report not a very pleasant time.

The Lemon-Ice builder of Brushcreek went to Somerset last week to see if he could find any improved Hercford stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Deist of Pine Hill visited at Samuel Poorbaugh's over Saturday.

BILLA.

GLENCOE ECHOES.

GLENCOE, July 20—Quite a crowd of people gathered on the grounds surrounding the Mt. Lebanon Reformed Church last Saturday evening for the festival. Refreshments were sold and various amusements were engaged in.

The family of Henry Raupach, who have been quarantined for the last two weeks, are getting along very nicely. It is hoped they may soon be able to again go out to take up their accustomed tasks.

Hay making has begun in our community. The frequent rains of last week retarded the work considerably and also spoiled some hay. As the railroad company has recently taken on more workers it is difficult to get sufficient hands to harvest the hay and grain. So scarce were the helpers that preachers, ex-school teachers and girls were pressed into service.

Marian and Elizabeth Leydig of Cumberland visited at the home of their parents over Sunday. Mrs. Dr. Spicer and daughter Betty are spending some time at the same place.

Mrs. Charles Leydig and children have returned from a visit to Pittsburgh where they spent the Fourth of July with friends and relatives around the former home. Mrs. Leydig was accompanied home by her niece who is spending some time in this community.

Mrs. Alfred Wilmoth and son Henry spent the week-end in Meyersdale.

Carter DeLozier, wife and children were guests of his brother, G. G. DeLozier, over the week-end.

The board of school directors of Northampton township will meet on Saturday to transact business.

Another case of typhoid in this vicinity have been vaccinated since the recent smallpox scare.

Wm. Hughes has been quite sick for some time.

Rev. W. H. Miller will preach an Old-Fashioned next Sunday morning at 11 A. M. and at White Oak at 2 P. M. Subject: "The Sinner Who Repented Late In Life". Everybody welcome.

HOUGHTFUL FUNERAL DIRECTORS

are ever eager to adopt any means which help to lighten the depression of sorrow. Sombre crape at the door may give place to the spray of immortelles.

While Evergreens, the symbols of immortality; and flowers, suggestive of new life and beauty, are often used to line the grave.

Such little attentions are a natural part of our efficient service and are fully appreciated by the sorrowing friends.

B. REICH & SON
Complete Home Furnishers
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
Meyersdale, Pa.

ITCH!
Minor book without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk.
COLLINS DRUG STORE

COAL RUN ITEMS.

MEYERSDALE R. D. 1, July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. James Beals and two children Margaret and George, spent Sunday at Moses Weinerd's of Meyersdale.

Miss Julia Tipton of Meyersdale was visiting friends and relatives at this place on Saturday and Sunday.

Quite a number of people from this place attended the funeral of Paul Bills on Sunday at Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Pyle and daughter Rosella of Wilbur were visiting the latter's and former's parents, Saturday night and Sunday.

Harry May and daughter Emmeline of Connellsville spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George May.

Ferdinand Nolte and Andrew Hotchkiss made a trip to Mount Savage on Saturday.

Mrs. William Holder and three children spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pyle.

Quite a number of people from this place took in the carnival at Meyersdale Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Richey of Boynton spent Sunday evening at the home of Andrew Sheets.

Mrs. Andrew Sheets and two daughters, Matilda and Esther, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mull of Boynton, were visitors in Salisbury on Monday.

Mrs. John Tipton, who was on the sick list, is up and around again.

Mrs. Samuel Stevanus is slowly improving, but is not able to walk around yet.

Clarence Stevanus is working for Edward Hay on the farm.

Popular Barber Of Cambridge Springs

Mr. B. Rogers who has given scalp treatments in the leading Barber Shops of Pittsburgh says CRUDOLEUM has stood the test for years while other hair tonics have come and gone. He believes that there is nothing that equals CRUDOLEUM for preventing falling hair. He is giving CRUDOLEUM scalp treatments to many of his friends with very satisfactory results and the trade is increasing every day. Says soap and water alone can not eradicate dandruff. CRUDOLEUM is bottled by Wm. M. Simpson Drug Co., Williamsburg Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. MEN ASK YOUR BARBER FOR A CRUDOLEUM SHAMPOO.

BROTHER'S VALLEY.

July 18.—Our farmers are busy making hay.

Ed. Broesecker is building a new house. He says he is going to get the new first and clear the third.

On Sunday Wm. Frye's boys killed a rattlesnake in their front yard near the porch. It was 41 inches long and had nine rattles.

The mines around here are all idle except at Goodtown. The Gold Brick mine shut down last Saturday.

Wm. Frye is out and around again after being sick for a week.

Miss Emma Broesecker, who clerks in Miller & Collins store at Meyersdale, is at home for a week's visit.

Cecil Oesterly is cutting wheat.

Ernest Broesecker is making a new house out of the old one.

NEWCOMER.

Sunny Monday in Your Laundry, Green Arrow Chips 20c per lb. at DILL & RAHKER'S. 80-2t

Subscribe for the Republican

FOR SALE

218 Acre Farm. 100 acres good timber, large house and all good buildings $7500.00

5 1-2 acres, good 8-roomed house and other buildings, orchard, all level land. Near town..... $1300.00

New 5-roomed house, large lot, stable and garage in Meyersdale, 230 Keystone St. $2000.00

Good farm near Rockwood $7800.00

Other proprieties for sale at

The Meyersdale Cabinet Shop
HOWARD PHILLIPS, Prop.



Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

is always ready to ease rheumatism

"A The very first twinge, down comes my bottle of Sloan's; then quick relief, *exhibit rabbit*, for it's stimulating and scatters congestion. The boys use it for stiff muscles, and it helps Sally's backaches, too." 25c, 50c, $1.40.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
SIXTH • LIBERTY • PENN
PITTSBURGH • PA

August Furniture Sale Begins Monday July 25th

SAVINGS OF
25% TO 50%

Out of town patrons may make selections now at the Special Reduced Prices

August Fur Sale Now On

SAVINGS OF
25% TO 33⅓%

Furs may be selected now at the Special Prices. A deposit of 25% will hold purchases in fur storage until December 1st, 1921

Send for illustrated Fur Catalogue

When in the city make Rosenbaum's your headquarters—located right in the center of Pittsburgh's retail shopping district

WOULD GO FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE

Tennessee Farmer Wants To Go From House To House and Tell Everybody About Taniac.

"If I were not so busy with my farmwork I would go from house to house and tell the people about Tanlac," said A. J. Livingston, a well-known farmer, living near Ashland City, Tenn.

"I had stomach and kidney trouble and suffered torment with my back and side. The pains could do nothing for me so I wrote to a friend of mine in Nashville about Tanlac and he advised me to try it, saying he had heard some very favorable reports about it and sent me a bottle.

"After taking the first bottle I felt so much better I ordered another bottle myself and the result is I am a well man. I told a friend of mine about it and ordered a bottle for him and he had good results. I can say anything I want and it don't hurt me and can sleep like a log. I tell you the truth, I just simply feel like a new man and have more strength and energy than I have had in years. It is simply the grandest medecine in the world. I would like to see all of my friends and get those who are suffering to try it and I hope you will reach them through this testimonial which I have gladly given."

Tanlac, the celebrated medecine, honey and tar compounded, and remarkable results in this man's case, is a wonderful tonic, appetizer and invigorant. It builds up the entire system, creates a healthy appetite, promotes digestion and assimilation of the food and makes you feel strong, sturdy and well as nature intended. —Advertisement.

"It Looked Like a Battlefield in Europe," Said Mr. C. Dunster.

"Was staying at a hotel in a small Pennsylvania town. Early one morning I went to the stable to hire a rig and was shown a pile of dead rats killed with RAT-SNAP the night before. Looked like a battlefield in Europe," Three sizes: 35c, 65c, $1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Collins Drug Stores, Meyersdale and Berlin, Pa.—Advertisement.

Read The Republican

Oldsmobile
23rd YEAR

Built for Enduring Performance

One look at the sturdy seven-inch frame with its stout cross members is enough to assure you that the Oldsmobile Four is built for rugged endurance.

You are not surprised at its riding ease when you notice the extra long springs that cradle this car low for better balance.

These outward signs of strength and comfort suggest those inner qualities that impress you the minute you touch the throttle.

Then indeed do you appreciate why so many people have emphatically revised their ideas of value since they began to drive this attractively priced four-cylinder Oldsmobile.

THE OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICH.

RUSH RBOS.
Addison, Pa.



We don't merely sell you roofing, we sell roofing service. The roofing you buy must make good or we will. That's why we offer you

Johns-Manville Regal Roofing

Is backed by 50 years of Johns-Manville Responsibility. You can depend upon it with Johns-Manville Service and reputation behind it. Write today for attractive book furnished with each roll of roofing. This assures you that it will give exactly the service promised. We shall be glad to take up your roofing problems and submit recommendations and estimates.

MEYERSDALE PLANING MILL



THE U. S. ROYAL CORD

A famous tire—and a famous trad. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season.

The stripe around the sidewall is registered as a trade-mark in the U. S. Patent Office.

How you can measure tire value in 1921 —



"Any U. S. Tire is a universal unit of money's worth."

OFTEN it's surprising the number of different tire views that come out in a chance talk at the curb or in the leisure of a friend's garage.

Almost every day you come across the man human enough to believe he can outguess the price tag on "jobtots," "discontinued lines" and "surplus stocks."

His opposite is the hard-pan car owner who sticks year in and year out to a *standard* brand as the only *rational economy.*

* * *

Many will remember the scarcity of U. S. Tires last year.

A hardship at the time, but a benefit now. There are no U. S. Tires to be worked off—no accumulations—no *forced* selling of any U. S. brand—no shipping of tires from one part of the country to another to "find a market."

* * *

There are 92 U. S. Factory Branches. Each one gets its share of U. S. Tires. There is a broad, constant, even distribution of U. S. Tires always going on from these Branches to the dealer.

Buy a U. S. Tire anywhere—in a community of 500 people or even less—and you get a *fresh, live* tire of *current* production—with all the original service and mileage the factory put into it.

The owner of a medium or light-weight car stands on equal ground with every other car owner.

Any United States Tire is a universal full money's worth—backed up with a leadership policy of *equal* quality, buying convenience and price for *everybody.*



"The different tire views that come out in a chance talk."

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company

MEYERSDALE—
WM. PENN GARAGE
UNION MOTOR COMPANY
BAER & COMPANY
BERLIN—
STEINLEY GARAGE
J. O. REAM
H. K. KNECHT, West Salisbury
A. G. BLACK & SONS CO., Confluence
McCLURE AUTO SUPPLY CO., Garrett
ENTERPRISE GARAGE, Lambertsville
J. ERNHART, Listonburg
ROCKWOOD HDWE. CO., Rockwood
YOUGH AUTO CO., Somerfield
MILLER MCH. WORKS, Springs
W. R. KENNELL, Wellersburg

TURKEYFOOT NEWS

Confluence Bureau of the Meyersdale Republican
DAVID CRONIN, Manager

CONFLUENCE CHAT.

McMillan Candidate for Burgess.

CONFLUENCE, July 20.—C. R. McMillan, the well expert, has consented his petition to have his name placed on the ballot as candidate for Burgess on the Republican ticket. Squire McMillan has recently served the Peace for a number of years and also has served as Jury Commissioner and is well qualified to serve as Burgess. He is a successful business man

Pike Out fob School Director.

Orville Pike has filed a petition to have his name placed on the ballot for school director for the full term of six years on the Republican ticket. Mr. Pike previous to taking up the insurance business, taught school several years. He also filled the office of councilman, and was secretary of the Confluence Borough Council for many years. He is also the donor of the Orville Pike Memorial Library, which has been awarded to the pupils of the Confluence high school on a number of years. He is well qualified to fill the office for which he aspires.

Other Candidates Announced.

W. L. Davis of the lumber firm of J. B. Davis & Son has announced himself as a candidate for school director on the Republican ticket.

G. A. Frantz who was for a number of years assistant postmaster, has announced himself as a candidate for school director on the Republican ticket.

Boy Scouts in Camp.

Rev. C. W. Baker, Jr., and George S. Frazee, are with a number of Boy Scouts day and procured bunks and other camping paraphernalia for the Confluence Boy Scouts, who left on Monday to camp for two weeks at Camp Baker and Mr. Frazee will have charge of the camp. The boys are between 25 and 30 boys in the patrol.

Child Born and Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Dean recently received the announcement of the marriage of the latter's niece, Miss Verna Lloyd K. Fisher, to Arthur West Rohlt, all of Connellsville. The bride's parents formerly resided here, her mother being a daughter of the late Rev. Milton Shaw.

Mowed His Leg.

Harry Nickolson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilsehlig Nickelson, who resides on the A. A. Ring farm on the Youghiogheny while operating a mowing machine had one of his legs badly lacerated on Wednesday. He received first aid at Dr. Frantz's hospital, from Dr. Harry Easton. He is able to get around with the aid of crutches.

Lower Turkeyfoot Teachers.

The Lower Turkeyfoot directors met at Hotel Dodds on Saturday, elected teachers for the school year 1921-1922, and let contracts for the erection of heating teachers were elected: Humbert Vera Huston and Nell Van Atta; Mt. Tunnel, Miss Hall of Upper Turkeyfoot Township; Flatoaks, Sarah Critchfield of Ursina; Stug, Leah Critchfield of Ursina; Johnstown, Miss Flower of Confluence; Brushtown, Ruth Humbert of Connellsville, Cross Roads, Dorothy McMillan of Ursina; King, Helen McMillan, Ursina; Kregar, Anna Forquer, Ursina; Harbaugh, vacant.

shooting at Anopach.

On Wednesday morning John Bunting of Anopach had some trouble with Austin Snyder of the same place in the latter's home, and Mr. Snyder with Austin's son, picked up a fire-arm of some kind and shot Bunting. The ball entered the body close to the hip bone and after making a slight wound glanced and made another wound in the hip. Bunting was rushed to the Confluence hospital.

John Brinkday Celebration.

Mrs. Alvira Mountain of Confluence and Silas McMillan of New Lexington had a joint birthday celebration on Tuesday, July 19th. The special feature was a fine dinner at Hotel Dodds at 1 o'clock. Those present besides Mrs. Mountain and Mr. McMillen were: L. L. Mountain and wife, William Watson, wife and daughter Margaret, of Addison, Mrs. Wilbur Davis, Miss Alvira Mountain, Walter Scott Mountain, William Mountain and Rev. Henry Knooll.

Minor Mention.

John Price of Friendsville, Md., is visiting his nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frazee.

County Commissioner W. H. Hanna and H. & O. R. R. Supervisor H. B. Hanna, of Rockwood, were visitors here on Saturday.

Orville Fike was visiting at Morgantown, W. Va., and Uniontown, Pa., on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Morrison of Harnesville were visiting and shopping here on Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Johnson, a stenographer of Johnstown, who was visiting Mrs. A. J. Frevert, returned to her home last week.

Miss Nelle Bryer of Uniontown is visiting at the home of J. B. Colburn near the Jersey Church.

The Jersey Cemetery committee has made a number of improvements around that historic resting place of the dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lininger and baby, of Connellsville, were visitors of the formers father, G. R. Lininger, and other relatives, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Buchanan of Pittsburg, was here on Saturday on her way to Friendsville, Md., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cover. While here she was entertained by Mrs. W. H. Prevelere and Mrs. Alice Pichtner. Her husband, who recently had a stroke of paralysis, is in a very serious condition.

Jonas McClintock, of Listonburg, a retired United States gauger, was a visitor here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Van Sickel moved into their new home on William street on Thursday.

Mrs. Richard Caddell of Pittsburg, who was recently visiting Mrs. W. H. Reiber, went from here to Somerset to visit relatives at that place.

J. M. Beard of the firm of Downs & Beard, is spending his vacation at Atlantic City.

Charles Hall of Uniontown, who was visiting his father and brother, J. L. Hall and C. W. Hall, for several weeks has returned to his home.

J. F. Turney of the Meyers-Turney Motor Co. was a business visitor here last week.

David Cronin was attending a funeral at Connellsville on Friday.

Mrs. M. E. Bowman is a number of relatives at Dayton, O.

Mrs. J. C. Dunlap of Uniontown who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Rodgers at Pittsburg has returned home.

Mrs. Alice McKee and Dr. J. H. Colborn have returned from a motor trip to Baltimore, where they visited the former's daughter, Mrs. Florence Travers. They also visited Hagerstown, Md. and Atlantic City, N. J.

About 20 more Boy Scouts arrived here from Uniontown on Monday to join the 40 or more Boy Scouts, who have been camping in the John Ringer grove for the last ten days.

Mrs. H. F. Brumbaugh and little son of Pittsburg, are visiting the latter's former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Pike, returned home over a week ago. Her sister, Miss Tiberia Pike, who accompanied them to Pittsburg, will remain there one week, returned home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown of Dawson are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dorcas Brown. This venerable lady will be 93 years old on October 1st, and is enjoying the best of health.

Mrs. Mrs. M. and Mrs. Frank E. Spear, on Saturday, a son. Mr. Spear is chief scale inspector on the B. & O. R. R.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McDonald, who were visiting in the West for two months, returned home Monday evening.

Mrs. Adam Nickelow of near Drakeford, mother of Mrs. Scott Anderson of this place, died on Sunday. Funeral on Tuesday. Obituary next week.

Miss Liberty Walls was visiting her brother, Milton Walls, at Pittsburg last week.

H. Warren Groff of Wilson, Pa., spent the weekend visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Groff. He motored here on Sunday to Wilson, accompanied by his father who will visit for a week with relatives and friends at Belle Vernon and vicinity. He will likely visit his daughters, the Misses Ruth and Cecil Groff who are attending school at the State Normal School at California before he returns home.

David H. Fields is improving his house by the addition of a new porch.

Lawrence E. Groff and friend, Miss Sue Linsley of Wilson, Pa., visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Groff, last week.

Miss Laverna Fichtner of the Northside, Pittsburg, is spending the summer with relatives here.

Dr. Harry Huston is taking care of Dr. Frantz's patients during the latter's absence at Rochester, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Davis and family of Connellsville are visiting Mrs. Davis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mitchell.

Mrs. G. R. McDonald is visiting relatives at Dayton, O., and will remain there several weeks.

Oscar Sullivan and children of Wilmerding are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Anna Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Black have returned from a motoring trip, where they visited relatives and friends at Pittsburg, Greensburg and intermediate points.

David Heinbaugh is improving his residence by the addition of a new porch.

Russell Younkin, who was visiting at Pittsburg and Connellsville, has returned home.

Mrs. John I. Davis who was visiting friends at Friendsville, Md., has returned home.

Charles Stanton of Braddock is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Pyle.

N. F. Bowlin, who was confined to his home for nearly a year, was able to be out last week.

Charles Holt of Ohiopyle was a recent visitor of his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stark and family.

Mrs. Addie Oliver of Pittsburg, who has been spending part of the summer with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Clouse, left on Monday for Mt. C. Clouse to visit relatives at Bedford.

"How I Cleared the Mill of Rats,"

By J. Tucker, R. I.

"As nightwatchman believe I have seen more rats than any man. Dogs wouldn't dare go near them. Got $1.25 pkg. of RAT-SNAP; inside of six weeks cleared them all out. Killed them by the score every night. Guess the rest were scared away. I'll never be without RAT-SNAP." Three sizes: 35c, 65c, $1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Collins Drug Stores, Meyersdale and Berlin, Pa.—Advertisement.

URSINA NEWS NOTES.

Would-Be Serenaders Foiled.

URSINA, July 20.—Miss Gladys Firestone of Upper Turkeyfoot Township and Charles Gerhard of Draketown were married at the residence of D. Thomas, J. P., at 10 o'clock on Monday night. After the ceremony was performed and the happy young couple had left, a crowd of hobbyists who had found that the Philistines were on their trail with all kinds of implements of torture, ready to serenade them under the broad canopy of Heaven, when the good Lord, who tempers the winds to the shorn lambs, does not forget the equally helpless newly married kids. He that doeth all things well, sent to the rescue of the "babes in the wood" a "good samaritan, Robert Shaffer, Esq., of Meyersdale, who broke up what his services were required. Write to a good street on Thursday, and inquire whether they were married or single, and seeing they were the man that went down to Jericho and had fallen among robbers, he proceeded immediately to aid them and led their horse and buggy around a circuitous route in an alley. Squire Thomas, who expected the serenaders also to join the army of benedicts, took the blushing bride by the arm and told the groom to catch on, and then led them to the parsonage through the winding lands of the valley of the North Fork, where they tied their horse and buggy and, after helping them into the saddle, told them to go while the going was good. After they got into the buggy they left like a streak of lightning and the would-be serenaders got left.

Minor Mention.

John R. Davis and three children, Adelbert Elizabeth and John, of Pittsburgh, were visiting the former's father-in-law, Mrs. J. R. Sellers, last week. The two former have returned home, but Miss Mary will remain here with her aunt until Saturday.

Mrs. Sanner, wife of Rev. N. H. Sanner of Dormont, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louise Van Sickel.

Mrs. Ralph Van Sickel was visiting Pittsburgh and West Newton last week.

Mrs. Wade Whiffle and little daughter Magdaline and Mrs. Ruth Sellers of Connellsville are visiting their mother, Mrs. Sarah Cameron.

Mrs. Harry Thompson and sister, Miss Anderson of McKeesport, are visiting the former's mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Thompson.

Mrs. W. F. Walters is on the sick list.

Mrs. J. E. Harned, who was very sick but improving, got a severe relapse and is confined to bed again.

Mrs. J. D. Johnson and little daughter and John Warrick and family motored to Frostburg on Sunday.

Miss Hattie Curry of Connellsville is visiting Mrs. R. B. Alcott.

Mrs. Mary Sanner was visiting relatives at Kingwood last week.

O. H. Bowanon of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowman of Canton, O., sons of Mrs. Nancy Bowman, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bowman, a grandson of Mrs. Nancy Bowman, are visiting Mrs. Elizabeth Alcott, where Mrs. Nancy Bowman makes her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy of Somerset were visiting at the latter's home on Sunday.

A. B. Case of Waterloo, Iowa, is visiting his niece, Miss Elizabeth Case, and will remain here the most of the summer.

The following were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Rush on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hartsman and sons Harley and Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. George Ramsey, of Tower Hill, Fayette county.

Charles Englehart of Braddock, who was visiting his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Collins, for seven weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Levi Heinbaugh of Kingwood was visiting Mrs. J. W. Meyers on Sunday.

D. W. Wiltrout and Miss Elsie Tissue of Kingwood were visiting Mrs. W. H. Boal on Sunday.

Mrs. John H. Miller of Meyersdale was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Meyers on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harley and daughter Florence and Louis Harley, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnes of Uniontown; Herman Collins and son Frank, Lemont, Pa.; Charles H. Robinson and sons, Howard and William, and R. Chamberlain and Mrs. David Wiltrout of Strawn were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boal.

Jacob J. Rush was a visitor to Pittsburg on Thursday, consulting a specialist.

ADDISON ADVICES.

ADDISON, July 19.—The Knights of Pythias Lodge held memorial services, Sunday, in the M. E. church. Orella band furnished the music in connection with the male quartette. Quite a number of people from a distance attended the services.

The Radcliffe Chautauqua will be held in Addison, August 1-5-16, on the Toll Gate lot, or Addison borough.

Guests over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Dehaven, were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dehaven of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. George Frazee, Miss Eva Dehaven and Mrs. Lou Barkhurst and daughter, Blanche, of Confluence.

Harvey J. Diehl went to Kendall, Md., Monday to cook for the Confluence Boy Scouts while they are in camp there.

Robert E. Ross and son, Richard M. Ross and Merrel Nicklow left last Tuesday for Mt. Clemens, Mich., where Mr. Ross is taking treatment for rheumatism.

Mrs. Joe Dehaven of Lambert, Pa., was visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Wm. Dehaven, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stark and son, Lloyd, Jr., of Westernport, Md., are spending their summer vacation with Mr. Stark's mother, Mrs. Mary Stark.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Matthews of Connellsville spent Sunday with Mrs. Matthews' parents Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Largent.

Lottie Tedrow of Braddock is visiting Mrs. Albert B. Roberts.

Guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Shirer were Mrs. Shirer's sister, Lou Guthrie and daughter of Connellsville, and C. T. Davis.

Henry Rutter's Sunday school class, from Uniontown, held their annual picnic in Oak Grove last Thursday and Friday. They returned, with his wife and three children to their home after a weeks' visit with Mrs. Rutter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Null.

George A. Nicklow of Wayland, Texas, who was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Nicklow, went from here to Pittsburg for a brief visit there before returning to Texas.

Mrs. Emily Cleon of Massilon, Ohio, is spending her summer vacation with her daughter, Mrs. B. H. Coursin.

Mrs. Katharine Shertzer and granddaughter Kaverta from Baltimore, Md., who were visiting the latter's father, Dr. B. W. Briscoe, went from here to Washington, D. C., to visit friends before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Largent and son William, of Morgantown, W. Va., were guests over Sunday of Mr. Largent's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Largent.

We are offering for sale the McClune garden lots on William street, near Oden street, the best building lots in town, at a great bargain. See Orville Pike, Confluence, Pa. 80-tf.

ECZEMA
Minor book without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk.
Collins Drug Store.

HARNESVILLE.

Sunday School Class Party.

HARNESVILLE, July 18.—Mrs. W. H. Reed gave a party at her home on Sunday school class on Thursday afternoon. Refreshments were served. Present were: Misses Josephine Reed, Alverta Pyle, Eva Bortner, Mildred Koontz, Rose Varner, Virginia Sweitzer, Hilda Curtis, Ida McClintock, Mary McClintock, Rowe, Grace Boyer, and Leydig, Mabel Billet, Grace Boyer, and Helen Golfer.

Minor Mention.

Mrs. J. M. Keiper wife is suffering from blood poison was taken to the Uniontown hospital on Friday. Mrs. Keiper accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Considine are visiting friends of Considine at Meyersdale.

Children of Joseph Coughenour, also parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coughenour, are ill.

There will be no regular meeting of the I. O. O. F. Lodge held on Saturday evening, July 23, by order of J. Lloyd. Harnesville Lodge will be entertained by Mr. Wirsing at the Uniontown hospital.

Mrs. Mary Mrs. Martin de Coursey and son, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morrison and children.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lewis and children are visiting near Confluence, also Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Harry, of Cumberland, are visiting Mrs. W. L. Morrison.

Mrs. L. Craw of Confluence spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Howard Mimas.

Mrs. G. C. Meese entertained the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church on Thursday afternoon.

SOMERFIELD NEWS.

SOMERFIELD, July 18.—Mrs. Roy Hunt and children of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived here today to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Hunt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holsinger.

Mr. Krouppe of Scottdale was a Somerfield visitor on Sunday, July 17th.

Mrs. Fred Cuppett was visiting in Meyersdale several days last week.

One of the horses owned by the Somerfield Coal Co. and occupied by Lord Sumey was burned Sunday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Misses Mabel Glover and Susan Wilson, students at California State Normal School, spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Glover.

Earle Frazee of Connellsville, Md., spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Frazee.

Miss Grace Hartley returned to Somerfield after spending six months with her parents in Weyersdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sefries and baby, Miss Gertrude Meyer, Miss Mary Metzer of Frostburg, Md., and Miss Virginia Meyers of Cumberland, Md., were calling on the Misses Miller Friday evening, leaving Misses Comer and Meyers for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Tabas and daughter, Margaret, left on Wednesday for a western automobile trip.

Lo Anna and Eva Nel Frazee of Connellsville are visiting here with Mrs. W. McClintock.

Joe Verardi of Somerset was visiting relatives here, Sunday.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of Emanuel Shoemaker, late of Elk Township, was probated July 5. She bequeathed to her sister, Mrs. Sarah Kimmel, $500 Liberty bond to her sister, Mrs. Lottie W. Kantner, of her Liberty bonds she bequeathed to her daughter, Mary Elizabeth Shoemaker, and to John Miller Black (Jr.) Black share and share alike. The will was dated April 6, 1921, and witnessed by Edith K. Lenhart and Marie K. Queen.

The will of Ida Kline, late of Summit township, was probated July 5. She bequeathed the 17-acre tract of land and other buildings thereon to her son Irwin Klink, for the consideration of $2,000 She bequeathed the seven-acre tract on the north end of her farm with the buildings thereon, for the consideration of $150, also, to her son Ephraim Klink, and the 20-acre tract located on the northwest corner of her farm to P. J. Oberlin, married and the 22-acre tract located on the northeast end of her farm for the consideration of $240. The remainder of her estate is to be held in trust by the executor until the death of her husband, Jonas D. Klink, after whose death the house in which she now lives, together with about one acre of land, is bequeathed to her daughter, Annie Sell. The remainder of her husband all her personal property and real estate shall be sold and the proceeds derived therefrom shall be divided equally among her three children, Irwin Klink, David Klink, James Klink, Annie Sell, Della Oliver, Florence Stevanus, D. A. Pfeil, executor. The will was dated June 16, 1921, and witnessed by Ellis Kretchman.

Thankful Lady Praises Simco Salve

Says she thinks it is a wonderful remedy for sore throat, cold on the lungs and pneumonia. Mrs. Gertrude B. McPherson, 5642 Kirkwood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "My fever was so high I felt as though I was burning up, my throat and lungs were terribly sore and my chest hurt when I touched it. I felt sure I was suffering with the first stages of pneumonia. Some of my friends told me that SIMCO SALVE was a wonderful remedy and I found this to be true for the next day after I had used it I felt much better, my fever was nearly gone and in less than a week I felt entirely well. SIMCO SALVE is manufactured by the Wm. M. Simpson Drug Co., Williamsburg, Pa., and is for sale by all druggists.



Fred G. Sefbel—Knickerbocker Press, Albany

Prepare for a rainy day

An annual deposit for 20 years will guarantee you a monthly income beginning at age 65 and insure your life and earning ability until then. Send for booklet.

Connecticut General
Life Insurance Company
EARLE R. BEGGS, CONFLUENCE, PA.

LOCAL PEOPLE LIKE TABLETS BETTER THAN YEAST

TABLETS CONTAIN PROPER DOSE; EASY TO TAKE—RESULTS QUICK; DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND.

CHEMISTS CONCENTRATE DOSE INTO TINY TABLET

Many people are wisely eating spinach, drinking milk and fruit juices every day to get the Vitamines so vital to health, but why bother with eating a lot of vegetables when this wholesale is easy to take. You get safety from these tiny tablets in a bottle at any drug store. These "Fbrox-Plus Vitamine" Tablets contain a proper dose in highly concentrated form, of both Water and Fat-Soluble Vitamines, etc. (See formula on bottle).

After the first familiar with Vitamines, it can be said that Vitamines are not all alike, different foods, and but most of us do not get enough of both to our health. Scientific findings have our diet. In the Army and Navy boys who had rot, constantined and improved in just a few weeks. Soon as they left the army ate a well balanced Vitamine diet, and started shooting, their old trouble broke out weak, thin and pale. People in a hurry to get pale, pep and plump, should take these Fbrox-Plus Vitamine Tablets, they have been proven by Vitamine tests, to put on flesh, in a few weeks, to

DID NOT MARCH IN "WET" PARADE

But Sage of "Camp Saxe" Says It Was a Howling Success.

The rumor that "Saxe" Staub was called to New York to lead the "Wet" parade on July 4th was incorrect. But the sage of "Campe Saxe" was there and says it was some parade, likewise a howling success. In the letter following, "Saxe" tells us all about it, from his viewpoint. While we do not agree with him as to the percentage of "wet" sentiment in this country nor share his opinion as to the desirability of the Eighteenth Amendment we nevertheless know that his many friends will be pleased to hear from him, so we pass his breezy letter along:

LITTLE ORLEANS, Md., July 12, 1921.
To the Editor of The Republican.

Dear Sir—As you may well know I am always glad to hear from any of my friends in my "old Home Town', and especially from any one in The Republican office—from the editor to the devil, all of whom seem to be just a little closer to me than the ordinary individual.

Owing to the intense heat and my desire to get out of New York, I neglected to state that I was called there on account of the illness of my brother, Will. His breakdown was due to overwork and heat prostation, but when I left New York he was recovering rapidly.

Incidentally, or accidentally, I had the extreme pleasure of witnessing the "wet parade", and,' believe me, it was some parade, and a howling success." What it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. Big as New York is, the streets were not big enough to hold all the old and young "rounders" that would have liked to march in the parade, consequently the large majority of the "crimson nosed" fraternity lined the sidewalks along the line of march. Millionaire and pauper, native and foreign born, marched six abreast from the Battery to the Harlem River, fully three miles. It took real men to do this when the thermometer registered 100o in the shade. A hero medal should be presented to each one of the paraders. Had I been in the parade I would hav asked for at least two medals.

The parade, I believe, was inaugurated as a protest against the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, which was railroaded through Congress at a time when millions of our red-blooded Americans were fighting in the trenches and again the wishes of 80 per cent of the citizens of the United States. (Of course, this is a rough guess, and we might cut the figure down to 79 per cent.)

Before the famous or infamous 18th Amendment was inserted into the Constitution of the United States, the people enjoyed "life, liberty and independence —likwise "the pursuit of happiness". Well, as to the pursuit of happiness", after the parade many of the paraders and others went in pursuit of "happiness" and evidently found it, as the number of "jags" and "near jags" that could be seen on the streets of New York on the night of July 4th, would have brought the blush of shame to those who were responsible for the 18th Amendment. If there were any of the dry element in New York on the night of July 4th, (but it is said all of them took to the woods or the seashore) they could have seen what a huge, but tremendously expensive joke prohibition enforcement really is. In short, New York was intensely "wet" and uncomfortably hot on July 4th, but fortunately I am again back to "Camp Saxe" and enjoying the cool and invigorating breezes on the banks of the Potomac River where I expect to stay the remainder of the summer, regardless of any more wet parades—providing nothing unforseen happens. So much for New York.

The quality of "hootch" to be had at Little Orleans is unsurpassed, and it has the necessary "kick', and the supply is inexhaustible. Moonshiners and bootleggers are as thick as the proverbial flea on a dog's back. Owing to heated competition in the moonshiners industry, prices for "hootch" are constantly fluctuating and it is within the reach of all—rich and poor. There is no danger of a drouth along that line, at least not at present, as it will require an areoplane to unearth the secrets of the mighty hills hereabouts. So all who wish to do so can quench their thirst with the glass that cheers and makes you forget your troubles, real or imaginary.

Would be pleased to have you and all of the boys come to "Camp Saxe", and we will try and make it pleasant for you. Am nicely located and you will have a fine view of the Maryland and West Virginia hills and the blue waters of the Potomac river. Fishing, boating and bathing are the principal recreations, but there are other diversions that are interesting and pleasing. At any rate it is worth a trial trip. To my way of thinking, there is nothing quite so exhilarating and invigorating as the simple outdoor life. True, it may little rough at times, but the good to be derived far overshadows the hardships. Whether it rains or shines I am enjoying myself to the full, and can eat and sleep lik a woodshopper. While there is plenty of sport connected with bass fishing, it rquires more or less hard work and an unlimited amount of patience—but it is well worth the time and trouble. Too much rain lately for bass fishing, but there are plenty of catfish and sunfish to be had, and they are fine eating, too.

My camp is located in a locust grove with the C. & O. Canal on one side and the Ptotomac River on the other. The W. M. R. R. is on the Maryland side of the river and the B. & O. on the West Virginia side, either of which will land you at my camping ground. As already stated, it is well worth a trial trip even for those who do not care for fishing, as the scenery is grand, the mountains lofty and the air pure—all that is necessary to appeal to the admiration of the ordinary nature-lover.

Best wishes to you and the entire Republican force.

Yours truly,
H. C. (Saxe) STAUB.

PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN GARRETT COUNTY

That conditions are again favorable in the region of Mountain Lake Park, Garrett county, for petroleum development was the announcement made yesterday by Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, Baltimore Geologist who, accompanied by several oil men of Pittsburg will go to that district this week.

Dr. Bibbins, who is president of the Maryland Academy of Science and chairman of its petroleum section, said that there was no doubt about the actual seepage of oil and gas in several of the western counties of Maryland, and that traces have been found in Garrett county.

It is the intention of the Pittsburg men to start their laborers drilliing on the Mountain Lake Park arch within a day or two, and if necessary they will drill 4,000 feet under ground.

Dr. Bibbins is preparing a voluminous report on the findings of petroleum, gasoline and gas in this state.
—Cumberland Daily News.

Miller & Collins' Clearance Sale

Beginning July 22 and Ending August 1st.

MILLINERY

In order to make a quick cleanup of our Spring and Summer Hats we have divided the stock into 3 lots:

Lot No. 1—Consists of a good assortment of shapes and colors.
Sale Price $1.50

Lot No. 2—This assortment of fine dress hats must be seen to be appreciated.
Sale Price $2.75

Lot No. 3—Consists of a good assortment of the latest style sailor and sport hats.
Sale Price $3.00

ONE-FOURTH OFF

on our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Suits. Do not fail to take in this splendid opportunity to buy a good new spring suit at a bargain.

MEN'S MUNSING UNDERWEAR

Entire stock of Men's $2.00 Munsing Union Suits, **$1.50 each.**

MEN'S $5.00 FUR DRESS HATS

in all the leading colors. **Sale Price $4.00.**

CURTAINS

Lace, Scrim and Marquesette Curtains **10 per cent off** the marked price.

PORCH CUSHIONS

Good assortment, size 20x20, Cretone Covered Cushions, guaranteed to Contain nothing but new Java Kapox, **$1.50.**

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES AND BAGS

Marked to conform with the new price that went into effect July 1st.

RUGS

Entire stock of Tapestry, Velvet, Body Brussels, Wilton, Wool and Fibre, and Matting Rugs reduced 10 per cent during sale.

WAISTS

One lot Ladies' White and Flesh colored Georgette Waists,
Sale Price $2.00

KIMONAS

Ladies' Crepe Kimonas, assorted styles and colors **ONE-HALF OFF.**

SPECIAL

Ladies' Gingham House Dresses,
Sale Price $2.00 each.

Children's Gingham School Dresses, sizes 6 to 14, at **$1.00.** Come quick, you cannot afford to miss this big bargain

LADIES' SUITS

In order to make a quick clean up of all our Ladies' Suits we make a sweeping cut of **ONE-HALF OFF** our low marked price. This means you can buy our fine

$100.00 Suits at.....$50.00
$80.00 Suits at.....$40.00
$50.00 Suits at.....$25.00
$40.00 Suits at.....$20.00
$25.00 Suits at.....$12.50

COATS

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats reduced to **HALF PRICE.** Come early and select some of these big values while picking is good.

DRESSES

Wonderful reductions in the prices of Ladies' Taffta, Satin, Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses:

$60.00 Dresses.....$20.00
$50.00 Dresses.....$18.00
$40.00 Dresses.....$15.00
$25.00 Dresses.....$10.00

SKIRTS

All Ladies' White Wash Skirts reduced in price.

One special lot of nonshrinking Wash Skirts, your choice, **$2.00.**

One lot of Ladies' Fancy Voile Dresses, your choice, **$3.00.**

SPECIAL---Broken lots of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' white and colored Shoes at bargain prices. If we have your size you will like the price.

Miller & Collins---Meyersdale, Pa.

MUTINY OF WEST PENN CONVICTS

Greatest Prison Riot in History of the United States.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The interior of the main building of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania was wrecked, a dozen smaller buildings connected with the institutions were burned, and 14 persons including 9 convicts were injured on Monday afternoon in what is declared to have been the greatest prison riot and attempted prison delivery in the history of the United States.

The nine convicts were shot by city police, county detectives and prison guards.

Three probably will die. Three city policeman and a district fire chief were injured in the rioting and a city fireman was seriously burned. The fire loss is estimated at $150,000.

The buildings destroyed, all within the great wall that surrounds the penitentiary, were as follows:

Dining room, a three-story frame and two-story brick combination.

North end destroyed by flames, remainder wrecked by rioting convicts.

Weaving shop—large three-story brick, burned.

Machine shop—Three-story brick, burned.

Shoe shop—Two-story brick, burned.

Broom shop—Two-story, brick, burned.

Chapel—One-story brick, burned.

Large storage house—One-story frame, burned.

Kitchen—One-story frame, burned.

Four smaller one-story frame storage houses.

Two lookout towers on the prison wall, burned.

Virtualy all of the 1,135 prisoners, except the fifty women, took part in the rioting, both inside the main building and in the prison yard. The rioting lasted more than two hours. Flames leaped fifty feet above the high prison wall.

While 350 city and county police officials and the full corps of guards fought with the maddened convicts all the firemen from the North Side battled with the flames to keep them from destroying the main building, where all the convicts had been driven from the yard.

As the flames leaped up from the buildings, and licked the window sills of the cells in which the prisioners were confined, they shrieked, cursed, prayed, shouted for help, and frenziedly tore at the bars.

The rioting and the fires broke out simultaneously and according to the prison officials were part of a plot to empty the great institution of its horde of criminals. But for the alertness of the guards in refusing to be trickled by a ruse, their plan would have succeeded it is declared. The first squad of almost 500 prisoners had been served in the dining hall just after noon and had been returned to their cells. The second squad numbering 650 were in the dining room. Then two of the prisoners started a fight. Soon dishes, chairs, tables, and other missiles were whirling through the air.

Suddenly a rush was made for the guards. The latter retreated to the prison walls and covered the mob with their rifles.

Simultaneously with the rioting, fires broke out in the weaving shop, the broom shop, the shoe shop, the chapel, and the kitchen. A Negro prisoner was seen applying a torch to two of the buildings. A moment later he was felled by a guard.

The buildings, dry as tinder, were soon in flames. The prisoners broke for the open.

MILFORD COUPLE SEPERATED.

Papers of separation have been signed by Jacob Hostetler and his wife of Milford township, as a result of the proceedings brought by Mrs. Hostetler to have her husband declared incompetent to take care of his business and to have him placed under the care of a Master. Under the separation agreement, Mrs. Hostetler retains the real estate and personal property on the farm, and Mr. Hostetler [illegible] the money, except $100 [illegible] by the fact that [illegible] crazy", he has taken quarters at the Schrock boarding-house at Somerset and will lead the life of a retired farmer.

HAD REAL COURAGE.

Courage and real statemanship were demanded for President Harding to appear before Congress to ask delay in final action on the proposed bonus for the American soldiers who went to France in answer to their country's call to give their full strength in preserving civilization.

President Harding did not exen hesitate in the performance of his painful duty. He refused to play politics with an issue very dear to the hearts of millions of Americans. He refused to cast an anchor to the political wind. His devotion to the heroes who served did not shake his determination to save the entire country from financial embarrassment and confusion.

Care for the wounded soldiers, far too long neglected, was the upstanding urge in President Harding's contention and the decision of the Senate to give no further consideration to the measure at the present time was a wholesome endorsement and a distinct triumph for the position taken by the President on the important legislation.

THE ODD 25

If out of every one hundred people in civilization, seventy-five were minus one hand, one foot, one eye or one ear, everyone would marvel.

Yet it is a fact that today seventy-five people in every hundred are defective in what is undoubtedly our most precious gift—THE FACULTY OF SIGHT.

If you are not positive that you have PERFECT VISION call and let us make a careful scientific examination of your eyes.

COOK The Optometrist

At Cook's Jewelry Store
BOTH PHONES

Automobile Repairing and Machine Work!

We have a shop equipped with the Best Class of Tools and Machinery and Skilled Mechanics to use them. If your car needs repairing bring it to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

Stahl Machine Co.,
First St., Near Beachly, MEYERSDALE, PA.

Pianos and Victrolas

Knabe, Foster, Steinway, Price & Teepler, Dachman — Hardman — W. F. Frederick, Chickering, Francis Bacon, Marshall & Wendall, Haines

Always a large variety of latest Records in stock.

Mrs. O. F. McKee, Confluence, Pa.



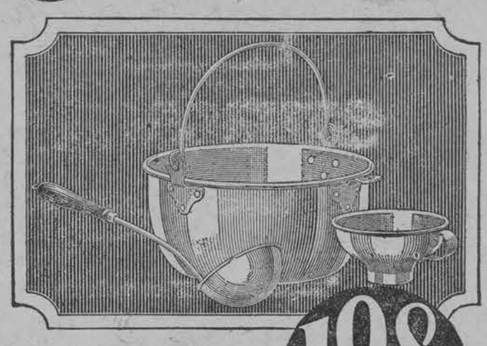
And Right Prices

2 1-2 Can Sliced Pineapple, at.....35c
1 lb. Loose Peanut Butter, at.....20c
1 lb. Powdered Milk, at.....40c
2 Cans Tomato Soup, at.....25c
1 Cake Walter Bakers' Chocolate, at.....25c
1 lb. Ginger Snaps for.....20c
1 lb. Good Loose Coffee for.....15c
Corn Flakes, per box.....10c
3 lbs. Best Rice for.....25c
3 Cakes of Palmolive Soap for.....25c
Large Box Rolled Oats for.....30c
Quart jar of Country Applebutter for.....50c
Large Size A. G. S. Mayonnaise for.....35c
1 lb. Perfect Breakfast Coffee, the best your money can buy, for.....35c
49-lb. Bag St. Nicholas Flour.....$2.75

We guarantee every bag. Your money refunded if not entirely satisfactory.

THE STORE OF GOOD TASTE
McKENZIE & CO.
NAUGLE BLOCK MEYERSDALE, PA.

MIRRO ALUMINUM



1-8 Quart Preserving Kettle
1-Ladle
1-Fruit Funnel

Regular $3.20 — $1.98

Here is just the equipment you need for preserving this summer. It consists of a strong, durable, 8-quart Mirro Preserving Kettle, a Mirro Ladle and a Mirro Funnel for filling the jars.

This special introductory offer on this regular $3.20 set is placed at $1.98 to make it easy for you to become acquainted with the desirable advantages of Mirro Aluminum cooking utensils.

The Mirro Preserving Kettle has an easy-pouring lip; adjustable handle; smooth, round edges, easily cleaned and other convenient features for which Mirro cooking utensils are famous.

And like all Mirro Aluminum ware, these articles are made of pure aluminum, rolled again and again, in Mirro mills, to give utmost duration. Mirro utensils last a lifetime.

Come in and get your set at the special introductory price of $1.98. The supply is limited. Only one set to a customer.

The assortment of fine utensils in our Mirro Aluminum display includes coffee pots, percolators, tea kettles, tea pots, sauce pans, double boilers, fry pans, roasters, and other articles—in Colonial and plain design.

P. J. Cover & Son
General Hardware
MEYERSDALE, PENN'A.

Miss Valentine
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VOLUME 108 SOMERSET, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921 NUMBER 26

COOK FAMILY REUNION HELD AT WELLERSBURG HOMESTEAD, SATURDAY

Descendents of George Cook, Pioneer, Hold First Reunion in Clan's History

ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

The first reunion of the descendents of George Cook, pioneer of the Southampton township branch of the Cook Family, was held at the homestead of Mrs. Belle C. Cook, one mile east of Wellersburg, Somerset County, Pa., Saturday, July 16, 1921.

This farm was purchased from the heirs of a Lancaster, Pa., merchant about the year 1800 by Michael Korns, who soldit to Christian Hoyman. The next purchaser was Henry Hoyman, father of Elizabeth Hoyman who married Jesse Cook to whom it was sold about 1851. Jesse Cook was a son of Jacob Cook, a son of George Cook above named. In 1893 Jesse J. Cook became the owner, and at his death ownership passed to his wife, Belle C. Cook, a daughter of the late Michael Long. Jesse J. Cook was a son of Jesse Cook. Recently the farm was purchased by Rowe Brothers of Meyersdale who are removing the coal at present, the Pittsburgh vein, which they have owned for some time past.

The picturesque landscape view from the crest of the hill at the Cook cemetery on this farm is second to none in Somerset County. From this vantage point Wills mountain, Comps Corner, Cumberland Narrows, Frostburg, Dans Mountain and Great Savage Mountain (far as the eye will carry) appear like unto a vast panorama. Little Alleghany Mountain with its perpendicular high rocks of sixty feet, together with the thirteen mile horse shoe bend of the Western Maryland railroad which comes through Great Savage Mountain and touches at Frostburg, is marvelous to look upon from the Cook cemetery.

Pioneer George Cook was born in the northwestern part of what was then Lancaster county, near Harrisburg, January 10, 1760. He moved to Allegany county Maryland, near the present town of Wellersburg, about the year 1775, and soon afterwards resided at the western slope of Big Savage mountain in Larimer township where he built a grist mill and a saw mill. He was twice married; (1)——— Berkley; (2) Rachael Troutman. He left a large offspring and died March 7, 1850; his remains are interred in the White Oak church cemetery.

The Cooks and friends in attendance numbered one hundred and twenty-five people, about eighty of whom were Cook and kin. A great dinner was prepared and served to all present. There were lawyers, doctors, dentists, merchants, college students, salesmen and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, at the gathering.

The six surviving children of Jesse Cook, grandson of pioneer George Cook, were present, in order of age, as follows: Mrs. Kate A. Wilhelm of Hyndman; Jonas M. Cook of Somerset; Edward L. and William H. Cook of Johnstown; Mrs. Elizabeth Smouse of Cumberland, Md., and Mrs. Alice Deal of Meyersdale. The latter two are twin sisters. Mrs. Wilhelm was 79 years of age on the day of the reunion. Other great-grandchildren of George Cook present were Mrs. Catharine Horn (daughter of William Cook, Sr.) of Johnstown, James M. Cook (son of the late County Commissioner Dennis Cook) of Meyersdale, and Mrs. Annie B. Fechtig, Miss Ellen Long and Mrs. Ellen Lohr of Wellersburg.

These great-great-grandchildren of pioneer George Cook attended: Chas. F. Cook and Cora M. Cook of Somerset; Mrs. Effie Colvin of Bedford; John E. Cook of Ellerslie, Md.; Mrs. Annie Altfather, Laura Cook and Mrs. Nellie Madore of Hyndman; Dr. George R. Cook and Hon. J. Ross Horn of Johnstown; Albert Smouse and Mrs. Ruthella Fey of Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. Jessie Snyder of Meyersdale; Mrs. Rose Holler of Manns Choice; Mrs. Pearl Miller, and the following children of Jesse J. Cook, deceased, namely, Harry, Bruce, Grace, Bertha and Viola of Wellersburg.

Among the great-great-great-grandchildren were Mrs, Emily C. Weyand of Somerset, Roy C. Altfather of Uniontown, Mrs. Elva Fries and Virginia Cook of Ellerslie, Md., Mrs. Maud C. Lotz, of Tyrone, Alice Colvin of Bedford. Hazel Wilhelm and Allen Cook of Hyndman, Lida L., George R. Jr., and James D. Cook of Johnstown; Marian, Mildred and Eugene Holler of Manns Choice, Jack H. Smouse and George C. Fey, Jr., of Cumberland, Md., Albert E. Cook, Edna M., June, Gale and Juno Miller of Wellersburg, Louise and Gene Snyder of Meyersdale, and John and Elizabeth Madore of Hyndman.

The great-great-great-great-grandchildren were Maud and Carl Altfather of Uniontown, Alice E. Lotz of Tyrone, and Genieve, Emmalea and Franklin, Jr., Fries of Ellerslie, Md.

The relatives by marriage present were as follows: Mrs. Emma S. Cook and Adolph G. Weyand of Somerset; Mrs. Delilah Cook and Mrs. Curta Cook of Johnstown, Charles Smouse, Mrs. Mary C. Smouse and George C. Fey of Cumberland, Md.; William H. Deal, Mrs. Matilda Cook and H. B. Snyder of Meyersdale; Mrs. Edna Cook and Dr. Samuel C. Fechtig of Wellersburg; Frank E. Colvin, Esq., of Bedford, Mrs. Emma Cook of Ellerslie, Md.; Mrs. Martha Cook, Herman B. Altfather and Walter Madore of Hyndman Charles L. Holler of Manns Choice, Mrs. Nellie Altfather of Uniontown and Walter E. Lotz Jr., of Tyrone.

The invited guests were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hoyman, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoyman and their six children; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Hays and their four children and Martin Jordan, of the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Mollie Smouse of Newark, Ohio; Dr. Edward B. Finck and wife, Anthony R. Finck, Sarah Finck and Joseph DeLaney of Philadelphia; Joseph Poland of Meyersdale; Harry Tharp of Hyndman; Nellie Roberts of Johnstown; Jacob H. Martz of Glencoe, and the following from Wellersburg: Mrs. Emma F. Shaffer, Attorney-Engineer and Mrs. Frank Cooper, Fred Fechtig, Elizabeth Fechtig. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Long, Mrs. Stella Kennell and two children, Daniel Baker, Carl E. Witt, and John, Otto, Blanche, Alfred, Blondale, Elwood, Helena and Marcellus Cannon.

Mrs. Belle C. Cook, named above, could not be present because of the illness of her daughter Pearl Cook who is confined in a hospital at Cumberland, for appendicitis. Although Mrs. Cook was at the bedside of her daughter she saw to it that ample arrangements were made in the provision line and there was a bountiful spread of good things to eat fit for Kings.

A meeting was held on the spacious porch of the Cook residence at which a Genealogy of the Cook Family was read, giving valuable information up to the year 1893. Felicitations and greeting were exchanged and a permanent organization was effected as follows:—President, Jonas M. Cook of Somerset, Vice President, James M. Cook of Meyersdale; Secretary, Mrs. Emily C. Weyand of Somerset, and Treasurer, Wm. B. Cook of Meyersdale. The day was most enjoyably spent, friendships renewed and new acquaintances made, and at 5 P. M. came the parting in anticipation that a year hence the Cook clan shall meet again with greatly increassd attendance.

CORNER STONE WILL BE LAID NEXT SUNDAY

Impressive Services Arranged by Members of the Local Church of the Brethren

The corner stone of the handsome native stone church being erected by the local congregation of the Church of the Brethren at the corner of Main Cross and Race streets, will be formally laid in place at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 24. The services will be in charge of the pastor, C. G. Hesse, assisted by pastors of other denominations.

The order of service follows:

Hymn—"The Church Has One Foundation."

Responsive Reading, led by the pastor.

Prayer—Rev. Lewis Knepper, pastor of Brothersvalley church.

Hymn—"An Earthly Temple Here We Raise."

Address—Rev. J. G. Crowe, pastor Somerset Christian church.

Address—Rev. T. R. Coffman, pastor Meyersdale church.

Address—Elder J.H. Cassiday, Huntingdon, Pa.

Octette.

Placing of corner stone.

Prayer—Elder Silas Hoover.

Benediction.

When finished the new edifice will be one of the largest and most substantial in Somerset. The structure will cost more than $50,000.

A general invitation is extended to the public to attend the corner stone exercises next Sunday afternoon.

BERLIN CHAUTAUQUA IS CASTING ITS SHADOWS BEFORE

Famous Gilbert and Sullivan Light Opera Coming to Chautauqua



SCENE FROM THE COMIC OPERA "PINAFORE."

THE famous Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "H. M. S. (His Majesty's Ship) Pinafore," is to be presented at the Redpath Chautauqua with complete cast, chorus and orchestra. The music and comedy of this opera are so good that the play has outlived hundreds of later productions. It offers great opportunities for solo songs as well as ensemble numbers.

Among the important characters in the play are: The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, First Mate of the Admiralty; Captain Corcoran, commanding H. M. S. Pinafore; Ralpi Rackstraw and Dick Deadeye, abl. seamen; Josephine, the Captain's daughter; Little Buttercup, and Bob Bobstay, boatswain.

VOLSTEAD IN SOMERSET.

Unusual honor was conferred upon the people of Somerset—town and county—last Saturday, when Congressman Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, was brought here by Congressman Samuel A. Kendall in the latter's automobile.

Congressman Volstead is the distinguished author of the Act of Congress for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment to the National Constitution, which forbids the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within the United States and its territorial and insular possessions. Authorship of this "Volstead Law," popularly deriving its name from its author, has brought inevitable fame to the Minnesota statesman, making his name synonymous with strict enforcement of National Prohibition—not only in America but throught the civilized world. Mr. Volstead's law brought him not alone fame, but much honor—honor in the good opinion of fair-minded people everywhere—because his law, as fairly construed by many courts and administered by the Department of Internal Revenue, is meeting with the approval of the American public generally, because it has abolished the American saloon.

It is a matter of keenest regret on the part of the DEMOCRAT reporter that he neither saw, nor heard, nor met Mr. Volstead during his visit to Somerset county—which, of course, is a memorable event and a distinction of no small magnitude for our county's people. Congressman Kendall must have taken special pains to get his great mentor into Somerset county "in cog," in so far as the ubiquitous reportorial staff of THE DEMOCRAT was concerned. The result is a disappointment, but not a "shock." Being a welcome guest "in our midst," it would not become the county press to criticise Mr. Volstead—though in strict ethics we might criticise him as our Representative in Congress; for he is legally and constitutionally as much our Representative as Mr. Kendall is; and he is a great national figure besides. He has achieved great honor because of the undeniable success of his Act of Congress—which has extinguished the American saloon. But in the special session of Congress now sitting in Washington Congressman Volstead, at the instance of the National Anti-Saloon League, introduced a bill for a more drastic enforcement of Prohibition which has been passed by the Lower House but was yesterday side-tracked, at least temporarily, in the Senate.

It takes a really great man to remain great; and, according to this obvious requirement, Congressman Volstead may meet an inglorious fall. His latest bill strikes at whiskeys, wines and beers as medicines—especially beer. These, of course, may still be administered under the proposed new Act, but in ridiculously small quantities; and the bill is a distinct threat at the right of the American people to obtain medicinal relief when they need it, The 18th Amendment to the Constitution does not warrant this invasion of an absolute, individual right. Mr. Volstead's first law differentiated well between alcohol as a medicine and alcohol as a beverage. He has not been led into the Anti-Saloon League's trap unwittingly. He proved his broad intelligence in drafting his first law. The fact that he champions this proposed atrocity may prove that he is weak; and no man may remain great—maintain his greatness—by intelligence alone. He must be intelligent, indeed, but he must be also strong.

The Anti-Saloonists—by these we mean the Anti-Saloon element in control of that organization—predicate their fight against medicinal beer on the fact that beer is not listed as a medicine in the American Pharmacopeia, a bare technicality now growing threadbare. As well might their enemies demand that the Anti-Saloon League change its name, since its organization has departed from its original program of suppressing the American Saloon and has entered the field of medical Prohibition. It might with some reason be demanded that the Anti-Saloon League close up shop, wind up its affairs and cease its dictation to Congress and State legislatures and courts; but everyone knows that some such organization is needed to focus public opinion on Prohibition enforcement, even though its great objective—the closing of the saloons—has been attained. It would be a mere technicality for the Anti-Saloon League to dissolve itself and reorganize under another name. What is the American Pharmacopeia? It is a large book of names of some twenty thousand medicines and their combinations. If beer had no alcoholic content then it wouldn't be in the pharmacopeia. Neither would it be beer, because beer without any alcoholic content would be a nonentity. Beer is a malt drink but its very soul is alcohol. Alcohol is not only in the pharmacopeia, but it is everywhere—in the air we breathe under certain conditions of humidity, because it is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; and these are the principal elements that sustain animal life on the earth; yet the mention of this compound of essentials of human life will drive a fanatic Prohibitionist into conniptions, because so-called temperance apostles have given alcohol a bad name. The writers of school text books have also done

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TWO BODIES OF WORLD WAR SOLDIERS GIVEN FINE BURIAL; BERLIN

Military Funerals for Privates Harry Fisher and Paul Bills

BOTH KILLED ON MARNE

Berlin people and citizens of the surrounding community paid great honors to the memory of two World War heroes who lost their lives in the battle of the Marne on July 15, 1918, whose bodies arrived from overseas last week.

The funeral of Harry Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fisher of Berlin was held on Friday afternoon under the auspices of Harry Fisher Post, American Legion, of Berlin.

The funeral of Paul Evan Bills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bills, was held Sunday afternoon under suspices of the Sons of Foreign Wars, of Somerset.

Devotional service at the funeral of Private Harry Fisher, for whom the Berlin Legion post was named, was held by Chaplain Fisher, pastor of the Meyersdale M. E. church.

At the funeral of Paul E. Bills, the Veterans of Foreign Wars were assisted by Harry Fisher Post No. 445 American Legion, the religious services being conducted by the Rev. W. C. Benshoff of the Berlin Brethren church who opened the exercises with a short scripture lesson, prayer and eulogistic address. Editor William S. Livengood of the Meyersdale Republican then paid a glowing tribute to the young hero in which the splendid qualities of the boy were held up as an example that could be worthily followed. After the services were concluded at the house a cortege was formed and marched to the cemetery in the following order: the clergy, hearse accompanied by guard of honor composed of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, pall-bearers and members of the Berlin Post American Legion and ex-service men proceeded by the family in an automobile and followed by a long line of automobles containing relatives and friends of the soldier, and a line of citizens of Berlin and the surrounding country.

At the grave the American Legion ritual was read. Mr. Livengood delivered a short eulogistic address and the exercises concluded with the firing of three volleys by a squad composed of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and taps. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. C. Benshoff.

Funeral of Mr. Ford

SOUTH FORK, July 18.—Funeral services for the late Edward Ford, of Maple street, this place, who was instantly killed on Friday evening when he was run down by a P. R. R. train on the trestle near the Stineman mines, were held at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Ford home. Services were conducted by the Rev. D.L. Headlee, pastor of the local M. E. Church. Burial took place in the Summerhill cemetery.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S HOME AND HOSPITAL INSPECTED BY PRESS

Newspaper Men Found Many Improvements to Farm, Home and Hospital

FINE DINNER IS SERVED

An inspection was made of the Somerset County Farm, Home and Hospital last Friday by the members of the county press, the editors having been invited by the Board of Directors of the Poor—John O. Ream, John Weamer and Elbridge Kyle—to visit the institution on behalf of the taxpayers and report what they found to be the real conditions of affairs there.

This is the first time in the history of the County Home and Hospital that such an invitation has been sent to the members of the county press; and it speaks volumes to the credit of the management that the Directors and Superintendent of the Home would invite publicity by such a course.

Our readers will recollect that Dr. Henry Wilson was elected to serve a full term as Director of the Poor in 1919; but the Somerset county public demanded real improvement in County Home management, which Dr. Wilson was not enabled to procure as a single member of the board. The Wilson policy aimed at the core of the trouble—the supplanting of the old system by modern methods of administration, etc. Thus the new Directors offered the superintendency to Dr. Wilson, and he therefore resigned the directorship and accepted the superintendency, and since that time the big institution has been put under modern administration, showing that the solution of the county's Poor Problem requires only the selection of men who are big enough and capable to administer control, because "public office is a public trust."

The newspaper men found the farm, home and hospital in excellent condition, considering the comparatively short duration of the new administration's assumption of control.

The county's great farm of nearly five hundred acres never before looked so prosperous and well kept as it does now, many important improvements to the buildings and fields being noted by the editors present. Also the farm equipment, including tractor, was found strictly up to date. The gardens and crops are remarked upon by passers-by to be the most promising ever seen on the county home farm.

The chartered name given to the institution by the Act of General Assembly creating it is—Somerset County Home and House of Employment. This is no longer a misnomer, because the inmates are given suitable and congenial work to do and what they are doing to the fields and crops is not only surprising to the managment, but also improves the health and conduct of those thus employed. Even the asylum inmates have performed an amount of work that is astonishing and thereby their management and restraint is made easier for the attendants.

A sumptuous dinner was served, which, perhaps, no set of people can enjoy so fully as a bunch of rural scribes. Likewise nothing should be consumed by the taxpapers with the same degree of relish as the right kind of publicity about their public institutions.

FULL RECIPROCITY

The State Highway Department announces that arrangement have been completed for full reciprocity in driving automobiles in Virginia. Heretofore, it was announced, the arrangement was limited to two seven day periods each year.

The plan to have motorists with either Virginia or Pennsylvania licenses operate here as well as in the southern state, without restriction, was completed after negotiations between registrar Benj. G. Eynon, of the automobile division of the Pennsylvania Highway Department and the Secretary of State of Virginia.

CAPTAIN MILLER INJURED

Captain William H. Miller, of Stoyestown, Civil War veteran and former member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly was seriously injured in an automobile wreck a few days ago, suffering a broken foot and minor injuries; but his condition is improving.

THE DEMOCRAT
Established in 1813
MINERVA RUPPEL, Owner
Published every Wednesday, and entered at the Postoffice at Somerset, Pa., as second class matter.
Subscription price:
$1.00 in advance
J. E. WERNER
Editor and Publisher

WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1921

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XVI.—TENNESSEE

THE history of Tennessee stretches back to the year 1541 when De Soto with his party of Spanish adventurers probably reached the present site of Memphis on the Mississippi. The French under La Salle built a fort here about 1682. The English also laid claim to this territory, including it in the grant to North Carolina. It was not until 1770 that the first permanent settlement was made by James Robertson and this was soon followed by many other settlers from North Carolina. They formed what they called the Washington district, but this was short lived as it was promptly annexed to North Carolina. In 1784 the inhabitants, indignant over North Carolina's attitude toward them, declared their independence and formed the State of Franklin or Frankland. As this secession was not countenanced by North Carolina, for a number of years a state of confusion existed with two sets of officers trying to govern. Meanwhile the settlements suffered severely from hostile Indians and from the Spanish, who still held Louisiana, and controlled the Mississippi river. In 1790 North Carolina finally ceded this territory to the United States. By 1796 the population had increased to over 60,000, so Tennessee was admitted as the sixteenth state of the Union.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Tennessee joined the Confederacy. In 1866, when the state was readmitted to the Union, there was much disorder during the reconstruction period. This led to the formation of the Ku Klux Klan, the influence of which quickly spread throughout the Southern states. This secret organization took into its own hands the suppression of crime and the administration of justice.

Tennessee contains 42,022 square miles, and is sometimes called the Volunteer state. It is named after its principal river, which is a Cherokee word meaning "Crooked River" or "bend in the river."

(@ by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

WAGE REDUCTIONS ARE MADE BY B.&O.

Slice Out of Pay Envelopes Effective at Once; Salaries Also Cut

The following statement was issued by F. X. Milholland, Assistant to the Senior Vice President of the B. & O. Railroad:

Announcement is made from the general offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the first general reduction in rates to pay under the United States Labor Board decision, effective July 1st, will apply to the payrolls for the first half of July. Disbursements at the reduced rates were begun with the first period on Saturday last, the 16th instant.

These reductions generally are in rates per hour and the percentage of reduction effective is dependent upon the number of employees of various classes engaged from time to time.

Effective on the same date, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has arranged to reduce in like manner the compensation of those general division and other officers and monthly employees who in the light of the higher cost of living were granted increases in their compensation at or since May 1, 1920. While the wages of such officers and employees do not come under the decision of the Labor Board, it was deemed necessary, because of the general conditions which so adversely affect the revenues of transportation companies that such action be taken, notwithstanding that in recognized that during the period of inflation the officers did not receive increases in their salaries at the times or to the extent generally granted to many classes of officers and employees of industrial organizations, nor in proportion to the increases granted from time to time to other classes of railroad employees generally.

THE NEW PAINTING GARAGE.



Automobile Painting and Varnishing
All Work Guaranteed
Also Fire-proof Storage for 12 Cars
M. L. BRUBAKER CO.,
67-69 South West St. Somerset, Pa.

SOMERSET COUNTRY CLUB MEMBERSHIP IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Golf Links and Tennis Grounds Are in Daily Use

RAPID WORK ON BUILDING

Membership in the Somerset Country Club already totals over 250 members and before an other month rolls around, the list will probably exceed 300. No soliciting is being done for memberships as all who desire to join are expected to act of their own volition.

A permanent organization has been effected under an incorporating charter and the work at the Club is proceeding apace. The contractor for the building of the club, J. "Bert" Critchfield, has begun in earnest the erecting of the building, the foundations for which have been completed. The tennis courts are finished and ready to play. The work on the golf course is nearing the end of the initial construction. Considering that it is less than four months since the origination of the discussion of the question of establishing a Country Club at Somerset, much rapid progress has been made.

For the golf players five of the nine holes are in playable condition by using temporary greens. The permanent greens are being prepared but will not be needed until September and hence not usable until next season. It was necessary to plant and seed the the farraways for the remaining four holes, those on the Shafer tract, and they will hardly be ready before next Summer.

The Club House will be built along modern club lines and will provide all the facilities necessary to enjoy many pleasant social diversions which are so greatly appreciated in the strenuous life of to-day.

MANY YOUNG MEN ARE READY TO GO TO CAMP

Military Training Makes Big Appeal; Applications Are Filed

Many young men who have been laid off work in the past few months are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the Government in opening the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Meade, August 1. The Government is paying all expenses for the 30-day encampment, including transportation, which, where it is applied for, will be given in advance. A number of local applicants have stated that they are unable to pay their own fare and have applied for railroad tickets.

Applications for admission to the camp continue to come into the office of County Organizer Frank Forney of Somerset in large numbers. Applications will be received up until July 30.

CLOSING OF HIGHWAY

Numerous complaints have been registered with the Chamber of Commerce over the closing of the Stoyestown road beyond the Red bridge at Quemahoning dam without public notice being posted. Tourists say that when work on the repair to the road was suspended before the Fourth of July the steam roller was turned crosswise on the highway and left in that position.

No notification of the closing of the road was made and many persons wishing to reach the Lincoln highway crossed the red bridge and proceeded on the road, only to be confronted by the obstruction of the roller. It was necessary for the motorist to retrace their way accross the bridge, a feat accomplished with great difficulty and danger, they assert. The matter will be taken up with the proper officials and a sign placed at the point, directing traffic around the opposite side of the Quemahoning dam, by way of Boswell, it was announced.—Johnstown Ledger.

RANKS OF G. A. R. DEPLETED DURING YEAR BY 10,000

Total Membership To-day 93,155—Highest was 409,489 in 1890

DECREASING SINCE 1906

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19—When the Grand Army of the Republic holds its reunion this year many who attended the encampment of 1920 will be counted among the missing, as the ranks have been depleted by nearly 10,000 since that gathering.

The total membership of the G. A. R. today is 93,155, while its membership in 1920 was 103,258.

The total membership is scattered among 4,445 posts in every state. Ohio with 10,241, has the largest membership, with Pennsylvania second with 9,122; New York, third, 8,795; Illinois, fourth, 6,868; Indiana, fifth, 5,949; Massachusetts, sixth, 5,856. No other states have 5,000 or more members.

Property owned by all posts is valued at $2,075,027, including real estate worth $802,841.

Members in the old Confederate states total approximately 2,200.

The G. A. R. was organized in Illinois in the spring of 1866. Who were its originators is a matter of tradition rather than record, says the report, made to the national encampment in 1889 by Norman P. Chipman, then adjutant general of the national organization.

"There can be no doubt that the late Col. B. F. Stephenson of Decatur, Ill., was one of the prime movers," says Chipman's report. "Being recognized as such, he organized the first post at Dakota, Ill."

By July 1866 there were 40 posts in Illinois, representatives of which met in convention and organized the state department. Stephenson was by common consent the provisal commander-in-chief, and posts were organized in other states, resulting in the first national encampment being held, at Indianapolis, Nov. 20, 1866. After the Indianapolis convention, Chipman records that "posts seem to have sprung up as if by magic in all parts of the North," but he adds there was no record of progress. Ten states were represented at the Indianapolis encampment, 21 states in 1867, 24 in 1868, 37 in 1869, having 2,050 posts.

At the 1869 encampment a mutual life insurance scheme was proposed, it being said then that the G. A. R. had 240,000 members. In 1867, it has been said that the state departments "claimed to represent a constituency of more than 200,000." But there is no authentic record of the number for the early years, the insurance proposal containing an estimate, it is thought, and the '67 estimate being regarded as the number of Union soldiers living in the jurisdiction of the state departments represented at the convention. For instance, the adjutant generals report at the 1870 encampment, says it is "absolutely impossible for me to furnish anything like a correct report of the present membership."

In 1890, however, reports taken as authentic state that the membership was 409,489, the highest mark recorded. From 1878 to 1890, the growth was rapid, being from 12,000 to 85,000 annually. Since 1890, the decline has been constant, except for a 3,000 gain in 1906, said to be due to prospects of favorable pension legislation.

The 1920 national encampment voted to meet every year as long as a single member survived. Brig. Gen. John L. Clem address Army and Navy Club, Washington, claims himself the youngest G. A. R. member. He is thought by G. A. R. officials here to be aged 71, having enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of 11. The question of who is the oldest member always brings up hundreds of claimants and no reliable record has been obtained.

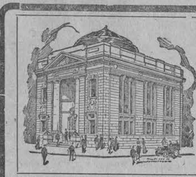
Mrs. Max Goldstein and daughter, Ruth, were visitors in Johnstown Tuesday.

The Famous Waverly

Waverly Gasoline is manufactured from Pennsylvania Crude Oil which always commands the highest price in the general market. Waverly Gasoline is enevitably superior to all other makes of gasoline because of the higher qualities of crude base on which it is produced. When you want gasoline of the highest efficiency, come to

The West End Garage,

Somerset, Pa., and a trial will convince you of the conclusive truth of our claim. We make deliveries right to your home if desired.



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Safety, Prestige And Convenience

By having a Checking Account with the First National Bank you have safety, prestige and convenience—three important qualities which mean much in conduct of business.

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F. W. BIESECKER - - VICE PRESIDENT
EDWARD SCULL - - VICE PRESIDENT
EDMUND K. GALLGHER . . . . CASHIER
CAPITAL $50,000.00
SURPLUS and PROFITS $165,000.00

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OF SOMERSET, PA.

Established 1877—Organized as National Bank 1890—Organized as the County Trust Company 1910

U. S. Depository in Somerset County for Bankrupt Funds.

CHAS. J. HARRISON.....President
M. J. PRITTS.....First Vice President
R. E. MEYERS...Second Vice President
J. H. FRIES.....Sec. and Treasurer

CAPITAL.....$150,000.00
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Pays 3 per cent. interest in saving department on Time Deposits. Interest compounded every six months.

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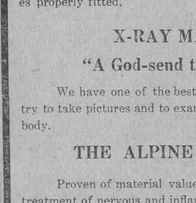
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Conrad Werner late of Summit township, Somerset County, deceased.
Letters testamentary (or of administration) on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the estate to make the same known, without delay to
ROBERT E. WERNER
Garrett, Pa.
GEORGE H. WERNER
Garrett, Pa.
Administrators

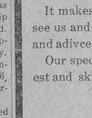
EXECUTORS' NOTICE

Estate of Samuel Thomas, deceased. Late of Conemaugh Township, Somerset County, Pa.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate to make the same known, without delay to
ED. S. THOMAS, Hooversville, Pa.
WM. S. THOMAS, Hillsdale, Pa.
DARYLE R. HECKMAN Attorney.

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Be an EXPERT VULCANIZER and TIRE SURGEON We teach you VULCANIZING, RETREADING and SHOP MANAGEMENT by MAIL. National Correspondence School of Vulcanizing, Box 275, Battle Creek Mich.

Uniform Primary Election

FALL PRIMARY

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly approved July 12th, 1913, known as the "Uniform Primary Election Act," and amendments thereto, the undersigned, C. H. Shockey, W. H. Hanna and J. H. Bender, Commissioners of Somerset County, Pa., hereby give notice that the "Fall Primary" established by said Act will be held between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921,

and that, in compliance with the said Act of Assembly, notice has been given to the County Commissioners of Somerset County aforesaid, by the Secretaries of the School Boards and Borough and Township Clerks throughout the County of Somerset, setting forth that said Fall Primary Election the following named political parties will determine by means of said Uniform Primary Election, who will be the party candidates, respectively for the hereinafter named political parties to be elected or voted for at the General Election on Tuesday, November 8th, 1921; said parties being the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Prohibition party and the Socialist party.

By the same authority the said political parties will each place in nomination by the said Primary Election

STATE OFFICERS

One person for Judge of Supreme Court.

Two Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

There is also to be elected

One person for Representative in Congress at Large.

(Unexpired term.)

Said political parties will also nominate the following County, Township and Borough Officers:

COUNTY OFFICERS

One person for Coroner.

One person for Director of the Poor and House of Employment.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS

ADDISON BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

BENSON BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

BERLIN BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

BOSWELL BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

BLACK TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CASSELMAN BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
Two Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of four years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CENTRAL CITY BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Three School Directors for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP No. 3.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

CONFLUENCE BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

ELK LICK TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

FAIRHOPE TOWNSHIP

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

GARRETT BOROUGH

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

GREENSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

HOOVERSVILLE BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

JENNER TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

JENNER TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
Two School Directors for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

JENNERTOWN BOROUGH

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

LARIMER TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

MIDDLECREEK TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

MEYERSDALE BOROUGH No. 1.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

MEYERSDALE BOROUGH No. 2.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

MEYERSDALE BOROUGH No. 3.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

NEW BALTIMORE BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

NEW CENTREVILLE BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

OGLE TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

PAINT BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

PAINT TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

PAINT TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

PAINT TOWNSHIP No. 3.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SHADE TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SHADE TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP No. 3.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SALISBURY BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SHANKSVILLE BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of two years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOMERFIELD BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOMERSET BOROUGH—EAST.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOMERSET BOROUGH—WEST.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP No. 1.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP No. 2.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

STOYESTOWN BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
Two Justices of the Peace.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

UPPER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.

One Township Supervisor.
One Township Auditor.
One Assessor.
One Tax Collector.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

URSINA BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Town Council for unexpired term of two years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Borough Auditor for unexpired term of four years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

WELLERSBURG BOROUGH.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

WINDBER BOROUGH No. 1.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

WINDBER BOROUGH No. 2.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

WINDBER BOROUGH No. 3.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of four years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

WINDBER BOROUGH No. 4.

One Burgess.
Four Town Council for full term of four years.
One Borough Auditor for full term of six years.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Tax Collector.
One Assessor.
One Assistant Assessor.
Two School Directors for full term of six years.
One School Director for unexpired term of two years.
One Judge of Election.
One Inspector of Election.

Blank petition forms for candidates at the Primary Election will be furnished to any one applying for same either in person or by mail to the County Commissioners.

Given under our hand at our office this 20th day of July A. D. 1921.

C. H. SHOCKEY,
W. H. HANNA,
J. H. BENDER,
Commissioners.

Attest:—
DON. M. KIMMEL, Clerk.

NEW WINDBER ROAD TO BE OPENED TOMORROW

The section of the newly constructed road at the Geistown hotel, connecting with the Elton brick road will be thrown open for traffic tomorrow. At present a long detour around Arbutus park is necessary. Beginning tomorrow motorists traveling from Johnstown can take the Elton road at Geistown and travel on this road to the Park road which ends at Recreation park, Windber.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP TEACHERS

At a meeting of the school board of the Somerset Township Schools, held at Somerset Saturday, the following teachers were elected for the schools specified for the ensuing year: Ankeny, Nina Barclay; Bear, Romilda Helvey; Brooms, Carrie Dull; Coleman, Alda Hoffman; Cupp, Milten Baker; Friedens Grammar, Mrs. Elwood Gasteiger; Friedens Primary, Margaret Menser; Gladehurst, Oran Kister; Hunter, Leora Beste; Husband, H. L. Young; Lavansville, Minnie Baldwin; Listie 1, Aaron F. Heiple; Listie 2, Anna Moore; Listie 3, Mabel Baker; Listie 4, Sadie Sechler; P. W. & S., Rachael Dickey; Pine Grove, Emily Menser; Plank Road, L. C. Williams; Pleasant Hill, Mary Menser South Side 1, John W. Dickey; South Side 2, Ernest Meyers; South Side 3, Minnie Ridinger, South Side 4, Lottie Sipe; Shaulis, J. C. Lichty; Samuel, Eva Knupp; Union, Elmer Miller; Walker, Harry Flick; Walker Grove, Pierce Miller; Welles Creek Grammar, Ruth Rose; Welles Creek Primary, Olga Lease; Wills, Lloyd Hay; Zimmerman, Edward Gardner. No selections have been made for the Friedens High School.

AUTO WRECK

BERLIN, July 20.—Joseph Sucan and two children were badly injured Monday when the man lost control of an automobile which he was driving. The accident occurred on the bridge near Beachdale. The auto ran into the railing which gave way and the car fell about eight feet turning turtle and pinning the occupants underneath. Several persons nearby succeeded in releasing the parties finding Sucan unconscious and suffering from a deep cut across his head. The two children were cut and bruised about the body, face and head. Medical assistance was telephoned for to Berlin. The victims were then removed to the Harrison and company camp. Sucan was revived after some effort and twelve stitches were necessary to close the wound upon his head. The automobile was completely wrecked.

(Concluded from First Page.)

a large share towards the wholesale condemnation of alcohol, which has been justified on the theory that the children must be warned against the abuse of it; but neither the temperance lecturers nor the text book authors, have yet gone to the extreme of attacking the status of alcohol in the science and practice of medicine. Physicians have prescribed whiskey, wine and malt beer from times immemorial to their patients; but the Anti-Saloon League is creating a new medical cult, doctors of medicine whom it is attempting to suborn to say that alcohol in any form is not a medicine. This cult will be necessarily short lived; but under the lash of fanatical propaganda it seems yet to be growing, though each member of this small group of proselytes is under the necessity of making an increasing amount of noise and bluff, in lieu of reason, in support of the League's effort to impress Congress and the American public.

It would not only be impossible to deny the great strides made by medical science;—it would be folly, even criminal to attempt to minify its progress in any of its many branches of research. But in all of the sciences, it is perfectly fair to say, much remains to be learned. Of the human anatomy the real functions of some of its glands are yet unknown. There is the appendix vermiformis of the stomach. The doctors tell us frankly they don't know its essential functions. Hence when the appendix becomes diseased they cut it off. Why and how does it become diseased? Has it ever occurred to the learned physiologists that this vermicular (worm-like) annex of man's stomach might be a still? Then there is the spleen. The doctors and their books tell us its real function is unknown. Might it be that it is the brewery of the body? Then also there is the pancrea, whose function is unknown save that its secretions are partly alkaline. Whence comes the alkali? Wines are known to produce alkaline sediments. Hence, primarily, the secretion of the pancrea may be wine. All these may suggest the reason for the great affinity of some of man's vital organs for the hated stuff—alcohol; and presumably when all his organs are in normally good condition his system does not crave for alcohol;—but if either or all are deficient in supplying so plain an essential of man's life may not a physician, without committing both a sin and a crime, prescribe them for his use? Who knows that prehistoric man did not fashion his artificial still after the form of man's vermiform appendix? Time will come when our men of medicine and surgery will discover the cause or causes of appendicitis and its increasing prevalence among the people of this generation; and, what is more important, succeed in its prevention, and thereby save for man his Alembic, which Nature has so graciously equipped him with at his birth; also his brewing spleen, and his pancreatic winery. These original observations—discoveries!— by the DEMOCRAT reporter—are here for the first time published to the world, in utter defiance of the fame that inevitably awaits the discoverer. They are the results of infallible synthetic reasoning—by the Reporter, whose modesty has hitherto restrained him from giving them the publicity they deserve; and nothing but a social crisis, such as the condescension of Mr. Volstead in his coming amongst us, could have compelled their publication. It is also the Reporter's solemn opinion that millions of good American citizens, near and past middle age, have died prematurely for want of good wine, good beer and good whiskey, which they might have obtained and safely consumed in moderate quantities, but for their mistaken prejudice against all forms of alcohol. Remembering the truth—"That which is one man's meat may be another's poison"—it remains for every man to become and be a pharmacopeia unto himself, not alone in the selection of his drinks, but his food and even his raiment. The Anti-Saloonists are overlooking entirely the great Pharmacopeia of the People.

In his brief speech in Court Room No. 1, in Somerset, Congressman Volstead is said to have asserted that public opinion must support Pronibition enforcement. He might have alleged with entire truth that public opinion is supporting Prohibition even now. The American people are demanding a fair trial for the 18th Amendment; they will support the most drastic enforcement of that Amendment; but they will not support a senseless raid upon their right to medicine which involves the right to life itself. Alconol is an Allopathic drug—if you please. It has never been administered in Homeopathic attenuations. Whiskey by minims and beer in pints have been unheard of before the introduction of the newest Volstead bill.

Out of the Babel and bedlam of controversy about Prohibition enforcement in Congress and the State legislatures only one man's voice, as we have noticed, has been raised in the entire Nation—for pure whiskies, pure wines and pure beers in the future pharmacopeia of the people. Representative Chaplin, of Cambria county, sponsored a bill to compel the vendors of alcoholic medicines to sell only pure goods, in the last session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, which, however, did not pass because of the general apathy on that branch of Prohibition enforcement. What principle is there more patent than that medicinal alcoholic or other drugs should be really pure—in fact truly medicinal? The truth of the matter is that manufacturer does not wish to produce the pure article; Prohibitionists do not want alcoholic medication for themselves or anyone else, and the patients are too apathetic of their rights. Prohibitionists will never learn that the best advertisement Prohibition could possibly have would be to provide honest alcoholic medication whenever and wherever such treatment is necessary.

But who and what are these Anti-Saloon Leaguers? The Koran of Mahomet says of Abraham, patriarch of the Jews, that he was a "hanif"—a good intentioned person—"resigned." Likewise the Anti-Saloonists are hanifs; but they—the holy rollers in control of the organization—are "not by a mill-sight, nor by a dam-site" resigned. Flushed with success in their fight against the American saloon, these "hanifs" of Prohibition will not stop with the laurels they have so far won. They will revolutionize the pharmacopeia, "purge" the drug stores and dispensaries, according to their own whims and vagaries affecting medical science, if Congress does nothing but surrender to their fantastic demands.

But the victory for Prohibition carries with it a lesson to American voters—men and women—that may be overlooked by the rank and file. It has proved to the people of these United States that they can procure from their representatives any legislation they may desire—if they will but organize to get it. And, besides, the Anti-Saloon League is every day giving to the people valuable demonstrations upon at least one phenomenon of human psychology. The salaries which the League pays to its officers and working personnel constitute a factor of safety to the public at large which is not generally recognized by most people. It is a demonstrated fact that no man or woman can remain a high-powered zealot or fanatic on salary. Salary makes people sane;—otherwise the Anti-Saloon League might become a menace to the public peace. This is true of all other species of public propaganda also. No salaried man or woman ever led a mob. Thus, while the Anti-Saloon League is agitating for extreme measures which threaten the welfare of society it will in a sense work its own cure. Always—always there are compensations.

These observations, however, are in no sense directed at Congressman Volstead. He is a much overworked public servant who came hither to rest; to find surcease from the ennervating heat of the National Capital, to imbibe copiously of our invigorating, alcohol-laden air which is more than one-half of one per centum strength. Incidentally he was our guest; and it would be the worst of bad taste to criticise him.

The worst we may do "to" him is to exhort him to be strong. Even Bro. Dinwiddy, whilom head of the Anti-Saloon League, would not stand for the medicine stuff. Salary killed him. "Wet" or "dry"—the American people are looking for a real man—not a Pecksniffler, not an International lickspittle—for their next President. Mr. Volstead may be that man—if he is strong. Mr.. Volsted at least, we know, would take his presidential job seriously.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

SIXTH - LIBERTY - PENN PITTSBURGH - PA

August Furniture Sale Begins Monday July 25th

SAVINGS OF

25% TO 50%

Out of town patrons may make selections now at the Special Reduced Prices

August Fur Sale Now On

SAVINGS OF

25% TO 33⅓%

Furs may be selected now at the Special Prices. A deposit of 25% will hold purchases in fur storage until December 1st, 1921

Send for illustrated Fur Catalogue

When in the city make Rosenbaum's your headquarters—located right in the center of Pittsburgh's retail shopping district

OBITUARY

Aaron Brant

Aaron Brant, for many years a resident of Brothersvalley township, died several days since at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Picking, at the age of 79 years, two months, and two days.

Surviving her are the following named children: Sanford Brant of Berlin, Mrs. Natrona Foust, Mrs. Elsie Picking, Samuel Brant, Oscar Scott Brant, of Brothersvally. Mrs. Julia Goldenburg of Butler, Mrs. Jessie Ault, of Pittsburg; and Mrs. Maggie King of of New Lexington. Interment was made at Berlin.

Mildred Bloucher

SALISBURY, July 18.—Mildred Ruth, the seven-year-old danghter of Mr. and Mrs. Aden Bloucher, died at the home of her parents at 4 o'clock this morning. Her death was due to cholera infantum. Funeral services at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the house. with burial in the local Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Dorothy Alice Hoover

WINDBER, July 18.—Dorothy Alice Hoover, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Hoover, of the East End died at 11:30 o'clock last night at Windber Hospital. She is survived by her parents and several brothers and sisters. Funeral services will be held tomorrow. Interment will be made in the Rummel cemetery.

Wallace Pouch

STOYESTOWN, July 18.—Wallace, the six-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pouch, of Koontz Mine, near here, died at the home of his parents last evening. His death was due to stomach trouble. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at Boswell Greek Catholic Church with burial in church cemetery. Undertaker J. H. Blansett, of this place, prepared the body for burial.

Mrs. Patrick J. Hamill

Mrs. Mary Posgate Hamill, aged 45 years, died at the Memorial Hospital at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been a patient there for five days. The deceased was the wife of Patrick J. Hamill, of Jerome. In addition to her husband she is survived by the following children: Margaret, wife of Frank Graham, of Boswell, and Marie, Isabelle, Robert, James, Edward, Patrick, jr., Ellen and Gertrude, all at home.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning from her late home to which the body has been removed. Services will be held at 9 o'clock in the Holy Name Catholic Church at Jerome interment in St. Anne's Catholic Cemetery, at Boswell

Mrs. Adam Yost.

WINDBER, July 18.—Mrs. Adam Yost died Saturday afternoon at her home here, aged 72 years. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Anna Mitchell, at home, and four grandchildren. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Lutheran church at Scalp Level. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

Funeral of Harry Watkins.

SHANKSVILLE, July 18.—The body of the late Harry S. Watkins, who died of pneumonia while serving with the United States forces in France, arrived here Saturday and was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Watkins, near here. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the local Lutheran church. Burial will be made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Shanksville. Private Watkins will be given a military burial by the members of Stoyestown post, American Legion, and Somerset post, Veterans of Foreign wars.

Funeral of Corp. Roberts.

JENNERS, July 18.—The funeral of the late Corp. Thomas Roberts, whose body arrived in Jenners last Saturday, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Services were conducted in the Roberts home by the Rev. Mr. Peters, pastor of the Boswell Lutheran church, with interment in the local U. B. church cemetery. Services at the grave were in charge of the Boswell post, American Legion.

Corp. Roberts was killed in action July 15, 1918, as a member of Co. C, 110th regiment. He lost his life in the second battle of the Marne. Corp. Roberts is survived by his mother, two brothers and three sisters.

PERSONALS

Misses Margaret Kenney and Marie Mevers, have returned from a visit with friends in Ligonier.

Miss Phyllis Murphy of Vandergrift, is the guests of her school friend, Miss Elsie Duppstadt, of North Main Cross street.

Miss Bertha Statler, has returned to Somerset following a three weeks vacation spent with relatives in Shellsburg.

Frank Yanos and Paul Bear spent the week end with friends in Pittsburg.

Miss Marion Albright, is spending a two-weeks vacation with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swisher of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kurtz, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Kurtz's mother in Confluence.

When a woman apologizes for her cooking you always know she considers it pretty good.—Burlington News.

They used to call a baseball club a nine, but that was before they went to putting in emergency pitchers and pinch hitters.

There is less than two cents' worth of wheat in the ten-cent loaf of bread. What's the rest of it—dough?—St. Louie Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. John Gasteiger is slowly improving from a fall which she received a week or so ago.

Miss Matilda Friedline is spending a vacation with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Werner of Masontown, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Specht and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gardner, left Stoyestown Saturday for Williamsport, where they are visiting the Rev. J. S. English and family, formerly of this place. They made the trip by automobile.

Headed by President C. C. Dively 25 members of the Berlin Council No. 59 Junior Order United American Mechanvisited Friedens last week to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Junior Order Association. Music and addresses were enjoyed after which refreshments were served.

Miss Ella King Vogel, a teacher in one of the Pittsburg High Schools, has returned to Somerset to pass the summer vacation with her mother, Mrs. Peter Vogel at her Race street home.

Almost anybody has plenty of courage when he starts into a fight, but the kind of courage that counts in the long run is that which after you have been knocked down and beaten, causes you to go into training and put yourself in condition to whip the man or the influence that whipped you.

While working on his father's farm out on the Ridge the other day, cutting hay, James H. Brant, chanced upon and killed a three-foot rattle snake with six rattles and a button. He reports that the reptile put up quite a battle for its life but was finally killed with a club.

Simon P. Fritz, a prominent retired farmer of Brothersvalley township, was a county seat visitor Saturday. Mr. Fritz, who lives with his son Robert, is past 77 years of age, but no one would know it to look at him, as his hair is only tinged with gray. Mr. Fritz has been a reader of the Herald for more than fifty years. Somerset Herald

Lloyd C. Younkin, of Confluence, and Rebecca E. Shultz, of Rockwood, were granted a marriage license in Pittsburg.

Mrs. A. B. Falknor and daughter, Miss Mildred, returned home Wednesday from a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Falknor's brothers, Dr. C. M. and H. H. Rhodes, of Middleton and Harrisburg, respectively. While on their trip they also visited relatives and friends in Philadelphia, Huntingdon and Bedford county.—Berlin Record.

The Will's Church Sunday School will hold its anunal basket picnic in the grove near the church on Saturday, July 30. A band of music and able speakers will be in attendance. The public is cordially invited

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Specht and Mr, and Mrs. Joseph Garnder, left Stoyestown Saturday for Williamsport, where they are visiting the Rev. J. S. English and family, formerly that place. They made the trip by automobile.

Headed by President C. C. Dively 25 members of the Berlin Council No- 59 Junior Order United American Mechanics visited Friedens last week to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Junior Order Association. Music and address were enjoyed after which refreshments were served.

A surprise birthday party was given last Sunday a week ago to former poor director E. K. Suder, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of his birth. After felicitations of those present adjourned to the grove on the farm and enjoyed a veritable feast of good things.

Mrs. Edith Baker, Myra Fredwin and Ottis Baker, have returned to Somerset from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Wando Baker, of Mt. Pleasant.

Misses Agnes Phillippi and Marion Pritts, of Rockwood, were guests of Somerset relatives and friends on Sunday.

Mrs. S. C. Brooks; accompanied by her nephew, Henry Moutgomery, are spending several days in Pittsburgh, where they are visiting her sister, Mrs. Carrie Montgomery, who is a patient in a Pittsburgh hospital.

There were 2,341 touring and motor cars of all description passed through Stoyestown over the Lincoln Highway between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. last Sunday.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Solomon Emerick, deceased late of Southampton township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate to make the same known without delay to

GEORGE EMERICK
Ellerslie, Md.
JONATHAN EMERICK
Hyndman, Pa.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the Somerset Borough School Beard for doing all work and furnishing all materials for the completion of High School Building under General Contract; Electric Wiring Contract; Heating and Ventilating Contract; Excavation Contract; Foundation Contract and plumbing Contract; according to the plans and specifications of Victor A. Rigaumont and E. H. Walker, Associated Architects, Pittsburgh and Somerset, Pa.

Plans and specifications and forms of proposal may be obtained from Jacob J. Walker, Secretary of the School Board, Somerset, Pa., upon deposit of twenty-five ($25.00) Dollars, which will be refunded upon return of documents.

Bids on General Contract to be accompanied by certified check of not less than five per cent (5 per cent) of the amount of bid, and bids on the special contracts to be accompanied by certified check of not less than three per cent (3 per cent) of the amount of bid.

Sealed bids to be in the hands of Jacob J. Walker, Secretary, Somerset, Pa., and marked "Proposal for High School Building Contract", not later than 8 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 14. 1921.

The school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

SOMERSET BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD
By Charles F. Uhl, Jr., President
Attest: Jacob J. Walker, Secretary.

DESERTION NOTICE

My wife having, without legal cause, left my bed and board. All persons are hereby warned not to furnish her any goods nor extend credit to her on my account, since I shall refuse payment of debts of her contracting.

D. D. MILLER,
Somerset, Pa., June 13, 1921-3t.

L. H. MUSSER,
Berlin, Pa., R. D. 1.
Roxbury Store,

Agent for pure
Copper Cable Lightning Rods
also for
Homaker Pipeless Furnace.

If interested address, as above, by mail. 28

DOES SOMERSET WANT A FACTORY

How many young Somerset women would take employment in a shirt and pants factory at good wages? The number of favorable replies we get from Somerset and surrounding community will decide whether the proposed factory will be located here or not. All replies and names will be held confidential.

Address Somerset Improvement Company.

Box 367—Somerset. Pa.

WINDBER RESIDENT IS MISSING SINCE JULY 6; NO TRACE

John Bigland, Aged 45 Years, Mysteriously Disappeared from Coal Town

HE HAD DRAWN HIS PAY

WINDBER, July 19.—Mystery surrounds the disappearance of John Bigland, aged 45 years, of Twenty-second street. Bigland is a well known resident of this place and has resided here for more than 15 years. He was last seen on the night of July 6. Bigland was employed at the Windber Clay manufacturing plant, and had received his pay at that time. It is supposed he had a large sum of money in his possession and this leads to the theory that he may have met with foul play. The missing man was about five feet eight inches tall, and weighed about 150 pounds.

For a number of years he worked at Eureka Mine No. 35. He was a man of good habits and never away from his home and family for any length of time. About a month ago he was discharged from the Windber Hospital, where he had been ill for some time. He appeared to have fully recovered, although friends fear he might have been seized with returning illness which affected his mind and may have wandered away.

The family of the missing man, which consists of his wife and several grown children, are grief stricken. They fear that he has met with foul play. For, the first few days they did not become alarmed thinking perhaps he was visiting some friends, but when he didn't make his appearance they became alarmed and a search was begun. His family and friends are eager to learn if any one has seen him since the date he disappeared and would appreciate any information leading to the finding of Mr. Bigland.

The Buelah United Evangelical Sunday School will hold its annual picnic at the Sarver church on Saturday, August 6. Good music and able speaking will be features of the occasion. Everybody cordially invited.

The Volstead Buggy That Broke Down in Osseo



Osseo Looms as Rum Oasis; Voters Want Flowing Bowl

Villagers Decide, 58 to 21, in Favor of Light Wines and Beer in 'Solemn Referendum' on the Eighteenth Amendment.

[March, 1921]

Osseo wants to slide off the water wagon and is ready to let the whole world know it.

Voters of the village went to the polls yesterday in special election and decided 58 to 21 that they were "in favor of legislation favoring the sale of light wines and beer." Now the village council is planning to adopt a resolution containing the results of the election, and to send the indorsement of J. Barleycorn to the Legislature at St. Paul and to Congress at Washington, urging that "they vote likewise."

Seventeen Women Vote.

The women—well, 17 of them, voted. They wouldn't say how, but they smiled as they voted, some of them. "They're voting wet, half of them," whispered W. M. Neumann, recorder of the village. One ballot was left blank, due, it was explained, to the fact that young woman "was fond of two young men, one of whom does and the other does not take a drink once in a while." The young woman herself would not explain.

Not that the vote at Osseo makes any official difference to the remainder of the 110,000,000 people in the United States, officials of the village declared, but they did want to know how the freeholders felt about it. So they put in the unofficial ballot on the beer and light wines. The wet and dry vote was unusually light because the village boasts a poll list of 254.

Throughout the afternoon little knots of voters—men and women—gathered on the curb outside the soft drink parlor of H. M. Potvin, the last of the "barkeeps," and told each other what they thought.

Take it from John Johann, septegenarian, the days of John Barleycorn's suspended animation are numbered.

"I vote wet all the time," he said. "Sure we want to have a drink. And you bet Mr. Harding ain't going to have to be pushed much to let us have beer and light wine. It's coming back soon."

As a means of controlling the sale of liquor in the event of a reversal of present prohibition laws, A. P. Hechtman, president of the Village Council, and mayor of the village, proposes a municipal monopoly on the sale of beer and light wines, the village treasury to use all profits as a substitute for taxes. He is not in favor of the open old time saloon, he said, but he did think people who wanted to have a quiet, peaceable drink should be allowed to have it.

Officers Elected.

The official part of the election consisted of the selection of village officers for the ensuing term. They were all re-elected except M. Lassard, who stepped out as trustee and was succeeded by Peter Phenow. The other officers are A. P. Hechtman, president; W. M. Neumann, recorder; E. P. Killmer, treasurer; Matt W. Rohe, assessor; Fred Rochat, justice of the peace.

Because the village is operating under an old charter the election was held yesterday instead of a week ago as in other Minnesota towns and villages.

6 Aug 3 - 1920

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS
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CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank building.
J. E. LUTZ, Representative.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—Wyatt building, James P. Hornaday, Correspondent.

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Two weeks	40	1 20
One month	75	2 60
Three months	2 15	5 50
Four months	2 80	7 25
Six months	4 00	10 75
One year	7 50	20 00

For each zone beyond the third the following amounts should be added to above rates: One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents; one month, 5 cents; one week, 5 cents.

RURAL EDITION, $5.00 A YEAR.

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THE LEAGUE ISSUE

Senator Johnson, as every one knows, is supporting Senator Harding because the latter declared in his recent speech that he was opposed to the league of nations, even with "reluctant reservations." The Republican candidate is also being supported by Senator Borah, who is credited with saying that he would refuse to follow Jesus Christ should he come to earth and declare Himself in favor of the league of nations. He, too, is satisfied with the declaration of Senator Harding. The Boston Transcript glories in the opposition of its candidate to the league, and says "exit Republican covenanters." These three authorities are believed to be entirely capable of understanding the English language.

But now comes Mr. Taft, who admits that Senator Harding spoke as he did for the purpose of preventing a Johnson-Borah bolt, yet says that the friends of the league can count on Senator Harding's support after he has been elected. And he too is satisfied. The question thus arises whether Senator Harding meant what he said. Having won the support of Johnson and Borah, he is, after the election, to abandon the principle on the strength of which he won their support, and put through the league — with reservations — to which he has declared his opposition in order, according to Mr. Taft, to keep Borah and Johnson in line.

In other words, the candidate is expected by Mr. Taft to treat his acceptance speech, as far as it has to do with the league, as a "scrap of paper." We do not think that this is very complimentary to Senator Harding, nor do we believe that he would be guilty of such intellectual dishonesty even for the sake of winning the election. To repudiate assurances in return for which value — in this case political support — was given is in the business world characterized by a very ugly name. Senator Johnson must have read the Taft statement with a peculiar, and perhaps a painful interest. It all suggests a certain comment recently made by the New York Times, printed in The News of yesterday:

Gambetta said that ideas make a political party, whereas, "interests" can make only a political group. And the question is whether the Republican party is not now so much made up of separate and competing interests that it has become pretty impervious to ideas.

At any rate, we have these two groups, or interests, and the problem is one of harmonizing them. How two absolutely conflicting sets of ideas, those held by former President Taft, and those held by Senators Johnson and Borah, can be honestly reconciled, it is quite impossible to see.

THE CASE OF VOLSTEAD

A. J. Volstead, representative in the congress from the Seventh Minnesota district, and author of the law for the enforcement of the "dry" amendment to the Constitution, may be re-elected, although the Rev. O. J. Kvale, his competitor for the Republican nomination in a recent primary election, received a larger vote. Because Kvale issued a circular falsely charging that Volstead is an atheist and had sneered at Kvale's preaching on the miracle of five loaves and two fishes, Albert Johnson, district judge of Minnesota, holds that the corrupt practices act was violated, that Kvale is disqualified, and that Volstead is the nominee. The corrupt practices act makes it a misdemeanor for any person knowingly to make or publish a false statement in relation to any candidate that is intended or tends to affect voting at a primary election. The nomination of Kvale might have been contested had he published a false statement not having to do with Volstead's views on religion. Kvale is a minister of the Lutheran church, the judge finds, and a charge such as he made in a district composed largely of Christians would influence the voters.

Kvale was supported by the Nonpartisan League, which is undertaking to carry out a state socialism program in several of the northwestern states, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that opposition to the league among the so-called regular Republicans inspired the contest. Volstead published a circular attacking the character and acts of the Nonpartisan League, and the judge observes that Kvale therefore assumed that he was justified in making the charges in regard to Volstead's religious views. That one of the candidates was opposed and the other supported by the Nonpartisan League "could have no possible bearing on the decision of the court." When in the primary election Volstead was defeated, it was believed in many parts of the country that the "wet" forces had prevailed over the author of the "dry" enforcement law. While the liquor issue may have affected the voting, the litigation over the nomination indicates that the question of Volstead's religious views was the more dominant.

Kvale, who has appealed to the supreme court, now intends to run for congress as an independent or on the Farmer-Labor ticket. Before the court decided against Kvale, Volstead's friends were preparing to run him as an independent candidate. Political sportsmanship, which in many other states requires a defeated candidate for a nomination to retire, does not apply in states where the Nonpartisan League is fighting and is being fought at every turn.

'WET' GARDEN HOSTS CHEER FERVID PLEAS FOR BEER'S RETURN

Howl With Glee as Speakers Make Full Hits on Prohibition Target.

LABOR'S VOICE HEARD

Two Score Unions There to Hear Gompers and Holland.

NOTABLES ON PLATFORM

Women and Preachers Are Among 10,000 Who Enjoy Second Rally.

Nearly 10,000 persons, the vast majority of whom were vociferous opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, congregated in Madison Square Garden last night and heard their pet aversions belabored with oratory by James Speyer, former Representative E. W. Gray of New Jersey, Hudson Maxim, Samuel Gompers, and James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

It was a good looking crowd. It was a well behaved crowd. There were many well dressed women in it, the majority of them being of middle years and not the less enthusiastic because thereof. Not a few clergymen occupied seats well up front and some of them applauded vigorously every hit the orators made upon their prohibition target.

The crowd was not so large as expected. The garden was not full. The upper galleries where the hard boiled boys who love their personal liberty are wont to congregate of fight nights were quite empty. The rain doubtless had something to do with the shortage. But had the garden been filled to capacity it could not have contained more enthusiasm.

Arrangements had been made to feed the oratory to overflow crowds that were to gather in Madison Square and get their reward through the great voice amplifiers erected for the purpose. Certainly the rain killed outdoor gatherings. Inspector Coleman and Captains Kelly and Mason were on hand with ten mounted policemen and eighty men on foot. There was ample police provision for almost anything. Souvenirs were sold—all sorts of them. There were large buttons announcing the wearers wetness. There were foaming steins and seidels and even bottles. One daring man with a large paunch and a shiny pate took his life in his hand and hawked Anti-Saloon League emblems.

Thirty-five Labor Unions There.

The Fifteenth Infantry band was present to dispense jazz music—the sort that, to quote one speaker, ought to be accompanied by beer. Delegations from thirty-five labor unions arrived in groups and in small processions. Social and athletic clubs bearing aloft banners that left no doubt about their feelings where beer is concerned, came in parade formation behin a somewhat sad band that played "How Dry I Am" with all the pathos at their command.

Their banners bore the legends "We Want Beer" "Our Platform—Beer," "They slipped it over on us while we were in France" and others of similar tenor. They sang of "Brown October Ale" and "The Little Brown Jug." They bowled the good old Vin Rouge songs of the A. E. F. and howled with delight every time William H. Anderson and Andrew Volstead were knocked for a row of growlers by the speakers.

They groaned dismally when Mr. Gompers told them of the twenty New York Representatives who were absent when the vote on the Eighteenth Amendment was taken in the House. They groaned more when the President of the American Federation of Labor pictured the carrying home of a thoroughly druken Representative two days after he had voted for prohibition.. They cheered for a whole minute or nearly that when Former Representative Gray dared the Prohibtion Enforcement agent in Newark to train machine guns (as he is alleged to have threatened) on Jersey City wets who burned a van in which he was carting confiscated rum.

In brief they had a splendid time telling the world that they wanted no more of prohibition and yearned for their liquor.

Notables Grace Platform.

A rather distinguished looking crowd sat upon the flag decked platform. The New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, said that the following were in that platform gathering:

Seth Low, Horace W. Corey, Major Roger Marchetti, Gen. Daniel Appleton, Henry C. Appleton, Hudson Maxim, Major Gerald Stratton, Thomas H. Kilduff, Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Harrison Grey Fiske, W. L. Forrest, E. W. Gray, George Zabriskie, Judge E. Henry Lacombe, William L. Fish, Dr. Richard Derby, Kermit Roosevelt, Archibald Roosevelt, Roland Holt, Col. Grayson P. Murphy, George W. Elliott, John Sullivan, William W. Pellett, W. E. Verplanck, F. A. Plummer, Reuben L. Haskell, Augustus Thomas, Victor Herbert, Stanley H. Howe and A. Parker Nevin.

From the very start when James Speyer introduced Mr. Holland as chairman the enthusiasm ran high. After a few speeches were heard folks began to trickle out of the Garden.

"I wish you wouldn't do that," yelled Mr. Holland. "I hope you'll stay and hear all the speakers. It is in that way they caught you unawares and slipped the eighteenth amendment over on you."

But the truth of the matter is the trickle continued through the various

Continued on Page Eight.

WET GARDEN HOSTS CHEER BEER PLEAS

Continued from First Page.

exits. It couldn't have been because folks were unable to hear. The voice amplifiers made the Garden ring with oratory as it never has before. However 99 per cent. of the audience stuck to the last and joined in the mighty unison of approval that soared to the roof when resolutions were offered for adoption.

Needless to say these resolutions left nothing to be said about prohibition. They stayed to hear a letter from Senator Wadsworth read and the Senator left none in doubt concerning his flat dislike for the Eighteenth amendment, the Volstead act and all those who had them attached to the Constitution and by-laws of this county's organization.

Resolutions to the Point.

The resolutions, after reviewing the pernicious effects generally of the Eighteenth Amendment, conclude:

"Therefore, be it Resolved that we declare for the eventual repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment deeming it at variance with the spirit of our institutions, with the genius of our history and the character of our people. But pending the deliberate processes by which such repeal can be brought about and for the purpose of ridding our life of the vicious and immediate effects of the so-called Volstead enforcement law which goes far beyond the intention of the amendment and falsifies and perverts its purposes, we declare for the immediate repeal, or the thorough going modification of the said Volstead act in order to bring it into harmony with the limited scope of the amendment, and thus to protect the people from the multiplying iniquities which are wrapped up in this vicious law, and to restore if not completely, at least measurably, the liberties which have been so precious to our fathers, and to which until the present time, we have felt that our institutions were dedicated.

"And Further be it Resolved, that this association take appropriate measures for holding to a strict account the elected representatives of the people, and for the appointment of suitable committees in the Congressional districts to support honest legislators and to banish time servers and faithless Representatives from office, thereby restoring to Congress the spirit of good public conscience and of courage and independence which will seek to serve the people and their true interests instead of selfishly profiting by their betrayal."

In introducing Mr. Holland Mr. Speyer made a speech that was by way of getting the crowd in the habit of exploding at frequent intervals.

He started out by making an appeal for the Salvation Army and said collectors of funds for that organization were present and could be greeted with money at the doors. Then he referred to his recent difference of opinion with Evangeline Booth. In part he said:

"This lady, who is at the head of an army devoted to helping others, informed me a little while ago that in her opinion I could not hold two jobs and I must give up one or the other. However, one was a two weeks' job and the other was a two years' job, and as the pay for me was just the same I naturally took the longer job.

"We have no ill will against those who differ with us as to the Volstead act, we have no fault to find with those who do not themselves take any alcoholic drinks or who do not smoke; that is their business, and we do not wish to pass any laws to force them to do otherwise. On the other hand, we do not want them to force us by law to drink water when we want to drink beer. We know that the great majority of American men and women do not wish the saloon back with its evil effects and influences, and we also know that the majority are temperate.

"We want to stop once and for all every attempt further to interfere by laws and regulations in this or any other way with our personal liberty. If you men and women in this hall tonight are all united and determined to get this law changed you are bound to win; it is only a question of time. Other cities have been ahead of us, but New York should take the lead in this as in all other movements for the general good."

Congressmen Rapped.

Mr. Holland got tremendous applause at the start by saying this particular Eighteenth Amendment that is causing all the excitement would never have been on the books "if we had had Congressmen with backbone."

"And the Congressmen who stayed away were as bad as those who stayed there and voted," he continued. "I have seen the tactics used by Mr. Anderson and the rest of his kind. If poor Jim Emerson were alive he would tell you the way Mr. Anderson bulldozed him in the lobby of the Senate for his vote. When Jim Emerson wouldn't do it why then he got the Anti-Saloon League to go after Jim Emerson. Poor Jim Emerson recently died, and I am sorry for him. Anderson is being well paid, and I told him a few years ago in Albany that while he may have been a good minister in his day, a pretty good lobbyist as far as the Anti-Saloon League was concerned, that he was a very poor politician, and he asked me what I meant, and I told him if you are successful in getting over prohibition you are going to lose your job. He says, "Oh, no, after we put prohibition over that's the time the job will come." And I believe he is pretty near right.

"He was scheduled for Enforcement Officer. Well, it is a question whether he would make a good one or whether he would make a bad one. The methods that have been pursued by him and the people who compose the Anti-Saloon League formed another organization in Syracuse a year ago, and this goes for the ladies, especially those who like tea. Miss Elliboul, who is connected with Mr. Anderson, and Mr. O. R. Miller, another gentleman who is being well taken care of by the Anti-Saloon League, have formed another organization against tea, claiming that it is a drug, and against tobacco. That's been forced upon them in Syracuse. They haven't got very far yet. They didn't get very far with prohibition until you and I went asleep and let them put it over."

'RHODY' NOW DRY BY LAW.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.—Gov. San Souci to-day approved the prohibition enforcement act which was passed by the General Assembly on the last day of the session. The new law is similar to the Volstead act and becomes effective at once.

June 26, '20.

St. Paul Dispatch

An Independent Newspaper.

THE DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as second class mail matter.

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DAILY CIRCULATION AVERAGE FOR MAY, 1920.

	City.	Country.	Total.
Dispatch	50,268	24,289	74,557
Pioneer Press	45,054	17,583	62,637
Net Paid Circulation			137,194

Eastern View Out of Focus.

In all humility of spirit the Dispatch wonders whether its own perspective of political events at a distance is as distorted as it finds, upon many occasions, the drawing of political pictures in Minnesota and the Northwest by the editorial genii of the Eastern press. Being in the atmosphere makes a difference.

It is natural that the defeat of Representative Volstead would be misconceived where knowledge of the whole setting was lacking. When that defeat was apparent, the Dispatch prepared its readers for such a misconception and pointed out that, in any event, the enemies of intolerant prohibition would seize upon the fact and rush it to the stand as a witness of the reaction against extremes in enforcement. The New York World was particularly in mind, as that astute and unrelenting foe of prohibition is on the alert for every accident or incident it might employ in its persistent campaign for "a higher alcoholic proportion by volume." So it is not surprising that it should headline the Volstead defeat as a "Victim of Prohibition" and hold up the occurrence as a warning "which will be carefully noted by many aspiring politicians in other states." And it concludes bitingly:

> "In sharp-shooting of this description is to be found the one hope of a restored democracy. Thus far, the one-half of 1 per cent politicians have been in terror only of the privately financed lobby whose orders they have slavishly followed. Hereafter the public is to be heard."

The more conservative New York Post steers clear of the Volstead error from this point of view, but takes the rather surprising ground that "the Nonpartisan league having done so well in Minnesota, what may it not do in North Dakota? What may it not do to complicate the situation in South Dakota, Idaho and Wisconsin?" The Post probably will modify its views if and when it shall learn the radical character of the Townley defeat in Minnesota and the depressing effects of the defeat upon socialistic prospects in other northwestern campaigns.

The New York Times is more logical in dealing with the Volstead defeat. It is not misled into construing it as a "wet" victory, but sagely says "it will vastly encourage the wets and depress the drys all over the country," regardless of circumstances and conditions; meaning that most people will know or care nothing more than that Volstead, father of the enforcement law bearing his name, has been defeated. But the Times discusses the general Minnesota situation in commingled knowledge and ignorance of the situation. It knows the line of argument of Preus and Collins on the stump, but believes that "most other Republican candidates in the field had withdrawn in the interest of Preus." It overlooked the essential fact that six Republican candidates divided the vote for governor and that the result shows, as the Pioneer Press made clear today, that the Nonpartisan league is in a more hopeless minority in Minnesota than it was two years ago.

New York newspapers never have displayed an inside knowledge of latter-day Minnesota politics. They never have accurately appraised the socialistic adventures of Townley. Their special writers have been intrigued by the spectacular methods of the conspiracy to seize political power and Townley has been photographed over the East in a manner that did more credit to his vanity than to the truth. The long-range view of the East has been sadly out of focus.

WETS OPEN FIGHT TO KILL DRY ACT

Continued from First Page.

carrying in its train all the mortifying and offensive consequences of such vicious legislation, in the shape of violated homes, espionage, oppressive arrest, false evidence, farcical trials, public dishonesty, law evasion, official corruption, conniving courts, picked judges and every canker that has ruined states, toppled governments and undermined society in the past;

"Therefore be it Resolved, That we declared for the eventual repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, deeming it at variance with the spirit of our institutions, with the genius of our history and the character of our people. But pending the deliberate processes by which such repeal can be brought about and for the purpose of ridding our life of the vicious and immediate effects of the so-called Volstead Enforcement law, which goes far beyond the intention of the amendment and falsifies and perverts its purposes, we declare for the immediate repeal, or the thoroughgoing modification of the said Volstead act in order to bring it into harmony with the limited scope of the amendment, and thus to protect the people from the multiplying iniquities which are wrapped up in this vicious law, and to restore, if not completely at least measurably, the liberties which have been so precious to our fathers and to which until the present time we have felt that our institutions were dedicated.

"And further be it Resolved, That this association take appropriate measures for holding to a strict account the elected representatives of the people and for the appointment of suitable committees in the Congressional districts to support honest legislators and to banish time servers and faithless representatives from office, thereby restoring to Congress the spirit of good public conscience and of courage and independence which will seek to serve the people and their true interests instead of selfishly profiting by their betrayal."

In his opening remarks Stuyvesant Fish explained that the arrangement committee had refrained from asking any clergyman to invoke the Divine Blessing because "scurrilous abuse" had been heaped by "the hirelings of certain well meaning but misinformed fanatics" upon ministers "who have expressed, as citizens, their opinions in respect to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law."

"May we, however," Mr. Fish added, "ask for their silent prayers. These are public matters of the highest order, and it is the right and duty of every citizen to openly assert and maintain his opinions thereon. Thank God some have had the courage to do so! Let us all follow their example."

Capt. Stayton, who is an Annapolis graduate and was a naval officer nearly twenty years, thus stated the principles of the association:

"First, light wines and beer now, but no saloons ever. Second, repeal the Volstead law or at least violently amend it. Third, regulation shall be left to the States. Fourth, next repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Fifth, guard the old Constitution of our fathers against further mutilation by fanatical minorities."

Those who say we can't have wine and beer without a return to the saloon Capt. Stayton reminded of the example of Canada, Sweden and Norway. "If they have found a way, cannot we?" he asked. He wanted a return of the good old days when any householder or his wife could call up the grocer and have wine and beer delivered at the home. "This association says that is sufficient," he affirmed.

Loud handclapping when Capt. Stayton demanding the repeal of the Volstead law moved him to say:

"I see you are all traitors and a lawless gang, as the Anti-Saloon League says."

He told them they "should obey if not respect the Eighteenth Amendment" until it too was repealed. "The Volstead act," he next declared, "says we can't be trusted and have got to be muzzled like dogs. It's a rotten insult to the American people." (Cheers). And when the association had achieved its immediate purposes it would not cease to be, the Captain said, for fanatical minorities were trying to cut off theaters and Sunday amusements and censor everything.

"This association," he told the crowd, "does not intend to go out of business so long as there is anybody in the United States who is idiot enough to favor such a rotten thing. (Cheers.) Prohibition is only a symptom of a disease—the desire of a lot of lunatics to regulate our affairs, to meddle in and regulate the details of your life and mine, and, until we have cured the disease, our work is not done."

He pictured the new association as having gained a phenomenal membership in a short time without organization. It had got in good citizens from every walk of life and from every State in the Union and "from every profession except one; no brewers, distillers or bartenders are members." But he had nothing against the bartenders.

"I had some friends among them in the old days," avowed the captain, while the audience cheered again, "and I'm not ashamed of it. Those who stand in front of the bar are just as bad as those behind it—and I don't think I'm a criminal." He saw the American people as sullen, unhappy and in many cases hungry.

"And no man to-day reverances the Federal law. That is the one thing we al disobey. How shall we remedy the situation? By an organization of people who think; men and women of common sense and who believe that our great ancestors had some sense."

Mass Meeting May 3.

He announced that there would be a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on May 3 "to find out whether the rank and file are with us." He said the only persons who ever had voted for prohibition or had a chance to were 3,000 members of Congress and State Legislatures.

"A nation of 110,000,000 people ruled by 3,000 cowardly politicians," was the Captain's estimate.

"Good boy, Colonel!" a balcony sitter yelled, and that incited more cheering. As to beer, he said he was willing to pay a tax of three cents a glass. That would bring the Government more than $1,000,000,000, "which is more," said Capt. Stayton, "than all the infernal income taxes we are paying this year. If this association succeeds in its purpose there will be no income tax." (Cheers immeasurable.) They liked the Captain so well they gave him a vote of thanks.

A. O. Stanley, Senator from Kentucky, was scheduled to speak, but wired that army legislation kept him in Washington.

"Unless drastic prohibition goes bootlegging stays," said Miss Marbury. "Millions are breaking this law every hour because they only believe in it 'for the other fellow.' Young men and women who were once temperate have thrown restraint to the winds. The dangerous hip flask has taken the place of the innocuous punch bowl. Forbidden fruit has become the staple diet. This is the plain and unvarnished truth which those who have thought and observed cannot honestly deny. Let us do away with stupid hysteria and with degrading hypocrisy. Let us refuse to become a milkfed and spineless race."

Kermit and Archibald Roosevelt were among those seated on the stage.

CAN START LIQUOR FOR THE U. S. ANYWAY

HAVANA, April 6.—It is not an offense to place alcoholic liquor aboard a vessel bound for the United States. The Court of Instruction to-day ordered the release of seven men arrested last week while attempting to turn over 189 bottles of whisky to a member of the crew of the steamer Monterey, bound for New York, while the vessel lay at anchor in the harbor here.

Chief of the Customs Service Bryon to-day recommended the confiscation of liquor found on board the small American steamer Yankton, which arrived here last week.

The Yankton, a vessel of 222 tons, is last reported in available shipping records as leaving New York February 4 for Nassau.

VOLSTEAD SEES END OF MEDICINAL BREW IN ANTI-BEER BILL

Says Senate Measure Will Halt Issuance Of Permits Under Treasury Regulations.

10/31/21 American

SPEAKS AT "DRY" RALLY

Father Of Enforcement Act Addresses Two Meetings At Union Square Church.

"WETS" CHECKED, HE AVERS

Declares The Sale Of Liquor In Baltimore Has Greatly Diminished.

The "wets" may as easily "climb to the moon" as get back beer, wine and "red liquor," Representative Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, author of the prohibition enforcement act, told a big audience last night at Union Square Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the course of an impassioned attack on the "wet" move to get beer back, Mr. Volstead predicted that the anti-beer bill will be adopted by the Senate within a few days by the votes of all save 25 of the 96 Senators.

"And that will end forever the buncombe about 'beer for the sick'," he declared.

Crabbe Presides At Rally.

The meeting was a prohibition rally presided over by George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-saloon League of Maryland, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Fred Heisse, pastor of the church. Other speakers were Representative Upshaw of the Atlanta (Ga.) district; Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, who made a speech urging his election as the "moral candidate" for the Legislature. So large was the attendance drawn by the presence of the prohibition leaders that all speakers addressed an overflow meeting in the basement.

Introduced by the Rev. Dr. Heisse, Mr. Volstead was received with enthusiasm and the waving of many handkerchiefs. This demonstration was not participated in by Walter Clifton Curry, "wet" candidate for the Legislature in the Second district, nor by George D. Iverson, Jr., "wet" State Senator, both of whom were in the church.

"Why, you are not nearly as wet here in Baltimore as I had been led to believe," Mr. Volstead began. "Today I met two Baltimore newspaper men on the street, and both refused to admit that there are any open saloons in this city. That at least indicates that the sale of liquor has diminished greatly."

Attacks Beer Proposals.

Launching into his attack on the sale of beer under any form or pretext, Mr. Volstead declared that the anti-beer bill is assured of passage by a vote of more than two to one.

"The time is coming when not a member of Congress will have the courage to stand up for the open saloon," he declared. "The prohibition amendment was passed without the aid of the women's vote. Public servants now know that the big women's vote is almost solidly against intoxicating liquor in every form.

"The return of beer means the return of the open saloon. The 'wets' may as well expect to climb to the moon as to bring that about. Some of the States that voted 'dry' early later voted for the return of beer. Then they voted 'dry' for the second time. They found, after painstaking trial, that the return of beer meant the return of the open saloon.

"The medicinal beer ruling? Well, both that and the tax on non-beverage whisky are mere incidents of the fight. It is a mistake to believe, as the 'wet' press insists, that they show a trend toward liberalization of enforcement. With the passage of the anti-beer bill the buncombe of

Continued on Page 10.

Volstead, in Bill, Bans Beer As Medicine, Limits Wine

Supplemental Prohibition Measure Introduced to Meet Former Attorney General Palmer's Ruling—Would Stop Liquor Imports and Close Distilleries Until Supply Is Used.

(By the Associated Press.)

As the first step of the fight in Congress to tighten up the Volstead prohibition enforcement law, a bill designed to prohibit the sale of beer to the sick on a doctor's prescription was introduced in the House yesterday by Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee. The measure would not prohibit use of wine for medicinal purposes, but would make more specific and stringent the regulations on this subject.

Frankly declaring there was no real necessity for beer as a medicine, Mr. Volstead announced that his bill, described as supplemental to the national prohibition act, was put forward at this time to meet the situation created by the opinion of former Attorney General Palmer that beer and wine, under the Volstead act, could be prescribed for the ailing.

In tentative regulations announced last week by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, but which must await approval by David H. Blair, the new commissioner of internal revenue, an arbitrary limit of 4⅞ gallons of beer and 3 gallons of wine was fixed as the maximum that might be prescribed by a physician at any one time. Mr. Palmer had ruled that the law fixed no limit.

Won't Wait on Blair.

Regardless of what Commissioner Blair may rule, Mr. Volstead indicated that the prohibition forces in the House were prepared to take the beer bull by the horns and let the world know that there will be no beer. The bill will be referred to Mr. Volstead's committee for hearing and report. Members, opposed to any modification of the dry law, said last night it probably would be reported to the House, substantially as drawn. There were predictions from many dry quarters that its passage was certain.

After counting noses on the committee Mr. Volstead is strongly of the opinion, he said, that there will be no turn back on the question of prohibition, even in the face of a cry from many sections that Congress give the proposed beer regulations for the sick a tryout.

Hopes to Close Distilleries.

After turning thumbs down on beer and putting extra safeguards around the medical use of wine, home-made or imported, the new Volstead bill would close the gates to importation of liquor and shut down distilleries until the present stock of about 40,000,000 gallons now in bonded warehouses had been exhausted. Mr. Volstead declared there was no sense in allowing large quantities to be imported or manufactured, while there was so much on hand.

The bill also would impose certain additional restrictions on the manufacture of alcoholic preparations, "masquerading" as medicine and tonics, which prohibition leaders assert are drinkable. In support of this provision, Mr. Volstead said the bootleg trade was being supplied through withdrawals ostensibly for the manufacture of these products.

More Work for Daugherty.

Still another tightening-up section would meet the demand from some quarters, that the Attorney General should have a more direct share in the enforcement of the law. As explained by Mr. Volstead, it requires that the Attorney General shall have notice of all applications for permits to sell or manufacture liquor or alcoholic medicinal preparations, and that public notice of the application shall be posted so that the Attorney General or any person who may have knowledge of any violations on the part of the applicant may object to the permit being granted.

Permits at present, the Judiciary committee chairman said, are granted without any notice to the Attorney General, and he has no opportunity to object to their issuance. The bill would give the Attorney General power to cancel permits for the same reason that the commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to cancel.

Says Beer Is Not Medicine.

"It is idle to argue that there is any real necessity," said Mr. Volstead in a statement, "for beer as medicine. Leading doctors everywhere deny that it has any value for that purpose. Besides everything in beer except the alcohol, can be had in the so-called near-beers without any prescription. Thirty-eight States prohibit beer from being prescribed.

"The measure does not prohibit the use of wine, but it reenacts in more specific language, if that is possible, the injunction that such prescriptions must be limited to the actual needs for medicinal use."

Are You Home-Brewing or Distilling?

If So, Do You Know What You Are Doing to Your Poor Little Stomach?

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This home loving nation has also become a home brewing and home distilling nation. Some are changing their kitchens into distilleries. Many that began with home BREWING are changing the brewing into distilling—because distilling is easy, requires less attention, the result is more easily hidden and transported, and it produces a more violent effect.

Here are facts that may interest you, as you sit waiting for the brew to bubble, or for the little coiled pipe packed in ice, to begin pouring out its condensed, highly reliable alcoholic poison.

Formerly beer fit to drink could not be made in less than ONE YEAR. Then scientists showed that, with greatest care, with machinery costing hundreds of thousands, with careful filtering, settling and refrigeration, it was possible scientifically to make beer in three months, free from dangerous ferments, etc.

BUT IT CAN'T BE DONE IN LESS THAN THREE MONTHS.

And this highly intelligent nation, or at least a large part of it, is blandly drinking beer, very badly made, and about one week old.

It looks like beer undoubtedly, tastes SOMETHING like beer, but you have no idea what it does to your body, "fearfully and wonderfully made," when it gets inside of you.

Doctors that know will tell you that beer of that kind can be safely guaranteed to give you Bright's Disease inside of five years, and the Bright's Disease is warranted to save you the trouble of any further home brewing, after about five years more.

The home brewer is advised in the most friendly way to insure his life for the benefit of his family before he starts his career. A little while after he starts the companies won't insure him.

As for home distilling, that is shorter, easier and BETTER than home brewing if you are tired of this life and would like to see what comes after it.

There are poisons in badly made whiskey that some times cause blindnses and immediate death. That is the kindest sort of whiskey, it puts you out of your misery quickly, saves you much distilling and bother.

The least harmful kind of whiskey that you can make at home is thoroughly poisonous, so is all whiskey for that matter. But the difference between home-made whiskey and whiskey scientifically made, is the difference between the bite of a rattlesnake and the bite of a milder snake—it takes many more bites from the mild snake to kill you.

It is too bad, but it is also a FACT that a much better investment than ordinary is to be found in the stock of a well organized graveyard concern. A few years from now many fathers, brothers and sons will be safely laid away, at a profit to the graveyard stockholders.

On their graves there COULD, but will not be, written "Here Lies a Home Brewer," or "Here Lies One That Distilled His Own."

and you are directly responsible for this terrible state of affairs--you and your Volstead enforcement act---SHAME.

ASKS U. S. COURT TO GIVE REASONS

Litigant Insists on Right to Know Why His Attack on Dry Law Was Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An appeal to the "conscience" of the supreme court is made in a brief filed by Robert A. Widenmann, an unsuccessful litigant. Asserting that the people "entitled to be fully informed as to what, if any, are the limitations upon the delegated authority of their legislative sergeants in proposing and ratifying amendments to the constitution," the brief respectfully points out to the court that, until it delivers such an opinion, "it will not fulfill its functions or its duty as a body of judicial servants of the people."

Widenmann sought to have set aside as unconstitutional the prohibition amendment, and his case was dismissed, without opinion, on the authority of cases previously decided and which were cited.

Insisting that he is entitled to a decision by the court stating its reason, Wedenmann declares that unless he obtains it "the servants of the people have become the peoples' masters, for they can exercise any power they choose and not account to the people."

The public servants of the people are full of "pretensions," he adds, and not amenable to "authority and control," especially over their "personal and private habits, which is admittedly unprecedented and extraordinary."

"Members of congress voted for the eighteenth amendment," he says, "in opposition to the known wishes of the people who elected them," and "assumed to exercise powers which the people who elected them had expressly denied to them by constitutional mandate."

The court is asked whether the people have any "public servants whose inexorable duty it is, in all cases * * * to explain to them how and whence they derive authority," and why limitations upon the authority fail to operate.

1921. In Ten Parts, Including Roto Book and

2,000 IN BUSHWICK HOLD A 'WET' PARADE REVIEWED BY HYLAN

Mayor Beams, His Family Waves Flags, and Thousands Cheer Appeals for Beer.

NEGRO DETECTIVE BEATEN

Harlem Crowd Attacks Him After He Arrests Bartender for Rum Law Violation.

REJECTS 'FOOLISH' ARRESTS

Brooklyn Grand Jury Throws Out 121 of 129 Prohibition Cases Brought Before It.

More than 1,000 automobiles and approximately 1,000 marchers on foot took part in a parade to protest against prohibition in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn last night. The parade was under the auspices of the Welfare Club of the Twentieth Assembly District. It was reviewed by Mayor Hylan and members of his family, who cheered and waved flags as it passed the Hylan residence at 959 Bushwick Avenue.

Thousands of persons crowded the sidewalks and applauded such placards as: "To Hell With Hooch; We Want Beer,' "' Give Us Our Beer," and "Anderson and the Kaiser—Two of a Kind."

Michael F. Buckley was marshal of the parade, which formed at Wilson and Jefferson Avenues. The line of march was to Bushwick Avenue, to Knickerbocker Avenue, to Putnam Avenue, returning to Bushwick Avenue and thence to Conway Street, where it disbanded. Enthusiasm of paraders and spectators alike marked its progress along the route.

There was no evidence of intoxication or disorderliness, excellent order being maintained by the reserves of five police stations, under command of Captain David Kane of the Ralph Avenue Station.

When the parade reached Mayor Hylan's residence, on Bushwick Avenue, there was a cheer from the paraders, which was acknowledged by the Mayor with a wave of the hand and by the rest of his party waving flags. The Mayor stood on his stoop beaming. With him were Mrs. Hylan, their daughter Virginia, the latter's husband, James F. Sinnott, the Mayor's personal secretary, and Albert Conway, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, and Mrs. Conway.

Rum Mob Attacks Detective.

An angry mob of men and boys roughly handled Oliver Williams, a negro policeman of Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane's staff, while he was on the way to the West 123d Street Police Station shortly after 6 o'clock last night with Michael Donovan, a bartender in a saloon at 2,452 Eighth Avenue, whom he had arrested on a charge of violating the State dry law. Some of the men in the crowd had been lined up at the bar when the policeman in plain clothes entered, and they resented the sending of a negro officer to search the place.

Bruised about the face and head, the policeman was treated at the police station by Dr. O'Brien of the Harlem Hospital, and was then taken to his home, 30 East Filmore Avenue, Corona, L. I. As he lay almost unconscious in the doorway of a grocery store at 118th Street and Eighth Avenue, where the attack was made, the officer drew his revolver and tried to shoot. The crowd of several hundred persons quickly dispersed. The revolver failed to explode. Some one sent a riot call and Sergeant Lovett and half a dozen policemen responded. Five persons, later identified by Williams as among his assailants, were arrested.

About a dozen persons were in front of the bar when Williams entered the place at 117th Street and Eighth Avenue. He told the bartender that he was a policeman and that he had come to search the premises. Going behind the bar, Williams found a small amount of whisky. He arrested Donovan, who took off his apron, put on his coat and started out with the officer.

The other men in the place then crowded around Williams and demanded that he let the bartender go. Threats were made, and one man said, "You are not going to lock this man up."

Williams put his hand to his hip pocket and warned the crowd that he had a revolver and that he would use it if they interfered with him. The warning had an effect for the moment, and Williams started out with the bartender.

Policeman Attacked.

Several men followed the officer and his prisoner. The streets were full of shoppers and the crowd behind the officer and his prisoner soon grew to several hundred. Almost surrounded, and realizing that he might be overpowered any minute, the policeman stopped with his prisoner in the doorway of the grocery store at 118th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Leaders of the mob then made a dash at the officer. He drew his blackjack, but one man snatched it from his hand and struck the officer on the head with it. Others then showered blows on the officer. Women in the store screamed, and as the policeman fell some one sent in the riot call that brought aid to the officer.

The five men arrested and later identified by Williams said they were Frederick Shaughnessey of 249 West 112th Street; his brother, Stanley Shaughnessey; John Hefferan, 280 West 118th Street; Timothy Sullivan, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, and Charles Sentler, 320 West 121st Street. They were locked up on a charge of felonious assault. Hefferan

Continued on Page Twenty.

2,000 IN BUSHWICK HOLD A 'WET' PARADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

was identified by the policeman as the man who took his blackjack and hit him with it.

In the excitement Williams's prisoner had disappeared, but later he walked into the West 123d Street Station and gave himself up.

"I didn't have anything to do with that mob," Donovan told the police. "Those fellows beat up the officer after he left the café. I don't know who owns that café where I work, either." The police had not been able late last night to learn the name of the owner of the saloon, which recently changed hands.

Grand Jury Draws a Line.

Drawing the line between what they termed "foolish" cases and those which appeared to have merit, the Kings County Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday returned indictments against only eight defendants in a batch of 129 charged with violation of the State dry law. Because of the lack of sufficient evidence, the Grand Jury refused to indict in 121 cases presented by the District Attorney's office.

The immediate release of two men in jail since their arrest on April 17 was ordered by the Grand Jury. The men had been arrested for carrying hip flasks of liquor and had been unable to give bond. A fruit store dealer, who had cashed a patrolman's pay check, was one of the men the Grand Jury refused to indict. After cashing the check, the fruit dealer invited the policeman to have a drink of home made wine and the policeman placed him under arrest. It is said that the policeman admitted he left his post to get the check cashed and that he was well acquainted with the man who had favored him.

Another case dismissed was that of four men ar[rested] in which th[ey] found to con[tain] a bottle of port wine. It appeared [that] Long Island [to] mother of o[ne] was ill.

The eight m[en] court officials [to] legging or ot[herwise] of selling li[quor]. One of the men indicted, a salo[onkeeper], is alleged to have told the police that he was satisfied to quit as he had made $250,000 since prohibition went into effect.

To Test Police Authority.

The right of the police to enter a man's home without a search warrant, arrest him and seize whatever wines and liquors he has on the premises, will be considered by Justice Edward G. Whitaker in the Supreme Court tomorrow. The test case is brought by Harry Kuchinsky of 26 West 115th Street. When arraigned in Harlem Police Court on a charge of illegal possession Kuchinsky was discharged by Magistrate Joseph S. Schwab. Fifty bottles of homemade wine and a couple of demijohns of mixed alcohol and water, seized at the time of the arrest, were retained by the police. Kochinksy obtained from Justice John V. McAvoy an order directing Commissioner Enright to show cause why he should not return the wine and the order was made returnable tomorrow.

John Stone, lessee of a cellar at 2,027 Second Avenue, has asked the Supreme Court to restrain the police from carrying out a threat to remove four barrels of whisky and three barrels of alcohol from his premises. Justice Whitaker will hear the case tomorrow. Stone says he has a Federal permit for the liquors.

The seizure of more than 35,000 gallons of wine by the police in two raids in Harlem Friday night became known yesterday when three prisoners were arraigned in Harlem Court. In the store and cellar of Frank Senato, a wholesale wine dealer, at 402 East 106th Street, the police found 657 barrels, each containing 50 gallons of wine. The police said that the permit produced by Senato was not properly drawn. Senato was held by Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham in $500 bail for action by the Grand Jury.

The other raid netted 2,500 gallons of wine, found in the rear of a restaurant at 8 East 113th Street and in the cellar. Later the police arrested Hyman Katzper, a rabbi, of 64 East 104th Street, and Philip Tannenbaum of 1,571 Park Avenue, owner of the restaurant. According to the police Katzper had a permit for the wine for the use of his congregation for sacramental purposes, but the permit, the police said, had expired. Magistrate Frothingham held the prisoners in $500 bail for examination tomorrow.

Druggist is Held.

Vitold Drosness, a druggist, of 2,022 Lexington Avenue, was held by Magistrate Frothingham in $500 bail for examination Wednesday on a charge of selling a flask of whisky to William Reynolds of 63 East 122d Street without a permit.

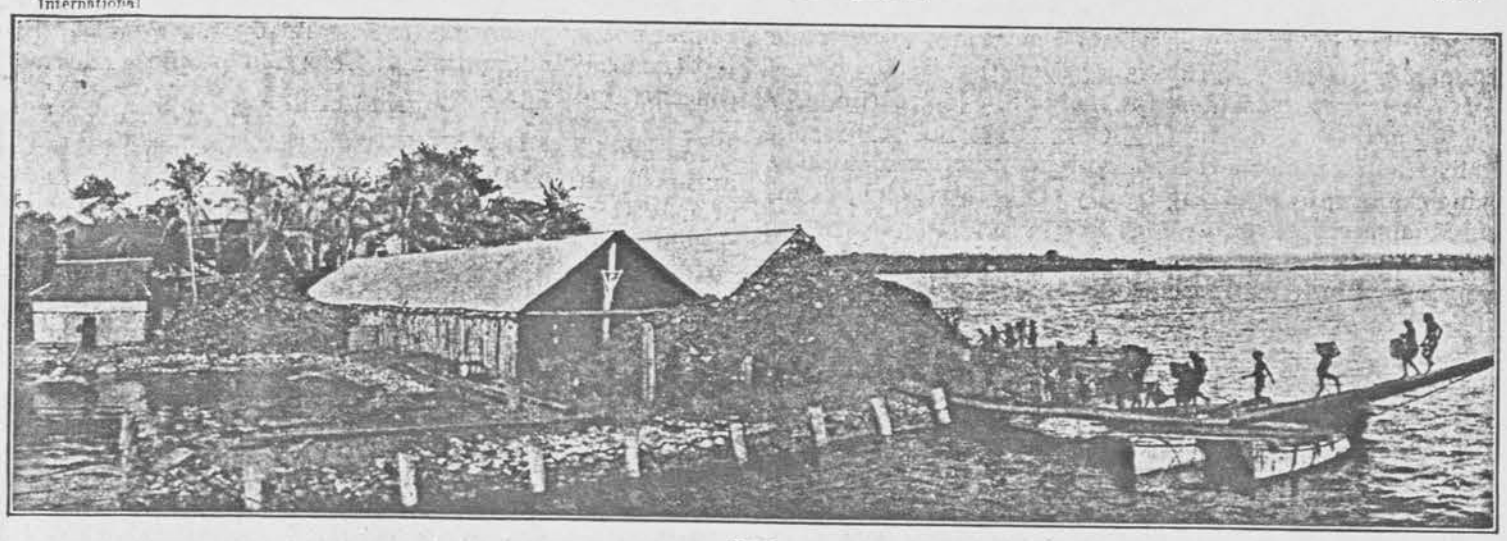
Brooklyn hospitals will receive 98 bottles of whiskey, wines and cordials seized at the Great Neck (L. I.) estate of Oliver Morosco, theatrical producer. Federal Judge Chatfield signed an order yesterday directing Marshal Power of Brooklyn to sell the liquors to the hospitals. Mr. Morosco recently paid a $100 fine for having in his possession liquor which had been bottled since the passage of the Volstead act. He was permitted to transport to Los Angeles, Cal., about 200 cases of wines and liquors found to have been in his possession before the Volstead act became effective.

Two detectives of Inspector Boettler's staff attended as uninvited guests the celebration of an anniversary party on the top floor of a furnished-room house a 111 West Forty-ninth Street early yesterday morning. They introduced themselves as "villagers." Ten women and fifteen men, the detectives said, were seated around a table, on which were glasses of liquor. Charged with disorderly conduct, the men and women were arrested. In the West Side Court yesterday Magistrate Ten Eyck fined them $1 each.

"We are all actor folk," one of the women told the Court, "and had just finished work. We were in the place only five minutes when the detectives entered."

"The tide is turning."

International



YAP

The former German islet in the Pacific Ocean, between the American possessions at Guam and the Philippines, whose mandatory assignment to Japan by the League of Nations is the cause of a strong protest on the part of the United States government.

important and largest item of all, the Christian "home-maker," which 360 women graduates gave as their occupation.

The Right Town to Hail From

The news that the President has selected a man from Hillsboro, Ohio, as the National Prohibition Commissioner starts the memory mechanism of any one who is familiar with the history of the long fight against the saloon in this country.



ROY HAYNES

Hillsboro put itself on the temperance map forty-eight years ago. Dr. DIO LEWIS, lecturing there in December, 1873, on "Temperance," persuaded the women who heard him to go to the saloon-keepers and ask them to quit their business. That started a crusade of praying women in Hillsboro, who marched through the streets singing hymns, knelt in the saloons and urged the saloon-keepers "in a spirit of Christian love, and for the sake of humanity and their own souls' sake, to quit the hateful business." Within a week every saloon in town was closed. The crusade spread until saloon-keepers had been prayed out of town after town. The saloons often came back after the prairie fire had run its course, but the Christian women of America had been stirred to the depths. One young Methodist woman who was so stirred was FRANCES WILLARD, then dean of women in Northwestern University. She was moved to give her life to the agitation "for God and home and native land," as secretary and afterward president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was organized late in 1874 under the momentum of the crusade. It was this organization which later aroused the men to their duty, and brought on the great fight which culminated in the Eighteenth Amendment.

At the national convention of the W. C. T. U. at Baltimore in 1877 a "crusade quilt" of many pieces was presented to Mrs. ELIZA J. THOMPSON of Hillsboro (daughter of Governor TRIMBLE and wife of Judge THOMPSON), who was the leader of that first praying band. Upon the quilt were the autographs of 3,000 women in many States who had taken part in the crusade. The center piece was a curious pocket in which was sewn a prophecy to be opened and read in the year 1976 and not before. It would be interesting to open it now and see whether the purposes of God have not ripened faster than even these women dreamed. Who would then have dared predict that the saloon would be outlawed within fifty years and that a Hillsboro man would be charged with the responsibility of enforcing the act?

The new commissioner, ROY HAYNES, was a teacher before he was an editor. WAYNE B. WHEELER, of the Anti-Saloon League, speaks well of him. Methodists everywhere will expect him to make good, for he is a Methodist and sat in the General Conference of 1916.

His new job is one of the largest pieces of work that any American has to do. It is the business of every man and woman to help him do it. A Hillsboro man ought to have no illusions about the liquor evil. If, through Commissioner Haynes's efforts to make the verdict of Congress and the States effective, the traffic in alcoholic beverages shall be teetotally suppressed, the prayers of the women of Hillsboro will have had a glorious answer.

Citizens: Consider!

Copious advertising space is being used in Metropolitan newspapers (paid for out of the profits of the liquor trade of other days) to recruit members for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The headline runs: *"Citizens: Consider what Prohibition has Forced Upon You!"* Among the "nationally prominent members" whose names are given are a number whose prominence has been inherited rather than earned. Such are KERMIT ROOSEVELT, SETH LOW, THOMAS F. BAYARD, R. L. AGASSIZ, and T. M. CARNEGIE. Indeed one who recalls the ideals of such fathers as THEODORE ROOSEVELT and SETH LOW has difficulty in believing that their sons are lending the family names to a movement which, if successful, will be everywhere hailed as a victory for the forces against which the fathers fought.

The above is one of many significant pieces of evidence of the activity of the enemies of the new era in America. Back of it is the selfish interest which would restore the profits of the brewing and distilling industries and the liquor trade, with heartless disregard of the waste of wealth, health, happiness, and life which multitudes must suffer to satiate the greed of a few. This group, abetted by many hotel proprietors, supplies most of the cash. The "prominent names," including a few of the inevitable Roman Catholic Monsignors, Jewish Rabbis, and unidentified Protestant clergymen, are used to dress the display for the public eye. When the Philadelphia chapter is organized the BERGDOLLS are kept in the background and a CUYLER—yes, a kinsman of THEODORE L. CUYLER—is ushered into the chair!

The Association headline is the correct one. It is high time for all good citizens to "consider what Prohibition has forced upon them."

It has forced upon them the necessity of keeping in first class fighting trim until the liquor serpent has ceased to wriggle to the tip of its tail;

It has forced upon them the duty of aggressive action

in opposing the steady efforts of the enemy to persuade the public that Prohibition is a failure;

It has forced upon them the obligation to contribute to the formation of a sound and vigorous public opinion which shall condemn the widespread practice of dishonoring the law, by speaking lightly of its force, or by evading it in secret ways;

It has forced upon them the inescapable duty of voting in primary and on election day for no candidate who is pledged to or sympathetic with the efforts to weaken or repeal the Volstead Act;

It has forced upon them the obligation to support with unflagging loyalty the organizations which won the victories at the polls, and which created the sentiment which resulted in the passage and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The slogan of the Anti-Saloon League has been "The Churches in action against the saloon." The secret slogan of the Association Opposed to Prohibition is in fact, whatever it is in appearance, nothing but "the saloons in action against all that the churches stand for." It ought to be fought with fire, just as the saloons were fought when they had gamblers and ruffians to plead their cause instead of railway magnates, magazine writers, society ladies, and great men's feeble sons. These are things that all good citizens must consider—*and act* upon.

LITTLE WINDOWS

"Anti-Dry" Pledge-Cards Are Being Widely Circulated and—if one is disposed to credit the statements of the wet agitators—are being signed by thousands. As an illustration of these "anti-dry" hosts, a patriotic American citizen, and veteran of the World War, of Italian birth, called at the office of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League in Newark to tell about these petitions "to get back beer and wine," that the "anti-drys" are circulating in the Italian section. "Very few of the elder men are signing them," he said, "but boys of fifteen and sixteen are signing, thinking it is smart to do so. I told the fellow that I fought for the flag, and men like him who try to stir up opposition to the American Constitution and laws are enemies of the flag just as much as the Germans were." There is no doubt about the success of the Americanization process in a case like this.

"I Will Go into Caucus Only with My Conscience," Said a New Jersey legislator, when the agitation against the race tracks was at its height and an attempt was being made to play politics with the moral issue. He had the casting vote in the Senate and with the help of his conscience the act was passed and the race-tracks evil was banished. The Senator with a conscience was the Hon. JAMES A. BRADLEY, founder of Asbury Park, who died last week at the age of ninety-one. He was a Methodist of aggressive type and his conscience got him into many fighting situations. Those citizens who are jealous of the good reputation of the State which has suffered much in recent years are praying for some leader with James A. Bradley's integrity and fearlessness who will put a stop to the prize-fight which is scheduled for next month. The curse of it is already upon the whole community. The newspapers and news films flaunt every movement of the bruisers before the public. The process of brutalizing the public mind goes forward daily. The churches and Bible classes are faintly heard protesting against it. What ought to be heard is an irresistible million-tongued demand upon the Governor to use his influence and authority to save New Jersey from this new shame that outsiders are bringing upon her. What would not be permitted in any other Eastern State should not be permitted in New Jersey and would not be if the moral indignation of Christian people could find concentrated expression.

Independence Day in New York is to be Signalized by an anti-prohibition parade. Its promoters have been generously treated by the newspapers, either in grateful remembrance or in hopeful anticipation of liquor advertising. One would expect from the glowing advance bulletins that more men would march in JOHN BARLEYCORN'S demonstration than ever turned out in honor of any other hero alive or dead, GRANT, ROOSEVELT, and PERSHING not excepted. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, welcomes the parade as a guarantee that the war is not over, and that the League needs to keep its war paint on and its war-chest full. He wickedly addressed the following letter to Mr. DRAKE, who is making the arrangements for the parade:

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF NEW YORK
906 Broadway, New York City.
June 6, 1921.

Mr. Frank C. Drake, Director Wet Parade, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

In view of the impetus which it will give the cause of prohibition enforcement to have your nullification parade on July 4th fairly representative of the nullification sentiment in New York city, I hereby tender to you a contribution of $25, or so much of it as may be necessary, to pay for the making of an attractive and legible banner to be carried in the parade, with the words, "Our Bottle Cry—Appetite and Anarchy."

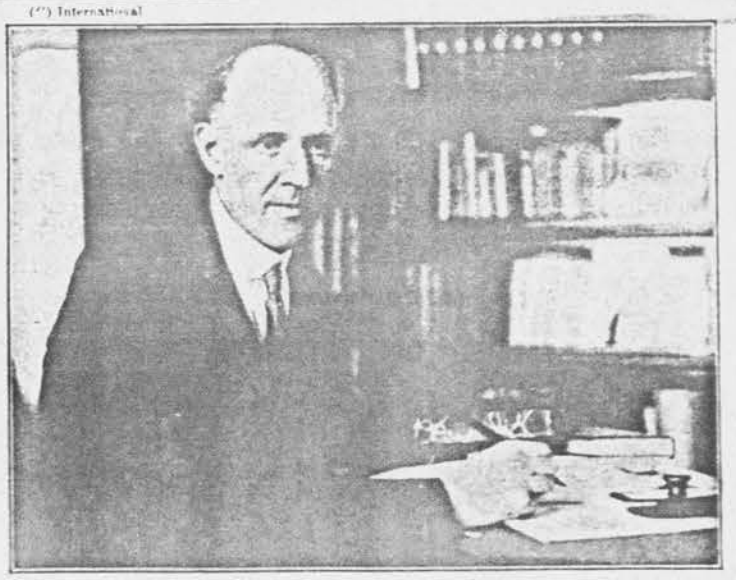
I will also pay the full union scale, which is double time for holidays, to any person whom you secure who carries this banner through the parade.

This is to assure you that we have nothing to do with any counter parade or any effort to interfere with your demonstration. We want you to make the best show of your followers that is possible.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

It might as well be understood by nervous friends of prohibition outside of New York that the great city is capable of turning out an impressive number of men and women who hold opinions for or against almost any law or principle. If the police would keep their hands off we doubt not that one could organize a variety of interesting groups who would hold up their heads and keep step with a brass band on Fifth Avenue in demonstration of their belief in their personal liberty to bet on horse races, to promote prize fights, to smoke opium, and to take other people's houses, lands, bonds, or wives.

(*) International



JOHN J. TIGERT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Dr. Tigert, who is the son of the late Bishop Tigert of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, and has been a professor in the University of Kentucky.

June 22, 1921 ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE,

incides with the view expressed by the American delegates at the Paris conference and therefore may be expected to have strong American support. Recent Grecian acts and opinions have not tended to win American sympathies for the Hellenic cause.

SLAM VOLSTEAD BILL.

When fanatics who see red every time the word alcohol is mentioned managed to inflict the Volstead law on the land that once boasted of its liberty, they gave a good example of cutting off their noses to spite their faces, to use an old saw. In their frenzy to deprive their fellowmen of alcohol in beverage form they gave no thought to the benefit that alcohol might do in the industrial world. In this they were logical, of course, for they do not admit that alcohol is anything better than the devil's chief weapon. But their logic was faulty; in fact it was almost fatal, for science could do but little without the aid of alcohol.

Naturally, the chemists who have to suffer annoyance and loss through the absurdities of the law are sore and have reached a point where they do not hesitate to point out some of its freakishness. At a recent meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, one of the speakers relieved his mind in these words: "In the administration of this law (the Volstead act) when there is an apparent conflict of language, the prohibition officers appear to work under the injunction usually given to beginners learning to drive an automobile —'When in doubt, push both feet.' Prohibition is regarded by them as their first duty, and when in doubt they stop everything—engine and all."

When it is considered that when the society committee went to Washington to give its side of the argument on the subject of alcohol used in scientific work, the members were told almost in as many words that their suggestion was neither honest nor intelligent, it must be admitted that this statement is a model of restraint.

As a matter of fact if the manufacture of alcohol were to be suddenly and completely suspended it would mark the beginning of a catastrophe which would have the loudest-voiced Volsteaders squealing like pigs under a gate. And of course we know that when our stomachs cease making alcohol we are ready for the undertaker.

There will be some little curiosity as to whether the chemists will manage in the end to carry their point and rescue the last filmy bit of common sense left in the alcohol question from the executioners of common sense.

THE WAYS OF A VOLCANO.

closed. In that campaign he was called the advance agent of prosperity.

If there is a deadly parallel between these times and those when William McKinley entered the presidency, one may be thankful that there is also a parallel between the former Prosperity President and the man who is facing similar trials and who is working to w[in] the same triumphs.

MORE BILLINGSGATE

A FEW days ago we pointed out that the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition forces should seek new leadership. The Wheelers, Andersons and Volsteads are too much given to the use of language that would disgrace a fishwife when any one dares disagree with them.

This propensity to billingsgate places them at a grave disadvantage when dealing with a decent and respectable movement of

PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA,

citizens like that headed in Philadelphia by T. DeWitt Cuyler and numbering thousands of Philadelphians of eminent respectability. However, it seems that the old tactics are to apply.

Therefore, we add to the list of those cursed with intemperate and ill-considered speech the name of Harry M. Chalfant, editor of the American Issue—Pennsylvania Edition. He lives up to the best traditions of the "Billy" Sunday type of argument when he warns and denounces Mr. Cuyler and "your full-dress comrades of the beer-mug parade."

Yes, the "beer-mug parade" has the old touch, but that "full-dress comrades" has in it that fine and perfect flowering of demagogery that has always won loud acclaim. There must be something the matter with a man who will wear a "full-dress" outfit anyway.

We again submit that this general style of "argument" is not exactly the most telling kind to use against citizens who are exercising their undoubted right to seek a change in law through legitimate methods. And the effort to attach sanctity to the Volstead act or any other act of Congress is disingenuous.

It has created new forms of banditry and lawbreaking. And, whether the Volstead act is to be blamed or not, the country has passed through, in the year closing Feb. 22, a wave of capital crime which has no parallel in the history of the United States.

Only a short time ago graft and bribery were traced into the office of Prohibition Enforcement Agent O'Connor in this city and into many other offices of enforcement agents. Bogus enforcement agents are operating in all the large cities. Bootlegging has become a regular pursuit, bringing in vast profits. News items covered by The Evening World's investigation, coupled with knowledge of actual conditions, establish the conclusion that while thousands of saloons have been closed in this city and State, thousands of other places which have been frequently raided are still open and selling liquor.

The survey of the news clearly establishes that there was very little compliance with the law immediately following its passage. The expectation that the saloons would close up simply because Congress had passed the Volstead act failed to materialize. On the contrary, news developments as early as Jan. 22, 1920, showed that bogus Prohibition agents were already at work, that numerous illicit stills were in operation, and by Jan. 31 arrests were made of persons accused of accepting bribes from saloonkeepers.

That preparations had been made for violating the law is shown by the fact that smuggling of "booze" into Florida from the West Indies was discovered in February, 1920. It is still a flourishing industry. "Booze" bandits made their appearance in March, and on March 12 Stewart McMullen, an ex-convict employed as a Prohibition agent, killed a chauffeur named Charlton in a whiskey raid in Yorkville.

In April the police reported feverish activity of bands who invaded bar rooms, pool rooms and social clubs and held up as many as 100 people at a time at the points of revolvers. In May physicians all over the country united in protest against the provisions of the Volstead act restricting the prescribing of liquor for the sick.

Forged permits for the withdrawal of liquor flooded the country in June and the Prohibition forces admitted utter inability to cope with this new phase of violation. Reports of arrest and seizures showed that New England, the North Atlantic States and the Middle West, after six months of attempted enforecment, were still wet to the point of saturation.

SMUGGLING BY WHOLESALE AND MOONSHINING.

Wholesale smuggling from Canada was discovered in July. Moonshine raids in the South indicated that thousands of erstwhile lawabiding farmers and merchants and laborers of that region had gone into the business of making corn whiskey for sale. On July 25, dry agents reported that practically all large cities were wide open.

Raids in August showed that summer resorts, both mountain and seashore, were completely disregarding the law. Developments in New England proved that inhabitants of the industrial cities were going into the business of making moonshine whiskey on a large scale.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo reported in September that public intoxication was on the increase in New York. Prohibition enforcement agents were exceptionally busy during that month.

Automobile booze bandits made their appearance in October. The enforcement agents discovered that counterfeiting withdrawal permits and labels of once popular brands of whiskey had become an organized industry and that forged and genuine permits were openly sold in markets maintained on the streets of New York and other large cities.

Prohibition agents rounded up a number of men in November who, they said, would reveal the ramifications of a Nation-wide whiskey ring engaged in forgery, bribery and, incidentally, the sale and shipment of whiskey. These revelations did not prove to be of great importance—at least that applies to such of them as were made public. Aeroplane whiskey smugglers appeared on the Canadian and Mexican borders and increasing despatches from the South indicated that moonshining was beyond the control of the Federal authorities.

Police court records of this city showed more arraignments for intoxication in the busier courts during 1919. The profits of bootleggers were beginning to engender feuds that resulted in murders—and these are on the increase.

Scattered reports showed that after one year violations were general all over the country. Over 3,000 stills were destroyed in New England during 1920 than during 1919. The profits of bootleggers were beginning to engender feuds that resulted in murders—and these are on the increase.

The record of enforcement of the Volstead act is thus briefly summarized above. Below appears a record of the news items concerning en-

DUE TO THE VOLSTEAD LAW

VOLSTEAD LAW VIOLATIONS INCREASE, BUT LIQUOR TRAFFIC GOES ON OPENLY

(Continued From First Page.)

the people in favor of enforcement.

Enforcement of the Volstead act has been accompanied by murders and violence. It has bred widespread bribery and corruption throughout the United States. Thousands of police officers, United States Marshals, other public officials and enforcement agents have been indicted for accepting bribes, for extortion and attempted extortion.

Congressman Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, has charged on the floor that enforcement has broken down and that there are more wets than drys among the enforcement agents.

Attempted enforcement of the act has encouraged forgery and counterfeiting. It has bred hundreds of thousands of moonshiners and bootleggers.

forcement and its allied activities, which have filled hundreds and hundreds of columns of newspaper space since the country went dry.

JANUARY, 1920.

Jan. 18—Many stills raided in large cities in Central Western States.

Two arrests in New York City; several warrants issued in liquor cases.

J. J. Dillon, liquor dealer in San Francisco, attempting to deliver liquor, is arrested by prearrangement to test law.

Jan. 22—Three men held in Newark, N. J., on fake permit charge.

Commissioner Shevlin repudiates action of bogus revenue agents who attempt to obtain possession of liquor stocks still held by saloonkeepers.

Jan. 23—One hundred saloon men are victims of bogus Federal agents, says J. J. Quigley.

Jan. 25—Ranken's Cafe and premises of C. De Biaso raided.

Eastern Hotel, oldest in New York City, closed by Prohibition.

Jan. 29, 30, 31—Many stills seized in New York City. Commissioner Shevlin alleges frame-up.

Search and seizure by Federal agents amounting to trespass is illegal, decides Judge C. W. Sessions of Federal Court in Marquette, Mich., in connection with Iron River whiskey rebellion.

April 23—H. Kelman held in Providence, R. I., in suit under Volstead Enforcement Act on charge of selling Jamaica ginger.

April 26—Muck and first suspended by Shevlin. Several arrests at Coney Island for violating law.

April 27 — Federal Commissioner Hitchcock bars testimony of Dr. Straton on whiskey drinking on ground of inexperience.

April 29—United States Submarine S-4 fired on by a chaser thinking her a liquor smuggler.

MAY.

May 8—Electrically operated torpedoes loaded with whiskey are being sent daily across Canadian border into Detroit is report of Federal Agents.

May 9—Public Welfare Commissioner Bird S. Coler says drunkenness had increased in New York City because of lax enforcement of Volstead law.

Springfield, Mass., authorities seek information on source and destination of $40,000 worth of whiskey seized by them.

L. Moquin jr. and his chauffeur arrested on charge of transporting liquor from city to summer home.

May 12—Illicit whiskey sales decline on report that Volstead law will be found unconstitutional.

New York, raided; whiskey seized; L. Fontana held.

July 7—Twenty-three arraigned after holiday raids in Brooklyn and the Rockaways.

July 8—D. S. DeJongh of Bacardi Corporation indicted on charge of transportation of liquor without permit. L. Crochnut and F. Wilmot fined and automobile sold at auction for carting liquor.

July 9—Dry agents visit New York City beach resorts; one arrest.

July 10—Agents confiscate shipment of whiskey in freight cars in Long Island City; claimant, J. R. Bono, arrested. Four Canadians taken at Niagara Falls with 500 quarts of whiskey.

July 11—Twelve-gallon illicit still seized in Raleigh County, W. Va., Boardwalk resorts raided in Atlantic City.

July 12—Thirty-five arrested in Aurora, Ill., whiskey raids.

July 13—Part of liquor loot found in road house at Mine Hill, N. J.

July 15—Ensign W. H. Cushing acquitted by court martial on charge of bringing liquor into United States from British on naval seaplane. (July 25, he and Lieut. P. Lamb found guilty by Federal Court in Jacksonville, Fla.) Cafe owners and managers arrested in Atlantic City. A. Lasier, enforcement officer, arraigned on charge of aiding in illegal transportation of whiskey in New York City.

July 16—Detectives in Kearney, N. J., rout bandits and recover truck load of whiskey.

New York City.

Jan. 31—Peter Doelger Brewing Company clerks held up.

Members of Internal Revenue Department, Chicago, indicted on charge of accepting bribes.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2—John Fitzgerald, alias J. Mooney, killed in saloon quarrel; M. O'Shaughnessy and C. Stewart held.

Feb. 3—Carrying flasks; United States District Court will be asked if trousers of C. N. Thomas, arrested for carrying hip flask, should be confiscated as vehicle and sold at auction.

Feb. 4—Agents will seize cargo of whiskey of S. S. Yarmouth.

Feb. 7—Federal agents empty into snow 100 gallons of alcohol owned by Saunig & Co.

Feb. 14—Fifteen held in New York City for violation of law.

Feb. 15—Hundreds of persons arrested for violation of Volstead law in suburbs of Terre Haute, Ind.

Fire in Holyoke (Mass.) dwelling reveals whiskey still; A. Authier arrested.

J. H. Brede, New York City, transforms his wholesale liquor store into private residence; held in bail.

Feb. 18—A. Della arraigned, accused of resisting revenue officers by use of Great Danes.

Feb. 19—Italian S. S. Giuseppe Verdi raided for liquor.

Feb. 20—Baltimore liquor dealers and two former revenue officials arrested on charge of conspiracy.

Florida officials apathetic to tales of liquor being smuggled in from Cuba and British West Indies.

Feb. 22—Guard seizes tin life preservers filled with whiskey, worn by two visitors leaving ship in Jersey City.

Feb. 23—Seven arrested near Baltimore for violating law.

Feb. 25—Major A. V. Dalrymple, Federal Prohibition Supervisor, arrives (in Iron County) with thirty-five agents to arrest State Prosecutor McDonough, who swears out warrant charging Dalrymple with libel.

Feb. 26—Commissioner Roper orders Dalrymple to withdraw.

MARCH.

March 3—Five men arrested, believed members of whiskey ring operating in theatrical district.

March 4—Liquor seized on incoming ships in New York City.

March 5—C. H. Bickhart, New Haven, arrested on charge of making mash for distillation of liquor.

Chicago talcum druggists' shops alleged to be stores selling whiskey.

Canadian revenue officers near Vancouver stop automobile headed for United States with liquor.

March 7—Four cafe owners and a bartender taken in a raid in Brooklyn.

March 11—Masked gang in Baltimore steals $25,000 worth of whiskey.

Whiskey smuggler shot at Pennsylvania border.

Revenue agents begin round-up in Brooklyn of druggists selling whiskey without prescriptions.

March 12—Stewart N. McMullen arrested on charge of technical homicide when he kills H. Carlton in attempt to enforce Prohibition law.

March 14—103 stills seized in Alabama in month.

March 15—J. Murray holds up card players in saloon; C. Healy shot.

March 16—Revenue agents seize stills in Mount Vernon, New York, Sheepshead Bay; G. Von Ingen arrested.

Mayor of Newark to call meeting of Essex County doctors to protest against provisions of Volstead act following arrest of Dr. A. A. Mutter.

March 18—$100,000 shipment of whiskey from Maryland seized.

Bandit raiders get ninety-four cases of whiskey in Lexington.

March 20—Mississippi Federal Prohibition Commissioner W. C. Wells appeals to State legislators to reveal source of their liquor supply.

March 22—Three stills discovered in home of P. Zazzaro, New York City, who is held on bail.

March 23—Two arrested in Baltimore whiskey plot.

March 25—Whiskey still discovered at No. 32 Hamilton Street, New York City, following fire.

March 27—Schumm's Chop House, in Brooklyn, raided, proprietor and two bartenders arrested.

March 28—C. W. Caldwell, who claimed to be Enforcement Commissioner, assaulted by diners and arrested.

APRIL.

April 6—Peter's Restaurant, named by Rev. Dr. J. R. Straton of Calvary Church on April 4 as a place where whiskey was being openly sold, raided by police; four arrested; liquors seized.

April 8—Judge Garvin fines five liquor-sellers; announces offenders will be sentenced to jail henceforth.

April 16—Federal Grand Jury indicts P. Galetti on charge of violating liquor law.

April 18—Detective T. E. Hughes arrested in New York City on charge of attempting to bribe Revenue Agent H. B. Dobbs to steal evidence in cases. Scheduled for trial.

April 19—Head waiter and aids arrested at Jack's Restaurant, New York City, for selling drinks.

April 23—J. Muck and M. Grisi, revenue agents, arrested following gunplay in Reisenweber's Restaurant, synagogue section, arrested, sentenced for sale of alcohol in New York City. Thirty-five trapped in raid in liquor permit plot. G. A. Demo, enforcement agent, attends testimonial dinner to C. V. Duffie, Collector of Internal Revenue; tells of alcoholic liquor being served.

June 6—Cuban schooner Ysabel seized at Tampa, Fla., with cognac on board. F. Lindinger and bartender at Ye Olde Inn arrested.

June 7—Liquor seized on board special train.

June 8—Liquor seized on many ships in New York City.

June 9—Raid at Pearl River uncovers plot to steal liquor from trucks to sell illicitly to saloons; three arrests; many New York east side saloonkeepers involved.

June 10—Fake addresses used to get liquor under false permits.

June 11—Illicit sales baffles agents; umbrella bar raided; bartender arrested.

June 12 — Enforcement agents, pretending to be sporting men, arrest bartender at "Billy" Gibson's cafe in the Bronx.

June 17—H. E. Maroney killed by R. Meads in Dartmouth College fraternity house over purchase of whiskey.

June 18—Meads believed to have been central figure in system of "bootlegging" from Montreal.

June 19 — Meads had long baffled authorities in liquor smuggling. Van load of rum seized in Hollis. Raids in the Bronx. Chief of Police and sixty-six others in Evansville, Ind., found guilty of violating law and are sentenced.

June 20—Rum seized in Hollis wood Hall, L. I. J. E. Tench arrested.

June 22—Policeman Gardner and J. Sweetman sentenced for attempt to extort money from alleged possessors of liquor.

June 23—Galotti, proprietor of Peter's Restaurant, convicted and sentenced for selling liquor. Government begins suits against fifteen Sandusky, O., defendants for taxes on drums of liquor stolen from railway car.

June 26—Drinks taken by H. H. Parsons before committing suicide cause Commissioner Shevlin to order investigation as to where they were obtained; learn Parsons had at least five drinks before his death. Officials of Promotion Sales Company, Gramatan, Conn., and Herba Company found guilty of selling alcoholic drinks. Bogus dry agents rob store of J. Ianuzzi of alcohol.

June 29—Five men arrested at Rockaway Beach; many arrests.

June 30—Large amount of rum seized since Jan. 17.

JULY.

July 2—Officers of Herba Products Company and Gramatan Company, Inc., sentenced to jail and fined for withdrawing from bond alcohol ostensibly for non-beverage purposes and using it for beverages. J. May and P. Finn fined for ignoring injunction restraining them from selling liquor.

July 4—Men representing themselves to be enforcement officers seize three motor trucks laden with $100,000 worth of whiskey at Kearny, N. J.

July 5—Resort in Macdougal Street,

'DRY' LAW VIOLATIONS INCREASE AND LIQUOR SALES GO ON OPENLY

(Continued From Second Page.)

making false arrests. Case against Lane dismissed later.

Aug. 12—Fifteen cases of alcoholic beverages seized at Lambs Club, New York City. E. Smith and C. W. Bertney arrested. Smith held in bail. Bertney and club exonerated.

Aug. 13—Magistrate H. Doyle calls Prohibition a joke after dismissing charge of burglary against J. Moylan, who broke down door of saloon of L. Bevilicqua afte. taking many drinks. Detectives report whiskey served on public golf course in Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Aug. 14—L. Legum and L. B. Sless and twenty-five others arrested in alleged illicit sale of whiskey in [illegible]ore, Md.

Aug. 15—Armed bandits steal whiskey truck in outskirts of Baltimore, Ind.

Aug. 17—Liquor valued at $10,000 seized in Laurel Hill, L. I.; S. Flaherty arrested.

Aug. 18—Whiskey souvenirs distributed at opening performance of "Tickle Me," New York City.

Aug. 19—T. Sullivan, longshoreman, wounded when fired on by detectives in attempt to prevent plunder of shipment of alcohol stored on pier of Oriental Navigation Company, New York City.

Aug. 18—Public Welfare Commissioner Bird S. Coler reports increase of patients in alcoholic ward of Bellevue and Kings County Hospitals, New York.

Aug. 21—Greenwich Village art shop raided and colored liquor seized; L. Simon arrested.

Aug. 22—Prohibition agents seize 210 barrels of Zesto, made by Peter Breidt Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., charging it contained more than one-half of 1 per cent.

Aug. 24—Westchester (N. Y.) bootleggers use hearses.

Restaurant of F. K. Busto, New York City, raided, wine seized.

Aug. 25—Liquor running on Canadian border found to be growing fast.

Aug. 26—V. B. C. Laverty, enforcement agent, arrested on charge of extortion from Coney Island saloonkeepers.

Seventy-five saloonkeepers and bartenders in New York City plead guilty and are fined.

Cases of liquors smuggled into New York on Greek Line steamship Themistocles seized.

Aug. 29—Moonshine, whiskey seized in Chicopee, Mass.; three arrested.

Aug. 30—A. Lasala arrested at Croton, N. Y., for transporting champagne without permit.

Aug. 31—Raids in New York City; twenty-eight arrests.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 2—Commissioner Shevlin starts his drive in New York City; fifty places raided, much liquor confiscated.

Army bootlegging; evidence obtained by Government investigators employed by village of Patchogue, L. I., shows that enlisted men at Camp Upton obtained whiskey from superior officers; three men arrested.

Sept. 3—J. O'Brien arrested on charge of impersonating enforcement agent. Raids in Washington Heights section result in arrest of four.

Sept. 4—N. and B. Bornstein indicted on charge of attempting to bribe enforcement officers in New York City.

Sept. 5—Rev. R. E. Johnson leads raid on Atlantic City resorts. Campaign in Morristown, N. J., one man fined $500.

Sept. 6—Two men said to be enforcement agents arrested in Paterson, N. J.

Eleven men arrested following seizure of rum at Coney Island.

Sept. 7—Still discovered on farm of Senator Sheppard near Austin, Tex.

Sept. 8—District Attorney C. B. Andrus of Saratoga, N. Y., indicted on charge of grand larceny in connection with theft of liquor.

Sept. 9—Liquor stock seized in grocery store at Allenhurst, L. I.

Sept. 10—Newark Police rescue from mob W. Fisher when he attempts to arrest driver of truck for transporting barrel of whiskey.

Sept. 15—A. Campbell, F. W. White, F. E. Boardway and D. McManus enforcement agents, arraigned on charge of extortion from A. Tufaro, saloonkeeper, in Corona, L. I.

L. Krote of Staten Island, charged with offer to bribe Revenue officers at Great Kills, Staten Island.

E. Smithsimer, T. Mahoney and J. Monk held in bail on charge of impersonating Prohibition agents.

Sept. 16—Philadelphia Public Ledger reports police complicity in liquor trading charge which Mayor Hylan had assailed.

Sept. 19—United States Customs men indifferent to rum running on Canadian border.

Sept. 24—Chicago bootleggers must pay tax on big profits.

Sept. 28—Chief Magistrate McAdoo comments on increase in arrests for drunkenness.

Sept. 30—N. L. Miller charges Federal officers with conniving at open and flagrant violation of law.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2—R. S. H. Hitt arrested with woman companion in Washington restaurant following display of whiskey flask.

Three hundred and forty liquor cases thrown out by Federal Grand Jury in Boston; fifty-eight persons indicted.

Oct. 4—Federal agents seek automobile hearse said to be loaded with whiskey in vicinity of Harmon, N. Y.

Oct. 7—San Francisco city and Federal officials admit that liquor was illegally withdrawn from warehouses to supply Democratic National Convention delegates.

One hundred and eighty cases of whiskey seized in 42d Street, New York City restaurant; ten persons arrested.

Judge Thomas hears more than 100 cases in Brooklyn Federal Court [illegible] law.

Oct. 8—Raid on printing plant in Philadelphia reveals counterfeit revenue stamps and whiskey labels.

Oct. 11—Railroad detectives seize car t St. George, S. I., containing whiskey which had been shipped as herring to J. W. Gross.

Many arrests in Boston for drunkenness.

Oct. 12—Yonkers, N. Y., saloons raided, twenty-five arrests.

J. Mitchell killed by revenue officers in fight on Michigan National Highway to capture large quantity of smuggled liquor.

Oct. 13—H. A. Sadler confesses in Chicago concerning operations of national whiskey ring with headquarters in Manhattan. Have established curb market. Tells of payments to Revenue Agent J. J. McLaughlin.

Oct. 14—Federal agents are unable to get evidence of transactions at "curb market" where competition is given as cause of killings, shootings and stabbing.

Only one of 121 defendants arraigned in Atlantic City for violating law pleads guilty.

Pussyfoot Johnson says that in advertisements in Scottish papers certain (Scotch) distillers declare that business with United States has greatly increased since Prohibition went into effect.

Oct. 15—H. A. Sadler tells in Chicago of dealings with Wathen Distillery Company of Louisville, Ky. Warrant issued for politicians.

Still found in grocery store of S Straus, New York City.

Italian steamship Dante d'Alighieri raided in New York City by United States Customs Officers; liquor seized.

Oct. 16—Federal official tells Federal Grand Jury in Chicago that woman who offered him bribe frequently conferred with a certain Congressman; political consideration said to have prevented arrest of dozen persons named by Sadler.

R. Fasulo and C. Bosco arrested in New York City for transporting liquor without permit.

Oct. 17—Federal agents seize $75,000 worth of whiskey in establishment of Sabella Bros., near alleged whiskey curb market, New York City.

Oct. 19—D. Recci fined for carrying half-pint of wine in lunch basket, New York City.

Oct. 21—Stewart N. McMullin acquitted on charge of murdering H. Carlton while attempting to enforce Prohibition law; arraigned on charge of being fugitive from prison in Indiana.

$225,000 worth of liquor seized in two raids; E. Musco and J. D. Palma arrested in New York City.

Oct. 22—Agents of Department of Justice conduct secret inquiry; aid revenue officers in seizing liquor supplies, New York City.

Oct. 23—Freight S. S. Lakeport seized by Prohibition agents; is released in bond; proceedings started for its sale, New York City.

H. T. Semel, President of the United States Distilling Company, and two aids arrested; believed to be head of bootleg ring.

Detective M. Grossman arrested in New York City on the charge of forging liquor permits. On Nov. 2 the Grand Jury indicted Detective Grossman and his brother for violating law.

Oct. 24—Roadhouse raids in Nassau County, L. I., result in seizure of liquor stocks and many arrests.

$20,000 worth of liquor and distilling plant seized in home of Dr. G. A. Armstrong in Whitesboro.

Oct. 27—W. A. Smith and J. Sell, accused of extortion from Queens County, 1 saloonkeepers, are acquitted.

Oct. 28—Confession by "Mike de Pike" Heitler involves Chief of Police J. J. Garrity, in Chicago, in connection with thefts of liquor illegally transported from Kentucky; nine saloonkeepers arrested.

Oct. 31—Carload of liquor shipped to

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DRY LAW VIOLATIONS INCREASE AND LIQUOR SALES GO ON OPENLY

(Continued From Fourth Page.)

Chicago from Canada in guise of cleaning fluid.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1—Many stills seized in Vermont.

Nov. 2—C. M. Sommers sentenced to penitentiary and fined by Judge Landis in Chicago for selling liquor in his hotel, the Birchmont, and the St. James Grill.

Federal Grand Jury in New Jersey returns seventy-two indictments dealing with violations of Volstead act and condemns numbers of permits issued to take liquor out of bond.

Proprietors of Blossom Heath Inn, New York, held in bail for violation of Volstead act.

Customs officials searching S. S. Cretic for liquor, attacked by crew, New York Harbor.

Nov. 5—Four soldiers at Camp Holabird, Md., and E. H. Nicholas, deputy sheriff, arrested in liquor plot.

One hundred saloons raided on lower east side, New York City. Judge Garvin promises jail sentences instead of fines.

Nov. 6—Safe seized by Fderal agents in saloon of G. Metzger, New York City, is returned following protest; counsel demands punishment of agents.

Nov. 7—J. Hays, victim of wood alcohol, may reveal bootlegging ring in Atlantic City.

Nov. 8—Three stills seized, many saloons raided in Yonkers, N. Y.

Boston hotels raided; liquor seized; John J. Keihler, known as "Highball John," arrested.

Nov. 10—Liquor seized in Scranton, Pa., on premises of H. S. Stabler.

Nov. 11—Bills in chancery filed against proprietors of thirty-five dance halls and cabarets in Chicago on charge of surreptitious sale of liquor.

Many cafe proprietors arrested in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Nov. 12—Policeman discovers 1,100 quarts of whiskey in private house in Harlem, New York City district; three persons arrested.

Nov. 14—Cruelty to wives and children has increased since Prohibition went into effect, says A. E. Webster in annual report of New York Juvenile Protective Association.

Two hotels in Princeton, N. J., raided; seven arrests.

Newspaper published on board U. S. S. Oklahoma charges open bootlegging among sailors at foot of 96th Street, New York City; tells of death of one man.

Mrs. Sophie Yonowitz, New York City, sentenced to thirty days in jail for violating Volstead law.

Five hundred cases of liquor seized near Pittsburgh, Pa., consigned to Standard Drug Company; confiscated.

Nov. 15—Train with whiskey looted in Pennsylvania Railroad yard in Newark, N. J.; special policeman kidnapped; plunder abandoned after battle with police.

Nov. 16—Carload of whiskey consigned to M. Kuntz, transported on forged permit, seized by Federal agents.

Grappling hooks reveal case of whiskey in hold of S. S. West Zuchio in drydock.

Nov. 17—W. Weiss fined for having whiskey bond stamps in possession.

Nov. 19—Federal agents seize liquor worth more than $100,000 in store of Porazzo Bros. in Brooklyn, N. Y., reported to have been obtained on forged permits.

Forty-seven sacks containing bottles of liquor found on board S. S. Mexico in New York City.

J. Mulvihill reveals bootlegging ring in which he acted as an agent for New England.

Nov. 20—Dr. Moon and F. Bauries, arrested in New Brunswick, N. J., charged with shipment of whiskey; held in $50,000 bail.

Herancourt and Jackson breweries in Cincinnati seized after analysis shows that beer violated percentage law.

Nov. 21—K. Frans, Prohibition agent, killed in raid on alleged still in Noble County, Okla.

Nov. 23—Two men arrested after being caught in motorboat with stock of liquor, New York City.

Nov. 24—Forgery of local dealers' names to permits leads to seizure in New York City of shipment from Kentucky.

Nov. 25—B. Baxter and barkeeper arrested for violation of Volstead law in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thirty-one indictments returned in "Mike de Pike" Heitler whiskey conspiracy in Chicago, involving several prominent persons.

Nov. 26—Bresident Wilson pardons J. F. Schweinberg, who pleads guilty and ignorance of provisions of Volstead law.

Nov. 27—Liquor stock of J. & L. Alteman seized after purchases by women in New York City.

Nov. 28—Black Cat restaurant, New York City, raided; proprietor arrested.

Nov. 30—J. A. Solovei, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrested on charge of bribery in connection with conspiracy by B. & A. Gross (all indicted on Dec. 5.)

From Dec. 1 up to date will be recapitulated to-morrow.

VOL. XLV., NO. 253

FINANCIAL

Afternoon Market Securities

Will be Found on Page 28.

New York Funds—3 7/8% Sterling—451½
Sterling in New York—434¾

WRONG MAN WAS CHARGED

A SEARCH IN COURT

Oficer Looks for Man Believed to be in Court—Liveryman Helps Police—Window Smasher Fined.

Ready to plead guilty to the charge of keeping liquor for sale at his place on Dundas street west, Hyman Starkman denied that he was the man of the same name who on November 25, 1918, was sent down by Col. Denison for six months for a similar offence. As to-day's charge had been laid as a second offence, the onus was on the Crown to prove it. A search was made for someone who knew of the 1918 case. Finally Plainclothesman Ward was asked to come into court. Starkman, the accused now on trial, was in court, standing in a corner amongst several other citizens. Questioned by Mr. McRuer, Plainclothesman Ward recalled the 1918 conviction of "a" Hyman Starkman, and gave a graphic description of the man, and added a lot of detail about his place of residence, etc.

"He was convicted of a second offence," said the officer, "and sent to the Jail Farm for six months. And I remember our surprise at seeing him out a few days later. We learned that he was allowed to come down town and attend his business each day."

"Do you see him in court?" asked the Crown.

"If he's in court, I'll find him," replied Ward.

The officer left the witness stand and began his search, his keen, well-practised eye giving the "once-over" to every occupant of the public benches. Twice those eyes swept over the spot where the Hyman Starkman of to-day's case stood.

"He's looked right at him," chuckled one or two "very knowing ones.

The search ended, "Bill" said confidently: "The Hyman Starkman I referred to is not in court."

Some thought that Ward had failed in his quest. They had another "thing" coming.

Starkman stepped forward.

"Is this the man?" asked Mr. McRuer.

"That is not the man," answered Ward.

"Ward is quite right," said Seymour Corley, K.C. "It was I who prosecuted the Hyman Starkman described by Ward, and this Hyman Starkman is not the man. This man is six inches taller."

That put the question beyond all peradventure and doubt.

Provincial officers in to-day's case told of the sale of liquor by Starkman and the finding of 66 bottles of beer and seven bottles of whiskey.

Mr. Snyder, defending, said Starkman was a very sick man, unable to work, and requiring an operation.

A fine of $500 and costs was paid.

NO "LECTURE" COMING.

Lest lookers-on should form a wrong impression.
She took his arm, after paying for his transgression.

BY CONSENT.

Crown and counsel for the defence agreed to another week's remand for Hiram F. Slater, of "Nukol," who is charged with stealing about $400,000 of the company's funds. Five bondsmen, furnishing bail to the extent of $43,000, renewed their bonds.

THE COST.

Drinking in a public place cost Ambrose Comisky $100 and costs, plus a great deal of anxiety.

SCENT.

Last night Stephen Logie was seen to smash the plate glass window of Charles Camby's butcher store, St. Patrick's market. The butcher said Logie came in and asked for money and on being refused went outside and smashed the window. Logie, who carries the stick because he has "two broken feet," said he went in to sell a package of scent and was thrown out. The breakage was not intentional. A policeman said it was deliberate, and Logie was fined $25 and costs or ten days.

"I'LL FIND HIM."

With a fine display of optimistic enthusiasm, Charles Ray went off to find the man he claimed had given him the overcoat said to have been stolen from Steve Swalp.

A KEEN EYE.

W. E. Gladstone's "eagle eye" has a rival. This fact came to light this morning when Joseph Bennett appeared before Mr. Jones on a charge of stealing a lady's blouse from a store. It was on Bennett's second visit to the store that the eye of the storekeeper pinned him.

"I saw the empty hanger" said the owner of the blouse, "then I looked him straight in the eye."

That settled it. That eye not only penetrated Bennett's conscience, but went through his coat and discovered the stolen blouse. Bennett "made a bolt for the door," and en route pulled the blouse from under his coat.

"I'd had a couple of drinks," explained Bennett, "but I haven't taken drugs since last July."

"Oh! So you take drugs," remarked the Crown, who hadn't even hinted at it. And as the prisoner's condition was so much off color, Mr. Jones remanded him for a week for sentence and asked for the jail doctor's report.

HAD A STILL.

Pleading guilty to having a small still in his possession, James Albion was fined $200 and costs or six months and committed to the Jail Farm for one week.

KING'S EVIDENCE.

Reuben J. Roach, a liveryman, bought a bottle of liquor from Isaac Rubenstein, 50 Grange ave., then, with money provided by the police, returned and bought two more bottles To-day both men were charged with keeping liquor for sale, but in return for Roach's evidence, the charge against him was withdrawn.

The police found no liquor on Reubenstein's premises, but they pointed out there was ample time to remove it, if any had been there.

Rubenstein was found guilty and fined $1.200 and costs or three months, but afterwards, Mr. Jones reduced the fine to $1,000.

There's Nobody Left to Buy It--Everybody's Selling It!

By Rube Goldberg

FOOLISH QUESTIONS-NO. 31,472





This is what you have made out of the U.S.A.

aug 27 1921

ERALD

THE BEST
The New York
Best of The Sun
the whole revital
and sounder ne

OND CLASS MATTER,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO C
IN NEW YORK CIT

10,000 CASES OF LIQUOR SHIPPED TO U.S. WEEKLY FROM BAHAMA ISLANDS

Rum Warehouses in British Colony Overflow With Cargoes for Mystery Ships That Make Regular Trips to the American Coast

PROSPERITY IS FORCED ON NASSAU; NATIVES MAKE BOOZE FORTUNES

Astonishing Scenes Viewed in Paradise of Bootleggers by 'New York Herald' Reporter —Whiskey at $15 a Case Before It Becomes Contraband

The New York Herald begins herewith the publication of a series of articles which will solve the puzzle of "mystery ships" and "pirate ships," and at the same time clearly reveal the source of the enormous stocks of liquor which are entering the United States all along the Atlantic seaboard. For several weeks past a staff correspondent of The New York Herald has been in the Bahama Islands studying a new industry which has grown enormously in recent months. Astonishing facts and figures are set forth in what follows and is to follow in succeeding articles.

I

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.
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NASSAU, N. P., Bahama Islands, Aug. 21.—For that which is set forth herein and upon the same subject hereafter you can't blame Nassau. Far from expecting censure, Nassau points with pride to her current condition of alcoholic influence.

On her inadequate docks, in forty bonded warehouses, in private dwelling houses out of which citizens have been hurled, in a hundred cellars once given over to sisal, sponges and like native produce; in hotels that never were filled even in the brief Bahaman season, in caves that once sheltered pirates and their exaggerated loot and on scattered units of this lonely British archipelago is stacked between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of hard liquor waiting to be whisked into the United States.

This valuation, to be sure, is that which the stuff attains in its travels from the Nassauvian wholesaler, via the bootlegger, to the ultimate American consumer. In brief, it is the American selling price. Within the ten days immediately preceding this writing five untidy fishing schooners have left these islands to become the "mystery ships" of which the United States hears so much.

And within the past month a hundred motor boats have come and gone and come and gone again, bearing British and American whiskeys to Florida that American citizens might not die of thirst like the Georgia peach crop. There is just about as much mystery about these booze carrying schooners and motor boats as there is about City Hall Park, up in Manhattan. Any person who cares to look into this mystery will have volumes of information thrust upon him by the wholesalers and the bootleggers themselves.

They'll tell you, as they told the reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD, that during the past twelve months an average of 10,000 cases of booze a week has left these islands for the United States, and that 90 per cent of it has reached the eager American throat. There's no mystery down here—nothing but liquor, money and huge satisfaction.

During the last fortnight at least 20,000 cases of whiskey, gin, rum and brandy have left Nassau, Gun Cay and Grand Bahama for the States. At least six two-masted schooners the size of the Henry Marshall and as heavily laden left Grand Bahama under British colors. They cleared in ballast for a point at sea fourteen or sixteen miles off the American coast. They were loaded after nightfall by negroes to whom a shilling a day once was affluence and who no doubt call that night lost that does not enrich them by $10, $20 and even $50.

New Yorkers in the Push.

They may clear for another British port—Jamaica, Bermuda, Canada. They are manned by sailors who used to this Grand Banks fishing was exciting; dock wallopers from West street and South Brooklyn up in New York; hard boiled lads from the Gulf of Mexico; by Europeans who learned the business of overcoming marine difficulties in the Mediterranean Sea; by remittance men out from England, gentlemen gone wrong; by former service men (American and British), who learned the art of being rough in the army and navy; by American college students who contend that it is the only way to pass the summer holidays. Here and there along the docks you view individuals who you are assured are wanted in the States and in England for various crimes; a man who murdered his wife; a lad who absconded with bank's funds; a giant who escaped from Joliet, having murdered a guard in the process; a forger; a boodling State Senator; a confidence man who was one of Charlie Ponzi's agents; two Georgia planters who deserted cotton and peonage for rum running when Gov. Dorsey issued his dumfounding manifesto; a former clergyman who became involved with a woman and decided denial would do no good; hulking individuals whose cauliflower ears and spatulate noses leave nothing to be guessed at.

But of these personalities more later. They attended the Bootleggers' Ball in the Lucerne Gardens in Nassau. That ball must be a story by itself, and it will be. But let us go back.

The 1920 census gives the Bahamas a population of 56,000. Eighty per cent. of these people are blacks. Nassau, the capital and principal town, has a population of 15,000, with blacks in the same predominance. Prior to January 1, 1920, the total exports of the islands never exceeded in any year more than 5,000 tons. In other words, the annual exports never would have filled more than half the hold of one large modern cargo vessel. Such was the archipelago that faced bankruptcy and possibly crown rule less than two years ago.

To-day the reports of H. F. S. Cordeaux, Governor and Commander in Chief, show she is the British Empire's most prosperous colony, and this condition, according to the same utterly candid reports, is due entirely to American prohibition. And this prosperity was forced upon the Bahamas.

The American distillers were told that they had until January 16, 1920, to export their stocks. Some went to Canada, but the shadow of prohibition was creeping over the Dominion and the liquor men looked further. Bermuda offered no inducements. To carry it to Cuba was to lug coal to West Virginia. The cataract fell upon unexpected Nassau. The little town was deluged. The Government, quick to see salvation, threw together improvised warehouses: business offices became storage rooms, and lawyers, real estate operators, exporters and what not received more for rentals than they ever had earned in their professions and businesses.

Bimini's Star Is Dimmed.

Families occupying five and six room houses for which they paid $12, $15 and $20 a month rent if, by chance, they did not own them, found that they could live comfortably in two rooms. The cellars and the vacated rooms were promptly jammed full of American liquor for which storage space $50 to $100 a month was willingly paid. Rents doubled, tripled and quadrupled. Inflation had reached Nassau tardily but completely.

The astonished native women who had rejoiced in a shilling a day weeding sisal left the fields to grow rich on $1.50 and $2 a day rolling barrels of rum through the streets singing:

"Mammy don't want no peas, no rice, no cocoanut oil;
All she want is sugar candy."

And

"I want to go to Abaco,
Do ma, do ma,
Abaco is a pretty place,
Do ma, do ma."

And then the rise of Bimini, a tale that needs no retelling. On that hitherto attractionless isle there arose the fine Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club, built by Americans who desired to do their drinking in luxury and which was just as much devoted to the art of the rod and gun as the Horizontal Bar Athletic Association was to physical culture in Chicago during a political convention of 1920. Songs were written of Bimini, and they still tell stories of the men and women who used to pay aviators $75 each a day just to be whisked from Miami to the Bimini Bay club for luncheon.

The downfall of Bimini was rapid. Too much advertising ruined it. Finally one of its leading citizens, Charles Vincenti, was kidnapped by Mervin S. Brobst, then in the United States Secret Service and now a lawyer in Miami. Bimini and its Rod and Gun Club suffered decline and to-day is little more than a hilarious memory. Gun Cay and Grand Bahama have supplanted Bimini and it is from the latter that our mystery ships proceed. Mystery ships? Listen to the Bahamas laugh!

Liquor Traffic Is Orderly.

But there were no mystery ships those days. Smuggling was carried on by the small power boats that disregarded the great risks entailed in crossing the Gulf Stream in their fifty mile run to Florida. Motor cars choked the Dixie Highway carrying the smuggled stuff North. These little vessels, under fishing or pleasure craft licenses, required no papers. Their owners and crews grew rich until the sea and the authorities, the latter not yet adjusted to conditions, reduced their numbers.

The business grew and became organized. Bimini had been a rendezvous—nothing more. Bootlegging from Bimini had been a touch and go proposition conducted on a cut-throat basis, and attended by sudden death as well as sudden wealth. It was the incidental crime and the mobilization of professional criminals that caused both the Florida and the Bahaman authorities to choke off the Bimini orgy.

There arose, then, a better order of things. Laws were to be observed, men made amenable to organization. Such business houses in Nassau as those of Pinder, Collins & Brown; Bruce Thompson, Charles Ernest Bethell, Hamilton Ellis Burnside, MacPherson, George W. Armbrister, Ralph Eldry, Harold E. M. Johnson, and so on, came to something like a mutual understanding.

They began exporting large stocks

MEYERSDALE REPUBLICAN

Leading Newspaper of Somerset County, Pennsylvania

MEYERSDALE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

AUTHOR OF DRY LAW VISITOR HERE

Congressman Volstead the Weekend Guest of Hon. S. A. Kendall.

Congressman Andrew J. Volstead was the guest of Congressman and Mrs. S. A. Kendall last week-end, having come up from Washington Friday evening with Mr. Kendall in the latter's car, for a brief rest from his arduous duties.

Mr. Volstead, who is serving his tenth consecutive term in the House of Representatives at Washington, is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, a position of great responsibility which he is filling with marked ability.

As author of the act for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, commonly known as the Volstead Law, Mr. Volstead's name has became one of the most familiar cognomens of all our statesmen. It is a name that is honored by the great body of respectable, law-abiding citizens of the United States, and execrated by the lawless element and lovers of old John Barleycorn who have no respect for the laws of God or man and who would make a by-word of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Volstead is not a noisy fanatical prohibitionist as many of the "wets" suppose him to be, but a quiet, plain, unassuming gentlemen of temperate habits and a large amount of good, sound, practical commonsense and a large capacity for hard work. After seeing Prohibition of the liquor traffic successfully tried in Minnesota and a number of other western states, he became convinced that it would be a good thing for the entire country. He, therefore, gave his active support to the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution, forever abolishing the liquor traffic in this country, and after the amendment was ratified almost unanimously by the several states, and became a part of the organic law of our nation, he, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, drafted and put through Congress the bill for the enforcement of the amendment, now known as the Volstead Act.

Mr. Volstead is one of the hardest workers in Congress. He represents the Seventh District of Minnesota, comprising 14 counties in the western part of the state. His home is at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, and he is a lawyer by profession, but for nearly 20 years he had devoted all of his time to his congressional duties. The fact that he has been elected to Congress for ten consecutive terms proves the worth of the man. A determined effort was made by the "wets" and Non-Partisan League to defeat him last fall, but he was sent back to Congress again by his loyal constituents. Mr. Volstead is a native of Minnesota, born of Norwegian parents, who settled in Minnesota when it was still an undeveloped country.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kendall took Mr. Volstead to Somerset, where Judge John A. Berkey arranged a reception for him in court-room No. 1. Practically all of the members of the Somerset Bar, the clergy and prominent businessmen and a few ladies of Somerset were present. After Mr. Volstead had shaken hands with them, Mr. Kendall made a short introductory address and requested his distinguished colleague to make a few remarks. Although Mr. Volstead had come to the county for rest and did not expect to be called upon for any public speaking, he graciously responded, expressing his pleasure at being able to visit Mr. Kendall's home and native county and telling how greatly he enjoyed our beautiful mountain scenery and our fresh mountain air.

The speaker then referred to the Prohibitional Amendment and Volstead enforcement act, saying that bootleggers and moonshiners were doing business in certain sections of the country as was expected, but he contended that just as soon as the citizens of those districts stood earnestly for law enforcement, that class of violators would fold their tents like the Arab and silently fade away. The only contention of opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, he said, was that the country should have light wine and beer, but he argued that it would be impossible to have either of them without the saloon. He added that he did not know a man in either branch of Congress who would make a stand for the return of the saloon.

He said the enforcement of any law depended upon the state of public opinion, and expressed the firm belief that popular sentiment in favor of a dry country will in a few years become so strong that the moonshiner and bootlegger will find it almost impossible to continue in their nefarious business.

Mr. Volstead returned to Washington Sunday night with Mr. Kendall. He expressed himself as greatly delighted with his trip and much refreshed by his short rest.

ANDERSON PENS HIS DISSENT TO HARDING

Doesn't Wish Certain Unnamed Columbus Knight to Get Dry Job.

IS FRIEND OF SHEVLIN

Also Is Municipal Court Justice and Lives in Queens County.

LARKIN RESENTS ACTION

Disclaims Knowing Identity of Proposed Enforcement Agent for State.

William H. Anderson carried directly to President Harding last night the fight of the State Anti-Saloon League to prevent the naming as supervising prohibition enforcement agent in this State of a "man who is a bosom friend and fellow member of the same local Knights of Columbus organization as a former agent, under whose administration Federal enforcement was a scandal in New York city and State."

Mr. Anderson and others connected with the Anti-Saloon League refused again yesterday to name the man against whom their drive is concentrated, but when pressed to identify the "man holding a judicial position in New York city" who, the league maintains, is close to getting the job, Mr. Anderson said:

"The position sought is the one once occupied by James S. Shevlin, whose former home was in Hollis, which is in Queens county. The man to succeed in this job has been promised to Queens county and a possible candidate is a Municipal Court Justice who still has some years to serve."

Although he refused to name this Justice, Mr. Anderson said he felt sure the name eventually would become public, but nowhere in political circles last night could even the slightest intimation regarding the identity of the candidate be obtained. Mr. Anderson contented himself with giving out copies of a letter that had been forwarded on the subject to President Harding. This letter said:

"We request, since the enforcement of Federal prohibition in New York city has been a notorious scandal and is now far below State enforcement in efficiency, even in the city of New York, that special care be exercised in the appointment of the supervising prohibition agent in charge of that work in New York State.

"We desire to call your attention to the fact that the most notable record for efficiency, aggressiveness and conscientiousness in the enforcement of the national prohibition law in the entire State is being made by LeRoy W. Ross, Federal District Attorney in Brooklyn. The public interests will be best served by permitting Mr. Ross to serve out his full term if he is willing to do so. His intelligent, fearless stand in this centre of nullification propaganda is raising the standard of Federal enforcement throughout the nation and he is a national asset."

William P. Larkin, Supreme Director of the Knights of Columbus, in a statement issued last night denounced the resolution of the board of trustees of the Anti-Saloon League which said there was a movement on foot to name as supervising enforcement agent a member of his organization.

"The attempt to drag in the name of the Knights of Columbus appears to be characteristic of the methods of certain self-appointed reformers," Mr. Larkin said. "Mr. Anderson and some of his associates gaining the easy bread of paid reformers do not hesitate to project religion into any argument that is not otherwise interesting.

"If the Government sees fit to select as its officers citizens who are members of the Knights of Columbus that is the Government's affair. All good citizens are coming to hope for the rigid enforcement of prohibition if only to rid New York of the noisy Anti-Saloon League."

A despatch from Washington says that Treasury officials state no recommendation has been made for the appointment of an agent to succeed Mr. Langley, whose work thus far has been satisfactory to the Washington authorities.

Harold L. Hart, a lawyer of Binghamton, N. Y., came to this city yesterday and succeeded Charles B. O'Connor, who has been Federal Prohibition Director for the State of New York since March 1, 1920. The new director is a graduate of Cornell University and Cornell Law School, where he played football on the varsity team for three years.

Mr. O'Connor will take a much needed rest and then will reenter private law practice at his home in Hobart, where he is active in the Democratic party. The office to which Mr. Hart succeeds has nothing to do with gathering evidence and making arrests of Volstead act violators, but has full power over the issuance of permits to manufacture, transport and sell liquor for some other than medicinal purposes.



WOMEN TO TAKE PART IN ANTI-DRY PARADE

Special Brigade Formed to Join Big Demonstration.

As thousands of women have applied to take part in the anti-prohibition parade on July 4 a special women's brigade was formed yesterday, with Miss Belle Norton as its leader. Application for this division should be made to Miss Norton at her business address, 31 Chambers street.

Frank C. Drake, who started the movement for the demonstration, said last night that from indications 200,000 persons will take part in the parade and that a large proportion of the volunteers do not drink intoxicating liquor.

Eben Bearse wrote from Springfield, Mass., that he and 5,000 men from that city, Hartford and other Connecticut communities will come to New York and foot it up Fifth avenue on Independence Day. The Friars of this city will also turn out.

Newark, Jersey City, Paterson and Elizabeth are considering parades of protest against the Volstead and Van Ness prohibition acts on July 4, according to a statement issued yesterday from the office of John Haley of the Anti-Dry League of New Jersey.

JOHN PHILIP HILL OF BALTIMORE, CONGRESSMAN

And it came to pass that on the 20th day of the eleventh month of the second year of Prohibition that the wineites, beerites and hootchites had a great meeting in a big play-house in ye olden city of Brotherly Love. And there came into this meeting some hundreds of men and some dozens of women. They were not much given to hilarity. They were sad of countenance because of the condemnation which had lately fallen upon their devoted friend and companion, John Barleycorn. Many of them mourned him as lost to them forever.

And the curtain arose, and behold, a stageful of eminent gentlemen. Many of them were clothed in boiled shirts. The beggar and the bum were not in evidence. And the name of this aggregation was the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

It came to pass that the chief speaker of the hour was a Congressman who came from a city to the south, called Baltimore, and the name of the Congressman was John Philip Hill, and he was one whale of a Congressman. He did first turn his biggest gun on the Rev. Bishop Berry of the City of Brotherly Love, and when he named that belligerent divine there were some in the audience who emitted a sound like unto that which cometh from the throat of a tom-cat when the small boy does, mischievously, twist tom's tail.

And the Baltimore Congressman told of the terrible wickedness of his fellow Congressmen, of how they would talk for booze in the cloak-rooms of Congress and then cringingly accept orders from the Anti-Saloon League and vote dry. Cowards, moral cowards are they all, according to J. Philip. "But," said he, "I bring you the glad news that there is now already one member of Congress who acts according to his conscience and refuses to bow the knee to that arch enemy of the republic, the Anti-Saloon League." But he did not name the name of the lone hero.

The folks in the audience did sometimes clap their hands, but they clapped them with tumultuous joy when Hon. John Philip Hill did clothe himself in the robes of a prophet and from his lofty eminence did declare beyond peradventure that the day would come when their old friend, John Barleycorn, would return to the throne. "And how do I know it?" asked he. And he answered: "Because the personal libertyites now have a real leader in Congress." There was great applause.

"When I was a very young man," said the speaker, "I was a teacher in the Harvard law school. Then I was a candidate for the Legislature in Baltimore. Soon I was appointed federal district attorney for the state of Maryland and I caught 19 bootleggers. I am now in Congress. Already yet I have introduced some bill to repeal the Volstead act (applause) and I have introduced another bill to local optionize light wine and pale beer. (Great applause.) Am not I the very Congressman who stood on the floor at yonder capitol and pointing to the insolent lobbyist in the gallery, Wayne B. Wheeler, denounced him to his face? Ah, ladies and gentlemen, the day of freedom dawns, the sun of personal liberty ascends the eastern sky, and I am ready for the fight."

"My local option bill," said the Congressman in a great oratorical flight, "will raise a half billion dollars per year to pay bonus to our soldier boys." Whereupon one hullabaloo man in the gallery yelled a great yell, but there was only slight applause. There was a reason. Most folks were busy with a problem in arithmetic. How many washerwomen and ragged kiddies must be captured and put to work to raise a half billion bucks per year? And then a little question in ethics: Does the husky soldier boy want a bonus coined out of the sweat of washerwomen and the tears of kiddies?

And many other things of like import did J. Philip say. And then he did defy his enemies to call him names, to dub him a bootlegger or a bum, but he did frankly notify that crowd that no man had ever successfully called him a liar. And then all the people did realize that for sure and certain the hero of the hour was in the George Washington class, and they did stretch their necks to get a closer view of the great sight.

And, behold, J. Philip did consult his watch and discovered that his time was faint with exhaustion. He therefore moved his heavy artillery once more to the front, unlimbered his guns and took a parting shot at the terrible Wheeler and all his cohorts of tyranny and oppression. And thus ended the sayings of J. Philip Hill, Congressman from Baltimore.

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Don't Mix Bonus And Beer.

Those who would connect the bonus with beer are certainly no friends of the soldiers. They are trying to make the need of revenue for adjusted compensation an excuse for slipping through an iniquitous and debasing measure.

By the passage of the 18th amendment our federal government and the states ceased to be partners in the sale of liquor. No need of additional funds can justify a return to a condition in which the government not only permitted an evil traffic but shared in the net receipts.

This Congress is dry, as its predecessors have been. It is dry because the majority of the people of this country, despite the noisy clamor raised by those who look for direct or indirect profit from the sale of liquor, are opposed to booze in all its forms.

We have not been able to reform overnight a host of confirmed drinkers. But we have stopped the continual appeal from every street corner to our young men to come in and begin their acquaintance with alcohol.

Beer is an alcoholic liquor. Beer drinking is bound up with all those bad and silly customs of treating which made the American saloon a center of waste and overindulgence unparalleled in the world. Most nations have used alcoholic stimulants, but we are the only people who ever permitted the saloonkeeper to dictate our code of drinking.

Very likely it is a realization of that folly which has made us one of the first nations to take a determined stand against drink, a stand which we shall maintain despite all the pleas for wine and beer bills.

CITY'S PROHIBITION FARCE

Welfare Commission Declares Flatly That Conditions Are Growing Worse

BIRD S. COLER, Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare of New York City, whose position keeps him in direct contact with the city hospitals, lodging houses and other institutions, has been making a study of how violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead law has affected the city's population. He gives his opinion of the present state of affairs as to prohibition enforcement in no uncertain terms.

"It is time that men who know conditions and should have some power to change them speak out forcefully in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment," he said last week. "When the law was passed I had some misgivings as to the method in which it went through. But during the first few months after its passage I felt that my fears had been groundless. I thought the millennium had come. The menace of alcoholism seemed to disappear. There was an almost perpendicular drop in every kind of dependency—lodging house applicants, child commitment cases, inebriates.

"However, this condition began to change as soon as the people decided the law was made not to be obeyed, and the bootlegger worked under the semi-protection of the Government. By semi-protection, I mean this—that at no time has the Government been sincere in regard to the enforcement of the law, and in treating spirituous liquors as drugs and medicine. When licenses to sell liquor for medicinal purposes were given to ex-saloonkeepers instead of to legitimate dispensers, the world knew we were not sincere. The bootlegger started his insidious work and high society was safe.

"Substantially speaking, every Government official knows personally of direct violations of the law, and most of them wink at these violations. Had there been at any time a sincere desire to release spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only inquiries would have been made from authoritative sources, such as health departments, welfare departments and medical societies, as to what amount of whisky was necessary for medicinal purposes. In all the hospitals operated by the City of New York and the dispensaries connected with it, less than 700 gallons are used in a year. And I feel safe in saying that 5,000 gallons are distributed in New York every day.

"The alcoholic wards in the city hospitals were practically abandoned in the early part of 1919. Now their activity is greater than it was before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. Without going into details of every phase of our work, I can say positively that all the seeming good which was to be derived from the working out of this act has passed away, and the outlook for increased dependencies of every kind is growing alarmingly. Drug addicts are becoming more numerous and much more vicious. Thousands that used beer moderately are now using spirituous liquors immoderately. Boys carry flasks in their pockets to dances, and even the young girls are drinking. Much of the license of the younger generation is directly traceable to this practice, which has developed since prohibition was established.

"There is a still more far-reaching effect of the flagrant breaches of the law. One law cannot be thus disregarded without endangering our whole legal structure. The looseness in respect to drinking has led to a general laxity, a growing carelessness in our attitude toword Government restrictions and constitutional principles, the evil consequences of which cannot be exaggerated.

"So far, the experiment has shown that the ingrained habits of a nation cannot be arbitrarily changed by the passing of a law. And since people will not do without drink, it would be better to give them back the less harmful beverages, and tighten up the restrictions against the more deadly ones. Readmit the use of beer and light wines, and place the use of whisky in the same category as the use of drugs. Let it be handled by licensed drug dealers, and let the penalty for using it illicitly be comparable with the penalty for abusing the drug privileges.

"To aid in enforcing this régime, the co-operation of the manufacturers and distributors of beer and light wines should be enlisted.

"I want to say again most emphatically that as the matter stands today, public officials from the highest in the country straight down the line have no respect for the Eighteenth Amendment, and are not treating its enforcement intelligently. Drastic steps must be taken soon to put an end to its demoralizing effects."

CRIME IN WASHINGTON.

Representative PAUL BURNEY JOHNSON of Hattiesburg is a credit to Mississippi and to his Gracious Mother, Millsaps College. He sees dangerous crime stalking, as such crimes always do, in the capital. He held his peace about nicotian women in the last Congress, his first. Day after day his nostrils and his heart were offended by women shamelessly puffing "coffin nails" in public. At last, as he was walking in front of a moving picture theatre, storing up sociology, he saw a young woman snatch a cigarette from the hand of her coambulant swain "and take a puff herself." Then the long-rising reservoir ran over. This horror on horror's head inspired him to offer a bill,

W YORK TIMES,

worthy of the great thought of Kansas and of Utah.

All "female persons" found smoking in a public place are to be fined $25 for the first offense and $100 a cigarette for each succeeding offense. Mr. JOHNSON'S remarks in support of his proposed edict are improving. If, as he insists, smoking is "worse than whisky for women," the prohibition of cigarettes should be made absolute against all "female persons." If it be true that girls learn the accursed habit at college, shouldn't the women's colleges be abolished? Besides, most smoking women "really don't want to smoke." They smoke under compulsion, following the leaders of the fashion, and "they are in favor of this legislation." Since men and women are equal, the clear implication is that the filthy weed must grow no more.

Little did Mr. VOLSTEAD of the immortal Act think that a bitter hour was coming to him while he was making bitterer the hours of brewers and many physicians and the whole race of thirsty Gibeonites. Look here upon this picture painted in a Washington dispatch in yesterday's TIMES:

> Mr. VOLSTEAD surprised the committee very much when he took a square slab of chewing tobacco out of his pocket and bit off a piece before starting his argument.

Does Mr. VOLSTEAD imagine that he is going to be allowed to "eat" tobacco at his ease while supervising the somewhat lingering burial of John Barleycorn? Tobacco-eating "is a "bad thing and is going to contam-"inate the race." Thus PAUL BURNEY JOHNSON of Hattiesburg, viewing with alarm "female persons" fumant. Shall "male persons" like ANDREW JACKSON VOLSTEAD of Granite Falls manducate pieces of a square slab in public unpunished? Mr. JOHNSON might well say of his own bill what his Minnesota brother says of his: "If you don't pass this now, you will do so later."

The Chamber of Commerce on Volsteadism

How rapidly public sentiment with regard to the Volstead act is changing is again illustrated by the referendum vote of the Chamber of Commerce on the question of amending it so as to permit the sale of wines and beers. No less than 78 per cent. of the members favor such an amendment. In other words, an organization representing the best business and professional life of this city goes on record by an overwhelming majority for a reasonable and practicable interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment. It may be doubted if a similar expression of opinion two years ago would have been so decisive. For among those who voted in the affirmative there must be many who are not opposed to prohibition in itself.

That, indeed, is one remarkable feature of the antagonism to the present law which is everywhere finding a voice. Only the extremists justify the inclusion within the category of intoxicants beverages which do not belong there. It would have been difficult enough, even under the stimulus of a strong public sentiment, to proscribe the use of strong liquors. But the proscription along with these of every beverage with one-half of one per cent. or more of alcoholic content is an absurdity bound to create a reaction. Wine and beer-drinking peoples have always been temperate peoples. More than this, the moral sense of the community has been shocked by the methods employed to enforce the law. One who enjoys a glass of beer or a bottle of wine is not a criminal, and no legislation can make any but extremists believe he is.

The feeling so frankly expressed by the Chamber of Commerce is becoming more and more general, and many who advocated the Eighteenth Amendment, and would not now repeal it, realize how demoralizing the effects of the attempt to enforce it unreasonably have been. It is a feeling that at first was more or less inarticulate. But the lessons of experience can no longer be ignored. Congress may still quail before the paid propagandists of Volsteadism, but it is becoming increasingly out of touch with the intelligent voters of the country in this respect. The Chamber of Commerce referendum forecasts a time when the demand for an end of the Volstead act will be too imperative to be resisted.



NEW YORK DAY by DAY

By JAMES M. ALLISON, TIMES-STAR BUREAU, THE MARTINIQUE BROADWAY at 33RD ST. NEW YORK.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION PARADE, WHICH IS TO OCCUR ON July 4, promises to be a prodigious and astounding expression of public opinion. It had its beginning in a vagrant suggestion made by a newspaper paragrapher, Don Marquis of the Sun. It took modest form when a certain Frank C. Drake, theretofore unknown to fame, wrote to Don Marquis and offered to take in hand the work of organizing the parade, provided no collection of funds for it should be permitted and no organization connected in any way with the liquor traffic should be recognized. Upon this understanding, Mr. Drake opened headquarters and sent a brief notice to the newspapers, announcing that those who wished to parade could write or telephone him. During the first 24 hours only a couple of hundred intending marchers communicated with Mr. Drake. A week later nearly 200,000 names had been registered and dozens of organizations had been assigned places in line. This was all with very little publicity. It was beginning to appear that Mr. Drake, the volunteer, was something of an organizer. When it became apparent that the business of organizing a parade of more than a hundred thousand men and women couldn't be carried on without certain funds, Mr. Drake promptly devised a scheme which would enable volunteer collectors to get the exact amount needed and no more. His scheme also precluded the operations of bogus collectors—a genius always plentiful and industrious in New York city. At about this stage of the proceedings the Anti-Saloon league officials decided that the parade, instead of merely being regarded as a joke, had better be viewed as a lawless uprising and stopped by the police. It was not until the Anti-Saloon league forces appealed to the city officials to deny a license for the parade that it was discovered that Mr. Drake was not only an organizer, but something of a publicist as well. Without going into detail, it may be said that there was not the slightest hesitancy on the part of any official about giving a parade license to Mr. Drake, presenting himself at the city hall as the representative of a large number of peaceable and law-abiding citizens who were willing to abandon the ordinary amusements of the national holiday in order to assist in an expression of public sentiment on a question involving the rights and liberties of everybody.

It was after this development that William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, made the unfortunate mistake of imagining that Mr. Drake, however much an organizer and a publicist, was not a letter writer. Letter writing Mr. Anderson has always regarded and practiced as one of his chief accomplishments. His sharp letters to politicians afraid of the prohibition vote have been a cherished feature of his activities. So he wrote a letter in his best style to Mr. Drake—and discovered that he had stirred up a letter writer who seemed to have been lying in wait for him for years and years.

"In view," wrote Mr. Anderson, "of the impetus which it will give the cause of prohibition enforcement to have your nullification parade on July 4 fairly representative of the nullification sentiment of New York city, I hereby tender to you a contribution of $25, or so much of it as may be necessary, to pay for the making of an attractive and legible banner to be carried in the parade, with the words: 'Our Bottle Cry—Appetite and Anarchy.' I will also pay the full union scale, which is double time for holidays, to any person whom you secure to carry this banner through the parade."

Mr. Anderson sent his letter to the newspapers. The newspapers asked Organizer Drake if he had replied to it. He had not. He had not, in fact, received it. Would he write a reply for the newspapers? Yes, if requested to do so, he would.

Organizer Drake thereupon took his pen in hand. He wrote, accepting Mr. Anderson's contribution and agreeing to admit the banner to the parade. "In view of the fact, however," he wrote, "that we have not sufficient funds in bank to hire a New York citizen to carry such a banner as Mr. Anderson describes, I must stipulate that Mr. Anderson carry it himself, previously giving directions as to the disposal of his remains. Speaking in seriousness, the letter is an unprovoked and insolent affront to the citizens' wave of popular resentment against the things he stands for, and of which this parade is but the first concrete intimation; is not propelled by the forces of 'Appetite and Anarchy,' but by the political conscience of an easy-going people suddenly awakened to the fact that their heritage of liberty is being filched bit by bit under the sanctimonious cloak of moral reform and by the same stealthy hand of smug intolerance which has, through all history, endeavored to make men the meek psychophants of self-constituted masters. This parade is not a parade of defiance to the Volstead law or a protest against its enforcement. It is a challenge to the principles upon which all such laws are based. It is a protest against a principle so fundamental, perhaps, that Mr. Anderson, leading the crowded life of a hired busybody, has never had time to fathom its vital importance to the development of human character and self-respect. His letter is, in my opinion, the insincere utterance of an intellectual cad."

Organizer Drake is now calmly awaiting Mr. Anderson's next letter.

Too Many Prisoners for County and State Jails

Milwaukee Journal 11/5/21

Apartment seekers who may have considered solving the house shortage by taking up residence in the county jail are warned that the Standing-Room-Only sign is out.

Prisoners at the county jail are having as much difficulty finding sleeping accommodations as a newly wed husband in a one-room kitchenette, when Friend Wife's relatives make their first visit.

Only Room for 90

With room for 90 prisoners, Sheriff Patrick McManus Friday had in his bastile 103 guests. By hurrying, scurrying and pulling all the strings that remain diplomatically unknotted, the sheriff succeeded in disposing of 10 of these in the house of correction, detention home and other penal institutions immediately available. Saturday he has 93 prisoners where 90 were intended.

Sheriff McManus, however, is not alone in his difficulties as host to society's wrongdoers. Reports from the state penitentiary at Waupun and the state reformatory at Green Bay show that conditions as bad exist in those places.

State Prison Jammed

A reporter who visited the Waupun institution last week found that only 15 cells in the huge institution were vacant at that time. Prisoners continually stream into the institution and out of it, but for several months the "income," says the warden, exceeds the "outgo," a situation that might be greeted with joy if it applied to matters financial.

Undersheriff Philip Westfahl reported Saturday that when delivering Roman A. Eckstein to the state penitentiary this week, he was told by Deputy Warden Guy Taft that the prison authorities have 892 prisoners there now and were forced by lack of room to send five men to the prison farm, who otherwise would not have been allowed outside the prison walls.

At the state reformatory at Green Bay, every cell is filled and frequently prisoners sentenced to terms in the state reformatory are forced to remain in jail cells in various county seats until the expiration of a prisoner's term at the state reformatory creates a vacancy.

Congestion Near Record

Both the state reformatory and the state prison are crowded closer to their limit than they have ever been before, penologists declare. The situation at the Milwauke county jail has never been so congested, with the exception of war times, when conditions were abnormal.

Crime experts say that up to Oct. 1 this year, nearly 12,000 arrests have been made in Milwaukee, in city and state cases combined, an increase of 80 to 100 per cent each month over the corresponding month of last year.

Arrests Set Record

An inspection of the records of the police department shows that during the first nine months of this year there wree more arrests than during the entre twelve months of 1920. Between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921, there were 1,456 arrests in Milwaukee, as compared with 7,052 during the first nine months of 1920 and 10,545 for the entire year of 1920.

A comparison of the figures by months in the arrests on state warrants alone gives a comprehensive picture of the changing conditions. The following list shows the number of arrests in state cases in the months named:

Month	1920	1921
January	173	311
February	180	287
March	229	460
April	183	352
May	209	407
June	225	303
July	240	445
August	250	363
September	244	443

Other Arrests Not Included

These figures do not include the arrests in cases involving infractions of city ordinances and misdemeanors generally.

An inspection of the figures in the city cases shows that 772 cases listed as "drunk" and "drunk and disorderly" were entered on the police books during the first nine months of 1920, while 1,406, almost double, were arrested on the same charges this year.

Crime prosecuting agencies in Milwaukee say that fully 75 per cent of the persons arrested for felonies say that moonshine whisky played a part in their wrongdoing.

WILL DOCTORS SUBMIT?

IS THE next aim of the Anti-Saloon League to control medical science and practice in the United States?

Are doctors who believe in the medicinal value of alcohol to be hampered and harassed by restrictions in the expectation that they will either give up the profession or let the Anti-Saloon League reform their minds and revise their practice?

Proposals to regulate alcohol to a point that would mean starving arts and industries split the Prohibitionists themselves.

But the medical profession stands equally in need of being defended from tyranny, insult and serious interference with its functions.

The Campbell-Willis Anti-Beer Bill, which the House Judiciary Committee yesterday reported favorably as a substitute for the Volstead supplemental bill, eases up, it is true, on industrial users of alcohol.

But the Campbell-Willis bill adopts from the Volstead bill the provisions which do not permit a doctor to prescribe real beer and which limit the prescription of any alcoholic liquor for a patient to one-half pint in ten days.

From any sane view this is, of course, preposterous.

To deny each and every doctor in the United States the right to select his remedies and decide what doses of such remedies a patient requires is to declare American physicians as a class unfit to pursue their calling with any degree of independence.

And who is to impose the restraint?

Scientists of standing and repute? A court consisting of the highest combined authority in the medical profession?

Far from it.

Doctors are to take their orders from men who have no medical knowledge or experience whatever and whose readiness to abolish alcohol as a medicine proceeds solely from intemperate desire to strengthen the tyranny by which they suppress the personal liberties of others.

Breadth does not figure in the mental dimensions of these zealots. Narrowness of view is the first essential of their zeal.

Most of them would be perfectly willing to make the use of alcohol in industry a crime if they could thereby become certain that their fellow beings were the more completely deprived of it.

Industry, however, spoke out in terms that frightened some of them.

Will the medical profession also find its voice?

Interfering With the Doctor!

By John Cassel

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News Tribune

ORNING, AUGUST 25, 1922.

House Laughs Down, Defeats Attempt to Remove Volstead From Judiciary Committee

Minnesotan Accused of Accepting Aid From Anti-Saloon League.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The house swiftly struck from its record today a resolution presented by Representative Tinkham, Republican, Massachusetts, calling upon Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee to resign his committee seat because of aid said to have been given in his last campaign in the Seventh Minnesota district by the Anti-Saloon league of America.

As read by a clerk during a hubbub of laughter, the resolution provided that unless Mr. Volstead retired within 14 days from its adoption, his seat on the committee, which framed the prohibition enforcement act, be declared vacant.

Killed With Shout.

On his feet the moment the reading had been concluded, Representative Mann, Republican, Illinois, moved that the proposal be laid on the table, which would kill it, and the house laid it there with a shout of approval. Then Representative Dyer, of Missouri, a Republican member of Mr. Volstead's committee, offered a motion to expunge the resolution from the congressional record, and it went out, 141 to 3.

Mr. Tinkham sat silent, taking no part in the brief debate. After the flurry, Mr. Tinkham gave out a statement in which he asserted that since the report filed with the clerk of the house by Wayne B. Wheeler, for the Anti-Saloon league, showed expenditures of league funds in Mr. Volstead's district two years ago, Mr. Volstead ought not to sit as chairman of a committee before which the organization's counsel appeared for or against legislation.

Debate "Stifled."

"The house of representatives, dominated by the Anti-Saloon league, with an almost unanimous vote," said the statement, "today stifled debate upon the merits of the resolution calling for the peremptory removal of the chairman of the judiciary committee, Andrew J. Volstead, for improper legislative conduct, but cannot suppress before the American people the vital issue raised by the resolution as to whether the chairman of a committee of congress, properly, honestly and decently can hold his position when a private organization, corporation or individual seeking legislation from his committee either contributes money to him or pays his bills or expends money for him for political purposes.

"Upon the decision of the American people in the immediate future depends whether or not a private organization participating actively in elections with legislation in view shall be allowed to spend money to subsidize members of congress in advance of their action upon such legislation."

Volstead Gratified.

Mr. Volstead issued the following statement:

"I am much gratified at the reception the house gave the resolution of Mr. Tinkham in which he sought to have me removed from the judiciary committee, because the Anti-Saloon



REPRESENTATIVE VOLSTEAD.

forces supported me in the last election. Only two members, both from New York, were willing to follow his lead. The house did not only kill the resolution, but promptly, without debate, expunged it from the record.

"I doubt very much that Boston will be proud of this performance of its representative. No doubt the enemies of prohibition, now so active throughout the country, inspired this resolution in the hope that it could be used as campaign material against my re-election, but the emphatic way in which the house reacted against such barroom methods will give them small comfort.

Fight Has Been Bitter.

"I have never shirked a fair fight, but have always tried to treat my opponents fairly and as a rule, I have in turn received fair treatment —although the fight over prohibition has at times been very bitter. The member from Massachusetts who poses as one of the prominent leaders of the wets, is the only one in the house who has broken the rules of civilized warfare."

Mr. Wheeler declared in a statement that the house vote on the resolution "was evidence of what the house thinks of Mr. Tinkham's charges, which, he added, "were false, flimsy and foolish."

"If Mr. Volstead is subject to criticism," he continued, "for receiving the support of the friends of the Eighteenth amendment and the Constitution, what shall we say of Mr. Tinkham, the recognized champion of the outlawed liquor interests, who as a member of congress, takes oath of office to support the Constitution and then stabs it in the back by advocating beer and wine to nullify its enforcement?

"Mr. Tinkham's reiterated and repudiated charges against the Anti-Saloon league are for campaign purposes only. It is an effort to help wet congressmen who are fast losing the confidence of their own friends and to embarrass that large majority of congressmen who have been loyal to the Constitution."

AN OPEN STATEMENT TO HONORABLE A. J. VOLSTEAD, M. C., CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.;

Respecting Your Bill to forbid the use of beer as a medicine, I think a word should be said for the great mass of men--those with the dinner pail, but without the prescription price. They are at their daily tasks and have no lawyers to appear for them in Washington. Their rights are the great common rights, and to make it possible for only the rich few to purchase is against the greater right of the greatest number. I say, beer for all or beer for none.

(Signed) AUGUST A. BUSCH,
President, ANHEUSER-BUSCH, Inc.,
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Washington Star, May 14, 1921.

The Eighteenth Amendment at the Nineteenth Hole

THE Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead and other prohibition enforcement acts are face to face with a crisis. Whatever may happen in the future, there has been for the present, in many parts of the country, an increase of drunkenness, criminality, insanity, and narcotism, and in addition a disrespect for law and a debauchery of the public service that must give rise to grave concern.

A supine population made no great outcry against the invasion of their liberty. Indeed the general feeling was that to oppose prohibition was to set one's personal indulgence above the general good and to run the risk of being considered a partisan of the forces of evil. Without much ado a revenue to the Government of a half billion dollars was relinquished, a revenue that would be easily doubled to-day if the liquor purveyed by the bootleggers at exorbitant prices were to pay the corresponding tax. Five million dollars was appropriated by the Government for enforcement, to say nothing of the police expense in the separate States.

What are the results so far as the actual supply of alcoholic beverages is concerned? In the first place, light wines and beer have practically disappeared. Their bulk is against them. When the trade is clandestine and the system of bribery of officials not completely organized, it follows naturally that the consumer is driven to seek his drink in concentrated form, in strong spirits. Next, the price of liquor is very high and frequently the quality poor. Whiskey that formerly sold for five dollars a gallon and paid a large excise tax, now brings forty to fifty dollars. This means that the rich and well-to-do can gratify their taste, while the poor man, who formerly enjoyed his glass of beer in quiet contentment, must now nourish in his parched throat bitter resentment at the class discrimination or wreck his health with vile and poisonous substitutes. It does not add to the peace of mind of the laboring man to read of the splendid concrete vaults in which the rich have stored a supply for a life-time or to hear waiters tell of convivial diners in gilded restaurants bringing to the banquet their copious hip-cellars. Distribution throughout the country is very uneven and changes from time to time. The interior cities find it more difficult and expensive to obtain their supplies than those along the sea-board or the Canadian border. But even here it is largely a matter of the activity or cupidity of the enforcement agents. One month a certain city may find that the activities of honestly zealous or dishonestly exigent revenue agents have forced the price of whiskey to a hundred dollars a gallon and stimulated the deleterious home-brew and domestic still, while the following month a shift of agents or a satisfactory "deal" will cause the price to drop one-half. But it is only a question of degree; no city has gone dry, and no city is going dry. The whole thing is a farce, and a particularly corrupting farce.

Nothing has happened that was not foreseen by thoughtful men at the time when the Eighteenth Amendment was rushed through. They deplored the debauching of our Constitution by putting into it police legislation. They realized that the great charter of our political institutions could properly deal only with the principles of those institutions and that to employ its powers for carrying out some sumptuary reform, no matter how desirable intrinsically, could only do violence to its authority and lessen respect for it. They saw that the Amendment was being put over by an organized fanatical minority, leading a mass of the well-intentioned but thoughtless, swept along on a wave of moral sentimentalism. They knew that attempted enforcement meant official corruption, disrespect for law, and the high-handed invasion of the home, but they were powerless to stem the tide.

But while they saw all this and protested against it, they had no desire to defend intemperance, the saloon, or the manifold evils of the liquor traffic. Quite the contrary. They understood only too well that an assault upon the liberty of the individual and upon the integrity of our institutions was not only an issue of far greater importance than the evil ostensibly attacked, but that it was calculated to increase rather than abate that evil. Reforms in the morals and habits of a people come gradually by evolution; they are not imposed by legislation. Valid laws express the average conscience of the community and whip into line the few that would transgress this; laws which offend the sense of right and justice of any considerable portion of the community, no matter how laudable the purpose of their framers, become a dead letter, and worse. Prior to 1920 temperance had been growing steadily in America. There was noticeably less drinking in clubs and public places. Drunkenness had ceased to be respectable. In many industries sobriety was obligatory. The evil of the saloon and the various corrupting influences of the liquor traffic were fully recognized and there is little doubt that in the natural development of things they would have been greatly reduced. The tendency was toward pure beer, and the improvement of viticulture, and the production of light wines. There is no telling what a few years might have accomplished in this direction.

Now all has changed. One portion of the community is seeking to impose its standard of conduct upon another portion against its moral conviction and in violation of what it considers to be its personal rights. It seeks to do so by a perversion of the very instrument by which these rights are guaranteed and by exercising a hateful police power. Therefore no one feels the slightest compunction in evading the law—rather he glories in it, as a Russian revolutionist under the old régime gloried in evading the censorship. Formerly the subject of drink was rarely mentioned, other topics occupied the attention at social gatherings. To-day it is the most prominent and insistent topic of discussion at luncheons or dinners. Men and women drink who never drank before. They drink feverishly and strong potations. And this is the case not in wicked New York or unregenerate San Francisco, but in the sanctimonious communities far from either.

The Crisis in prohibition has come, perhaps more quickly than we thought. Enforcement has fallen down and we now see that not only was $5,000,000 inadequate, but $50,000,000 would not do the task. And Congress is not going to appropriate $50,000,000 only to swell the profits of the bootleggers, and make us a nation of hypocrites and lawbreakers withal. Sooner or later the situation will have to be faced squarely and dealt with resolutely. The attempt may be made to deal with it by amending the Volstead act so as to interpret more liberally the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment. The words "beverage" and "intoxicating" may be held to refer only to drinks of an alcoholic content higher than, say, five per cent. But this would be only a palliative and a compromise. The harm has already been done. Nothing will now avail but the repeal of the Amendment itself and the making of a fresh start toward the normal evolution of temperance and sobriety on the one hand, and the restoration of respect for law and reverence for our established institutions on the other. It may take time for the people to realize this, to overcome the natural fear that it would mean a restoration of the evils which they fondly but mistakenly hoped they had destroyed, but the sooner they do realize it, the less will be the ravages of the present vicious situation, the sooner we shall get back on the high-road of orderly progress and enlightened liberty.

JEROME LANDFIELD

Chicago Tribune
Oct. 31, 1921

THE LINE WITH BRICKS WILL FORM SOUTH OF THE WRIGLEY BUILDING.

This is bound to be an unpopular editorial any way we put it, but a reader who does not mind temporarily substituting speculation for dogmatizing can frame his own opinion or conclusion whether or not he thinks we have one, which we have not.

Russia is reported to be relaxing prohibition so that it affects only spirits, vodka, brandy, etc., and not wine and beer. Russia is one of three nations, now or formerly of first class, which tried absolute prohibition—of the less than one-half of 1 per cent character. The United States is another and Turkey is the third.

Russia got its prohibition from one style of autocrat and continued it under another. Of the two, the autocrat Nicholas was less bloody than the autocrat Lenin. He was feebler and murderous probably only because the czaristic system was murderous in repression. Lenin is strong, but as emotionless as a machine gun.

Turkey under Abdul the Damned was dry, as Turkey has been always since its conquering rise, and Russia under Lenin the Terrible has been dry, and under them both humanity as organized in nations has reached its coarsest, most ferocious, brutalized and hopeless form. Bone dry Turkey has the lowest code of morals ever known in anything called a civilization. It has debased its women, permitted them only bodies and no souls, and has slaughtered helpless subjects with an almost holy zeal.

All the time this degradation of the human emotions and instincts has proceeded without any incentive from the maddening effects of spirits and without any mellowing from the effects of wine or beer. A bone dry nation has been the least useful, the least productive, the most cruel and the most useless which ever disgraced the earth under the name of a civilization.

The Turks have been in what has been esteemed the garden spot of the world, the source of civilization, of its arts and sciences, its religions and wealth. They have not tilled the soil or had an art. They have no literature and they have fashioned no metals into works great or small. Their only instinct was to degrade and butcher, and their idea of immortality was a disorderly house.

We may not agree as to why the Turks have been human tarantulas, but we'll agree on one thing. Drink did not do it. In that respect they are and have been as moral as Wayne Wheeler or W. J. Bryan. We'll leave Russia to another paragraph and consider the hardest drinking Asiatic race while we are considering Asia. That is Japan.

Japan has drink. It has saki and other rice and fruit distillations. It has beer. Many Japanese may be too poor to drink, but alcohol is a part of Japanese life. The Japanese are the greatest of Asiatics. They have art, literature, ideals, which do not conform to ours but which are ideals, industry which is not surpassed anywhere, devotion to duty and several religions which are tender, sympathetic and idyllic, and they have, what the Turks have not, character.

The facts, we believe, must be conceded. The reader may write his own ticket and come to his own conclusions. Drink might have made the Turks worse. Prohibition might have made the Japanese better. We call the next case.

Russia, considered besotted under the rule of the czar and vodka, was released from the latter by the former. Ivan did not then make his soul sodden in the vodka huts. His befogged brain, which never had anything in it but a fog, perceived as clearly as it was possible for such a brain to perceive.

What he perceived in life was nothing. He had a dream or two occasionally under vodka. Out from under vodka he had nothing. Nicholas, going to war, took 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 Ivans and put them in concentration camps, having arms for about 1,900,000 or 2,000,000. The great masses of Ivans, useless in war, milled around in their own inaction, no work, no vodka, no beer, nothing but the nothing which they were.

Eventually they butchered Nicholas, accepted Lenin and with him went headlong down into the pit, rolling over themselves in a senseless ferocity, killing the art and literature Russia had, destroying their productivity, making deserts out of their arable lands, piling up their filth and disease, bringing famine and pestilence upon themselves, losing territory and ports which they had gained as a spreading nation. Great Russia is a withered hag.

At this point the wiseacres begin to say: There goes the rotten wet TRIBUNE again, playing the game of the liquor interests and trying to put this over in the guise of fact and speculation. The saloonkeepers, distillers and brewers think THE TRIBUNE is as dry as the Anti-Saloon league and the Anti-Saloon league thinks that THE TRIBUNE is another name for John Barleycorn. We think that if the saloonkeepers wait until THE TRIBUNE says they can reopen their places they'll have to get the rent money out of something else than the sale of liquor for eternity.

We do not intimate that the United States, constitutionally dry, is headed towards either Abdul the Damned or Lenin the Terrible or that Americans are falling into the pit because they are not inflaming themselves with liquor, such of them as are not. But it is fair to speculate why two of the three nations which have denied the legality of nature's long rule of fermentation are degraded and vile, worsted and outlawed and beaten down by evils within and enemies without.

The greatest intellectuals of the world, the French, are wine drinkers, the greatest Asiatics are wine and spirit drinkers, the greatest empire makers are spirit and ale drinkers, the nation of greatest artists, centuries considered, raises wine grapes on every other patch of ground and pushes its vines to the edge of the hot lava of Vesuvius, and the greatest concentrators of industry, commerce and national power, the Germans, are wine and beer drinkers. Verbum sap, or in vino veritas, or lips that touch likker shall never touch mine?

The Inquiring Reporter

Every Day He Asks Five Persons, Picked at Random, a Question.

The Question.

Do you approve of the new ruling of Secretary Mellon, which authorizes physicians to prescribe beer and wines as medicines?

Where Asked.

Madison and Dearborn streets.

The Answers.



Francis Yario, 539 West Taylor street, manager—I should say I do approve of Mellon's ruling, because, just as soon as it goes over, I intend to become sick, and will expect my doctor to give me a prescription for a barrel of real, good old beer. I believe that beer is a good medicine.



Anna Rebec, 3031 Millard avenue, saleswoman—Certainly I approve of the new ruling, because of the benefit it will be to sick people. A glass of real beer is a good tonic for any person who is ailing. Then, too, wine is a great stimulant for sick people. That should have become a law a long time ago.



L. B. Stein, 3358 Le Moyne avenue, clerk—With such a law in effect there would be less killing resulting from persons who now imbibe moonshine and other poisonous liquors. It would be beneficial for the public in general.



Josephine Reber, 3031 Millard avenue, clerk—I think Secretary Mellon's new ruling is one of the best that was ever thought of. If sick people were allowed to drink light wines it would do them a world of good. But taking the beer angle into consideration, I can't see where it will do any sick person any good.



Joseph Navigato, 718 South Ashland boulevard, store owner—Bring on the real beer and wines. It will not only do sick persons good, but also the working class of people in general. I think Secretary Mellon's new ruling is the berries.

DEAD, MOONSHINE BOTTLE NEAR.

John Kluzewski, 65 years old, janitor of the apartment building at 1305 North Hoyne avenue, was found dead in the furnace room at that address yesterday. Near by were several bottles that had contained moonshine whisky.

SODAPOP IS A MOCKER, ICE CREAM IS RAGING, SAYS PROF. MORSE

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14.—[Special.]—Ice cream parlors today are a greater American evil than ever the saloon was. Soft drinks, ice cream sodas and the various colored and untinted concoctions dispensed at soda fountains are worse for the general health than liquor.

Prof. John Lovell Morse of the Harvard Medical school made these declarations today, and added:

"Had I the privilege of choosing between the liquor saloon and the ice cream parlor, I would favor the saloon."

No child under 5 years old should be given ice cream, he said, as it is detrimental to the health and well being of the child.

"AIN'T PROHIBITION GRAND!"

Chicago, Oct. 11.—I missed Bill Bryan yesterday. I longed for his company this morning, for I should have liked to have asked him to observe what a wonderful thing is prohibition.

Seeking a Pittsburgh manufacturer with whom I had important business on Saturday, I was confidentially advised to inquire at a local Turkish bath. There I found him undergoing de-alcoholizing. I sought his partner. The partner was to be found at the club. He was busy with some guests who had come on to witness the football game. It rained—water outdoors, whisky within. What's a business matter when there's possibility for conviviality?

So I toddled back to the hotel. A friend from Detroit appeared. "And say," whisper, "I've got a quart of Walkerville in my room. What's say?"

I escaped from the Iron City without violating the constitution either in deed or spirit, but that did not prevent a drunk in the berth under mine from keeping me awake most of the night.

At Fort Wayne three citizens boarded the limited. They were bound toward St. Paul to attend a convention. It was a chilly morning. Did they provide? Yes indeed, for out of a black bag came a black bottle. "Real old stuff, boy, you don't have to be afraid of it; we know the fellow who sold it." At any rate the trio weren't afraid, for they soaked up all the way into Chicago.

A taxi brought me to the garage where I had left my car. The attendant and a group of white and black chauffeurs were playing African golf. An empty quart on a running board gave the key to the hilarity that prevailed. Another near quart was being passed around. A cockney offered me a drink. My declining brought forth a dissentious remonstrance over the inequality of a law that takes a mug of ale from the poor and permits the rich to enjoy their fancy wines.

I finally landed in my Ravenswood home, sober, and found mother doing the breakfast dishes, which duty was forced upon her by Amanda, who drew a "blue envelope" on Friday morning for having returned from her "Thursday out" in a stupid condition of inebriety.

Gosh, ain't prohibition grand?

DOUBTER.

N. Y. GRAND JURY ASKS REPEAL OF STATE DRY ACT

Leads to Crime and Drugs, It Says.

New York, Oct. 14.—A presentment urging that the state prohibition act be repealed immediately by the legislature was handed down today by the Bronx county grand jury.

Two months' investigation has convinced the jury, the presentment said, "that bands of men akin to pirates are robbing each other and are breaking into the homes of respectable citizens to carry away what liquor they can confiscate."

"An Undesirable Statute."

The presentment, after praising the New York police department for "its wise and skillful administration of its duty under this harsh and undesirable statute," says the jury is unable to understand "why the federal government has practically ceased to enforce the prohibition act."

The special squads employed by the government have abandoned their duties here, turning over "this unpleasant and unpopular duty" to the police, it charges.

Violence Traced to Law.

"From the evidence presented to this body," continues the presentment, "we are brought to the conclusion that the repeal of the prohibition act by the state legislature would be of benefit to the community. Its passage has led to acts of unprecedented violence and lawlessness and the more general use of drugs and narcotics.

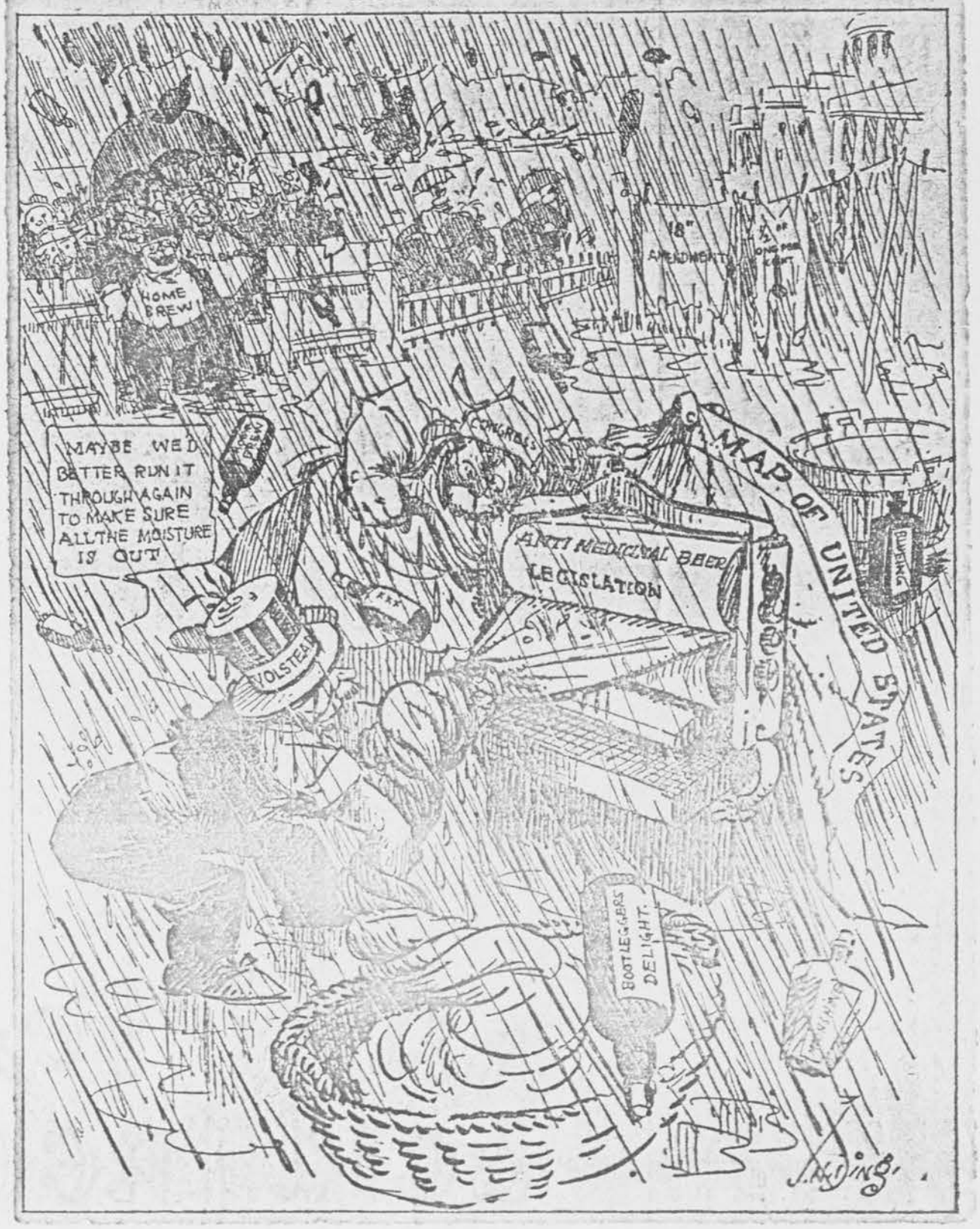
"Poisonous beverages, secretly manufactured at points outside the city, have been smuggled in and spread among the citizens at enormous profits to illicit traders."

Perhaps it might enlighten you

9, 1921

DRYING THE CLOTHES UNDER DIFFICULTIES

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N. Y. Illustrated News
June 6, 1921

Volstead's Beer Fight in Congress This Week

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Congress this week is expected to stage a new wake for the supposedly late Mr. John Barleycorn if plans of Representative Anthony Volstead are carried through.



Anthony J. Volstead.

Volstead, father of the national prohibition enforcement law, plans to demand special privilege for his amendment to prohibit the prescription of beer as medicine.

Volstead wants the amendment passed quickly by Congress before Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair has time to issue regulations for the use of beer as medicine under the ruling of the Justice Department.

WILL CAUSE MANY DEATHS

To the Prohibition Editor of the Post:

Sir—It is certainly a privilege that the readers of the Post will appreciate to tell in their own words what they think of the prohibition laws, and no doubt they are very thankful that this paper will through its pages give expressions of their thought on the biggest farce ever put over the public of this once great nation. I am an ordinary man in full possession of my senses, although the narrow Bach from Waverley, who did not want his name attached to his letter, but consented reluctantly, might think otherwise.

Being a craftsman of the building trades of Boston, I come in contact with workmen, and may say without any discredit to them that nine out of every ten take a nip, or have in the past. I can walk into, I dare say, 500 places in Greater Boston and get liquor of some description, good or bad, mostly bad, but nevertheless whatever they make will be drunk, and such stuff as is sold will fill our jails and other institutions as never before. In the brief two years of prohibition very little of its darkness will be noticed.

That means, in from seven to ten years from now, if still in effect, it will take millions to try and enforce it, and other millions to build additions to our now overcrowded institutions, and our young men will commence to drop off like candle pins and folks will wonder at the sudden mortality. Jakes fiends, white mule, hair oil, bay rum, wood alcohol, such combinations will kill anything, turn the minds of our young men and boys and send them to penal institutions and kill them quicker than morphine, opium and heroin put together.

And when St. Peter asks Volstead what he has ever done to warrant his admission to heaven, of course he will say, "Why, I'm the man who took liquor away from the people of the United States," and St. Peter will say, "You, my man, have killed more people than all the guns that were ever made and fired. You may go to h——."

GEO. A. G. DEARBORN.

BAD LUCK IN BADGE 18.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWPORT, March 26.—Badge No. 18 is unlucky in the Newport Police Department, for, according to records, the three last policemen to wear that number have met a violent death within a short time.

Patrolman Robert Scott was killed a few days ago by an automobile while he was directing traffic, Patrolman Oliver Dewick was killed by lightning and Patrolman Isaac Barker was shot to death trying to quell a street fight.

No one in the department wants this number now.

VOLSTEAD OPPOSES DRIVE ON TOBACCO

Drafter of Prohibition Laws Takes Chew, Then Expresses Views.

By Paul Mixter.
Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Volstead, of prohibition fame, is against the anti-tobacco drive. He told the writer by word of mouth and by actions.

Andrew Volstead, chairman of the judiciary committee, who was called upon to enact laws to enforce the constitutional amendment, was stopped in the corridor of the capitol for a chat.

He pulled a plug of chewing tobacco from his hip pocket, bit off a piece about two inches square, and squirted tobacco juice in the proper receptacle.

"Mr. Volstead," said the scribe, "do you approve of the drive to prohibit the use of tobacco?"

"No, I don't," said Volstead.

"You dont approve of personal liberty taken away from a man?" continued the scribe.

"Oh, well, I never heard of a man getting drunk on tobacco juice," said Volstead.

ALL RECORDS

Expected To Be Broken By Anti-Prohibition Parade—Half Million Marchers May Be in Line.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

New York, June 11.—To mourn—and, if possible, to resurrect—John Barleycorn, an army larger than that with which Alexander conquered the world will march in New York July 4.

The call, sent out in a two-inch advertisement by Frank C. Drake, newspaper artist, for "100,000 men opposed to the tyranny of Volsteadism, to parade for the restoration of personal liberty," has been answered by $25,000 New York residents, and "enlistments" still are pouring in at the rate of from 25,000 to 100,000 a day.

The originator of the idea called for "men," but the women refused to be left out, and more than 100,000, from every walk of life and every status of society, are pledged to march.

It is estimated that more than 500,000 persons will participate in the parade, which probably will be the largest New York has ever seen.

VOLSTEAD CONSIGNS PROHIBITION FOES TO LOWER REGIONS

A place far to
Good
for
himself
100 To Fanatic
this means
Voila - -you-

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27.—The doctors of the country were called upon to-day to unite in an effort to repeal the Volstead act by Dr. W. Wallace Fritz of Philadelphia, president of the Allied Medical Association of America, in an address at the annual convention of the organization. He declared the prohibition law was a curse and made more drunkards than the old laws did. "The precedent established by the Volstead act," he said, restricts medical practice, and if the profession values its therapeutic liberty, it must meet it with a protest that willl command attention. The medical profession should not permit itself to be placed in a position before the whole world as liquor salesmen and drug stores as saloons. "The question is frequently asked: 'What benefit, if any, has the public derived from the enactment of the prohibition law?' From general observation it has been a curse to them and our country. It has taken away pure liquor and beer and has substituted poison and deleterious liquors and beer. It is teaching the public to secretly drink behind closed doors and getting drunk. It is causing gambling and immorality in the homes. It is causing death after death of the innocent public. It is causing blindness by the score."

The Boston Post,
Boston, Mass.

BIG INCREASE IN DRUNKARDS

Head of Inebriates' Home Says Dry Act Failure

The Washingtonian Home for Inebriates is doing more business today than it has done since the entrance of the United States into the World war, and the number of chronic drunkards who are given treatment in the home is increasing monthly. According to Dr. Hugh Barr Gray, superintendent of the home, conditions are a great deal worse than they were before the war.

Dr. Gray did not mince words in discussing the situation and declared that in his opinion a modification of the Volstead act so as to allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer was an absolute necessity.

"In January, 1920, we admitted 27 patients," he said. "In January, 1921, there were 50 patients taken into the home, and in January, 1922, the total was 62. These men are not all old men. They are mostly between 30 and 50. They are not drunkards who carry with them an inheritance from the days of the saloon. They are of all ages and their cases are harder to cure than ever before. In the old days men drank a good deal of hard liquor, but it was good liquor. Today they drink the most terrible concoctions under the sun and suffer horribly. But they keep coming.

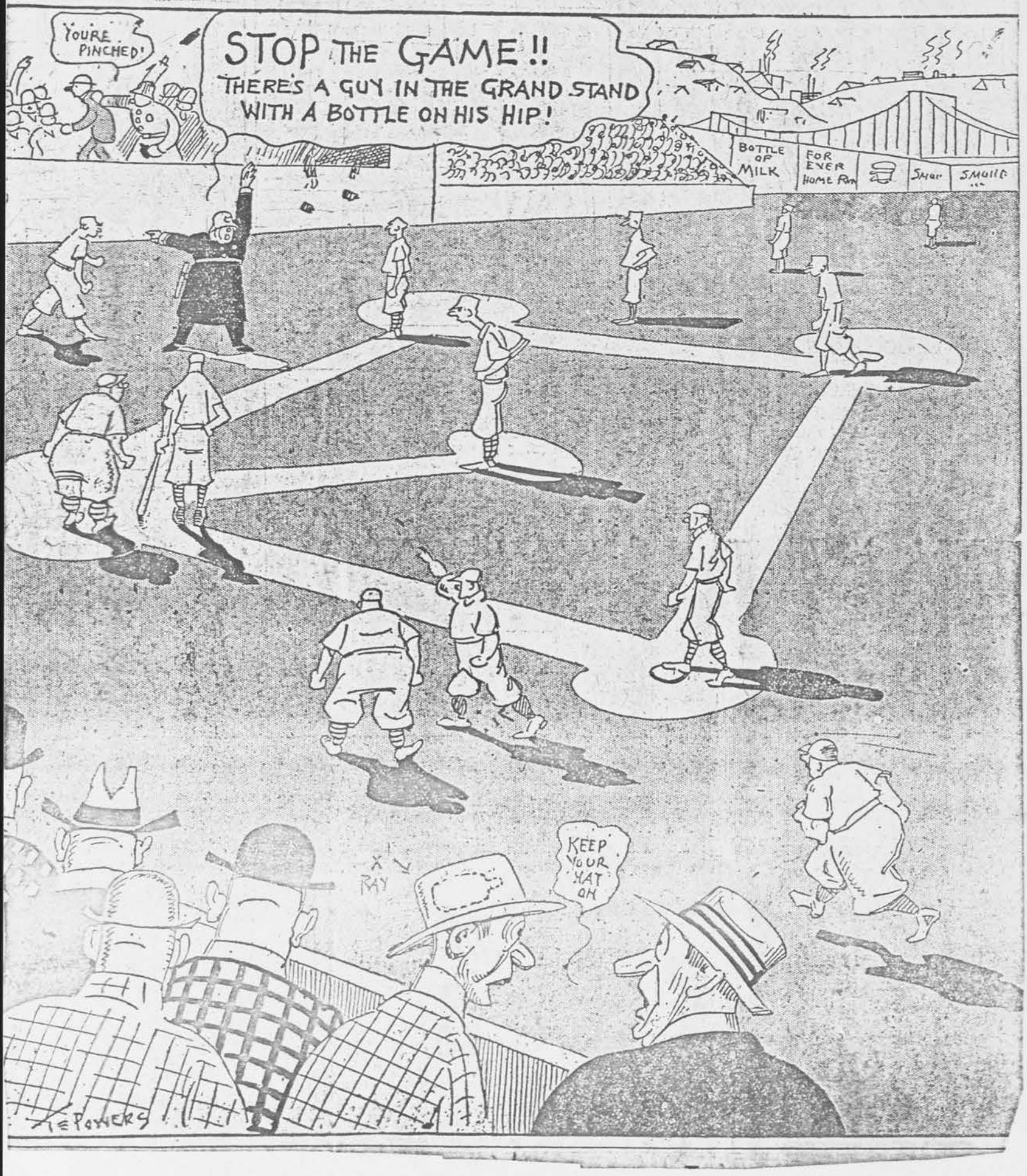
"I believe the Volstead Act has got to be modified. We at the home here are trying to abolish drunkenness just as hard as the Anti-Saloon League, but we know it can't be done by prohibition. I am giving you hard facts, not theory. I know what I am talking about from actual experience and a whole lot of these prohibition orators don't know what they are talking about."

FOR SWEDISH FUND

More than $4000 had been subscribed up to last night to the Swedish Charitable Society in its Greater Boston campaign for $25,000 for a building to shelter aged persons.

Game Called -:- Wet Grounds -:- By T. E. Powers

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the Attached is good reading for the Man with Money but the poor hard Working Man Must drink the dirty Lake Michigan Water or Slop they Call Man Beer

What a beloved Man you would be to let the Working Man have his only liberty a glass of good Beer after his hard Day Work

it would also Stop Crime + Murder the people would not drink that Poison Moon Shine Whiskey

with best wishes

from a Working Man. and Sentiment of Other

Who Built Statue of Liberty?

By John P. Medbury

There is a monument in New York harbor called the Statue of Liberty. You pass this Statue of Liberty every time you sail to Cuba to get a drink.

The statue was built in the days when a bootlegger could have business cards.

It was erected to show foreigners that they were entering an independent country. The only ones in this country who are independent are the bootleggers.

Try to get them to cut their price on a bottle of "Memory Eraser" and see how independent they are.

The Statue of Liberty was put up when America was "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Now it's "The Home of the Fee and the Land of Behave."

It is said that Mr. Volstead had something to do with the erecting of the Statue of Liberty, otherwise it wouldn't have been built so near the water.

The Goddess of Liberty has a wreath around her head. This is to signify that anybody who tries to be independent will be crowned.

The Statue should be changed a little. Instead of the head having a crown around it, it should have a halo.

They should take the torch out of the hand and substitute a prescription.

Any time you think the Statue of Liberty stands for freedom, try to visit it for nothing.

The new national colors are the Red, White and Brew.

At the time the Statue of Liberty was built everybody had spooks in their attic. Now the spirits are downstairs in the cellar.

People aren't scared of ghosts any more. What they're afraid of now are prohibition agents.

You don't know whether to take a drink or take a joy.

Many a bootlegger at the back door has sent the wolf around to the front door.

Remember, this is a free country and if your conscience won't let you take a drink go and look at the Statue of Liberty and then use your own judgment.

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Volstead Says Congress Will Not Outlaw Beer

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Beer and wine as medicine will not be made unlawful by Congress unless their use becomes general and leads to a breakdown of national prohibition. This is the prediction of Representative Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act. Mr. Volstead said that the country would not tolerate petty invasions of the rights of individuals.

For the Rich Man

NEW STYLE CRIMES RESULT FROM ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE VOLSTEAD PROHIBITION LAW

Murders, Hold-Ups, Burglaries, Forgeries and Counterfeiting Grow in Striking Degree Due to Profits From Its Evasion—Law Fails to Suppress Sales of Liquor.

The Evening World has just completed a survey of news items dealing with Prohibition enforcement and crimes growing out of violations of the Volstead act for the period from Jan. 17, 1920, when the Volstead law went into effect, to Feb. 24, 1921.

The survey establishes that at this time, more than thirteen months after the Enforcement Act was passed, arrests for violations are more numerous than they have been at any time in the period covered. In other words, although liquor valued at hundreds of millions of dollars has been seized, thousands of arrests have been made and a small army of violators have been sent to jail, the increased activities of the Prohibition agents indicate that the violations are more numerous now than they were a year ago or six months ago or even three months ago.

Prohibition enforcement news is a new classification which has made its way into the press of the past thirteen months. An idea of the space occupied by the news of enforcement and crimes associated with violations may be gained by consideration of the fact that The Evening World's investigator wrote more than 25,000 words of bare outline description of the items coming under the classification above mentioned. Very few days failed to furnish some news of the efforts to enforce Prohibition.

The news covers the country generally, but of course the bulk of it deals with happenings in this city and State and surrounding territory. The news from outside comes only from large cities where correspondents of the metropolitan dailies are stationed. The smaller towns of the country were not touched by the news-gathering machinery.

The record shows that hundreds of arrests have been made in New York City of which there appears no record in the press. This is proved by items showing the arraignments of offenders in batches of from twenty to one hundred at a time. The items scanned by The Evening World investigator dealt only with occurrences which had a news value considered by the editors as of importance.

Enforcement of the Volstead act has failed in the task of stopping the open sale or the manufacture and consumption of liquor in localities where public sentiment is opposed to Prohibition. It has encouraged secret manufacture for profit and home manufacture for consumption and secret drinking in communities where a referendum vote would probably show a majority of

The Effects of Prohibition

The Boston police department, which presumably is not violently partisan on the side of prohibition, reported 5287 fewer arrests in Boston for all causes in 1920 than from drunkenness alone in 1919. For the State of Massachusetts at large, the arrests for drunkenness for the year ending Oct. 1, 1920, were 32,580, as against 77,925 in 1919. Prohibition appears to have decreased every type of crime in Boston except breaking and entering (which, in spite of the apparent increase of burglaries, remains the same according to recorded figures) and gaming and violation of the drug laws, which have increased to a small extent. At the same time, offences by children and relating to children have decreased. In 1920 there was a decrease in Boston of fifteen per cent from 1919 in the cases of children neglected, fifty per cent in the cases of wayward children, and 29 per cent in the cases of delinquent children. There has at the same time been a drop in the population of the State Farm of Massachusetts from 1410 in 1916 to 243 in 1920. Practically no one is now kept at the State Farm but the "old rounders" who have failed to respond to probation.

At the State Reformatory for women commitments have fallen off from 271 to 118—of the latter very few for intemperance. In Boston, in 1920, the arrests for assault had decreased to 1917 from 2614 in 1919, indicating that this form of offence was largely due to drinking. It is an interesting circumstance that although in 1920 there were still 24 deaths from acute alcoholism in the Boston City Hospital, as against 203 in 1916, there are now no cases of delirium tremens. The alcoholism now reported is mostly of the "jakey" order; and what that is may be inferred from an account of it by Albert J. Kennedy, resident at the South End House for fourteen years. It seems that the "jakey" victim does not stagger; his condition is worse than that of the victim of whiskey, because his faculties are paralyzed, and the 80 per cent alcohol produces a brutality that makes family conditions much worse than whiskey does. But where a hundred drunken men were once seen on the streets, only one is seen now. The general condition of the districts once afflicted by the alcohol evil has vastly improved. "The homes even more than the streets show the result. The man who once lost seven days' work each month from drink has not only an increased but a steady income. Formerly unreliable workmen are being promoted to positions of skill and responsibility. Women have stopped working in factories and are keeping house. Some have moved into better tenements, bought furniture, phonographs and clothing. The change first showed in the use of the wet wash. Then better clothing, then savings and better food. The last few months conditions have not been so good. Last month there was an influx of young, flashily dressed street walkers, apparently from some other part of the country."

"This is the conclusion of an exhaustive study made by the League for Preventive Work, in Boston, and it is entitled to full respect in the consideration of the effects of prohibition. It appears, to be sure, that prohibition has not abolished either alcohol or drinking or drunkenness. It is even possible that the reported diminution of arrests for drunkenness is somewhat delusive, for the reason that the city police, having in a sense had the enforcement of the liquor laws taken out of their hands by the Federal authorities, do not "run in" the "drunks" they see. Moreover, we have the note just recorded that the "jakey" drunkard does not stagger, but goes straight home with evil in his heart. However, what may be called the secondary effects of prohibition, the diminution of delinquency, child neglect, desertion, suicides, assault and pauperism, are the real test of the matter. If the advocates of prohibition can continue to show a decrease in these old consequences of drunkenness, their case may be regarded as won. The economic saving is undoubtedly enormous. Up to 1918, it was demonstrated that 59 per cent of the policing in this State went for drunkenness cases and results; 70 per cent of the criminal prosecutions were for the same cause, and 65 per cent of the work of the county jails and houses of correction, while at least one-third of the 7000 children in State institutions were there because of drink evil. In 1918, the Commonwealth's expenditure for alcoholic intemperance was $6,233,808.60, and one-fourth of the $17,153,601 expenditure of private charities was charged to drink.

In view of these figures, and the present apparent correction of the condition to a considerable extent, it may appear strange that the Commonwealth is still so short of money, but it is just possible that what has been saved through the measurable suppression of the drink evil has been squandered in other ways.

PROTEST WILL BE COUNTY WIDE SAYS DIXON

Assurances of Big Delegations Coming From Other Municipalities, Declares Leader of Anti-Dry Demonstration.

ANTI-SALOON LEADER MAKES SOME SARCASTIC SUGGESTIONS FOR PARADE

"Twenty-five thousand men and women, it is already assured, will march down the Hudson Boulevard July 4 in protest against the Van Ness dry enforcement act," Warren Dixon, Hudson County Director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, said today.

"I have every reason to believe that many more than that will be in line," Mr. Dixon added, "but I am stating what I am now absolutely certain of. If the parade were to be held tomorrow there would be 25,000 in its ranks.

"It is significant that the Anti-Saloon Leaguers of New Jersey have announced they will attempt no counter-demonstration. I don't blame them. They have no desire to reveal their weakness. If they did it would be all the more difficult for them to keep up the bluff with which they have been intimidating lawmakers and politicians."

The necessary expenses of the parade are to be borne by popular subscription. Any amount, no matter how small, is welcome, it was stated. Contributions are being sent to George T. Smith, president of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 83 Montgomery Street. Mr. Smith is treasurer of the parade committee.

Organizations and individuals that desire to have place in the line of march are asked to communicate as soon as possible with Warren Dixon, Spingarn Building, Five Corners.

Men and women from every walk in life will be represented in the parade. On top of the assurances from hundreds of professional and business men that they will march, word was received today that there will be a division of bootblacks in the procession. The taxicab drivers will also be in line with their cars.

Bayonne, Hoboken and the North Hudson towns are not going to be outdone by Jersey City in formidable representation in the march of protest.

Frederick F. J. Bergmann, Jr., whom County Director Dixon has named Weehawken chairman of the Association Aganist the Prohibition Amendment, stated that town would send a big contingent to the parade. Mayor Daniel Hermann of Guttenberg, reported his bailiwick would not lag. Director of Public Safety John O. Devlin sent word he was being fairly swamped with applications in Bayonne. John Rice, Hoboken organizer, predicted a record turnout from the mile-square city.

Mr. Dixon and Joseph Carroll, former Assemblyman, are keeping busy day and night lining up labor unions and employes of industrial plants throughout the county to march July 4 and enroll as members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Assistant Superintendent Samuel Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League this morning expressed himself as follows:

"I certainly hope that the much talked of parade of the wets will take place on July 4 as scheduled. It ought to furnish a great object lesson. There will be much curiosity to see how that parade is constituted.

"If the real wets take part in that parade there ought to be several specially interesting divisions to the parade. One division might be made up of those who have served time at Snake Hill and elsewhere as a consequence of booze and who still want to cling to their idols.

"Another section might be made up of the saloonkeepers who have been sent to prison by Judges McCarthy, Blair and Doherty.

Still another section might be comprised of those wets who are still in the liquor business in Hudson on the sly but who were getting cross-eyed watching out for Prosecutor Garven's sleuths.

"If that procession wends its way through the entire city those in line ought to be able to see a lot of instructive things. They might make a note of the places once occupied by saloons and now occupied by prosperous mercantile establishments, candy stores, meat markets, grocery stores, branch public libaries and other things that go to build up a big and prosperous city. Those in line also might get interesting tips from storekeepers in general as to the effect of Prohibition on their business and of the increased receipts that have followed in the wake of Prohibition. By all means let us have that parade on July 4. It ought to be an eye-opener in more ways than one."

A vigorous reply will be made by Judge J. Raymond Tiffany of the Hoboken District Court to the attack launched upon him Saturday by Warren Dixon, director of the Hudson Hudson County Branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, because Tiffany had defended the Van Ness Act.

"The attack will not go unnoticed," said the Judge today.

TESTS POLICE RIGHT TO INVADE HOMES

Victim of Liquor Raid, Freed in Court, Gets Writ for Return of Wine.

121 CASES THROWN OUT

Brooklyn Jury Refuses to Indict Merely for Possessing Liquors.

Right of police to enter a man's home and place him under arrest for the possession of liquor will be passed on by Justice Edward G. Whitaker in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court tomorrow morning in a test case brought by Harry Kuchinsky of 26 West 115th street. Kuchinsky, whose home was raided May 8, was arraigned in the Harlem police court and discharged by Magistrate Schwab. The police did not return the wine they seized, but locked it up in the West 123d street station house. Kuchinsky obtained an order to show cause why the liquor should not be returned from Justice John V. McAvoy. Fifty bottles of home made wine and two demijohns of mixed alcohol and water were found in Kuchinsky's home.

There will also be argued before Justice Whitaker the case of John Stone, lessee of a cellar at 2027 Second avenue, who claims police under the command of Inspector Underhill and Capt. Richard O'Connor destroyed the wall between 2025 and 2027 and without authority entered the premises of 2027, where a partolman has been stationed. Stone says he has a Federal permit for four barrels of whiskey and three of alcohol which the police threaten to seize. He has obtained an order to show why they should not be restrained from carrying out the seizure.

121 Cases Thrown Out.

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday refused to find indictments in 121 State liquor law cases out of a total of 129 presented for their consideration the first half of the month. The eight indictments were against alleged bootleggers and saloonkeepers charged with selling. In all the other cases the jury deemed the evidence submitted by the police insufficient. No case in which it was satisfactorily shown that a sale was made or in which a moonshiner or bootlegger was accused was dismissed.

In about seventy-five cases the defendants were charged merely with the possession of liquor. One of those dismissed was that of a fruit store dealer, who after cashing a patrolman's pay check, offered him a drink of homemade wine, and was arrested.

Fines of $1 each were imposed upon ten young women and fifteen men, all stage folk or musicians, who were locked up in the West Thirtieth street station early yesterday morning on charges of disorderly conduct. Detectives Levine and Sheehan of Inspector Boettler's staff said they were passing 111 West Forty-ninth street at 3 in the morning when they heard a jazz band playing on the top floor.

Everybody Arrested.

Levine and Sheehan reported going up and asking to join the party. Just as a toast was about to be drunk the detectives showed their shields. Everybody in the apartment was placed under arrest. A search yielded only a few bottles in a suitcase, which was unclaimed.

The prisoners resented their arrest, explaining it was a legitimate party in honor of the jazz band's fifth anniversary, and that it was given late because they were all professional people. The prisoners were fined in the West Side Court.

Brooklyn hospitals will be the beneficiaries of the seizure of ninety-eight bottles of whiskey on the Great Neck estate of Oliver Morosco, theatrical producer, by an order signed yesterday by Federal Judge Chatfield. Mr. Morosco was recently fined $100 for having the liquor in his possession. It had been bottled since the passage of the Volstead act. He denied knowledge of its possession.

It was announced yesterday that an extra Federal judge, Frank Cooper, of Albany, will hold court in Brooklyn for two weeks, beginning May 23, to assist in disposing of charges under the Volstead act.

Seizure by the police of 35,000 gallons of wine stored in three Harlem cellars became known yesterday when Hyman Kapzer, said to be a rabbi; Frank Sanato and Philip Tannenbaum were arraigned in Harlem court. More than 650 barrels of wine were found in two cellars connected with Sanato's home, at 402 East 106th street. He was formerly a wholesale wine dealer.

Three thousand gallons more, said to be for sacramental purposes, were seized in a cellar, at 8 East 113th street, rented by Tannenbaum, who lives at 1571 Park avenue. The wine is Kapzer's property, but it is charged he had not registered his permit with the County Clerk as required by the State law. The three men were held for further examination.

HYLAN CHEERS BEERITES; ENRIGHT LAUDS DRY LAW

But His Honor Is Here; the Commish in Atlantic City.

In New York:

Mayor Hylan, reviewing with members of his family from the stoop of his home, at 959 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, a parade and demonstration organized by anti-prohibitionists, waved the American flag and cheered at the sight of banners that proclaimed, "To hell with hootch—we want beer" and "Anderson and the Kaiser—two of a kind." The parade, organized by the Welfare Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, followed a line of march that led it past the Mayor's home.

In Atlantic City:

Richard E. Enright, Mayor Hylan's Police Commissioner, in an interview said that New York city is 75 per cent. dry, and that prohibition will be a good thing for the race. Already, he added, it has resulted in a decrease in crimes of violence and produced greater thrift among workingmen.

"Unmistakable Language."

To the Editor of The World:

In unmistakable language America has spoken for Prohibition.—Major Haynes.

Must a man utter false statements to strengthen his appeal to the people to aid him in enforcing an unpopular, unjust and offensive law?

If America could have spoken in unmistakable language, there would not have been any necessity for a Prohibition Commissioner with his attendant horde of agents and spies to drain the United States Treasury.

There would be less discontent and unrest among our people, less burdensome taxation, cheaper rents, clothing, food, &c. Thousands deprived of their manner of making a livelihood by this iniquitous law would not now be looking for jobs.

If America had been permitted to speak in unmistakable language the rabid ravings of such would-be dictators and fake reformers as Anderson, Wheeler, et al., would have been silenced long ago.

LARRY HAYMAN.

New York, June 17.

WHY VOLSTEADISM COMES HIGH.

William H. Anderson's estimate of the cost of enforcing the dry laws makes suggestive reading. Not only has "more than $100,000,000 of public funds been spent in giving Prohibition a fair trial through the operation of Federal, State and local enforcement," but an expenditure of $1,000,000 a year "will be necessary for some years to come to get the facts to the people."

The figures furnish a measure of public antagonism to this oppressive legislation. One hundred million dollars to bring about Volsteadism and $1,000,000 annually for private propaganda in its behalf by the Anti-Saloon League! Has any other law on the statute books of the United States ever cost a tithe of this sum or required the services of a private society to terrorize the people to support it?

Other laws are enforced through the regular functioning of Government machinery. To "give Prohibition a fair trial," on the contrary, necessitates not only limitless appropriations of money but the employment of extraordinary and external agencies to influence public sentiment. It is the price paid for compelling obedience to a law for which there is little public respect and little disposition to obey. Why Volsteadism comes high is sufficiently obvious, and its cost may serve to "get the facts to the people" in a way not contemplated in Anti-Saloon League propaganda.

VOLSTEADISM AT THE WHEEL.

Testimony of an extraordinary character in its revelation of the prevalence of drunkenness among automobile-drivers was given at the conference of motor-vehicle department officials in Hartford. According to Frank O. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, 1,412 automobile-operators' licenses were revoked in that State last year because of intoxication while driving, compared with 880 revocations for the same cause in 1920. Motor-Vehicle Commissioner Stoeckel of Connecticut reported an increase of 221 per cent. in arrests of drunken automobile-drivers in that State. Motor-vehicle officials from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland reported similar increases of the same offense.

Here are some effects of Volsteadism of a sinister nature in their encouragement of reckless motor-car driving. Prohibition not only has not reduced the amount of drinking by chauffeurs but by denying them the privilege of obtaining pure liquor when off duty it provides a constant incentive for drinking whenever bootleg liquor can be procured. In the opinion of Registrar Goodwin, it is the quality of the liquor consumed rather than the quantity which has caused the dangerous increase of intoxication among drivers.

That the seriousness of the conditions indicated needs to be met by harsher punitive legislation for the public safety is clear. Yet it is one of the ironies of the anomalous situation created by Volsteadism that the enforcement designed to prevent drunkenness among chauffeurs does most to promote it and necessitates stricter measures for the regulation of automobile-driving.

CALLS DRY LAW PARTISAN.

Special to The New York Times.

Rochester Rabbi Says "Denominational Christians" Back Prohibition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Rabbi Jacob S. Minkin declared national prohibition of the liquor traffic had failed, in her sermon at Temple Beth-el, but he qualified that statement later by saying that two years of operation was no doubt too short a period in which to test the wisdom of the amendment.

Rabbi Minkin said he had no personal or party axe to grind, nor was he expressing the opinion of the Jewish race as a whole, since prohibition was not a national Jewish issue. He said he felt that prohibition was historically false, as ever since human experience could relate people had always drank something stronger than water. This habit was incorporated into some religions, and even the Puritan fathers had no prejudice against it. He charged Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists as being back of the movement.

"I condem prohibition," the rabbi said, "because it is a partisan move. There is something of the taint of sectional religion in it. I feel that it is a partisan move on the part of two or three denominational Christians to establish a Christian leadership."

Rabbi Minkin held that the laboring class rather than the wealthy class or the manufacturers were most seriously affected by prohibition, as it took away the saloon which took the place of "a club where the poor man found kindness and friendship."

"Drunkenness and some of its by-products have not only not disappeared, but they have even greatly increased in extent and volume," he said. "I do not excuse these actions. The law is there and it must always be obeyed and upheld, but that does not excuse the unreasonableness of the law. Prohibition is unreasonable, and through it a weapon has been placed in the hands of morally weak men for their own advantage and for the detriment of others."

New York Herald

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Volstead Substitute Is Adopted, Vote Being 230 to 119.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS HELP

Seventeen Republicans, Including Alice Robertson, Oppose the Measure.

PREDICT SENATE DEATH

Minority in Upper House, It Is Believed, Will Prevent a Decision.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.

With the substitution of an amendment by Representative Volstead (Minn.) for the original anti-lynching bill introduced by Representative Dyer (Mich.) the House to-day by a vote of 230 to 119 passed the measure in a matter of fact way. There was no demonstration during the roll call or when the result was announced, although the galleries were crowded.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it will be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is doubtful that the minority will allow it to come to a vote in the Senate, and it is predicted that it will die in that branch.

As approved by the House it is less drastic than the original bill. The substitution was made at the earnest solicitation of many leading Republicans from the border States, who were thus brought into line. Party lines for the most part held tight, although seventeen Republicans voted against the measure and eight Democrats for it.

The Republicans voting against the measure were: Barbour, (Cal.), Brown (Tenn.), Clouse (Tenn.), Curry (Cal.), French (Idaho), Herrick (Okla.), Hersey (Me.), Jones (Pa.), Kelley (Mich.) Layton (Del.), Luce (Mass.), Nolan (Cal.), Parker (N. J.), Robertson (Okla.), Sinnott (Ore.), Slemp (Va.) and Stafford (Wis.).

Democrats for Bill.

Democrats voting for the measure were: Campbell (Pa.), Cockran (N. Y.), Cullen (N. Y.), Gallivan (Mass.), Johnson (Ky.), Mead (N. Y.), O'Brien N. J.) and Rainey (Ill.).

There was considerable applause from the Democratic side when Alice Robertson, Republican, the only woman in the House, voted against the bill.

Six of the Representatives from New York city were absent when the vote was taken. They were Representatives Kindred, Riordan, Sullivan, Carew, Griffin and Mills. The other Representatives from New York, both Democrats and Republicans, voted for it.

As revised and passed by the House the bill defines a mob as an unlawful assemblage of three or more persons and provides that any State or municipal officer who fails, neglects or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent a lynching, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to perform his duty in apprehending or prosecuting all persons participating shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

It says further that "any State or municipal officer who shall conspire with any person to put such prisoner to death without authority or to suffer such prisoner to be taken from his custody or control shall be guilty of a felony, and those who so conspire with such officer shall likewise be guilty of a felony." Imprisonment for life or not less than five years is provided.

Federal Courts to Act.

The Federal District Court of the district wherein a person is put to death by a mob shall have jurisdiction to try and punish, in accordance with the laws of the State where the homicide is committed, those who participate therein when the proper State officers neglect or refuse to do their duty.

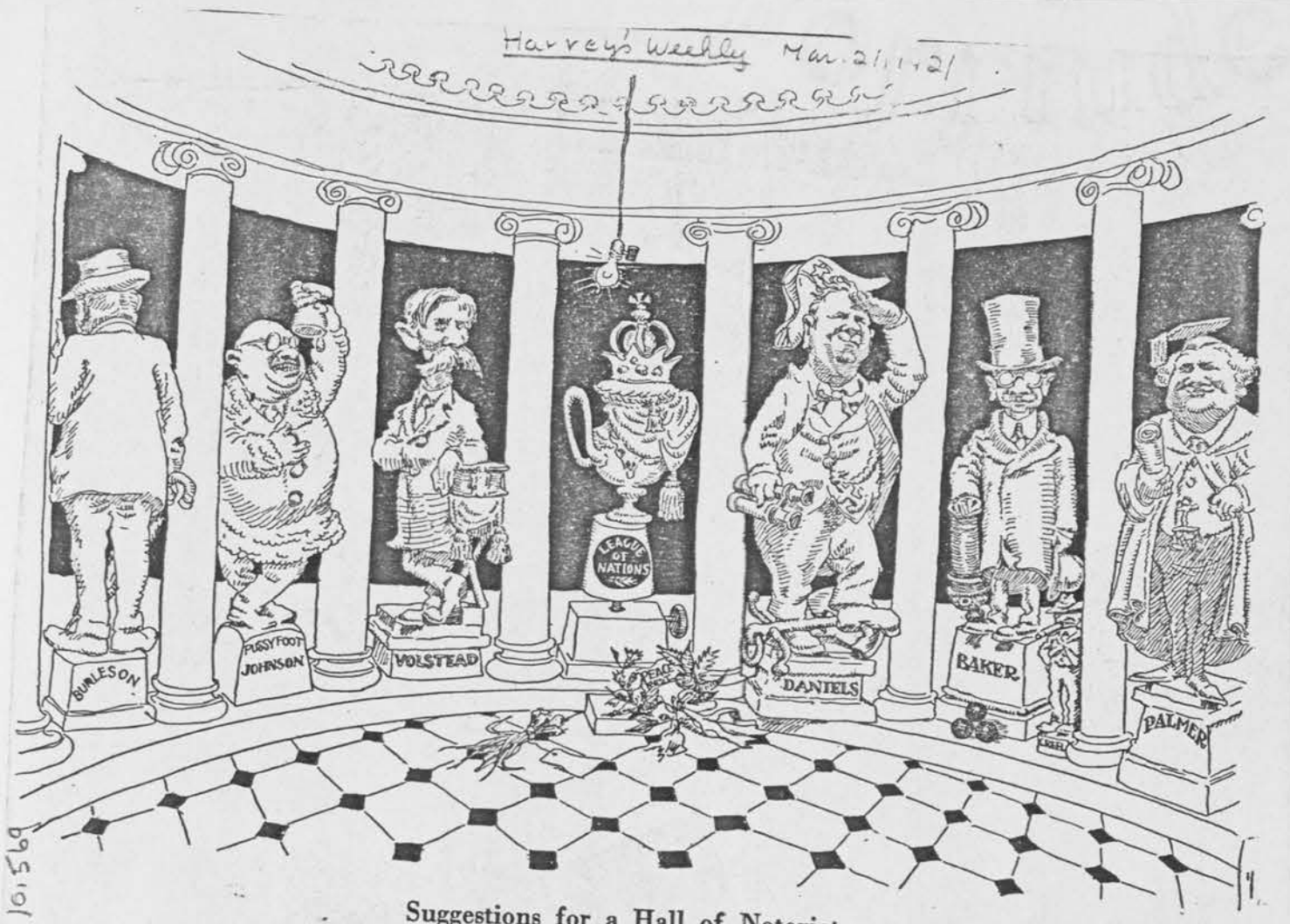
Any county in which a person is put to death by a mob shall forfeit $10,000, which may be recovered in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents.

Where a mob captures a victim in one county and puts him to death in another the county in which he is seized and the county in which he is put to death shall be jointly liable.

Section 7 provides that any crime committed in any State or Territory against a citizen or subject of a foreign country, where the rights of such citizen or subject are secured by treaty, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said State or Territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States.

The District of Columbia is to be deemed a county, as shall also each of the parishes of the State of Louisiana.

Harvey's Weekly Mar. 21, 1921



Suggestions for a Hall of Notoriety

ANTI-PROHIBITION COMMITTEE TO ACT

City Headquarters Plans to Launch Real Campaign Here Tomorrow.

Will Conduct Local Fight Against Volstead Enforcement First

Preliminary work virtually was completed yesterday at the city headquarters of the Association Against Prohibition in the Liberty Building, for the real campaign in Philadelphia, which opens tomorrow.

Officers of the National Association have been here during the week from the Washington office and the immense list of names of members thus far recordered has been arranged so that immediate notice can be sent each member of the action desired.

T. De Witt Cuyler, president of the local association, will meet tomorrow with the members of the committee, which organized the movement here, and announce the names of the executive committee who hereafter will conduct the local fight against the Volstead enforcement first, and finally against the prohibition amendment.

"It has been difficult keeping some of the members in leash," said an official of the local association yesterday. "They have been urging parades, mass meetings, advertising. These will all come in time. The great work has been getting things on a business-like basis and the organization perfected to a point where it will be known what will be done when a move is decided upon."

Officials intimate that public demonstrations in Philadelphia will not be organized until well along in the fall. The local office is keeping in close touch with headquarters at Washington and developments in Congress are reported as favorable to the anti-prohibition cause, although no effort will be made by the National Association to press its cause at Washington until after the next congressional election.

10,000 CASES OF LIQUOR WEEKLY FROM BAHAMAS

Continued from First Page.

of liquor from England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Jamaica, and, while there were no papers signed nor written agreement reached, they understood that they were going to sell liquor to all who cared to buy for cash. They would indulge in no bootlegging. They respected the laws of the United States. But they equally did not intend to put any prospective purchaser of their stocks to a cross-examination concerning his business plans. It was a cash business. Inquiry was up to the port officials.

Then, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a building not intended for government purposes was erected on the water front. It is a two story structure, by all means the best looking and most modern business house in Nassau. It was erected by the Bahama Islands Import and Export Company, which concern is said to have the backing of the old Maryland Distilling Company of Baltimore and the Gottschalk Company of the same city. Two American whiskeys are specialized in by this firm—Old Durham and Calvert. In bold letters the names of these famous distillations are spelled out across the front of the building, and in control of the Nassau end of the Bahama Islands Import and Export Company is an efficient American, who is credited with being as near the political boss of the Bahamas as it is possible for a human being to be boss of a British colony where the only elective offices are those comprising the local House of Assembly.

His name is Charlie Murphy.

From Government House to the least of Grantstown's negro hovels Nassau hails the power of Charlie Murphy—the Woolworth Tower of a one story town. And, like the native merchants who forsook dry goods and sisal, fruits and sponges for liquor, Murphy is not to be associated with bootlegging. He sells American whiskeys to him who cares to buy. You can buy one case or ten cases or a hundred cases or a thousand cases. You can lug them home and drink them or throw them into the ocean. That's no concern of Murphy's.

Liquor Cost $15 a Case!

Now it must not be forgotten that Nassau was all but bankrupt as late as January 1, 1920. The merchants who saw their salvation in liquor couldn't get sufficient capital on their rusty stocks to buy a second hand flivver. Liquor cost money—an average of $15 a case imported from the United Kingdom. Edwin Charley and Charles R. Arteaga, the distillers down in Jamaica, demanded cash and scorned credit. There were no distilleries in the Bahamas. There are none now.

There was just one hope and that lay in the attitude of the only bank in the colony—the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. They found that favorable. Of course the Bahama Islands Import and Export Company and the Bahamas Products Corporation, Ltd., which has its New York offices at 132 Front street, Manhattan, were more or less independent of the Canadian bank. They were rich to begin with and what money they might need would come from New York. But the Royal Bank of Canada took the notes of merchant after merchant, some for amounts nearing the hundred thousand dollars mark. And the prosperity of the Bahamas was under way.

The only authoritative method of setting forth what happened then is to produce the official figures of the port of Nassau, into which all liquor imports were fetched. They are taken from Gov. Cordeaux's personal reports to the crown. The figures are here given in dollars and it must be remembered that they do not, on their face, tell the actual story, inasmuch as the rate of exchange has fluctuated.

The subjoined table accounts for 1918, 1919 and 1920. The official figures for 1921 have not been compiled, but the ratio of increase was not only maintained but doubled during the first six months of this year.

	1918		1919		1920	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale (gallons)	10,888	$10,676	4,752	$6,444	15,370	$22,982
Brandy (gallons)	252	709	....	....	986	5,715
Gin (gallons)	19,240	10,297	1,184	5,454	43,118	102,731
Rum (gallons)	26,052	12,147	29,607	36,459	38,483	58,912
Whiskey (gallons)	515	356	....	....	11,369	16,545
Whiskey (dozen quarts)	2,215	2,196	18,310	165,265	95,499	831,191
Wine	....	15,660	....	10,829	....	67,515
All other liquor and wines	....	210	....	....	....	8,528
		$58,290		$224,451		$1,114,119

Nineteen hundred and twenty was the first year that Nassau's imports, including everything from bees to booze, amounted to $1,000,000. And in 1920 booze alone aggregated $1,114,119. Nassau is the only port of entry in the Bahamas. No record of liquor exports is kept.

Whiskey Is King in Nassau.

Before indulging in the only other statistical table of which this account of Nassau's regeneration will be guilty it must be understood that such was the rush of business at the first of this year that local merchants who had gone into the wholesale booze traffic to their last farthing failed to realize that the glutton must expect indigestion and that continued banqueting is conducive to well developed cases of gout and gastritis.

The mounting imports continued to mount. They imported twice as much whiskey in January, 1921, as they did in June, 1920. They kept on ordering large consignments in February and March. They enlarged their figures in April and May. Whiskey had the call in the States. Whiskey became king in Nassau. A negro, unable to read or write, would come into a Bay street wholesaler's hatless, shoeless and all but shirtless.

"Boss man, please, suh, gimme a hundred cases of Scotch."

He'd produce an inspiring roll of American money.

"An' please boss man, suh, make the bill read a dollah mo' fo' each case than you charges me."

"Your rakeoff, hey?"

"Yessuh, please."

Or a sweating American would come bustling in.

"Can you let me have 2,000 cases of whiskey—rye and Scotch, fifty-fifty—at West End, Grand Bahama, day after tomorrow?"

"No; but you can have it on the wharf, here, in Nassau. That's where our interest ends."

"All right; how much?"

A little figuring, and then the answer:

"Fifty thousand dollars."

"Fair enough."

And the cash would be transferred next morning on the dock—cash.

From all this the local Bahamian Government continued to reap wealth. A new tariff, designed to do no damage to the Bahamas, had been drawn up. The new import duties imposed a tax of 5s. on every gallon of alcohol; 2s. 6d. on ale per gallon; £1 4s. on every gallon of brandy; cordials, 50 per cent. ad valorem; gin, 10s. per gallon; porter, 2s. 6d. per gallon; rum, 8s. a gallon; stout, 2s. 6d. per gallon; whiskey, 12s. a gallon, and £1 4s. per dozen reputed quarts. Wines of all kinds pay 50 per. cent. ad valorem.

Rum Enriches Government.

Thus the Bahamian Government was enriched to the extent of $680,648 on liquor import duties alone in 1920. Ale yielded $7,684; brandy, $4,732; gin, $86,236; rum, $61,572; whiskey, $485,436; wines, $31,924, and cordials and the like, $3,064.

And remember that this is computed at the low rate of exchange. The average rate for 1920 was $3.75 to the English pound.

Regularly Loren A. Lathrop, the American Consul at Nassau, makes reports to the State Department. The State Department knows precisely what is going on. Probably Washington laughs as heartily as Nassau at the American newspaper references to mystery ships. There is no mystery. The vast majority of the liquor carriers leaving Nassau either do not show liquor on their manifests, having cleared in ballast and shipping the stuff after having cleared, or clear with booze for another island in the archipelago—principally Gun Cay and Grand Bahama—a process entailing no technical difficulties or embarrassments.

There is therefore no export tax. At Grand Bahama, of which much will be said subsequently, there are nine huge warehouses. It is perfectly legal to ship liquor from island to island. The State Department knows that the motor boats, submarine chasers, fishing schooners and what not, all flying the British flag, carry the stuff to Grand Bahama and Gun Cay, forty-five miles from Florida. It is all quite within Bahamian and international law. And the law is not broken at Grand Bahama or Gun Cay. Anybody in the world, provided he has the cash, can purchase booze at either of these jumping off places. As has been said herein before, you are privileged to do what you choose with the stuff once you purchase it. That's your affair. Nassau is too busy attending to its own business these days to interfere with that of its customers.

Of course it is desirable that the schooner or other vessel leaving the Bahamas for a run up the American coast fly the Union Jack and sail under British registry. American ships were making the change almost over night. The recent rulings of the United States Shipping Board have made it more difficult to transfer a Shipping Board vessel's registry. The idea was to make it impossible. But an American lawyer spending a few days in Nassau said to THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter:

"We can receive permission to change a Shipping Board boat's registry quite easily. It can't be done in twelve hours any more, but it can be done in the time it takes a letter to travel from Florida to Washington and from Washington back to Florida. You can do almost anything if you know how."

Incidentally, this lawyer used to be in the employ of the Government of the United States. Now he is prospering as the legal representative and adviser for the bootleggers.

Tough Days for Bootleggers.

About the first of June, 1921, the prosperity of Nassau came upon a reef. The business of supplying America with liquor began to slow up. There was just as much demand in the States. There was plenty of liquor on hand. There were penty of boats. There was no dearth of human beings willing to man the ships at fancy prices and fat bonuses for every case landed on the shores of Grand Bahama, Gun Cay or even Florida itself. There were still plenty of hardy sailor men eager to sneak the booze laden schooners up the American coast to Georgia, Delaware, New Jersey, Long Island and New England.

But as Bimini suffered from too much advertising, so were the other Bahamian units withering under publicity. The prohibitionists in the States and the multiplying drys in England were aroused. Pressure was exerted here and there along the American coast and even in the Bahamas. Policemen, sheriffs and prohibition officers who had maintained a clean record of no arrests began to be nasty and the well known bootleggers were told to "cut it out for a while" and take a trip until the tempest should subside.

Down here in Nassau, two or three of the merchants went to the Royal Bank of Canada for extensions on their notes. Very firmly and with characteristic courtesy G. H. Gamblin, manager of the Nassau branch, informed them that it would be inconvenient to make such extensions. The bank was all right and the merchant was quite all right. But something had happened. One of the most trustworthy of the Crown's representatives talked over the situation with THE NEW YORK HERALD'S reporter.

"I am not in position to make definite statements," he said. "But do you know I shouldn't be at all surprised if it turned out that not so long ago Washington wrote a very courteously worded note to Downing Street and that Downing Street replied to the effect that Washington was quite right about it. And then, it seems to me, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, sitting in his offices in Montreal, may have received a letter from Downing Street.

"It is not at all improbable, you know, that Sir Herbert wrote to his Nassau branch, and there you have it. At all events, money is damned tight in Bay street, Nassau. We have merchants liquor rich. They have enormous stocks of liquids that they cannot liquidate. What?"

That he was quite correct was proved at once.

On August 8, the still dazzled merchants of Nassau, still making great profits despite the fact that there was every surface indication that the dull season was about to set in and that depression was settling over the Bahama liquor traffic, received the shock of their recent lives by receiving abrupt letters from G. H. Hamblin, local manager for the Royal Bank of Canada.

The following letter, received by one firm, is typical:

"Under date of July 29, I have received from the general manager a letter instructing me to request all my customers to make substantial payments on account of advances for liquor during the present month. Will you therefore be good enough to look forward to paying such a reduction on or before the 31st instant?"

Inasmuch as 95 per cent. of the present business of Nassau comprises the importation of liquor from the United Kingdom and its colonies and, furthermore, that about 80 per cent. of this industry is being carried on on borrowed money, it is not difficult to picture the effect these letters had upon the merchants who had invested the last farthing they could command and commandeer in booze. There were the makings of a first class panic. Between eight and ten million dollars worth of booze on hand soaking up carrying charges! And a sudden siezure of virtue stimulating American law enforcement agencies to unexpected industry!

There was nothing to do but to sell for cash—sell and undersell. Beloved profits would have to go. The bank was demanding cash. The next step would be an agreement by Downing Street to put a stop to the entire business. That might be done by banning further exports of hard liquor into Nassau. And then someone discovered, or declared he had discovered, that Washington had written to London along these very lines. Concentrated worry filled the Nassauvian breast.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that to-day in the thirty-one great warehouses owned by the British Crown, in the two big storage spaces owned by the Bahamian Government, in all the emergency storage places drafted into service by the local merchants there are vast stores of booze that eventually will be consumed by Americans, but which at this writing are nothing but drains upon the pocketbooks of their owners. There are charges to be paid and interest to be met, and many of these merchants have invested their utmost farthing in those stocks.

Of course, this state of affairs is but temporary. Within reasonable time the furor of the mystery ships and zeal of frightened constables will abate. The traffic will resume its wonted briskness. But a deal of worrying is to be noticed in Nassau just now.

The attitude of the Bahamian Government toward all this bootlegging and bootlegger supplying is one of good natured tolerance. Indeed, it may be said that it is one of glad acquiescence. From Gov. Cordeaux down to the least of the negro constabulary it is recognized that thanks should be offered for prosperity. Salaries of local office holders have been increased. As outlined above, the colony has dissolved its debt and begun to make itself presentable. You may go to any of the crown's representatives or to any member of the only elective body in the local government, the House of Assembly, which corresponds to our American House of Representatives, and ask them what they think of the situation.

Their reply never varies:

"We are breaking no law. We are a lawabiding people. We sell legitimate merchandise to any buyer with the necessary money. If we break the laws we will be punished. You are at liberty to investigate us from top to bottom. We rather like the idea of your doing it."

"But, see here," you tell them, "this business of supplying booze to bootleggers is adding nothing to Nassau's reputation. First you made money as pirates—back in the days of Blackbeard, Capt. Bob Kidd, Dennis Mackarty, old Hornygold and the rest of them. Then you suffered poverty until wrecking flourished out on the Bahama banks. Later on you took to blockade running—during the American civil war, you know—and when that war was over and your occupation killed, you had to wait until filibustering to Cuba became the rage until you regained your financial feet again. That came to an end, and now you're bootlegging."

But if you expect that sort of indictment to have effect you are wasting time.

Rum, Lime Juice and Grenadine.

"My dear fellow," is the reply, "you've come down to the tropics from the north in the middle of a hot summer. Probably the sun is too much for you. Have you tried my new combination of rum, lime juice, ice and grenadine? Let's give it the up and down, as they say in your beloved States."

Because of the present and probably only temporary slackness of the market, and because the local merchants need ready cash to meet interest and other carrying charges, prices have slumped. Scotch whiskey—the popular brands—has sold on the wharf in Nassau for $40 a case. You can get it for $23 now. There are three kinds of gin obtainabl in great quantities—London Gordon dry gin, New York Gordon dry gin and London-New York Gordon dry gin. The latter variety of this popular drink was selling for 5 shillings 6 pence a bottle here last week.

Haig & Haig, Johnnie Walker, the British Buchanan whiskeys, White Horse and other well known brands are being shipped to Grand Bahama and Gun Cay for cost—about $15 a case at the average. The profits of the venturesome booze runner, therefore, have leaped skyward, for there is no report here that the American drinking masses are reaping any of the benefits of cut rates in Nassau.

To be sure the whiskey that leaves here for America (or the vast majority of it, at any rate) is diluted. Generally speaking, they throw the contents of twenty barrels of whiskey into a vat. To that is added ten barrels of rain water and three barrels of kick that the writer failed to have analyzed, but which is known as German spirits. Earnest endeavor to obtain the chemical formula for these German spirits met with rebuff.

"Secret stuff, kid," said the authority thereon. "Secret stuff."

A mere trifle like that, however, is of no consequence to Americans, for they have paid as much as $150 a case for it in the States. It is common enough to get $100 a case for it. This diluted whiskey is, of course, bottled right here in Nassau. Some idea of the magnitude of the industry is to be grasped through the statement of a Nassauvian printer who took the writer through his establishment.

Making a Fortune in Labels.

"You see these," he asked, exhibiting a series of rum, whiskey and gin labels. "Well, label printing has been my salvation. We were rather up against it for work. Just about ready to call ourselves a failure. Now we're turning out labels and these narrow stickers that go up over the cork—not revenue stamps, of course, but just labels. For Mr. —— I'm turning them out in lots of 25,000. For Mr. —— I am printing 10,000 at a time. Pretty good business."

THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter examined these labels and compared them with the originals. Only close examination revealed a difference. The casual observer would never detect it.

And that sort of business has not made the traffic better. Pinder, Collins & Brown, Nassau agents for Mackie & Coy, Distillers, Ltd., of Glasgow, have taken to newspaper advertising to prove that the stuff they sell is Simon pure. In the Nassau *Guardian* and Bahama Islands *Advocate and Intelligencer* of July 26 Pinder, Collins & Brown caused this advertisement to be printed:

"IMPORTANT.

"WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

"In Great Britain there is an act of Parliament which prohibits the sale for consumption there of whiskey which is not at least three years old. This is an excellent law, and a protection to the many consumers who are not judges of quality. It does not, however, apply to exported whiskey, the idea being that overseas governments should protect their own people.

"The best known proprietary brands of whiskey are, of course, much older than the minimum three years allowed. The 'White Horse' has established its reputation on quality, and its age is far above the fixed legal minimum, being from eight and ten up to fourteen years.

"At present there is a tendency on the part of certain firms to export new raw whiskey of inferior quality under fancy labels, against which consumers should be on their guard, and should insist on having only proved brands of established reputation. It would be in the interest of true temperance if the overseas public would petition their legislators to pass an act similar to that now in force in Great Britain, viz., that all spirits sold for home consumption shall be of a minimum age of three years. 'White Horse' whiskey has always retained its pre-war standard of age and quality.

"Mackie & Coy, Distillers, Ltd., Glasgow, London, Islay, Glenlivet. Pinder, Collins & Brown, sole agents for the Bahamas."

How the mystery ships are loaded, who loads them and who is responsible for their existence is another story. And it will require separate telling to set forth the personal side of the traffic. How Bahamian politics threaten to undo this latest Nassauvian prosperity will be dealt with in subsequent articles. Thus far the writer has but ruffled the surface of the booze situation in the colony whose lofty motto is: *"Expulsis Piratis Restituta Commercia."*

The article to be published by The New York Herald to-morrow will describe scenes attending the loading of thousands of cases of liquor aboard former "Gloucester fishermen," bound for ports along the Atlantic seaboard.

SEA SMUGGLERS LOSE 675 GALLONS OF RUM

Two Men Who Got It 4 Miles Out Seized at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Aug. 21.—An attempt to smuggle a large quantity of liquor ashore at a wharf here early today was interrupted by a detachment of Gloucester police. Paul Scola and A. Chisholm, a fish merchant, were arrested and 675 gallons of liquor was confiscated.

When the officers arrived they found thirty-five ten gallon cases already transferred to the wharf, with twenty-five similar cases and three twenty-five gallon cases aboard a lighter lying alongside. Scola is said to have told the police that the liquor was procured from a vessel four miles of Thatcher Island.

Chisholm and Scola were released $200 bonds each and will have a hearing to-morrow.

RAILROAD VETERANS MEET.

New England Association Attends Its Annual Outing.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 21.—More than 1,8 members of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans attended annual outing at Crescent Park, here, to-day, many delegates coming from distant parts of New England.

Past President Amos H. Brown, the oldest conductor in active service in the United States, was the principal speaker following a shore dinner. He has been on duty sixty-two years.

A special session of the association Worcester September 11 to inaugurate an expansion campaign was authoriz

James McCreery & Co.

Our Annual August Sale Is Now in Progress

WINTER OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

$33.50

Coats identical with these will sell from $48.50 to $53.50 when the winter season begins

This Winter:—

Unless we have a mild winter, there will be a real shortage of men's clothing and winter footwear. Our advice to wool growers is—don't needlessly sacrifice your wool. Our advice to textile mills is—increase your production of staple, well-made goods. Our advice to retailers is—get in a good stock of medium priced suits, overcoats and footwear of good quality. Our advice to individuals is—buy your winter suit and overcoat now. Never mind it if is the hottest day of the year!

From Babson's Financial Report of July 19th, 1921

On last Monday, the first day of our sale, a representative of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in New York said, "Why, it would be the easiest thing in the world for me to sell this entire lot of coats at $35.00 wholesale." That proved most conclusively that we did well in following the advice in the above report, for now we can offer our patrons those fine Winter coats at what may actually be called *less than wholesale.*

Furthermore, these coats are most carefully tailored and are models that will be worn this Winter. Included are Storm Ulsters, Town Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Slip-ons and smart, loose-fitting Raglans. There are both Imported and Domestic fabrics and all are one-quarter satin lined with satin lined sleeves. Sizes 33 to 46.

Overcoats will be stored free of charge until November 1st, 1921.

In the Men's Shop on the Second Floor

Use the 5th Avenue Entrance

when this barrage is hurled at him he cannot call for a retreat or stop to look at a map.

The tobacconist's stock is almost immune from spoiling. He is not like the grocer, the butcher or the milkman. Nor does it, like the clothier's, go out of style in a year. If certain things do not sell well they can be sent to the country trade or given to friends. When a tomato is on its last legs the grocer cannot hand it to a friend, saying "Try this after dinner, George; it's a special." But the tobacconist is free to do so with a shopworn cigar.

When Prince Florizel of Bohemia came to the end of his political string after a life of rapturous adventure STEVENSON sent him to keep a tobacco shop and to be happy ever thereafter. So let it be with Field Marshal KOEVESS. Perhaps if NAPOLEON had spent the Hundred Days fitting up a neat snuff emporium he would have been better off.

Let us hope for the sake of Marshal KOEVESS's health and spirits that cigar stores in Budapest are not visited as regularly by bandits as those of New York are. Even an old soldier's nerves might crack under the strain.

Lorraine Remembers.

Flirey is a very small French village about fifteen miles east of St. Mihiel. Many of its neighboring towns got their names in the papers during the war, but Flirey had little publicity. Yesterday it had its big time, for, with the assistance of other Lorraine folk and some visiting Americans, Flirey unveiled a monument to the United States.

The many thousands of American soldiers who saw Flirey remember it as a total loss. It was one of those towns, like Rheims, which the Germans shelled for years. When the Yankees arrived in May, 1918, Flirey was a wreck and its people were prisoners within the German lines at Nissey, a few miles to the north. The New England, or Twenty-sixth, division stayed in that neighborhood until June, when it moved to the Chateau Thierry sector.

Later in the summer, when PERSHING was ready with the great First Army for the battle of St. Mihiel, the Eighty-ninth Division had Flirey for a jumping off place. "Flirey the Forlorn" the soldiers called the place; but with true Yankee ingenuity they took advantage of the village's ruin. The stones and bricks which the Germans had knocked down were turned into a road over which the Americans pursued the enemy after the great smash of September 12; and on the same road the exiled inhabitants, set free by the Americans, returned to their dilapidated village.

All this Flirey and the rest of Lorraine remembered. As Flirey was a standard example of what the whole province had suffered that village was chosen as the site for the monument that was unveiled yesterday. In the background of the simple sculpture are two doughboys, advancing; in the background is the Flirey church which the Germans destroyed. The inscription is brief: "La Lorraine aux Etats Unis, 1914-1918." The Americans who were at Flirey yesterday may well admire the spirit that makes these Frenchmen erect a monument of gratitude before they have restored their ruined town itself.

Kidnapper to the Electric Chair

The conviction for murder in the first degree obtained by the State in the prosecution of ROBERTO RAFFAELE, one of the kidnappers who stole and put to death the child GIUSEPPE VACCA in May, is an important victory for law and order.

It is now essential that the other members of the band be brought to justice.

And the criminals who held the Matta boy for ransom, eventually murdering his death, gone unpunished there would unquestionably have ensued a series of blackmailing crimes unprecedented in the police records of New York.

In capturing the kidnappers and preparing against at least one of them a case strong enough to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree the police and the prosecuting attorneys have performed their duties with credit to themselves and in a manner which will make New York a safer town to live in.

That Britain's farmers have forced the government to abandon the bill to make daylight saving permanent by setting the clock ahead will soon be a thing of the past where it found its first serious advocacy. The same arguments which prevailed here were effective in Great Britain; the farmers had the support of mothers, as they did here. It remains to be seen whether the English, Scots and Welsh will tolerate the nuisance of local time as Americans do.

...for untrue gossip.—*Newspaper item.*

...no old gibe applies, for 'twas a lie who did it.

...lers play at Blackheath over the present hole course King JAMES I. laid in 1608. The old clubhouse still contains evidence of the curious fact that although the old course had but eighteenth hole it did have a nineteenth.

Sources.

...that I could frown him down,
...he is such a boor and bore—
...ing is straight from London town
...that he sends to Paris for.

...imports from Italy
...that from Spain direct he gets,
...n't forget his pedigree
...back to the Plantagenets.

...ps upon these matters so,
...repetition strikes one dumb—
...ng that I would like to know
...ence the fellow's manners come!

NATHAN M. LEVY.

General O'Ryan's Birthday.

The Twenty-seventh Division's Commander Reached 47.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: New Yorkers should feel proud of the fact that on August 21, 1874, there was born in this city a man who was to make his mark in the service of Uncle Sam as a leader of men and a doer of big things as a soldier.

When he was a boy receiving his early education in the city schools, and later as a young man attending the College of the City of New York and New York University, he probably never dreamed that a world conflict would be the means of establishing him as a military leader.

When he embarked on his military career as a member of the Seventh Regiment in 1897, and seven years later was commissioned a Captain in the old First Battery, which later became the First Field Artillery, he could not see what the future held in store for him.

If somebody had told him when he was appointed Major-General in 1913, commanding the New York National Guard, and later, when he was graduated from the Army War College at Washington, one of the few National Guard officers to achieve that distinction, that he would have the honor of commanding a division which would shatter the vaunted Hindenburg line, besides gaining the added distinction of passing through the war as commander of the same division, the man who saw the light of day for the first time forty-seven years ago would have thought he was listening to a dreamer.

But all these things came to pass, and Major-General John F. O'Ryan may rejoice over what he has accomplished in so short a time. So too may his fellow New Yorkers rejoice. General O'Ryan, commander of the famous Twenty-seventh Division, which was composed of New York city and State men, has earned the lasting respect of all New York.

ADMIRER.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Good Old Days in Office.

Some Registers Collected Their Fees and Left Their Work Undone.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: "W. G. M." asks what has become of the alleged profits of from $50,000 to $100,000 which the Register's office was supposed to yield when it was a fee office.

I doubt if any such profits were ever made, and as no Register has ever told what the profit, if any, was we shall probably never know the facts. This is now ancient history, as the office was put on a salary basis in 1887.

The main reason the office was sought by the politicians was its big patronage, as none of the places was under civil service rules.

If the office did not pay the Register under the fee system it should have done so, as the work was neglected dreadfully and allowed to run behind.

An instrument is officially recorded when the Register's receipt stamp is placed on it, but the physical work of recording, indexing, abstracting, checking, &c., has to be done later.

This physical work was neglected under the fee system and deeds, mortgages, &c., were allowed to pile up in the Register's office, as anybody knows who is familiar with the office in years past. Papers were not returned to the owner for many months after their receipt by the Register, and at one time the office was over two years behind.

When the office became a salaried one all this back work had to be done at the expense of the public, although the fee Registers had received the pay for it.

Under the routine established by me it takes four days to put an instrument through the office and it is now returned to the owner at the end of four days.

I have no figures at hand in regard to the cost of the Register's office in Bronx county, but I have no doubt the cost of running the Bronx office is more than the New York county saving, considering overhead duplication and other expenses.

The mistake was made in forming Bronx county. The counties should be abolished. There should be but one Register for the city, with deputies and branch offices in each borough. In this way the work of the different offices could be systematized and a great saving effected.

JOHN J. HOPPER.

NEW YORK, August 20.

First Aid for Trees.

A Seventy-second Street Demonstration How to Make Them Grow.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to call attention to the remarkable improvement in the few remaining trees on Seventy-second street between Central Park West and Columbus avenue.

For the last three months an elderly gentleman whose business I do not know but who is evidently a resident of Seventy-second street can be seen every morning with shovel and pail digging up the earth about the trees and carrying fertilizer and water to them, and all of this because of his apparent love and appreciation of trees. The improvement in the trees he has been helping is surprising. I noticed that he is now devoting his attention to the trees between Columbus avenue and Broadway.

I believe he has the solution for bringing back to life trees that are about gone.

VAHDAH.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Steel Traps.

Catskill Sets an Example of Avoiding Unnecessary Cruelty.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Thanks are due to the writer of the letter against the setting of steel traps. Other traps quite as efficacious and without the serious drawbacks of the steel trap can be had, and are in fact used by many farmers who are unwilling to incur the risk of the torture of their domestic animals.

Some time ago a law was passed in this village forbidding the setting of steel traps within the corporate limits, to the great satisfaction of all members of the Humane Society. It is not too much to hope that it may soon become a State law, even a United States law.

CATSKILL, August 20. M. A. S.

The Most Beautiful American.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The most beautiful girl in America is a native of Caracas, United States of Venezuela, in South America. She is known as the most beautiful girl of the American continent.

The most beautiful girl in the United States of North America is a Rumanian, a maid for a wealthy New Yorker.

NEW YORK, August 20. VISITOR.

Equal to the Job.

From the Atchison County (Mo.) Mail.

And some people who sing to kill time sure have a good weapon.

Homecoming Americans Seen in London

Ambassador and Mrs. Harvey Resting in Surrey, While Society Is Shooting on the Moors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Aug. 21.

This is one of the dullest periods of the year in London, with society grouse shooting and everybody who is anybody either at their country home or at the beach resorts.

The American Ambassador, Mr. George Harvey, immediately after his return here from the allied Supreme Council meeting in London, went with Mrs. Harvey to Weybridge, in Surrey, where they are resting.

While hundreds of American visitors are in London every day, they remain here only a day or two before leaving for the Continent or for home. Practically no entertaining is done here in August.

Mrs. Boylston Beal, wife of one of the attaches at the American Embassy here, has left London for the United States.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to Paris after visiting friends here. Mr. Foster Bailey, an American artist of Paris, is visiting London.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney passed last week in Milan and is now in Venice, where she will remain until the end of this month, when she starts for New York. Mr. Otto H. Kahn is at the Hotel Claridge for ten days.

Mr. Edwin S. Schenck of New York has arrived at the Claridge from The Hague.

Mrs. L. Chambers and son came to London from Paris by airplane this week; also Mrs. J. E. Prior of New York.

Among Americans stopping at the Hotel Savoy are Miss Stella Robinson, Miss Ida Goodell, Mrs. Helen Howard, Mrs. Maud Rochers and Mr. Alfred Witherbee, all of New York, and Mr. Henry T. J. Brown of Chicago.

Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Byrd, U. S. N., has arrived here to join the officers aboard the dirigible ZR-2, aboard which he will fly home. Lieutenant-Commander Byrd is an expert navigator and will act in an advisory capacity to Lieut. Penneyer, navigating officer aboard the ZR-2, who has been in training here in connection with the forthcoming flight to America of the giant dirigible.

MISS MORGAN TAKES PARIS APARTMENT

Will Be There Until End of Next Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 21.

Miss Anne Morgan has returned from Brides-les-Bains and has taken an apartment in Paris until the end of September.

Mrs. Norma Drew Pike, founder of the Victory Club and the Jeanne d'Arc Legion in the United States, who has been visiting at Deauville, has left for Venice with her sister, Miss Billie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith of Washington.

Augustus Howard Ivins and his daughter, Miss Edith Ivins of New York, are visiting at Deauville and Dinard and will spend September at Biarritz. They expect to return to the United States early in November.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer of New York, who are touring Central Europe by automobile, have arrived at Marienbad on their way to Vienna. They will return to Paris early in September.

Prof. Earle Babcock of New York is spending a few weeks in Paris after visiting Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Tauffileb at Chateau d'Annel, near Strassbourg. He will return to the United States in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis of Boston have returned to the Hotel Crillon from Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge L. Adams of Park avenue, New York, who have been touring Switzerland, arrived this week at the Hotel Crillon.

Dean James of Northwestern University, who has been making a historical and economic survey of Albania, has arrived in Rome on his way to Paris and expects to sail at the beginning of October.

Mr. Robert Sims, proprietor of the Jackson Hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Sims have arrived at the Hotel Lotti from London on their way to Switzerland, Italy and Egypt.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reeder of Washington, D. C., have returned to the Continental Hotel from Lausanne.

A Portrait of an Old Lady.

She had a delicate and wistful face
Whose beauty any harshness would disarm
With gentle wonder and appealing charm;
One seems to see through her a misty place
Shadowed by silver willows' drooping grace,
Where linnets through low branches singing pass,
And fragrant blossoms thread the dewy grass
Where wraiths of happy lovers slowly pace.

Old dreams return within her eyes' dim fires
That with reflections of past ardors blaze,
And her brave glance brings back the high desires
Of venturous guests in far uncharted ways:
She seems in some sweet wise to make her own
All loveliness that one has ever known.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Rumania and Hungary.

Minister Bibesco Replies to Statements by Count Teleki.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: You published on Friday an account of a lecture given by Count Teleki, former Premier of Hungary, at the Institute of Politics at Williams College, dealing with the problems of contemporary Hungary. I should be grateful if you would present to your readers the following remarks that sum up the Rumanian side of the controversy in regard to the territorial consequences of the Treaty of Trianon.

The Magyar statesman suggests an American analogy to the curtailment of Hungarian territory by the peace of Trianon. Such analogies may be helpful in making clear to Americans situations that are remote both geographically and emotionally, but the particular parallel drawn by Count Teleki is entirely unfair and misleading. He compares the loss of Transylvania and Slovakia to a fictitious breakup of the United States, under which the sections annexed by a foreign conqueror would be separated from the remainder of the country by permanent and unsurmountable economic barriers.

Now this analogy is false for two principal reasons: First, the United States is inhabited by an overwhelmingly—for the purposes of this very parallel absolutely—homogeneous people, springing from one race, speaking one language, professing allegiance to one national idea. Therefore, detaching Pennsylvania or Vermont or Ohio from the American body politic would be something fundamentally different from detaching Transylvania from Hungary. Pennsylvanians and Ohioans are Americans, Transylvanians, at least the large majority of them, are not Magyars but Rumanians.

Secondly, Count Teleki's assumption that the political boundaries established by the Treaty of Trianon constitute an unsurmountable and permanent barrier to commercial intercourse is absolutely arbitrary. Economic cooperation with Hungary is desired by the succession States; it will be in the long run indispensable for both sides. The main obstacle to such cooperation is just the attitude of the present Hungarian Government, and generally of the Magyar ruling class. Instead of applying every energy to economic reconstruction official Hungary is engaged in squabbles about the succession to the throne and in more or less fantastic plans to restore the old order by means of military adventure. The first step to the economic rebuilding of Hungary is the abandonment of restorationist and irredentist activities, of schemes against the safety of her neighbors. By instilling confidence into the States of the Little Entente Hungary will put an end to her economic isolation.

Count Teleki's address on the whole is typical of the new method of Magyar propaganda, which, recognizing the failure of its sentimental appeals, now tries to obscure the issue—political domination of other races by a militaristic Hungary—by an array of pseudo-scientific, geographic and economic verbiage. Thus Count Teleki expresses fear that the domination of the headwaters of Hungarian rivers by Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia will increase the flood danger for the Magyar plains. Now the headwaters of the Rhine and the Rhone have been under Swiss domination for centuries, nevertheless Germany and France have been able to get along fairly comfortably.

It seems necessary, in view of the attack on Rumania implied in Count Teleki's lecture, to restate as briefly as possible Rumania's case. Americans unacquainted with the background of Rumanian history may visualize Rumania's situation by remembering the Italian struggle for nationhood. Rumania had one object, and one only, in the late war—achievement of national unity. The old kingdom played the part of Piedmont; Transylvania the Banat; Bessarabia, Bucovina correspond to Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Naples. Hungary occupied the same position toward Rumanian aspirations as Austria did toward Italy. To-day the Italian nation exhibits a noble willingness to aid its broken and repentant enemy, Austria. If Hungary exhibited the proper spirit of reconciliation and progressive work Rumania would not be less magnanimous than her Latin sister in the West.

ANTOINE BIBESCO,
Rumanian Minister.

NEW YORK, August 20.

America's Foreign Policy.

An Alliance With Great Britain and Japan Rejected.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The United States escaped the League of Nations, but now a new entanglement threatens. In accounts published by American newspapers of the proceedings of the British imperial conferences in London I find the following statement:

> The British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and the Prime Ministers of the British overseas dominions think that the time is ripe for approaching the United States with a proposal to substitute "some larger arrangement" between the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the present Anglo-Japanese alliance.

In reading the above one is irresistibly reminded of Admiral Sims's recent speech at a London banquet, in which he said that England and America in combination could control the earth, or words to that effect. It is quite within the bounds of diplomatic usage and probability that the gallant and distinguished Admiral was prompted in his speech—quite unconsciously, of course—by "friendly conversations" which he had held with acute and very talented British diplomatists—in short, that a straw was thus thrown up in London to see which way the wind was blowing in America.

To any such proposal America would naturally reply in very courteous and diplomatic language that she has no desire or ambition to control the earth, but on the contrary very earnestly desires to attend to her own affairs; that she has forty-eight States, each one as large as a European country, and is satisfied with her present position.

A settlement of all questions in dispute leading to a mutual reduction of armaments is earnestly desired and would be cordially welcomed, but a "larger arrangement," involving the "control of the earth," could not even be considered by the United States.

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 19.

One of Arkansas's Summer Crop.

From the Mena Star.

Last Sunday as Martin Moak was passing his poultry house he ran across two blacksnakes, both near five feet long. While trying to kill one the other ran into a hole, but he caught it by the tail and pulled it in two, then he had to dig the other half out of the ground and kill it.

Return.

From the Boston Transcript.

I pity them, they never knew
The countless reasons why,
We played a while as children do,
Under a sunlit sky;

And then seemed glad to let it go,
This love of ours, free as a bird,
Nor grieved to see it struggle so,
With thoughts unsaid, unheard;

How could they know that Love thrives best
In Freedom's own domain,
That bird-wise it will come to rest,
Back to the nest again.

FLOYD MEREDITH.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-morrow; gentle to moderate northeast and east winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-morrow; gentle to moderate northeast and east winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest winds becoming variable.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperature, moderate northeast and east winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow, with slowly rising temperature, gentle to moderate northeast and east, shifting to southeast, winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Pressure was high over the eastern half of the country to-day. It was high and rising over the north Pacific States and low and falling over the plains States, the Rocky Mountain and central plateau regions and the Canadian northwest, with minimum pressure over Saskatchewan to-night. Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, except that there were scattered thunder showers in the south Atlantic States, the south Rocky Mountain and south plateau regions and in North Dakota.

The temperature was lower in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the middle Atlantic States and the north Atlantic States, south Arizona and the Far Northwest, and it was higher in the plains States.

The indications are for generally fair weather to-morrow and Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable in the upper lake region at night or on Tuesday, and there will be widely scattered thunder showers in the south Atlantic States. The temperature will rise slowly in middle and northern sections east of the Mississippi River, except in New England during the next two days.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs. Barometer.	last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	100	94	29.98	...	Clear
Albany	72	62	30.16	...	Clear
Atlantic City	76	68	30.10	...	Clear
Baltimore	78	72	30.14	...	Clear
Bismarck	92	90	29.80	...	Pt. Cl'dy
Boston	70	66	30.14	...	Clear
Buffalo	68	58	30.24	...	Clear
Cincinnati	78	72	30.14	...	Clear
Charleston	94	84	30.00	...	Clear
Chicago	78	72	30.14	...	Clear
Cleveland	64	62	30.24	...	Clear
Denver	80	76	29.94	...	Cloudy
Detroit	68	58	30.26	...	Clear
Galveston	94	88	30.04	...	Clear
Helena	84	76	29.86	...	Clear
Jacksonville	90	82	30.02	...	Clear
Kansas City	76	76	30.10	...	Clear
Los Angeles	84	78	29.92	...	Clear
Milwaukee	70	58	30.26	...	Clear
New Orleans	98	88	29.98	...	Pt. Cl'dy
Oklahoma	100	94	30.00	...	Clear
Philadelphia	78	70	30.12	...	Pt. Cl'dy
Pittsburgh	74	66	30.20	...	Clear
Portland, Me.	72	62	30.12	...	Clear
Portland, Ore.	72	72	30.12	...	Clear
Salt Lake City	88	84	29.88	...	Cloudy
San Antonio	98	96	29.98	...	Clear
San Diego	74	72	29.92	...	Clear
San Francisco	54	54	30.02	...	Cloudy
Seattle	62	62	30.18	...	Clear
St. Louis	80	76	30.14	...	Clear
St. Paul	78	74	30.10	...	Pt. Cl'dy
Washington	78	68	30.14	...	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.07	30.12
Humidity	70	57
Wind—direction	N.	N. E.
Wind—velocity	22	9
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	67	1 P. M.	67
9 A. M.	68	2 P. M.	69
10 A. M.	67	3 P. M.	69
11 A. M.	66	4 P. M.	70
12 M.	67	5 P. M.	70
	1921.	1920.	
9 A. M.	69	67	
12 M.	67	72	
3 P. M.	69	72	
6 P. M.	71	73	
7 P. M.	70	69	
8 P. M.	69	67	
9 P. M.	68	68	
10 P. M.	67	67	
	1921.	1920.	
6 P. M.	71	73	
9 P. M.	68	71	
12 Mid.	67	70	

Highest temperature, 76, at midnight.
Lowest temperature, 66, at 11 A. M.
Average temperature, 71.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Assembly, Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street near Sixth avenue, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Free motion pictures, Chelsea Park, 8 P. M.

Pontifical mass for the late Archbishop of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Hayes, 10 A. M.

Henry H. Curran will speak before the First Assembly District Republican Club, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

HUNDRED AT PIER DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Porter Entertain at Narragansett.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Porter of Buffalo, N. Y., in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Casazgia, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Porter, Miss Nora Hayes, Mr. Livingston Fryer and Mr. William Nickel of Buffalo, gave a dance and supper to-night at their villa. There were 100 guests.

Prof. Ernest Whitnall of McGill University, Montreal, and Mrs. Whitnall have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harvey Dougherty, Jr., of Philadelphia here.

Mr. and Mrs. Homard Ligget of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts of Philadelphia at Shadow Farm on Kingstown road.

Mr. Harry Parsons Cross of Providence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard of Providence.

Mr. Clarence C. Bryant, manager of the Massasoit Hotel, gave a supper there for twenty guests in observance of the birthday of Mrs. Benno Wolf of Providence, who has spent many seasons at the hotel.

Mr. Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia is at Hotel de la Plage; also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wetherell of Philadelphia.

DINNERS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau Walsh and Mrs. Loening Entertain.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau Walsh of New York, who arrived yesterday at the Homestead, were guests at a dinner last night of Mrs. Thomas M. Pierce of St. Louis. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. B. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Wight of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Benoist of New Orleans.

Mrs. John Leckie of New York is here with Mrs. J. Harvey Page of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Harry Campbell Graef of Washington has joined Mrs. Terah Haggin.

Mrs. Albert Loening of New York had as dinner guests last night Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. McAllister and Mr. Rudolph R. Loening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Meserole and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Saxe Keyes have arrived from Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fearson from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls left yesterday for New York to sail by the Aquitania Tuesday for Europe.

WHITE SULPHUR EVENTS.

Two Hundred Enjoy Supper and Dance.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 21.—Several midsummer visitors entertained friends on the Casino veranda during the supper dance last night. Two hundred were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, H. Irvine Keyser of Baltimore, Judge and Mrs. Milton C. Elliott of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mellon of Columbia, whose party included thirty Yale students from Camp Greenbrier.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Roberts and Mrs. William Sinclair.

In a party arriving by motor from Englewood, N. J., were Frederick Snare, Frank S. Peters and Charles Clark.

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