



## YEARS OF HARD FIGHTING

### WAR ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS HAS BEEN WAGED FOR 278 YEARS WITH FINAL SUCCESS

Uncle Sam legally has been "dry" for two weeks. Prohibition in nationwide aspect has fallen upon the country gently, it is reported by internal revenue officers.

Sellers are well stocked yet and the price is near, where a rich man can quench any kind of thirst and still be within the law.

Drug and candy stores are reported doing an increased business through a "wink" at the soda fountain nowadays carries no more suggestion of a "kick" than a dash of rage.

Churches and other organizations celebrating the triumph of prohibition after a campaign which lasted years. The army of New York regiments who meet annually in a union meeting, representing every denomination—Catholic, Protestant and Jew—will listen to addresses by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kram-Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League and other "dry" notables.

Public meetings will be held all over the country.

**Some Historical Facts**

The anti-liquor movement in America had its inception in Maryland in 1622 when the colony passed a law punishing drunkenness, "by a fine of 10 pounds of tobacco."

Pennsylvania colony in 1644 made legal to sell liquor to Indians as well as to white, but a few years later Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibited rum selling to the red-skins imposing heavy fines.

In 1650 Connecticut passed a law forbidding "tippling for more than an hour at a time."

Four years later Massachusetts levied tavern keepers 20 shillings for serving to a drunken man.

Maryland in 1658 voted to put any person found drunk "in the stocks six hours."

Virginia decided "a common drunkard" was any person who had been intoxicated three times.

Preachers "Naughty," Too

Even the Virginia clergy often talked too long upon the wine "when wine was red." The assembly passed a law "prohibiting ministers from giving themselves to excess in drinking, riot, or in playing at unlawful games."

New Jersey decided in 1668 that any person should be permitted to drink "after 9 p. m."

Massachusetts two years later stated drunkards names in public places.

The Quakers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1685 declared against temperance.

New Hampshire in 1700 forbade tavern-keepers from permitting "townspeople from remaining in their houses drinking on Saturday night Sunday."

Trade in liquor with the Indians meanwhile grew rapidly. It caused Maryland colony in 1715 to prohibit selling of "more than one gallon of liquor a day to any Indian under

## How to Save Your Teeth

The quickest way to make bad teeth worse is to leave them alone, and the quickest way to save them is to go to a good dentist and have them cared for right away.

The advantage of having your dental work done by Registered Dentists using the E. R. Parker System is that particular attention is given to out-of-town patients, and you don't have to make so many calls. Another advantage is that you need have no fear of pain, for every safe method is used to do the work without hurting.

Nothing but fine dentistry is done in any of the twenty-four E. R. Parker System offices, and while prices are moderate, every patient is guaranteed full satisfaction.

Examinations and advice are free. The nearest E. R. Parker System office is at



## A PROFITEER SAYS SOMETHING

The latest movement to be to eliminate the middleman so far as the farmer is concerned.

Co-operative buying, car load lot purchasing, direct selling, these are the lauded paths to more profits and lower prices to the consumer.

Maybe so, maybe so; we thought we would ask what a typical country merchant thought about it, so we visited a corner roads emporium.

"You are a profiteer and they are going to put you out of business," we bruskiy informed the merchant.

He looked up from a big ledger and peered over the top of his glasses.

"Yep, I suppose so," he said. "It was about time that we profiteers; we suckers of the blood and sweat of the farmers; we indecent parasites, were driven out of the temple. I guess we're real bad men.

"You know, for twenty-years I sort of thought I was a benefit to this district. A lot of them wouldn't have eaten regularly without the goods on my shelves that were heirs for the asking.

"A lot of them couldn't have sold their addled eggs, or their rancid butter except for my good nature.

"I have been giving the district here about \$10,000 worth of staple groceries and supplies every year; half of that on credit without interest, and half of that half a dead loss.

"I have been watching these fellows who owed me six months' bills send in their cash to the mail order houses

"I have watched them whoop and hurrah for direct buying and take the money they owed me to buy fertilizer and seed in ton lots.

"I quit, that is if I can get ten cents on the dollar for my old accounts.

"Look here," and he shoved the big ledger at us; 'here in black and white is what is due this store for the last eighteen months. Back behind the safe in that pile of books is what is due from other years, back for twenty. Goods that cost me hard cash, that went into the district about here to keep the farmers going through bad years, and between crop harvest.

"Off hand I'd say that there is \$40,000 in bills in those books, and that not ten per cent will ever be collected. Unless I get real bad and bring a hundred law suits, and make everybody in the county mad for the rest of their natural lives.

"Sure, I'm a pirate. I've been pirating twenty years and all I've got is \$40,000 in bad bills and this stock of goods, that isn't paid for.

Well, what do you know about that?

penalty of 3000 pounds of tobacco."

In 1757 the Georgia colony forbade the granting of a license to sell liquor to any person "capable of gaining a livelihood by honest labor."

Pennsylvania Quakers in 1760 tried to abolish the use of liquor at funerals.

**Farmers Started Reform**

Dr. Benjamin Rush, perhaps the greatest American medical authority of a century and a quarter ago, in 1785 issued his celebrated essay dealing with the effects of alcohol on the body and mind.

Four years later the first "temperance society" in America was organized by 200 progressive farmers in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

In 1794 the "whiskey rebellion" in opposition to the tax on distilled liquors, broke out in western Pennsylvania and was suppressed by the military.

In 1802 congress passed a law enabling President Adams to "take steps to prevent the traffic in liquor with the Indians."

The Sober Society, founded at Allentown, N. J., in 1805, was the next step toward prohibition, the forerunner of numerous organizations founded later for dethroning King Alcohol. Not many years afterward the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was organized at Boston.

**Neal Dow Heads Crusade.**

Following the organization of the Congressional Temperance society at Washington, the first national temperance convention met at Philadelphia in 1833. Next year congress enacted a law forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians under \$500 penalty.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Philadelphia at that time also declared against the liquor traffic.

Neal Dow, the "father of prohibition in Maine," organized the Maine Temperance Union in 1837, and in 1820 Connecticut invented "local option" by leaving the licensing of saloons to the towns themselves.

**Lincoln Urges Resolution**

Inauguration of the Washington movement was announced in 1840, and within a year it reported 100,000 signers to the pledge.

In 1842 Abraham Lincoln addressing the Washington Society of Springfield, Ill., urged "a temperance revolution."

The next year Oregon passed a prohibitory law, but repealed it in

1848.

In 1843 John E. Gough, arch foe of intemperance, began to lecture in Massachusetts for 75 cents a night. Two years later "ensnared by a trick of his enemies," he became intoxicated but continued his campaign against drink both at home and abroad.

The democratic legislature of Maine in 1846 enacted a prohibitory law. In 1848 the Methodist Episcopal church forbade members "buying, selling or drinking intoxicants."

**Mather Matthew Arrives**

Father Matthew, the renowned Catholic temperance advocate, arrived from Ireland in 1849 and began to pledge fighting crusade through the United States.

A riot over the license question in Chicago called out the militia in 1855. Prohibitory laws which had been passed in several states were repealed and in other cases license amendments made them ineffective.

President-elect Lincoln in 1860 refused to furnish drinks to the notification committee sent on June 19 to notify him of his election and returned unopened the hampers of wine and liquors sent to the White House. In 1861 he signed an act of congress "forbidding the selling or giving of intoxicants to soldiers."

In 1862 congress repealed the law allowing a gill of whiskey ration to men in the navy.

Kansas in 1866 passed a local option and prohibitory law.

Ohio in 1870 passed the Adair law making the liquor seller and the property owner jointly responsible for "injury caused by liquor."

**Frances Murphy Begins Career**

Frances Murphy delivered his first temperance sermon in 1871 and helped to organize the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Three years later women actively entered the crusade for temperance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union being organized on November 19, 1874.

Vermont in 1876, passed a law declaring saloons to be "nuisances."

In 1883 came the era of high license laws, several states undertaking to control the traffic by taxation.

In 1884 the third plenary council of the Roman Catholic prelates at Baltimore, Md., declared against the liquor business.

The Protestant Episcopal church organized the Knights of Temperance society in 1885 and similar organizations were formed by other religious denominations.

In 1886 congress enacted that "instruction concerning the effects of alcoholic liquors shall be given in the schools of the District of Columbia in the United States military and naval academies and in other schools under government control."

**Hatchet is Made Famous.**

Ohio in 1888 passed a Sunday an-

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

The successful business man must base his life upon honor and integrity. Beyond and outside of these, he must have the compound of initiative, aggressiveness, determination practicability and vision which America, in her love for condensation, has chosen to style "pep."

The successful, wide-a-woke and progressive town must possess the same qualities. It must have the judgment to realize that its prosperity and growth depend on the home advantages and business advantages which it can offer. And it must have vision enough to see that expenditures which secure these advantages are not an extravagance, but an asset.

Money spent in local improvements such as public buildings, schools, good roads, sewers, city water, gas and electric light, is money well spent. Undertaking any of these improvements is like making an excellent investment, which is bound to return dividends. The gain to the town reacts to the comfort and benefit of every citizen.

Who wants to live in a town without "Pep," a town which drags out its monotonous existence without growth or improvement? When the question of local improvement comes up, stand behind it, "boost" it, work for it, vote for it. Install local improvements, and you will see your town sought by business enterprises and manufacturing.

It is up to you, Mr. Citizen and Farmer. Stand up for local improvements first, last and all the time, and you will help make your home town a desirable place of residence and a progressive business center.

Liquor law. In 1890 the secretary of war ruled that "no ardent spirits or wine should be sold in army canteens," a ruling however, which some years later was rescinded.

Men and women reformers in a temperance crusade in Bloomville, Ohio, in 1891, wrecked a saloon and destroyed its contents. Mrs. Carrie Nation later took up the same tactics elsewhere and made the hatchet more famous than it had been since the days of George Washington.

The first world's convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union also was held at Boston that year. The Anti-Saloon League was founded at Oberlin, Ohio, by Howard H. Russell that year and spread, all over the United States.

In 1894 enforcement of the state dispensary laws in South Carolina resulted in the killing of a number of men in liquor raids.

**Reform Movement Keeps Going.**

By 1900 many countries throughout the nation had become "dry" through local option.

Omaha, Nebraska, in 1902, barred women and music from saloons.

In 1904 Virginia "outlawed" 250 places for the sale of liquor.

Iowa enacted a rigid "anti-bootleggers" law.

Oklahoma's statehood bill, passed by congress in 1908, provided for "prohibition on Indian reservations for 21 years."

Montana passed an anti-wine-room" law in 1907. Indiana citizens that year closed more than 720 saloons by means of "remonstrances."

Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina became prohibition territory in 1909.

Texas in 1910 passed a law making it a felony punishable by three to five years imprisonment to sell liquor in no-license territory.

**West Virginia Goes Dry**

In 1911 the Illinois legislature enacted a law forbidding drinking on trains.

The United States Supreme Court in 1912 handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of prohibition for the Indian section of Oklahoma.

West Virginia about the same time voted itself "dry" by state constitutional amendment.

The Webb-Kenyon act, prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors when such liquors were to be used in violation of law, was passed by congress in 1913 over President Taft's veto.

On August 1, 1917, the United States senate adopted a resolution for submission to the states of the national prohibition amendment to the Constitution, and on the following December 18 similar approval was given by the house of representatives.

## E. M. MULLER'S PUBLIC Auction

Sale held inside in case of rain—plenty of shed room—2 horses, 15 Dairy Cows, 11 Hogs, 80 Chickens, Farm Machinery, Harness, Hay and Straw, Fordson Tractor with Gang Plow, Gas Engine, Tools, etc., etc.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, '20**

10:30 A. M.—9 miles west and 1 mile south of Salem, or 1 1/2 east and 1 mile south of Rickreall, or 5 miles northwest of Independence, or one-half mile south of Knowles Crossing, on Salem, Falls City Ry

1 Bay Gelding, 6-yrs old, weight 1300 pounds, 1 Bay Mare 7-yrs old wt 1200; 1 Jersey Cow, 6-yrs old, freshened Jan. 1, gives 32 lbs daily; 1 Jersey cow, 6-yrs old, freshened Oct. 20, gives 30lbs daily; 1 Jersey Cow, 6-yrs old, freshened Nov 25, gives 28 pounds daily; 1 Jersey Cow, 7-yrs old freshened Oct. 18, gives 30 lbs daily; 1 Jersey Heifer, 2-yrs old, freshened Dec. 3, gives 24lbs daily; 1 Jersey Heifer, 2-yrs old, freshened Nov. 15 gives 20 lbs daily; 1 Jersey Heifer, 2-yrs old, freshened June 12, gives 14 pounds daily; 1 Jersey Cow, 5 yrs old will freshen March 11, a 4-gal cow; 1 Holstein Cow, 8 years old, freshened Dec. 3, gives 36lbs daily; 1 Guernsey Cow, 6-yrs old, freshened Dec 15 gives 45 lbs daily; 1 Guernsey Cow, 5-yrs old, will freshen Feb. 5, a 4 1/2 gal. cow; 1 Guernsey Heifer, 2-yrs old, will freshen Sept. 12; 1 Jersey Cow, 5 years old gives 4 gals; one Jersey heifer 1-yrs old, 1 Registered Jersey Bull, 4-yrs old, out of the Lacro Herd, 2 O. A. C. Sows, will farrow before day of sale, 4 Berkshire Shoats, 11 weeks old; 5 Duroc Shoats weight about 125 lbs each; 40 Rhode Island Red Hens; 40 White Leghorn Hens,

1 Fordson Tractor, new fall 1918, with 2 bottom 14-inch Oliver, Chilled Gang Plow; 25 gallons of distilled in 50 gal drum; 6 or 8 gallons Mobile A Oil in 15 gallon drum; 1 Set Heavy Double Harness, new; 1 set light double harness 1 set single harness; 1 saddle, 1 3/4 inch Studebaker wagon, wide tire, good shape; 1 3-inch Studebaker wagon, 1 1/2 tire, fair shape, 1 California Bed with spring seat, good shape, 1 double wagon box, 1 Gravel bed with Spring seat, 1 Milwaukee Mower, 4 1/2 cut, good shape, 1 Disc Gang plow, good working order, 1 John Deere 14-inch Walking plow, 1 Oliver Steel 14-inch wood beam plow, 1 top buggy with tongue and shafts, good shape; 1 Champion Scales, 400 pound capacity 1 120 Egg Queen Incubator; 1 Large Brooder, 1 Wheel barrow, 1 DeLaval Cream Separator, 4 Sanitary Milk buckets, 1 1-horse I. H. C. Gas Engine, 1 Force Pump with pipe, Churn shovels forks, spades and many other articles.

Fere Lunch at noon—Terms Cash  
E. W. MULLER, OWNER.



Attend the big dance at the poera house next Wednesday evening, under auspices of Company K.