SPREAD OF PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From the Daily Sacramento Bee, a n Anti-Prohibition Paper.)

Just because Asheville, North Carolina, has adopted Prohibition, John A. Roebling, after living there ten years, has given his half-million-dollar mansion and country estate to the Home Mission Board of the Northern Presbyterian church, and will return to New Jersey. He has done this, he says, as a matter of principle, because he is opposed to Prohibition.

Mr. Roebling's convictions are entitled to respect, and no doubt he beli-ves Prohibition a violation of individual liberty. Yet it is a fundamental principle of government in this country that majorities rule, and the doctrine has been laid down by our highest courts that the liquor traffic is entirely within the control of the respective states. So if a majority of th voters in any state decide for Prohibition, no resident has a right to complain. And however dry North Carolina might become there would be nothing to prevent Mr. Roebling from drinking anything he liked in his own home.

The march of Prohibition is so rapid that a man bent on escaping it might have to move pretty often, and perhaps not be permanently settled anywhere outside of the graveyard. The sale of intoxicants is now prohibited in half the area of the United States, inhabited by 33,000,000 people, which is considerably more than one-third the total population. This is due chiefly to local option laws. The population of the United States has increased two and a half times since 1870, while during the same period the number of persons living under laws prohibiting the sale of liquor has increased tenfold.

Apparently this remarkable gain is not due to the Prohibition party, as an organization, but to growth of public sentiment adverse to the dominance of saloons. In the last Presidential election the Prohibition vote was only double what it was twenty years before, although under the operation of local option there had been a vast increase in the number of persons going "dry." The anti-saloon movement has been particularly strong in the south ,but has been quiet and free from sensational features or spectacular leadership. In the south its spread is attributed chiefly to the belief that most of the crimes of violence, especially those committed by negroes which lead to lynching, are due to drink.

In a full-page news article devoted to the spread of anti-saloon legislation, the New York World thus sums up the present situation:

There are now five Prohibition states—Maine, Georgia, North Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma. In eight states and territories—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico—saloons are licensed wth virtually no restrictions, although some of these have recently passed Sunday closing laws. In all the other states there is some form of local option. In nearly all these local option states the "dry" territory has been steadily increasing for the last ten years. In the south as a whole it has doubled! in Texas it has tripled; in Kentucky it has spread so widely that the prediction is confidently made that within three years the state will take its place beside Georgia in the Prohibition column. Today 97 out of the 119 counties of Kentucky are wholly "dry," and of the remainder only four are wholly "wet." This seems an extraordinary condition for Kentucky, the home of the blue-grass whisky, the state in which $100,000,000 is invested in distilleries.

Absolute Prohibition goes into operation in Georgia on New Year's day, and a state Prohibition campaign is active in South Carolina, whose former dispensary law has been succeeded by local option. A lively Prohibition movement is likewise under way in North Carolina and Mississippi. Only three cities in Tennessee allow the sal eof liquor, and it is likely to become a Prohibition state before many years. In 44 of 115 counties in Missouri, and 147 out of 247 in Texas, there are no saloons. In Ohio 60 per cent of the municipalities are "dry," and in Indianan more than half the townships.

Sunday closing is also making rapid progress in states and cities where the sale of liquor is permitted. In St. Louis and many other places it is strcitly enforced. New Jersey has of late set about it actively.

There is a strong and growing agitation in the state of New York for further restriction of the liquor traffic, and the anti-saloon agitators are hopeful of fast increasing the number of "dry" towns and of securing legislation allowing precinct prohibition in Greater New York and other large cities, which the legislatur a year ago refused to enact.

In California a large number of towns and cities, especially in the southern part of the state prohibit saloons, and some counties are wholly "dry." Unquestionably, the drift of public sentiment in this states is toward further restriction of the liquor traffic, under the operation of high license and local option.

In the foregoing the aim has been simply to state the facts, without regard to sentiment or opinion.

Their significance, as recognized by leading organs of the wine, beer and liquor interests of this country, is that saloon keepers everywhere should pay wholesome respect to public sentiment with regard to limitation of number, hours of closing, restriction of territory, and so forth.

The pernicious activity of the saloon interest in politics in many municipalities and states has been one of the exciting causes of prohibitory legislation. It is but reasonable and natural that the makers and dealers in intoxicants should aim to protect their business, but in doing so they should be mindful of the evils which it entails. Like Brewer Busch, they should defer to public sentiment, not arrogantly oppose it. Every respectable saloon keeper should aid in the suppression of low dives, and in the abolition of every feature of the liquor traffic that is admittedly vicious and deplorable.

Saloons in the residence districts of towns and cities are among the confessed evils, and the producing wine, brewing and liquor interests should not be misled into opposing their abolition.

TEA

The greatest tea-drinkers are full-bottom Dutchmen. There isn't much nervous prostration in Holland.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him

Band Serenades.

The members of the Salem Military band gave an open air concert yesterday afternoon on the corner of State and Commercial streets, after which Charles Yannke took the musicians for a drive in his big carry all. The drive extended over the main streets of east Salem and thence to residence portion between east Salem and the big bridge and back to the Yannke stables. Mr. Yannke has for the past two years donated the use of his carryall to the band on New Year's day in order that the musicians serenade the residence portion of the city which concerts are always appreciated.

The night came on, the good wife smiled
To herself as she softly said,
"Thank God, we're happy, healthy and bright,
We all take Rocky Mountain Tea at night."
—For sale at Dr. Stone's store.

IN winter no amount of warm clothing will make you safe if your vitality is low. Warmth inside is what you must have.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil supplies carbon to the blood and tissues and makes you warm and comfortable all over. It is a safeguard against colds and all the ills that follow them.

Small, easily taken doses will do it.

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

DON'T LISTEN TO SUCCESS QUACKS

By John A. Howland.

If one might canvass every failure of ev-ry type in every possible field of endeavor the probability is that an overwhelming majority of the failures would point back as a cause some mistake of judgement in their youth

"I made a mistake in going into this line of work," is one of the saddest of all conclusions to be reached by a man who feels that he is too old to start anew in something at which earlier in life he might have succeeded. The situation is all the more pitiable when the person so discouraged has worked to the uttermost to overcome those defects and lack of qualification which have caused him to fail.

This leads up to the fact that at the pres nt time there is no greater quack in all the realm of medical science than is that sociological quack who in so much of popular current literature is penning his "nortrums," through perusal of which his deluded followers are led to believe that they are to master the principles of success in life.

The extremes to which some of these quack peddlers of character nostrums go challenge every principle of common sense. The young man who would learn of these shallow preachers of success may have the whole wide range of human possibilities from which to choose. He may have the old recipe of "early to bed and early to rise," or he may discover that six hours' sleep is quite enough for any man. He may have held up to him the necessity for sobriety and temperance in all things, or be shown that some of the greatest characters in history seldom were without the influence of liquor, while they smoked tobacco in every waking hour. He may read to his satisfaction that the only means to succ-s is overriding every human and inanimate obstacle that presents itself, or have lined out for him that quiet, considerate, studied sense of proportion in all things such as so well has served thousands of other men.

For it is only after certain men of these crtain tempers and temperaments have succeeded that these sociological quacks discover why it was that these men did succeed. Napoleon crossed the Alps because the Alps were there and he was on the wrong side of them! Washington crossed the Delaware to get on the other side. Under like circumstances a thousand Bill Smiths and a thousand John Joneses as easily and simply might have gone down to historic fame. The opportunity and above all the necessity both were there, and without these neither Napoleon nor Washington would have had a chance for fame because of these feats.

Considering this chance military reference, it presents another point of view which the success quack will find hard to combat to the satisfaction of the most gullible constituency.

Suppose that somewhere in some of the schools of the country a genius in militarism should be discovered today. Military tactics are this remarkable young man's gift of birth. Old campaigners are dumfounded at his taste and talent for war. They have been years studying those things which to this young man seem to have been inherited. Here, they say, is the greatest potential leader of military forces ever discovered. It is decided that he shall go to West Point for training, and he goes. But if at West Point it shall be discovered that this mentay military g-nius is only one inch under the stature prescribed by the regulations this young man will be rejected.

It is nothing that he has a genius for militarism. It is nothing that he is the marvel of some of the greatest of living military men. It is nothing that he has an iron constitution. He is one inch too short! Which ends that young man's hope of a military career as effectively as if both legs were amputated at the knee.

There are thousands of cases akin to this in the history of the military and naval schools where the best of fighting material has been an inch too short. Why should not our sociological quacks preach to these future candidates the necessity of growing at least an inch taller? No otherwise able-bodied man at any time will be enlisted as a private in the United States army, no matter what his taste for militarism, his talent, and his courage, if this candidate for enlistment have merely a bald head! Would the success quack dare preach to these candidates for enlistment the necessity for acquiring a full head of hair?

Yet this advice to grow taller and the preaching of the necessity of keeping one's hair on his head if he would enter a military life is no more absurd than is the logic that Tom, Dick and Harry need only to acquire something that a successful man chanced to have in order that they, too, shall become successful.

Opportunity in life is everything. In bald truth, too, most of the successful men in this world failed to recognize their opportunity until after some necessity had launched them toward it. This is enough, too, in most of the complexities of life. Finally to recognize an opportunity after chance has made it and to act wisely in making the best of that opportunity frequently requires all the wisdom and faculties that are accorded the ordinary mortal.

For the quack ignorantly to ascribe more to the average successful man is for him to erect hurdles and stone walls against the young man of ambition and meriocre qualifications. And a thousand mediocre men of the world are a necessity, as against the one worldly success, whose success itself may be an economic evil.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles." Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

WOES OF OREGON'S ALLEGED DRY TOWNS

Some one signing himself Sage Rooster writes the Albany Democrat that Eugene has 26 blind pigs, from which liquors are dispensed. If he knows this to be a fact what object has he in howling about liquor conditions through the outside press instead of giving the information first hand to the officers of the law.—Eugene Register.

A writer in the Albany Democrat (Dry) makes this reply:

In answer I have this to say. I don't believe there is a business man or a city official in Eugene but who believes intoxicating liquors are sold in Eugene every day. It is talked upon the streets, it is spoken of in the pulpits and by some of the officials themselves.

I claim it is the duty of any officer, state, county, district or city, to see that the local option law is enforced, and to hunt down and prosecute any one found violating the law, just the same as they would hunt down a band of horse thieves, train robbers or cattle rustlers.

Some time ago I noticed an article in one of the Eugene papers which read like this: "Albany is the wettest dry town in Oregon." I suppose the editor went to Albany first and reported the fact to the officers before publishing it according to the Register's plan.

If the editor of the Register will call upon the Sage Rooster he will give him his reason for scoring the loose way in which the blind pigs are conducted in a supposed dry town.

A short time ago a raid was made and several men arrested for violation of the law. I am no temperance crank. If they want to sell liquor in Salem, all right, for there is no law to prevent it, but there is in Eugene, and the officers should see that it is enforced, and not wait until some one goes and files a complaint.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Forgarty, who is a member of the city council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

To Cure Rheumatism

The excessive accumulation of uric acid must be eradicated from the system. Dr. Miles' Nervine used as directed for rheumatism, is alkaline in nature. It neutralizes this acid, and its soothing effect upon the irritated condition of the nerves relieves pain and induces sleep and rest.

"I was suddenly taken with a severe pain in my foot. My physician could not tell what was the trouble. In a few days I had the same trouble with the other foot. I was so crippled that I could scarcely walk and at times I had to crawl on my hands and knees from my bed down stairs. After having my shoes on for an hour or two I could manage to walk by suffering the pain. I suffered more or less all summer, and tried almost everything but got no relief. Then I began to have pains all through my system. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but I was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about Dr. Miles' Nervine, bought a bottle and also wrote the Miles Medical Co., for advice. They advised me to add salicylate of soda to the Nervine, and I commenced to get better from the start and for the past six months have scarcely any pain, and am able to walk as well as ever." JAS. H. SANDERS, P. O. Box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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