

Real Leaders in the Churches United in Condemnation of Prohibition

Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

Read What National Thinkers Say:

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol ON THE BASIS OF LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to fail."

REV. DR. RAINSFORD, St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent popular excesses and public disorder."

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian liberty."

THE REV. CANON WEST, D. D.

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they must either be themselves very ignorant and silly if they really believe it, or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple . . . under false pretenses."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."

BISHOP DANIEL S. TUTTLE, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."

REV. S. PARKS GARDNER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where sundries and undesirable things are sold, and where the liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens."

REV. FATHER T. J. RYAN, Pontiac, Mich.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence."

BISHOP GRAFTON, of Wisconsin.

"Absolute prohibition has proven impracticable, if not a dismal failure."

THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS F. LILLIS, Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. You cannot, by mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages and that is so deeply rooted in our social life."

REV. W. A. WASSON, New York.

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding. Have I, as a minister, any more right to interfere with the business of such a place than the saloonkeeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?"

VERY REV. D. D. J. HARTLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

"I consider prohibition wrong because it is destructive."

BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Michigan.

"The establishment of prohibition would be impractical and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure."

BISHOP HALL, Vermont.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

BISHOP CLARK, Rhode Island.

"It is a rude interference with the personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall eat or how much I shall eat. It is just as rude an interference for it to describe what I shall or shall not drink, and how much."

REV. DR. CHAS. PARKHURST, New York.

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile concoctions by women and children, the hypocrisy and corruption arrested my attention."

REV. DR. BLANCHARD, Portland, Me.

"Many people thought state-wide prohibition to be the ideal remedy. It is impracticable, and its violation is productive of hidden and shameful vice."

BISHOP GAILOR, Tennessee.

(Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers' and Wage-Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Or.)

CURIOUS CLIFF HOUSES.

Queer Prehistoric Dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park.

The Mesa Verde National park is situated in southwestern Colorado and may best be reached from Mancos. Within the park are many notable prehistoric ruins, the cliff dwellings comprising a group of great importance to the study of American archaeology. The principal and most accessible ruins are the Spruce Tree House, Cliff Palace, Balcony House and Tunnel House.

Spruce Tree House is located in the head of Spruce Tree canyon, a branch of Navajo canyon. It originally contained about 150 rooms, built of dressed stone laid in adobe mortar, with the outside tiers chinked with chips of rock and broken pottery.

Cliff Palace is located about two miles east of Spruce Tree House, in a left branch of Cliff canyon, and consists of a group of houses with ruins of 146 rooms, including twenty round kivas or ceremonial rooms and a tapering loop-holed tower forming a crescent of about 100 yards from horn to horn, which is reputed to be one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence.

Balcony House, a mile east of Cliff Palace, in Ruin canyon, contains about twenty-five rooms, some of which are in almost perfect condition.

Tunnel House, about two miles south of Spruce Tree House, contains about twenty rooms and two kivas, connected by an elaborate system of underground passages, and a burial ground of 5,000 square feet. In each of these villages is an elaborate system of fortification, with in some cases walls 2.5 feet thick and twenty feet high, watchtowers thirty feet high and blockhouses pierced with small loopholes for arrows.

THE DRY BATTERY.

Its Many Uses and the Numerous Processes in Its Making.

That common little object, the dry cell, has played an important part in the advancement of scientific research. There are few articles manufactured that are used in so many ways as the dry battery, yet it is by no means a recent discovery.

The automobile, motorboat, wireless telegraphic apparatus, Christmas tree festoons, electric toys and trains, electric engines, local bells, telephone and annunciator systems, miniature lighting equipments, medical batteries and burglar alarms, automatic door openers, safe cranking devices and infernal machines in their many forms, devices for setting off dynamite explosions in excavations, the various testing outfits and electric clock service, to say nothing of the divers ways that it is used in scientific experiments, are a few of the most obvious of its applications.

In its manufacture there are about as many processes as are necessary in the making of a tungsten lamp, and the machinery process that makes it and compounds the ingredients that go into it is wonderfully interesting. So exact is the formula placed into each shell that when completed a battery will register up to a uniform amperage. The highest known amperage in the manufacture of a dry cell is twenty-six.

The exact origin of the dry battery is uncertain, many inventors having claimed the honor—New York World.

Cheap Power.

Natural steam coming up through the ground is a cheap power for running an engine in the northern Tuscany mountains. Lakes of hot water in the vicinity of the steam holes contain much boracic acid, and a manufacturing company uses the natural steam to run machinery for extracting the valuable boracic acid from the lake water. The only difficulty in this pleasant state of affairs is that the steam itself is so highly charged with boracic acid that it would injure the blades of a turbine engine, so the steam is used to heat up an ordinary boiler, and the steam from the boiler is then used in the turbine. The steam is caused by volcanic action and comes up through blowholes at a considerable pressure—Saturday Evening Post.

Just Run Into It.

Elements mix in a railroad station, but that of humor predominates. The other day a man entered the Grand Central building. He afterward explained he had to meet a country cousin coming in. He rushed over to a friend who knew of his errand. "Am I late?" he asked. "No; the train just ran into the station," he was told. "Ran into it?" he blurted. "Was anybody hurt?"—New York Tribune.

Conflicting.

"What's the matter?" a colleague asked of the advertising manager. "Matter enough. The fools have placed Mme. Soprano's testimonial for a cold cure on the same page with the announcement that she had a sore throat and couldn't sing."—Topeka Journal.

A Modern Pierrot.

"Franklin Rose, if you only knew how I loved you! When I meet you on Monday morning my heart wags with joy till Saturday evening like a lamb's tail."—Fliegende Blätter.

Kept in the Dark.

Warden—Well, are you willing to confess? Voice From the Dungeon—No, sir. I'm as much in the dark as ever.—Buffalo Express.

No man who will not make an effort for himself need apply for aid to his friends.—Demosthenes.

That Made Him Tired.

Bobbie—Don't you feel tired, Mr. Bible? Guest—No, Bobbie. Why do you ask? Bobbie—Cause pa said he met you last night and you were carrying an awful load.—Boston Transcript.

God gave you that gifted tongue to make known your true meaning to men and not to rattle it like a mufin man's bell.—Curlie.

Better to Admonish.

It is better to admonish than to reproach, for the one is mild and friendly, the other harsh and offensive. The one corrects the family; the other only convicts them.—Epictetus.

"WET" LEAGUE IN FIGHT OVER COIN

Only Two "Taxpayers and Wage Earners"

BREWERS PUT UP FUNDS

KNOWING THAT OREGON DRY MEANS BETTER BUSINESS FOR ALL LINES SAVE ONLY SALOONS.

BY ORTON E. GOODWIN, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

The great campaign to make Oregon "wet" has failed.

The exposure by Dr. Cora Talbot, secretary of the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League," that the organization consisted of two persons, Mrs. Duniway and Dr. Talbot, and was financed by the brewers and distillers to make Oregon "wet," threw the fat into the fire.

The brewers and distillers know that all kinds of business save theirs is better in a dry town.

They know this has been proved by figures and facts from Salem, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Newberg, Ashland, Corvallis, Pendleton and many other towns.

Organization Spreads Untruths. So they organized the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League" to spread misinformation about Oregon dry.

They know bank deposits in dry towns have increased in number and amount. They know bad debts are almost unknown in all dry towns. They know collections are better. They know arrests from drunkenness are almost unknown. They know every dry town in Oregon is prosperous.

So, they became desperate.

Taxpayers' League is "Joke." Then they organized the joke "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League." Dr. Talbot was secretary. She became disgusted when she learned money was being collected by the brewers and distillers by the use of her name, and she resigned.

Then Mrs. Duniway advertised lavishly, announcing that the money the "league" was using was provided by the brewers.

The campaign of misinformation carried on by employees of the league, who are also employees of the breweries and distilleries, is now known all over Oregon.

Brewers Spending Your Money.

Every man, woman and child has to spend \$20 a year with the saloons.

If you do not drink, some one else has to pay YOUR share.

So, it is YOUR money the Oregon brewers and Eastern distilleries have been using to persuade YOU Oregon wet will do YOU good. It is believed they expect to spend over \$200,000 of YOUR money.

They know Oregon dry will put them out of business and help every other kind of business in the state.

Although the breweries and distilleries know Oregon dry is for better business, prosperity and more work, they are fighting it.

No Saloons; Better Business.

We have had bad times with the saloon, haven't we? Why not try no saloon? It can't make things worse and is certain to make things better.

The reason is:

Money spent on the saloon cannot be spent for groceries. Money spent in the saloons—much of it goes East. Money spent for dry goods and groceries stays in the towns and makes better business.

The members of the Committee of One Hundred are all Oregonians. Most of them are business men. They ask you to vote Oregon dry, because they know, as the brewers also know, that Oregon dry means better business, lower taxes, more work and a return to prosperity.

For the experience of all Oregon dry towns has proved this to be the case.

Paid advertisement by Committee of One Hundred, 718 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Nothing Doing.

A little four-year-old, most attractive little fair, suddenly lost interest in Sunday school. She had enjoyed so much learning about Moses that her mother could not understand the change of attitude.

"Why don't you want to go, daughter?" she asked.

"Oh," was the astonishing reply, "I don't like to go to Sunday school since Moses died."—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Telltale Lips.

"You have been kissing another man?"

"You have no right to say that," declared the girl.

"Then I withdraw it. But I preferred to believe that than to think you had been chewing tobacco."—Lombville Courier-Journal.



J. H. HARMON, Christian Minister.



IRENE HAYDEN HARMON, Soloist

Church of Christ, Athena, Oregon

Morning Service, 11 o'clock—"Why Oregon Will Go Dry, Nov. 3rd, 1914." Solo, "He Lifted Me." Evening Service, 7:30—Evangelistic Subject, "Does Jesus Care?" Solo, "Does Jesus Care?" Come, Let us Reason Together.

HOME OF THE BIG TREES.

Forest Giants in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

The Sequoia and General Grant National parks, the home of the big trees, are situated in Tulare and Fresno counties, Cal., and are celebrated mainly for the great groves of the big trees which are scattered through them. Sequoia National park may be reached from Visalia, thence by way of electric railway to Lemon cove, thence forty miles by stage or private conveyance to Camp Sierra, in the park. General Grant National park can be best reached from Sanger, thence by automobile, stage or private conveyance, a distance of forty-six miles to the park.

The streams and lakes in these parks afford splendid trout fishing, boating and bathing. The waters are all pure and fit to drink. The forests contain the largest, oldest, tallest and most valuable trees in the world. Aside from the giant Sequoia, there are other forests of pine, fir, cedar and many deciduous trees that are truly royal. There are many shrubs, wild flowers, ferns and mosses of superb beauty, while frolicking wild animals and beautiful song birds are another enjoyable feature of the parks.

In four of the groves certain trees within them have been named, while in all other groves they have not. The General Sherman tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on Aug. 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of General Sherman, under whom he had served during the war. The General Grant tree was named by Mrs. Lucretia P. Baker, who was a member of the party which camped near the tree in August, 1867. This tree has a height of 254 feet and a base diameter of thirty-five feet.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Years One May Count Upon Living at Any Given Age.

No statistics have been calculated with greater care than the tables which give the exact expectation of life for men and women at various ages. These mortality tables are officially accepted by the various states in the United States, and from them the life insurance companies compute their rates of insurance. They are as accurate as the most carefully gathered figures can make them.

At ten years of age the expectation of life is 48.72 years. When one has reached the age of twenty the chances are much improved, and there is still an expectation of 42.29 years before one. At the age of twenty-five the average has improved, and there are still some thirty-nine years ahead.

For the normal man or woman thirty years of age the average length of life is sixty-five years. A person thirty-five years old may count, according to these tables, on thirty-two years more.

As each milestone is passed the prospect brightens. Thus at the age of forty the prospect is for nearly twenty-nine years more, and at forty-five there is an expectation of twenty-five more years.

By the fiftieth year the expectation is about twenty-one years, and in the fifty-fifth year it is nearly eighteen more. A man of sixty may look forward with some confidence to fifteen more years of life, and this increases so that at seventy years the prospect is eight years. On having successfully passed the eightieth year there is an expectation of about five years—Exchange.

Treating a Corn.

Whether a corn is treated at home or by a chiropodist, the treatment is the same. It consists of applying to the surface an acid (the most commonly used being salicylic acid mixed with collodion and ether. The ether evaporates, leaving a layer of collodion to hold the acid while this does its work. After applying this regularly for four or five days the foot is soaked in hot water, when the corn can be picked out in one piece, leaving a hole, which quickly fills up. Some chiropodists eat the corn out by repeated applications of nitric acid, picking away the parts of the corn destroyed at each treatment. Every time you cut a corn yourself you run the risk of blood poisoning.—New York World.

One Redempting Feature.

The foot men have a lot of faults. But, bless their hearts, they don't kiss each other when they meet on the street.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Criticism often takes from the true satisfactions and harmonies together.—Boston.

Candidates

LOUIS HODGEN—Democratic Candidate for County Commissioner. Residence: Vincent, Oregon. Paid Adv.

T. D. TAYLOR—Democratic Candidate for County Sheriff. Residence: Pendleton, Ore. Paid Adv.

ROY W. RITNER—Republican Nominee for Representative, 23rd Dist Umatilla County. Residence, Pendleton, Ore. Paid Adv.

JOSEPH N. SCOTT—For Joint Senator from Umatilla, Union and Morrow Counties. Vote X 56. Residence Address, Athena, Or. Paid Adv.

CHARLES H. MARSH—Democratic Nominee for County Judge. Residence, Pendleton, Oregon. Paid Adv.

J. N. BURGESS—For State Senator. Republican Nominee. Residence Pendleton, Ore. Paid Adv.

J. R. ENGLISH—Democratic Candidate for County Surveyor. Ten years in the Government service. Assistant Examiner of Survey, Southwestern States; U. S. Deputy Surveyor, District of Minnesota; U. S. Geological Surveyor, Montana; U. S. Reclamation Engineer, Oregon; Government Surveyor, Philippines Islands. Vote for an experienced man. Paid Adv.

R. O. HAWKS—For County Treasurer. Vote 78 X. Mr. Hawks is an excellent gunman and bookkeeper and it elected will strictly observe office hours and guarantee to cut down the expense of collecting taxes \$100.00 per month. Residence Pendleton, Ore. Paid Adv.

Vote for X 57

D. C. Brownell of Umatilla for Senator, 20th District, Umatilla County, against J. N. Burgess, 58.

Mr. Brownell is one of the largest alfalfa farmers in Eastern Oregon; is deeply interested in irrigation and in the enactment of laws beneficial to farmers, business men and laborers. He has been a champion of woman suffrage for many years; an advocate of the doctrine of "equal rights to all; special privileges to none." He is a man of mature years, a ripe scholar, a hard worker, a clean, upright, moral man. If elected Senator, he promises

G. W. BRADLEY—Republican Nominee for Treasurer and Tax Collector.



I shall greatly appreciate your vote and influence in the coming election, Nov. 3rd and promise if re-elected the same faithful, courteous, efficient service I have always given you in the past. Residence, Pendleton, Ore. Paid Adv.

RETTA E. WOMBOUGH—Candidate for County Coroner.

A Trained Nurse with 15 years experience. Connected with no Undertaking establishment. Practical experience in Coroner's office. A vote for Retta E. Wombough is a vote for an experienced, efficient public servant. —Paid Adv.

GEORGE H. BISHOP—Democratic Candidate for Joint Representative 22nd Dist. Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

Lower taxes, fewer laws, economy in transacting public business, especially in weeding out useless commissions which are swallowing the taxpayers' money. —Paid Adv.

L. L. MANN—Republican Candidate for County Sheriff.

If elected Sheriff of Umatilla county, I promise the people that I will give my personal attention to the work of my office, and that I will endeavor by every means to enforce all the laws of the state of Oregon, including the laws against bootlegging, gambling and prostitution and other crimes of like nature. As a taxpayer, I am in favor of economy in all of the business of the county, and will, if elected, conduct the Sheriff's office strictly upon business principles.

If elected, I pledge myself not to use my time or that of my deputies for electioneering purposes.—Paid Adv.

For Representative

R. N. Stanfield

Republican Nominee

From Umatilla and Morrow Counties

—Paid Advertisement.

A. J. Parker
BARBER SHOP
Everything First
Class - Modern
and Up-to-date
SOUTH SIDE MAIN
STREET ATHENA