

TRAGEDY OF COLONEL STEWART

A Strange Chapter in Army History—Under a Cloud in the War Department for Over Forty Years, He Rose From Civil Life to High Rank, Only to Be "Marooned" Finally in a Deserted Post—He May Now Escape on Ground of Physical Disability—Refuses to Acknowledge Weakness

WITHIN the week another chapter has been added to the life of the so-called military exile of Fort Grant, Col. William F. Stewart of the coast artillery. Ordered from his lonely post to proceed to Fort Huachuca, and there undergo a riding test of 90 miles prescribed by general orders, he escaped the ordeal through recommendations of the medical officers that he was physically unfit to undergo the test. He was therefore ordered to return to the post abandoned and deserted post in the wilds of Arizona, to which he was exiled several months ago, says the New York Times.

The chances are that the war department will now avail itself of this unexpected solution of the difficulty offered by the medical department, and retire the colonel for physical unfitness. But as the post to which the exile now returns is 20 miles from the nearest aid, and far removed from any medical aid, some wonder is expressed that the department should order an officer, officially reported as being physically unfit, to be removed so far from any medical aid which he might require.

Under Cloud Since Graduation.

Though the war department has viewed the colonel's career as under a cloud ever since his graduation from the School of Artillery in 1871—a cloud that may have attained the size of a man's hand first in the minds of West Pointers from the fact that Colonel Stewart's appointment was from civil life—his military career has been without honors. The archives of the department hold in his favor a recommendation for a medal of honor, and it is on record that he was once distinguished for courage on the field of battle—one of the nameless battles of the Indian frontier.

To these records of commendable soldierly activity the friends of Colonel Stewart add the fact that he has been sought for a sufficient cause for the colonel's removal from the service for a number of years. It is believed that the president, in his capacity of commander-in-chief, has recently been compelled to sign a demerit order against the colonel with his active rank, full pay, and regular attendance at an abandoned post 20 miles from the nearest aid, and a like distance from the possibility of medical aid.

But the differences of opinion that in the last session of congress became so sharply drawn as to force themselves upon the attention of the nation, for several days of heated debate have not had the effect common to most military appointments, in general, and in officers in hostile camps. In general, it may be said that the supporters of Colonel Stewart in his fight against the

simple life of the railroads plains are civilians—who are said to be impartial. The hostile critics of the colonel are his brother officers—who are said to know.

Meaning of Fort Grant Assignment.

The assignment of Colonel Stewart to the "Independent command" of the totally unorganized post of Fort Grant, Ariz., dates from October 1, 1897, and the assignment was worded so that the colonel could have no mistake as to its significance. A short time previous to this order Colonel Stewart as the second senior active colonel in the coast artillery, applied for an appointment as brigadier general. His request was refused, and on September 1 he received from Adjutant General Alvord the following clear statement:

The request to instructions from the president, the department is prepared to issue an order assigning you to status of a brigadier general, with the rank of a colonel. The president has directed, however, that before this order is issued an opportunity be given you to apply for immediate retirement under Section 1,342, Revised Statutes, and by direction of the acting secretary of war that opportunity is hereby given you. To this note Colonel Stewart replied, refusing the alternative and demanding a court-martial investigation as to the charges against him. The department's reply of the department was that the order issued on October 2 by Adjutant General McCain relieving Colonel Stewart of his post at Fort Huachuca, near Pensacola, and ordering him to proceed without delay to Fort Grant, the artillery colonel proceeded without delay for a change of station, and on return to Florida, taking post at the abandoned Fort St. Francis barracks within the city limits of St. Augustine, Fla.

It was at this point that the movements of the demoralized colonel began to attract outside attention. The chief of artillery for some time. Unofficially the beginnings of the mutterings against Colonel Stewart are said to have been practically coincident with his civilian appointment in 1896. The reports to the department began to come in with his promotion to colonel in 1902, when his rank entitled him to independent—not isolated—

He was first stationed in 1867 in New York harbor, subsequently transferred to Fort Washington a few miles below the capital, and by 1871 had been graduated from the Artillery school. Shortly after that he went to his father's post near San Francisco, then to service in Alaska, then to more congenial work on the Pacific coast in the Hawaiian islands. Three times he was stationed at the central garrison at Fort Monroe, and immediately before his last promotion he was at Fort Hancock.

As colonel he has held two commands of train, from which all, or nearly all, of the secondary products or impurities congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation, have been removed, so that the percentage of such impurities in proof shall be less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

Blended whiskey is usually produced by combining straight whiskey with rectified whiskey or neutral spirits. Sherry, Jamaica rum or other ingredients are frequently added to impart an agreeable taste and flavor not otherwise obtainable.

Scotch whiskeys and Irish whiskeys are made in either "pot stills" or "patent stills." Pot still whiskeys are so-called because they are the same as our blended whiskeys.

Whether spirit is a like substance to whiskey or whether whiskey blended with spirit ought to be termed "blended whiskey" or "compound whiskey," are matters upon which no agreement has been arrived at in the passing of the pure food law.

A New and Popular Sport.

A Danish journalist has undertaken for a wager to walk around the Isle of Zealand, a distance of more than 100 miles, without taking any nourishment except Highland whiskey. We fancy that what will prove to be the most popular form of sport has now been discovered.

The New England apple crop for 1908 is considerably below that of last year, with the exception of Vermont, which, with Washington, leads the United States with a percentage of 83.

both marked with trouble for himself, his subordinates, the war department and the civilians who lived round about him. He was first stationed in Fort Williams about six years ago, as commandant of the several posts and fortifications lying off the harbor of Portland, Maine. There his conduct as commander of the coast artillery, and his unfitness, was described by President Roosevelt in a letter last winter to Senator Rayner, "culpably remains" under the following circumstances.

Stewart's Conduct Remains.

"In 1905, when he was in command at Fort Williams, Maine, an officer of his command, his quartermaster, was court-martialed, dismissed from the army and sentenced to the penitentiary for the perpetration of the most outrageous frauds upon the government, which had extended over a considerable period of time. Apparently all this was on almost under the very eyes of Colonel Stewart, but he failed to detect the crime of the officer, in doing being culpably remiss in exercising supervision over his subordinates."

The president also refers in this letter to trouble the coast artilleryman had with a civilian, Mr. Cushing, a resident of the neighborhood, whom the department felt called upon to order Colonel Stewart to deal with by mediating with the troubles with the civilians had to do with Cushing, and a half of which is given upon the grounds of a summer hotel.

The fort did not have a wharf of its own but had been conceded certain privileges of precedence at the wharf of the summer hotel. It was in the exercise of these conceded privileges that the commandant of the harbor made himself particularly obnoxious to the citizens of the neighborhood, and that complaints reached the department of war and the office of the chief of artillery through outside channels.

It was following these events that in 1905 the plan of offering voluntary retirement to Colonel Stewart was first suggested. He had then served forty years in the army, and was entitled to retire at will. General Grant, who was then a brigadier general and Colonel Stewart's superior in rank, made a report in which he declared that the unhappy conditions at Fort Williams were due to the commanding officer, whose shortcomings he described as temperamental and who so irritated those around him that in General Grant's opinion the only cure was to "get rid of the irritant, which can be done by offering Colonel Stewart an alternative of relief from command or retirement on his own application."

This report was approved after an investigation by the chief of artillery,

but the department let things rest, determined, as the president put it, to give Colonel Stewart another chance. His new chance in a new environment was given him with a transfer to Fort Barrancas, some five or six miles from Pensacola.

It soon became evident that conditions were going to repeat themselves. The only difference was that Colonel Stewart's superiors were more prompt in taking note of such conditions as arose. Colonel Stewart's management of the garrison and post under him in Florida induced General Duval no later than the spring of 1907 to make to the department a most bitter adverse report against the coast artilleryman, recommending in the strongest terms the adoption of the arbitrary report made by the chief of artillery.

Conduct Arouses President's Ire.

The idiosyncrasies of the colonel seem to have increased with time. His conduct of affairs of the Florida post was such that President Roosevelt characterized the colonel as a nuisance to the service—incompetent and temperamentally unfit to exercise command over enlisted men, or to control other officers, or to behave with propriety before his superiors in military reservations. The president's characterization is the summing up of a number of incidents, many of which happened at Fort Barrancas, but others of which are said by Colonel Stewart's general officers to have extended through the whole course of his military career.

The specific charges are an unbridled temper, tyranny toward his inferiors, gross abuse of his position as an officer, and a total disregard for the proprieties in his dealings with citizens. To these the president adds the further statement that in a certain investigation of local conditions the colonel was not frank in his testimony.

The bearing of Colonel Stewart toward his inferiors—the bearing that has won him the title of the most useless and most offensive officer in the army, but which is beyond the remedy of any court-martial—is indicated in nearly every instance. At Fort Barrancas there was a civilian employe, J. E. Turtle, who, for a number of years had occupied a building which was used as a military reservation. This building was out of repair when Colonel Stewart took command, and he refused to order the necessary repairs to be made, but insisted that the building be used as a military reservation for permission to replace the broken panes. This item Stewart refused to do, and the house repaired in the regular way.

Martinet a Terror to His Men.

To his own men he seems to have shown little consideration. It is known on the authority of Major Waikes, his second in command, that he was accustomed to heap the vilest epithets

upon the oldest of his subordinates. On one occasion, for some alleged dereliction so slight as not to be mentioned in the report, Colonel Stewart bawled out to a first sergeant a terror to his men, that he was a "dirty, insolent pup." On other occasions, for the slightest neglect he has charged his enlisted men with open mutiny, and in a thousand ways known to the hopeless martinet to a first sergeant a terror to his men, that he was a "dirty, insolent pup."

To his commissioned officers he was the same. Entertaining some feeling of irritation toward a young lieutenant under his command, he ordered him to take an isolated sub-station of the post, though the lieutenant had just reported that he was incapable of performing his duty. The comparative comfort of the main post.

The department got wind of this order, and directly Colonel Stewart to the isolated post. It is not unlikely that the colonel's treatment of the lieutenant in forcing him to an isolated post has much weight with the department when the question of sending Colonel Stewart to Fort Grant was under discussion. In the same way, the commandant's behavior toward his superiors led them to report that he was incapable of performing his duty, and was almost to the point of insubordination in refusing to be moved to any desired action.

What impresses one in following Colonel Stewart's career of his point is the unanimity of the reports of the various posts in agreeing that Colonel Stewart was "impossible" for his equals in the army, and especially one with his command he was a living scourge. The prejudice of West Pointers against a civilian appointee, especially one with a creditable Indian war record, would scarcely be so comprehensive after 41 years of service.

It was in May that the case was brought up on the floor of the senate and a determined fight made by Senator Rayner of Maryland to force the president to order the removal of Colonel Stewart. But that fight has little to do with the story, as it was mostly a legal argument on the part of the president to show that the colonel had the right to demand an inquiry before being sent to a post like Fort Grant.

And the fight that was made for the colonel from civilian sources does not strongly add to the credit of his reputation. It was in the determination of the senate and a determined fight made by Senator Rayner of Maryland to force the president to order the removal of Colonel Stewart. But that fight has little to do with the story, as it was mostly a legal argument on the part of the president to show that the colonel had the right to demand an inquiry before being sent to a post like Fort Grant.

start the wheels of congress turning. He wrote to Senator Rayner about her husband, and she with her daughter sat in the gallery when Mr. Rayner made his exhaustive speech in behalf of Colonel Stewart's right to a military trial. The Rayner resolution sleeps in the files of the military committee.

Mrs. Stewart was unshaken in her belief that her husband has been the victim of gross tyranny. It is not to her credit that she should have been so eager to bear him company. But, frightened for health as well as for her comfort by the reports she had of the conditions at Fort Grant, Colonel Stewart refused positively to allow her to undergo the hardships of that retreat, but he has braced himself to endure until he reaches the age of compulsory retirement in 1911.

Where Colonel Stewart Lives.

Exactly what is the condition of the buildings at the old Fort Grant station is not hard to imagine. Colonel Stewart is occupying the best of the buildings on the old reservation, and that is out of repair. According to his own statement, in time of wind or rain or snow it is impossible to keep warm, and this house he is forced to share with the caretaker, a man Colonel Stewart evidently suspects of having tuberculosis.

To make Colonel Stewart's isolation more complete Fort Grant has been removed from the department and all reports are made direct to Washington. Thus, as described in a pathetic letter written from Fort Grant to the adjutant general, should Colonel Stewart become ill, or should the caretaker fall ill for that matter, no one would be able to get to him from a station 25 miles away and ask the department to order by telegraph the attendance of a surgeon from the city.

As has been told already, Colonel Stewart's application for a change of post took him to Fort St. Francis, in the desert. There he made himself as comfortable as he could and was killing time until the determination that is characteristic of the man when he was ordered by General Thomas to undergo the riding test.

The riding test took him to Fort Huachuca, and there he was pronounced in no condition to take the 30-mile ride prescribed by the department. The adjutant general is said to have advised that diagnosis is to send Colonel Stewart to a retiring board to examine him. But the retiring board has disappeared, and the adjutant general is said to be waiting for the board to be reconstituted. It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted. It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted.

It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted. It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted. It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted. It is said that the adjutant general is waiting for the board to be reconstituted.

A MAELSTROM OR A FOUNTAIN—By Maurice Thompson

Y ou see before you the representation of a maelstrom and a fountain. The one is a life-sucking stream, holding within its tenacious grasp everything that comes its way and hurrying it down and down to an awful death. The other is a life-giving stream, watering the earth and enriching it, giving grace and beauty to all life within its radius, strength and courage to all who partake of its cooling drops.

Think for a little while relative to the maelstrom. According to geographers, it is a great body of water in the north Atlantic ocean, between the islands of Faroe and Loffoden, off the dangerous coast of Norway. It reaches out like a great whirlpool at high tide, and for a distance of 12 miles draws vessels, rafts, whales and all kinds of life within its relentless grasp and resistless grip. Whatever comes to it never breaks away. It crushes with titanic force, and drives with cyclopic power into depths unknown all that it seizes and embraces. In his novel, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne brings the Nautilus to the maelstrom, where it is embraced and dashed to pieces. Jules Verne, in a short, swift sentence, makes a picture of the maelstrom. "From every point of the horizon enormous waves were meeting, forming a gulf justly called the maelstrom. From every point of attraction extends to a distance of 12 miles. There not only vessels, but whales are sacrificed, as well as white bears from the northern regions."

Stand on the banks of the Niagara river, two or three miles below the falls, witness the rushing, swirling, twisting and spiraling whirlpool and some idea of the maelstrom may be gained. That which comes to it never comes out whole. Lives entering are crushed to death. It lives for itself, but for the live it receives it gives death.

But how different the natural fountain bursting forth from some leafy hillside and breaking into a silvery stream whose waters enrich and bless the earth. Stand by a spring one of these terrific days. Forth from its cool home in the crevices of the rocks the fountain breaks forth. Down the long hill it descends, then taken by the skill of man is distributed so that in largest measure it is made to do good. It is a fountain of life, for the life it receives it gives back.

Children from homes where want and poverty abound come, and slaking their thirst, go trooping on to their play. Conductors and motormen, wearing their long trims backward and forward to the city, partake of the delightful refreshment and return to their labors better fitted, better prepared for their work. Tired horses are watered there by their mercifully inclined drivers, while dogs, well bred mongrels, find there the water that keeps them at peace with the world. Unlike the maelstrom which, ever claiming and never

gives, the mountain never claims but ever gives. There are men, there are women, of the maelstrom type. There are men, there are women, of the fountain type. The maelstrom type are the selfish cycles of life who live for themselves and themselves alone. The fountain type are the benefactors of society, enriching all life, making the world better because they have lived.

The man who lives for himself and himself alone is the maelstrom man. The man who lives for the benefit of the world is the fountain man. The maelstrom man is greedy, grasping, cruel. He hoards to himself, destroys. It is the principle of his life to grasp. One coming in contact with him is led down, down, down, until he is lost in the normal life of the world. He is a fountain of life, for the life it receives it gives back. He is a fountain of life, for the life it receives it gives back.

The maelstrom philosophy is the philosophy of materialism, the philosophy of selfishness, the philosophy of the ego. The fountain philosophy is the philosophy of sacrifice, the philosophy of unselfishness, the philosophy of him who went about doing good, whose life was a fountain of usefulness, of blessing, of help to the world.

A maelstrom or a fountain you must be. A maelstrom, catching swirling, wreathing and destroying others. Or a fountain of blessing, uplifting, cheering and enriching the world. And that you may be a fountain of blessing, rather than maelstroms of selfishness is the prayer of the preacher today.

What Rudolph Learned. Last Sunday Rudolph made his debut as a Sunday school scholar. Everybody about the house was interested in the event and for several days the members of the family had taken pains to coach him for the ordeal. They had taught him the golden rule, the ten commandments, and finally Rudolph, arrayed in his best suit of clothes and a brand-new bow-tie, was ready to enter the school. The contribution box was directed into the path which all good little boys are supposed to tread.

When he came home his relations and friends were anxious to hear a report of his experiences. "Well, Rudolph," said his mother, "did you have a nice time?" "Yes, ma'am," said Rudolph. "Did you say the text?" "Yes, ma'am." "And did you remember the lesson?" "Yes, ma'am." "And did you put your penny into the basket?" "Yes, ma'am." Rudolph's mother grabbed him up and hugged him ecstatically. "Oh, Rudolph," she said, "your teacher must have been proud of you. I know she just did!" she said something to you, Rudolph?" "I know she would," said the food parent. "Come, Rudolph, darling, let me see your text." "She said, 'The Lord is my strength and my rock, and my high tower.'" "And did you say the lesson?" "Yes, ma'am." "And did you put your penny into the basket?" "Yes, ma'am." There is nothing more to be said. The French army was defeated and was a special kind of shoe named the "mule shoe." It was a shoe with a high heel and a pointed toe. It was a shoe that was worn by the French army. It was a shoe that was worn by the French army.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT "WHISKEY" IS?—Chairman of New York State Liquor Dealers' Association Outlines the Quarrel With the Government

EVER since the pure food law went into force on June 30, 1906, America has been struggling for a definition of whiskey. And England also is in the throes of a similar trouble.

All through the discussion, learned, scientific and otherwise, the men in the actual traffic and manufacture of whiskey have been ignored, but just now are making the government take notice of them.

The definitions rendered by Attorney-General Bonaparte and Dr. Wiley of the pure food commission, as to what is whiskey are so technical that they have not only puzzled the courts of the United States but have come to the relief of the whiskey manufacturers.

First, Judge Thompson, sitting in the United States district court at Cincinnati, enjoined the collection of tax on selling their wares as now produced until the conflicting definitions of whiskey, Scotch and malt, were settled.

Then Judge Humphreys, sitting in the United States district court at St. Louis, concurred with Judge Thompson and enjoined the government.

The government appealed, having 10 days in which to act, and the cases mentioned were brought before the United States courts of appeal in Chicago and Kalamazoo. Judge Kohler, sitting in Chicago, and Judge Severance, sitting in Kalamazoo, have just sustained the lower courts.

It is now the government's next move to the supreme court of the United States. The officials of the whiskey industry are said to believe that the government will be beaten there, too.

In the meantime prohibition and the local option movements are sweeping the states into their fold, while right here in little old Kentucky the more pretentious and dignified hotels and clubs of Fifth avenue are building tunnels under the streets to connect their liquor emporiums in order to evade the light of day and some local option restrictions which have resulted in activity on the part of some of the Fifth avenue houses of worship.

From a chairman of the New York State Liquor Dealers' association and also a member of the executive committee of the National Liquor Dealers' association, the following pertinent remarks and lucid definitions upon the "What Is Whiskey?" problem were obtained:

"Not in years has the so-called 'prohibition question' assumed such proportions as in the past. The wave of prohibition is reaching its crest and is beginning to break. One of the signs of this breaking is the present situation in the victorias that have been won by the prohibition and local option movements. The result is that which heretofore have been considered safe from the attack of prohibition hysteresis. In Kentucky about 100 towns out of 110 are dry. In North Carolina the vote for state-wide prohibition and even as far north as Ohio a very stringent local option law has been passed. In all extreme movements, however, a reaction is inevitable, and in the prohibition movement a reaction has already begun to set in.

the truth of the last statement is shown by the fact that the percentage of drunkenness in prohibition Maine is twice that of law-license Wisconsin. So fearful are the prohibitionists in Maine that the prohibition law will be repealed if the people have a chance that they are straining every nerve to prevent the question from being resubmitted to the voters at the election in November.

"Not only, however, does the prohibition wave seem to be receding, but questions within the liquor traffic itself which have caused considerable vexation to the government have been settled. The great controversy in England as to whether pot-still Scotch or patent-still Scotch was entitled to be called whiskey was recently settled by the decision of the royal commission holding that both kinds were entitled to the term whiskey.

As to the true scientific definition of whiskey with all its varied distillates, the whiskey trust has a very complete handbook for the use and information of its customers. Here are the definitions, which, it is convinced, must eventually be recognized by the government.

"Whiskey is a term comprehending many varieties of distillates, differing in process of manufacture and also in the substances from which they are made.

"Whiskeys are known to the consumer as rye whiskey, bourbon whiskey and malt whiskey.

"Malt whiskey derives its name from malted barley or rye, the cereals from which it is made. This spirit, in its original state, is used to some extent as a beverage, but by far the greater amount is blended with other spirits before being offered to the public.

"Rectified, purified or refined whiskey is dilute ethyl alcohol, distilled from the fermented mash of grain, from which most of the secondary products or impurities congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation.

"Neutral spirits is dilute ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation, which contains more or less of the secondary products of impurities, congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation.

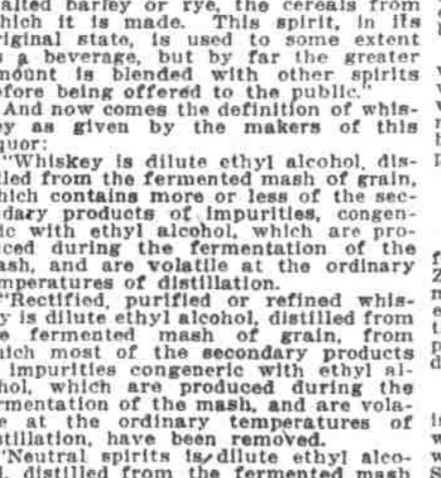
"Neutral spirits is dilute ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation, which contains more or less of the secondary products of impurities, congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation.

"Neutral spirits is dilute ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation, which contains more or less of the secondary products of impurities, congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation.

"Neutral spirits is dilute ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation, which contains more or less of the secondary products of impurities, congeneric with ethyl alcohol, which are produced during the fermentation of the mash, and are volatile at the ordinary temperatures of distillation.

MORE FANS THAN HAVE BEEN SEEN IN MANY YEARS

Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.



Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT "WHISKEY" IS?—Chairman of New York State Liquor Dealers' Association Outlines the Quarrel With the Government

EVER since the pure food law went into force on June 30, 1906, America has been struggling for a definition of whiskey. And England also is in the throes of a similar trouble.

All through the discussion, learned, scientific and otherwise, the men in the actual traffic and manufacture of whiskey have been ignored, but just now are making the government take notice of them.

The definitions rendered by Attorney-General Bonaparte and Dr. Wiley of the pure food commission, as to what is whiskey are so technical that they have not only puzzled the courts of the United States but have come to the relief of the whiskey manufacturers.

First, Judge Thompson, sitting in the United States district court at Cincinnati, enjoined the collection of tax on selling their wares as now produced until the conflicting definitions of whiskey, Scotch and malt, were settled.

Then Judge Humphreys, sitting in the United States district court at St. Louis, concurred with Judge Thompson and enjoined the government.

The government appealed, having 10 days in which to act, and the cases mentioned were brought before the United States courts of appeal in Chicago and Kalamazoo. Judge Kohler, sitting in Chicago, and Judge Severance, sitting in Kalamazoo, have just sustained the lower courts.

It is now the government's next move to the supreme court of the United States. The officials of the whiskey industry are said to believe that the government will be beaten there, too.

In the meantime prohibition and the local option movements are sweeping the states into their fold, while right here in little old Kentucky the more pretentious and dignified hotels and clubs of Fifth avenue are building tunnels under the streets to connect their liquor emporiums in order to evade the light of day and some local option restrictions which have resulted in activity on the part of some of the Fifth avenue houses of worship.

From a chairman of the New York State Liquor Dealers' association and also a member of the executive committee of the National Liquor Dealers' association, the following pertinent remarks and lucid definitions upon the "What Is Whiskey?" problem were obtained:

"Not in years has the so-called 'prohibition question' assumed such proportions as in the past. The wave of prohibition is reaching its crest and is beginning to break. One of the signs of this breaking is the present situation in the victorias that have been won by the prohibition and local option movements. The result is that which heretofore have been considered safe from the attack of prohibition hysteresis. In Kentucky about 100 towns out of 110 are dry. In North Carolina the vote for state-wide prohibition and even as far north as Ohio a very stringent local option law has been passed. In all extreme movements, however, a reaction is inevitable, and in the prohibition movement a reaction has already begun to set in.

"In Georgia the present governor, Hoke Smith, who is a prohibitionist, has recently defeated for renomination. In Tennessee Senator Carmack, the candidate who advocated state-wide prohibition, was defeated by Patterson, who advocated local option. In Louisiana the prohibitionists were defeated by the license forces and in New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Mississippi the prohibitionists were routed.

MORE FANS THAN HAVE BEEN SEEN IN MANY YEARS

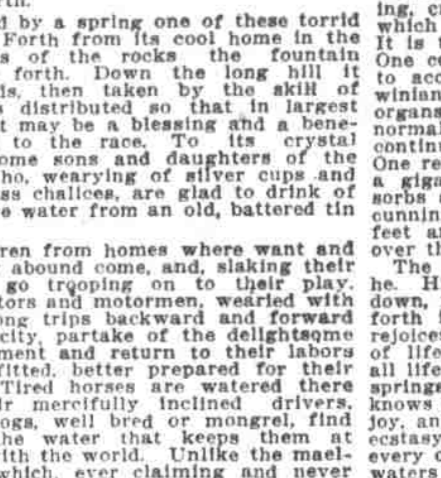
Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.



Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.

MORE FANS THAN HAVE BEEN SEEN IN MANY YEARS

Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.



Remarkable Picture of Fans Looking for Big League Baseball Results. Chicago Baseball Crazy. This Picture Shows a Crowd Numbering Well Into the Tens of Thousands Blocking the Thoroughfare in Front of the Office of the Chicago Tribune and Watching the Tribune's Score Board. The Close Race Created Great Interest.