

HUNDREDS DEAD AND MISSING IN BIG TEXAS STORM

LATE REPORTS RECEIVED FROM REMOTE POINTS SWELL LONG LIST.

HOUSES 50 MILES FROM COAST ARE WRECKED BY BIG WIND

Government Dredge and Most of the Crew Believed Lost—Sun Shines Again and Trains Expected At Galveston Today.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 25.—Known dead outside of Galveston from Monday night's West Indian hurricane were 101, according to reports here to night.

Missing outside of Galveston were 264. Of the missing list it was feared more than half were dead.

Communication with Galveston and Texas City, a distance of 49 miles from here, continued to be a matter of many hours.

It was known that Galveston's loss of life was comparatively light and it was evident that the island city was not rushing out any appeals for aid.

Remote points on Galveston Bay, a body of water the size of an ordinary county, which penetrates the mainland for 50 miles, began to report today, some of them bringing small quotas of unidentified dead.

At Anahuac, on this bay, the loss of the United States dredge boat No. 12 was confirmed, but there was no loss of life, as reported from Beaumont. The loss of life at Anahuac was placed at five.

Inland for 100 miles on each side of Houston the vast, flat South Texas prairies are dotted with crushed buildings, many isolated trees have their branches whipped almost bare of foliage and the whole country still is teeming with water from the effects of a rainfall of nearly seven inches which accompanied the hurricane.

Today for the first time since the storm, the intermittent rains, sales and alarming black clouds disappeared and the sun shone brightly.

Railroads promised by tomorrow to have trains running on regular schedule from here to Texas City and thence by barge about six miles across the bay to Galveston.

WOMAN IS HURT WHEN HORSES RUNAWAY

Mrs. Smith Turner sustained serious injuries when a team of horses belonging to her runaway Saturday night with a small back in which were Mrs. Turner and three children.

The team was standing in front of one of the stores at Tualatin station about eight miles from here, when a freight train passed.

Mrs. Turner attempted to hold them, but the bit in one of the horse's mouths broke. Several men were standing nearby but made no move to hold the team which as soon as released raced down this road into an embankment throwing Mrs. Turner out, breaking her shoulder and inflicting other injuries. One of the little girls was thrown through the top of the carriage and falling broke her finger.

GLADSTONE COUPLE MARRIED 50 YEARS

GOLDEN WEDDING IS REACHED WITHOUT DEATH IN FAMILY

—HUSBAND, VETERAN

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beach celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Gladstone Friday. A number of their children and grandchildren and many of their friends gathered at the Beach home during the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach have four children, 17 grand children and five great-grandchildren. There has never been a death in the family.

Rev. Osborne, of Portland, and Mr. Beach enlisted in the C. V. I. war to gether 54 years ago and served through the conflict together. Mr. Beach is a member of Meade Post, No. 2, G. A. R. and his wife belongs to the Woman's Relief corps.

BANK REDUCES STOCK.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 19.—State Bank Superintendent Sargent today granted an application of the Estacada State bank to reduce its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$15,000. LeRoy Walker is president of the institution.

Los Angeles Times: Those Balm Beach suits have this advantage—they will fit the tallest man or the smallest boy.

BRAKEMAN IS CURED.

F. A. Wootsey, a railroad brakeman of Jacksonville, Texas, writes: "I was down with kidney trouble and rheumatism so bad I could hardly get up when I sat down. I had a backache all the time and was almost tired of living. I saw Foley Kidney Pills advertised. I took some and after a short time I was thoroughly cured and am having no more trouble." They act promptly and help kidneys throw poisonous waste products out of the blood. Thousands have written similar letters. Jones Drug Co. (Adv.)

5000 CUT OFF BY HIGH WATER OF THE WHITE RIVER

LEVEE AT NEWPORT BREAKS AND ENTIRE TOWN IS INUNDATED—LIVES LOST

FLOOD IS MOST DISASTEROUS IN HISTORY OF ARKANSAS TOWN

Water Continues to Rise and Population in Desperate Straits—Passenger Trains Stalled, But Wires Hold.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22.—Five thousand people in the town of Newport, Ark., tonight are marooned by the flood waters of White river.

According to a telephone message received here, the populace is in desperate straits. Eight persons are reported to have lost their lives.

The town is inundated to a depth ranging from 5 to 12 feet and most of the population has sought refuge in the upper floors of the hotels and the courthouse.

Because of recent heavy rains, the river rose to such an extent that all the levees protecting the town gave way early today, letting loose one of the most disastrous floods in the history of the community.

Two steamboats continued making trips up and down the river in the vicinity of Newport and succeeded in rescuing a number of families from the roofs of houses, whether they had gone to escape the flood. Finally the flood became too great, and the boats had to withdraw.

All means of communication with the town, save the telephone wires, has been destroyed, and it was feared tonight that even before morning the telephone wires would be gone.

Several passenger trains are stalled at Newport. With food and water supplies almost exhausted and with many refugees in the town from other points along the river, the situation was one which authorities here considered grave.

The river, although rising slowly to night, was expected to be falling tomorrow morning.

MRS. MARTHA LAAR TAKEN TO ASYLUM

Mrs. Martha Laar, of Glen Oaks, who was found wandering on the streets of Oregon City several months ago, completely lost, was taken to the insane asylum Friday afternoon, following an examination by Dr. Hugh S. Mount.

Mrs. Laar was found alone in her home at Glen Oaks late Thursday and a charge of insanity was placed against her by neighbors. She told Sheriff Wilson that her husband, John Laar, and daughter, Mrs. Edward Hamilton, had deserted her and said that Thursday afternoon an automobile of the Pioneer Transfer company had come to her home to secure her belongings. The transfer company told Sheriff Wilson Thursday it had instructions to send Mrs. Laar to a Canadian city.

Sheriff Wilson is of the opinion the family was preparing to move from Clackamas county and that Mr. Laar and her daughter were to go before Mrs. Laar and that after their departure she formed the arrangement Mrs. Laar is 61 years old and has lived in Clackamas county only a few months.

DIVORCE AND \$1800 SOUGHT BY WIFE

Mrs. Ozeta Robertson not only wants a divorce decree from her husband, she wants a judgment for \$1800, as well.

She alleged in her complaint which was filed in the circuit court Saturday that several months ago she and her husband, James Robertson, agreed to separate and he was to give her \$1800 in lieu of her interest in their property. This he has refused to do and now, to secure this sum, she asks for a judgment and a divorce decree in the same complaint. They were married in Vancouver, B. C., November 26, 1908, and she charges cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Robertson asks for the return of her maiden name, Ozeta Wiley.

George Reddaway filed a suit Saturday against Emma M. Flager for \$122.40, alleged to be the unpaid balance of a note and a grocery bill, and \$25 for attorney's fees.

THERMOMETER STANDS AT 98 FOR 24 HOURS

Oregon City and Clackamas county sweltered and puffed considerably yesterday for it was the warmest day of the month. For about an hour in the afternoon, from 2 until after 3 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 98 degrees.

The day was close and sultry and seemed to add to the heat. The thermometer stood several degrees higher yesterday than Friday.

The prediction of District Forecaster Beals for today is that it will not be so warm.

Vernie Porter and Jesse S. Martin, of Canby, secured a marriage license Thursday.

MIDDLE WESTERN CITIES ARE HIT HARD BY FLOOD

EAST ALTON AND SOUTHWESTERN PART OF ST. LOUIS ARE DAMAGED BY WATER.

HUNDREDS ARE MAROONED IN UPPER STORIES OF HOMES

Illinois Town Sends Out Appeal for Rescue Parties, Following Collapse of Levee—Small Buildings Wrecked.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—The levee of Wood River, at East Alton, gave way tonight and seat flood waters rushing through the streets, tearing down barns and homes and forcing the occupants of larger dwellings to upper stories for safety.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The southwestern part of St. Louis and suburbs were flooded and hundreds of persons were made homeless tonight when the heaviest rainfall in the history of the city poured down for nearly 24 hours. The precipitation totaled more than six inches.

Railroad service on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railroad tracks, which run through the southwest part of the city, was discontinued, as the rails were flooded by water from the Despres river. This stream had increased in width at one point from six feet to 300 feet.

Telephone calls to police stations for help were numerous, and in many instances the callers were women who said they were marooned on the second floors of their homes.

By the middle of the afternoon every automobile road and street line leading from St. Louis to the surrounding towns had been closed.

The First Regiment Army and the Coliseum will be open tonight to house suburbanites who cannot get home.

Four feet of water entered the subway of the Union station, the underground passage through which baggage and mail are handled. Streetcar service to suburbs was discontinued on many lines. Cars were unable to get to Maplewood, a town of 5000 people; to Kirkwood, a town of 5000; or to Webster Groves, a town of 10,000.

In many parts of the city cars were stalled and transportation was completely cut off from any points within the St. Louis limits.

The mayor has ordered city firemen to take blankets to Maplewood to help the work of rescue.

FAIR PROGRAM VARIES IN ITS ATTRACTIONS

FOUR DAYS TO BE FILLED WITH ENTERTAINMENT—OREGON CITY DAY SEPT. 21.

The wide variety of entertainment at the county fair this year is shown by the program published in the preliminary list, now being prepared for general distribution. Races, speeches, parades, concerts and demonstrations of various kinds form the program while the big exhibit show will always be open for the visitors.

The program follows: Monday, September 20, Agriculture and Dairymen's Day—10:30 a. m. demonstrations of milk and cream testing; also general lecture on dairymen; 2:30 p. m., lectures about educational lines for the benefit of farmers, horticulturists and poultry men; 7 to 8 p. m., band concert.

Tuesday, September 21, Oregon City and German Day—9 a. m., judging in all departments; 1:30 p. m., horse races; 2 p. m., red letter day at the county fair; 7 to 8 p. m., band concert.

Wednesday, September 22, Molalla and Farmers' Day—10 a. m., stock parade; 11 a. m., addresses by farmers and Farmers' organizations; 1 p. m., horse races; 7 to 8 p. m., band concert.

Thursday, September 23, Javelin Day—10 a. m., livestock parade; 1 p. m., horse races; 7 to 8 p. m., band concert.

VISITORS ON COAST ESTIMATED 750,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—More than three quarters of a million strangers are now on the Pacific coast. Easterners are taking in the San Francisco and San Diego exhibitions, viewing the wonders of the Pacific northwest and the glories of California, in force. Estimates obtained from commercial clubs, hotel men and railroad officials in cities along the coast show these figures.

San Francisco and Los Angeles lead in the number of visitors estimated to be visiting different cities at the present time.

SUIT FILED ON OLD NOTE.

Vincenzo Cicconetti Thursday filed a suit to collect on a note for \$100 against Francisco Sanvitale. The note was signed in 1901 in Milwaukie, Oregon, and had a life of six months.

MISS CALDWELL IMPROVES. Miss Gladys Caldwell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Caldwell, of Melrose station, who underwent an operation last Saturday morning at the St. Vincent hospital in Portland for an abscess, is improving.

OUTLOOK SWEDISH CHURCH DEDICATED



Rev. John Ovall. Rev. T. B. Ford.

On a pretty site overlooking the Swedish colony, the Swedish Methodist church of Outlook was dedicated Sunday with appropriate services, which were attended by 100 of the residents of that locality. Rev. John Ovall is the pastor. Mrs. M. J. Dickens headed the site, a half acre, and gave liberally toward the erection of the new building.

The dedicatory exercises began in the morning at 10 o'clock with the Sunday school, conducted by the new superintendent, Mrs. Theresa Floren, and attended by over 50 persons, the majority of them children. At this service Rev. Ovall made an address calling attention to the great part the Sunday school would play in the upbuilding of the community.

The morning sermon at 11 o'clock was preached by Rev. Eric Nelson, pastor of the Swedish church at Veneta, Wash. He took his subject from Jeremiah 51:59: "Let Jerusalem Come Into Your Mind." Rev. Nelson said in part:

"The Jewish people were called upon to remember Jerusalem, the city of Zion, and the worship in the holy temple. And so the people of today are called upon to remember the church of God with its blessings to individuals, community and nation, and also the blessedness and duty of service toward our fellowmen and extend God's kingdom on earth. We are also called upon to remember the Heavenly Zion, the city of God, eternal in heaven, and thus prepare for the life to come."

Soon after noon, at the close of the service, the hundred present gathered in the adjoining grave for luncheon, served by the women members of the church.

The afternoon service began at 3 o'clock. Dr. T. B. Ford, pastor of the First Methodist church of Oregon City, delivered the dedicatory sermon before a congregation that filled the church to overflowing. Dr. Ford took occasion to compliment Rev. Ovall for his work in giving the people of the Outlook district such a representative church, and also the people for having such an energetic minister to look after their spiritual needs.

Dr. Ford took his text from Acts 13:25, concerning the death and resurrection of Lazarus, saying that God will come to us as a time and in a manner when he can do the best for us, just as he did to the sisters of Lazarus.

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SECRETARY LANSING WILL SIGN AN APPEAL FOR PEACE IN MEXICO.

Again there are rumors of a separate peace between Germany and Russia in the European war, King Christian X. of Denmark is said to have conveyed a message from the German emperor to the czar of Russia. It is said that, while the kaiser's message was spurned by Russia's crowned head, the king of Denmark is the bearer of other messages from the kaiser to the czar.



ROBERT LANSING

The accompanying cut is from a photograph of Secretary of State Lansing taken at the conference in the Baltimore hotel, New York city. The appeal to the Mexican federalists to get together and establish a government that will merit recognition, as agreed to by Secretary Lansing and the six Latin-American diplomats, was dispatched as fast as possible by the state department. No attention will be paid to the defiant attitude of General Carranza, and every effort will be made to get the appeal into the hands of influential Mexicans.

POSTMASTER VISITS HERE.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Williams and two children, of The Dalles, have returned to their home after spending Sunday here with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson. The trip from and to the Columbia river town was made in Mr. Williams' automobile over the Columbia highway. Mr. Williams is postmaster at The Dalles.

OREGON BUILDING MAY BE PRESERVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—That the Oregon building is included in the scheme to make part of the Panama-Pacific International exposition a permanent beauty spot developed at a recent luncheon of President Moore. As the building is directly on the line of the part to be preserved, the plan is declared to be more feasible.

Officially, the matter has not been broached either by the exposition authorities nor the state of Oregon.

Indianapolis News: And no doubt those farmers who can't thrash their wheat on account of the frequent rains feel like thrashing the weather man.

BROWNELL SHOWS FAULTS OF DRY LAW FROM PULPIT

ONLY ONE IN CONGREGATION THOUGHT LIBERAL LIQUOR SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

MAN WHO INTRODUCED BILL MAY DEFEND IT IN CHURCH HERE

J. E. Anderson Comes From The Dalles to Hear Talk—Attorney Is Invited to Deliver Speech at Newberg.

Only one in the congregation of the First Methodist church Sunday night knew that when he voted for the prohibition law, such liberal shipments of liquor could be made into the state.

After the talk on the faults of the prohibition law by George C. Brownell, Rev. T. B. Ford, pastor of the church, asked all who had voted for the prohibitory amendment to raise his hand. Practically every hand in the house went up. Then he asked all those who had voted for the law with the understanding that the legislature would allow the importation of 24 quarts of beer and two quarts of whiskey a month to every person, to raise his hand. One went up.

Mr. Brownell denounced the prohibition law in his usual vigorous style. He declared that it would take the association of the saloon and put it in the home; that enforcement would be almost impossible and violation easy and that the measure was framed to suit a certain Portland newspaper and a group of liquor men.

After criticizing the measure, Mr. Brownell demanded: "What I want is an amendment to this law" and his suggestion was received with applause. Several times he was interrupted by questions.

He began his talk by explaining his motive in making the attack on the statute. He did not intend to become a candidate for any public office, he said, and was not merely seeking publicity by assailing the law called the most important work of the 1915 legislature.

"I was county attorney for six years in Kansas when the prohibition law first went into effect there and I know how the people take these measures," he said. "I saw saloons running wide open during the time I was county attorney and they were running wide open after I left that state. I know how long it took Kansas to enforce the statute and I know that human nature is the same in Oregon as it was then in Kansas."

He declared that he saw the defects, the radical mistakes in the prohibition law of Oregon and, having experience with such measures it was his purpose to make plain the evils in the Oregon law.

Mr. Brownell read the state constitutional amendment, and declared that it was the expressed will of the people to have prohibition which would shut out the use and handling of liquor altogether. The legislature, considering itself above the people, he said, has ignored the wishes of the voters and had enacted a law which was an insult to the intelligence of the voters of the state.

The law is contradictory, he said, and he read the affidavit which must be signed by all who receive shipments of liquor after the first of next year. According to his construction of the affidavit, every person receiving liquor must swear that he will use it "for sacramental purposes only." The same section of the law provides that by falsifying the affidavit, perjury is committed.

J. E. Anderson, mayor of The Dalles, said the man who introduced the prohibition law in the state legislature, came down from his home Sunday night to hear Mr. Brownell. After the talk was completed, Mr. Anderson secured permission of Rev. T. B. Ford to defend the law from the pulpit of the Methodist church. The date has not been set.

A party came to Oregon City from Newberg by automobile to hear Mr. Brownell's talk and invited him to their town to explain the prohibition law. Mr. Brownell accepted the invitation but a date has not yet been set.

Who are the malcontents already demanding a more drastic liquor law? Are they the men and women who have fought for years to drive the saloon from their streets and build homes for the poor? Or are they the men and women who have denied a liquor law so drastic that a revolution of public sentiment may overturn the labor of fifty years and take us back to the old order of brewery-owned empires on the choice corners of our cities and in the cross roads of our country?

It is the hand of Esau apparently, but in reality the cunning of Jacob that plays this subtle game. Clearly the forces are marshalling to resist the liquor law, or to amend it into a type of "dry" law which is a mere repeal. Well meaning dupes are to take their places on the firing line while leaves from the rear and under cover command. What consequence will all this be? An end to our present liquor law? Or a new liquor law? Or a new liquor law? Or a new liquor law?

The fifty years' struggle to regulate the use and the manner of distribution of intoxicating liquors made little progress until it was realized that the battle waged was against disease more than against crime. "Thou shalt not" ceased to be the slogan of the crusaders and in its stead went forth the plea for the sacrifice of bodily comfort and temporal desire that humanity might be freed of its spiritual and physical dwarf. For the accomplishment of this high purpose it became necessary to confiscate the wealth of the small liquor dealers, their little pieces of business, in most instances, representing their all. They were not criminals; we were all partners with them; all of us were beneficiaries under the tax and license systems—all of us shared the profits of the business. They, with their wives and babies, were called on to give up comfort for the making of a better, stronger race. In other times when passion has cooled and when King Alcohol lies at the foot of his conqueror, in retrospect a multitude of mothers and children will pass in review—they who never marched under the temperance banner and they whose lips were strange to temperance songs, and the spirit of charity will say, "This is the sacrifice—these paid the price of victory."

The thing is done. Are we now to hear from holy places the unholy proposal, disguised in its false cloak of piety, that the progress of fifty years be turned back to the place of beginning? Then let the coterie of millionaires who have built their marble palaces out of ruined homes, poverty and misery; all their true colors to the mast, and if their purpose be accomplished, let it not be done within the precincts we have been taught from childhood to consider sacred; let them not add another to the hideous crimes committed in the name of religion.

O. W. EASTHAM.

EASTHAM REPLIES TO GEORGE C. BROWNELL

ARGUMENTS USED AGAINST PROHIBITION LAW ANSWERED—"WHY?" IS ASKED.

OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 23.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—I listened last evening to a lay sermon: "And Thou Too, Brutus?" kept ringing in my ears. I heard the great Caesar's plaintive cry while the crimson steel of his ally and companion drank the life blood of the noble Roman. "And thou too, Brownell?"—mute lips of the temperance cause would cry out as her erstwhile champion and defender drives his knife deep to the hilt. Brutus, too, struck from beneath the cloak of friendship; it was a foul assassination—a fair pretension directed to a brutal end.

The recently enacted liquor law does represent the sentiment of the temperance element of the state; what it does not represent is the sentiment of the radical prohibition element; but both of these elements are against the open saloon and the unrestrained use of alcoholic liquors, and on these two propositions men and women holding divergent opinions on the liquor problem united solidly. Their compromise, if compromise is the proper term, is embodied in and is the essence of the present liquor law.

The will of the electors was not thwarted by the legislative enactment. Thoughtful the length and breadth of the state "silver-tongued" orators carried the pledge, that whatever temperance law might be enacted would permit shipments of liquor into the state by individual consumers. Our fellow townsman was one of those orators. It was this pledge that decided thousands of wavering voters. It was this pledge that terrorized the hearts and told the doom of the liquor dealers and it was this pledge that was regarded by the legislature as a covenant between it and the people and no one thought of disregarding it.

Our orator says now this liquor law "expresses the wishes and the desires of the liquor interests;" but he would have voted for the law, he says, had he been in the legislature—this law that "expresses the wishes and desires of the liquor interests"—because otherwise, he would have been compelled to vote against all temperance legislation. So this law that "expresses the wishes and the desires of the liquor interests" is the "temperance legislation" that our fellow townsman would have espoused in order to be found supporting some kind of temperance legislation; he would have helped the temperance cause along by carrying out the "wishes and the desires of the liquor interests." At least we have come upon the man who put the "con" in consistency.

Half a century ago the proposition was laid down that slavery is either right or it is wrong. Our orator submits the paraphrase that "the use of intoxicating liquor is either right or it is wrong." Following this subtle and logical argument allow me to say that eating Bologna sausages is either right or it is wrong. Slavery is inherently wrong; that no man has a right to own another is a self-evident truth and no argument of reasoning can render the fact more apparent. Hardly a thoughtful person, however, contends that the use of liquor, in itself, is a wrong; but if its use is detrimental to the welfare of society it is a proper subject of regulative or prohibitive legislation; the scope and extent of this legislation may well be a matter of compromise; but the assertion that our liquor law is a compromise and that compromises are always wrong is absurd, and to compare such a compromise to a compromise on slavery is nothing less than flimsy sophistry. Our laws, all of them, are the result of compromise; all government is such; the keynote of the address by which Benjamin Franklin swayed the convention to the adoption of our federal constitution.

It is true, no doubt, that prosecutions under the new liquor law will involve considerable expense; possibly one-twentieth of the expense of prosecuting offenses directly attributable to the open saloon. It is true also that the law cannot be enforced absolutely; and this may be said of every law of the land. Quibbling objection without end may be found where opposition to the law must have some sort of explanation; but even though an occasional greedy fellow gets a quart beyond the limit, fathers and mothers of boys will know that temptation is not forever behind swinging doors at every street corner.

Who are the malcontents already demanding a more drastic liquor law? Are they the men and women who have fought for years to drive the saloon from their streets and build homes for the poor? Or are they the men and women who have denied a liquor law so drastic that a revolution of public sentiment may overturn the labor of fifty years and take us back to the old order of brewery-owned empires on the choice corners of our cities and in the cross roads of our country?

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O. W. EASTHAM.

Philadelphia Ledger: If Uncle Sam ever gets out a rival to the Allies' and Teton's state papers, it will doubtless be called a Neutral Tint book.