

Gettyburg.

C. J. Miller and family visited Orchard Island, in Logan county, yesterday. Closing season is getting to be the order of the day, and I suppose this will be their last outing to that place.

The wet boys have got to be very hard bible students just now to ascertain whether it is a wet document. The wet cause, presumably, is considered by them as moribund, and under such conditions resort is had to the reading of the bible for comfort and God's grace. There was a time when a considerable part of our population held that slavery was a divine institution and resorted to the bible for its support, but that claim has long since been abandoned and no one now thinks that institution carries with it the divine approval and long since ceased to refer to the bible as a pro-slavery document. And thus it will be after the saloon has been given interment, no one will preach it as a divine institution and resort to the bible for proof of its righteousness. No, rather, I think its advocates will feel ashamed they ever espoused its cause or desecrated the bible as a teacher of supplying the intoxicating to his fellowman. It is said a drowning man will catch on straws, and that is what many wet writers and speakers are doing to bolster up a dying practice that has cursed humanity long beyond human endurance. The coming election will give it sepulture and may we hope beyond resurrection.

Mrs. M. J. Coburn spent yesterday with relatives in Greenville.

P. B. Moul and daughter Mildred, H. M. Dershem and C. L. Dershem filled one auto and I. M. Petersime, L. Erisman and wife, P. B. Miller and wife and Mrs. Esther Meist filled another auto and attended the first quarterly meeting at Versailles yesterday afternoon. The latter auto load took quite a circuit through the country after leaving Versailles, taking in their route such important cities as Dawn, Beamsville, Stelvideo, Herotio and New Harrison on their way home. The most entertaining sight witnessed was the apple orchard on Writ Toman's farm, a short distance east of Dawn, consisting of young trees well loaded with apples as perfect as can be found and all of extraordinary size. Two hundred bushels have already been gathered and at least another 100 bushels remain to be picked. It is a cheering and unusual sight to see such a quantity of apples and such good appearance in a region unused to furnish the like. What extra means, if any, Mr. Toman used to accomplish that result I know not. If any artificial means were used Mr. Toman ought to make it known so that others might be able to produce like results and reap profits of like magnitude.

Prof. J. S. Royer passed from earth last week from his home in Bradford. His remains were given burial Saturday afternoon in the Harris Creek cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at the Dunker church nearby. His passing creates a vacancy in the social and educational circles that will be hard to fill.

Oct. 18. KOB

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always Bears
the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Try the Journal's yeast, or one of our clubbing offers.

McCown Reunion.

On September 19 the relatives of the McCown family met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood Collins in their first reunion. The family was well represented by relatives of the vicinity also Henry Lane and wife, Oliver Lane and wife of Cass Co., Mich., Mrs. Hannah Bush of Lima, O., Harvey McCown and wife, Samuel Carpenter and wife of Richmond, Ind.

A very enjoyable time was had; an elaborate dinner was served from the well filled baskets of eighty-five persons. Several visitors were present in the afternoon.

A temporary organization was formed and short talks were made by Henry Lane and Amos Carpenter; of the visitors present, interesting addresses were made by Wm. Shumake, Attorney Richardson and Dr. Anderson of Richmond, Ind.

It was decided that the reunions be continued, and officers for the year were elected, as follows: Jesse McCown, president; Jeremiah Burden, vice president; R. J. Collins, secretary; Elmer McCown, assistant secretary.

A committee of five was chosen by the president to make the arrangements for the ensuing year, namely: J. C. Clemens, J. F. Epps, David Ware, J. J. McCown, J. Q. Grant.

An interesting history of the McCown ancestry was read by Jesse McCown, as follows: We have met here today as representatives of our great-grandfather, Daniel McKoon, a native of Scotland, whose birth occurred in the seventeenth century, at which time it took a vessel six months to cross the ocean. There were no steamships in our great-grandfather's day. The impression of my mind is, that he was a sailor, for he took for a wife a Hindu woman and it is not probable that there were Hindus in Scotland. Under the Mosaic law, no one could be a priest unless he could prove his lineage to Aaron. We are able to prove that we are the descendants of Daniel McKoon. He emigrated to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, while it was still colonies. He had one son, Archibald, our grandfather, whom I remember quite well. I have heard him say that he was about twelve years old at the time of the Revolutionary war and large enough to hold a general's horse. He was probably born about 1761. He married a mulatto woman, and to them were born twelve children: Daniel, James, Sarah, John, Archibald, Charley, Elizabeth, Constantine, Mary, Tarlton, Pleasant, and Lucinda, their births occurring between the years 1796 and 1819. The most of them were born in Cushing Co., Virginia, between Lynchburg and Richmond—ninety miles to Lynchburg, one hundred miles to Richmond. Grandfather raised tobacco and these cities were his market places. When ready for market, he cut from the forest a chestnut or oak, split it into staves, made a hoghead large enough to hold his crop, put a frame around it, as we do our field rollers, put four horses to it and delivered it to one or the other of the towns. Getting tired of this he concluded he would go West; so loading his effects into a wagon, with six good horses, and his son Archibald (Harvey's father) as driver, he started for Indiana, settled in Fayette county, near Connersville, on eighty acres, entered from the government for one hundred dollars. He improved this for about three years then sold, and went about 12 miles into Rush county. Out

of the 80 acres he realized enough to buy a section of land at \$1.25 per acre. At his death it brought \$50 per acre. So you see he had lots of push and energy.

I will give you a short history of James McCown, at whose old homestead, we are assembled today. When an orphan of twelve years, I was taken into his home as one of his already large family of children. He was born June 12, 1798, and died at this homestead 28 years ago. He was married to Rebecca Vires of Gallia county in 1824. He was a good provider. It was just like a boarding house every day. He would butcher from 10 to 12 hogs and a beef or two every year. He had lots of company, and enjoyed it as well as any man I ever saw. He owned 80 acres in Rush Co., Ind., and about the time of the panic of 1839-40 bought another 80 acres, mortgaged both for the remainder of the money, and had it paid out except \$100. He was sued for this, and the demand was that it be paid in gold; one dollar in gold being worth \$2.50 in paper money. He never stopped for a moment to think, he could not pay it. He sold corn at 12 cents per bushel, wheat at 25 cents, hogs at \$5.00 per hundred, his horses and cattle, except one old mare, and paid off the mortgage. This left him with nothing to support his family only by days' work, which he did, while his son Alexander, age 10, tended 6 acres of corn with the "old mare." For his work he received 2 bushels of corn or 1 bushel of wheat per day. In 1832 he sold the 100 acres in Rush county for \$3,000; bought 500 acres in Darke county and 40 acres in Randolph, paying for both \$7,500. He moved to this place with six work horses, besides the "old mare," three 3-year-old colts, two 2-year-olds, 25 head of cattle, 75 head of hogs, his family of ten children, viz: Alexander, Mary, William, Archibald, Caroline, Martha, Hannah, Nancy, Clarissa and James; Lewis being born in Darke county. His great business capacity should be an inspiration to us as well as future generations.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Every Home Needs a Faithful Cough and Cold Remedy.

When seasons change and colds appear—when you first detect a cold after sitting next to one who has sneezed, then it is that a tried and tested remedy should be faithfully used. "I never wrote a testimonial before, but, I know positively that for myself and family, Dr. King's New Discovery is the best cough remedy we ever used and we have tried them all." 50c and \$1.00. —Advertisement.

Palestine.

Henry Judy and family motored to Richmond, Ind., last Saturday and were so unfortunate as to have their machine stolen a short time after their arrival. It is hoped they will recover the car soon.

Ephraim Hill is entertaining his daughter from the West at present.

Some one asked the other day, "Why cannot Palestine have a Civic Improvement League and get up a fine School Fair and do many other needed things?" Some one please answer.

Miss Merle Saylor of Richmond, Ind., visited P. J. Saylor's over Sunday.

The K. of P. of this place are expecting to have a Halloween celebration.

Oct. 18. FROM PALESTINE.

To Thwart the Selfish Ends of Astute Politicians Vote 'Yes' On the Sprague Districting Bill.

One of the most important propositions to be passed upon by the voters this fall is the Sprague districting bill.

This measure reaches the voters through a referendum invoked by professional politicians.

The last general assembly passed the Sprague bill, which fixes along decent lines the congressional districts in Ohio.

When the Democrats were in power they enacted a district ripper law that was unfair to the people of Ohio. This "ripper" built up party geographical lines with the idea of giving the Democratic party congressmen to which it was not entitled.

It is easy for a legislature to draw imaginary lines around a bunch of counties and call it a congressional district. And it is easy for the same legislature to draw this imaginary line around a lot of counties that will be sure to elect a Democratic legislator and call it a congressional district.

That is exactly what the Democratic legislature did—bunched the counties of Ohio into districts that guarantee in advance the election of Democratic congressmen.

The congressional districts in Ohio were constructed so unfairly that it was necessary for the last general assembly to redistrict the state. Accordingly, the Sprague law was passed. That law establishes the districts practically as they were before the cunning politicians saw to it that the congressional districts should be constructed on party lines. The Sprague law districts are not identical with the old districts because Ohio now has 32 districts instead of 21.

The Sprague act, of course, sadly cripples the power of a number of leading Ohio politicians of a practical turn of mind. They incited the referendum. That is why the bill will be passed upon by the voters at the Nov. 2 election.

To sustain the law—to knock out the aspirations of designing politicians every voter should put his "X" in the first space on the special referendum ballot.

The referendums will be on a separate ballot and the right vote on the Sprague bill is in the top space. Here is a sample of the referendum ballot:

MARK YOUR BALLOT LIKE THIS:

Acts of the Eighty-first General Assembly ordered, by Referendum Petition, to be Submitted to the Electors of the State.

FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 719 (THE SPRAGUE ACT) (CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BILL)

AN ACT to amend section 4823-1 of the General Code, making an apportionment of the state of Ohio into congressional districts under the thirteenth census of the United States.

AGAINST HOUSE BILL NO. 719 (THE SPRAGUE ACT) (CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BILL)

AN ACT to amend section 4823-1 of the General Code, making an apportionment of the state of Ohio into congressional districts under the thirteenth census of the United States.

FOR AMENDED SENATE BILL NO. 307 (THE McDERMOTT ACT)

AN ACT to provide for license to traffic in intoxicating liquors and to further regulate the traffic therein, and to amend sections 1261-16, 1261-17, 1261-18, 1261-19, 1261-20, 1261-21, 1261-22, 1261-23, 1261-24, 1261-25, 1261-26, 1261-27, 1261-28, 1261-29, 1261-30, 1261-31, 1261-32, 1261-33, 1261-34, 1261-35, 1261-36, 1261-37, 1261-38, 1261-39, 1261-40, 1261-41, 1261-42, 1261-43, 1261-44 and 1261-47 of the General Code.

AGAINST AMENDED SENATE BILL NO. 307 (THE McDERMOTT ACT)

AN ACT to provide for license to traffic in intoxicating liquors and to further regulate the traffic therein, and to amend sections 1261-16, 1261-17, 1261-18, 1261-19, 1261-20, 1261-21, 1261-22, 1261-23, 1261-24, 1261-25, 1261-26, 1261-27, 1261-28, 1261-29, 1261-30, 1261-31, 1261-32, 1261-33, 1261-34, 1261-35, 1261-36, 1261-37, 1261-38, 1261-39, 1261-40, 1261-41, 1261-42, 1261-43, 1261-44 and 1261-47 of the General Code.

VOTE FOR THE SPRAGUE BILL.

The Sprague bill makes a fair districting of the state into congressional districts. The last legislature passed the Sprague bill. Selfish politicians seek to defeat it. Your vote "FOR" the bill will help write it into law. If the Sprague bill is endorsed, it will mean that the people—and not politicians—will have proper representation in congress.

LEADING OHIO NEWSPAPER COMES OUT AGAINST STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Bad Conditions in the State of West Virginia are Graphically Described

OHIO VISITORS FIND PLENTY OF LIQUOR TO DRINK IN SO-CALLED "DRY" TENNESSEE.

(By A. V. Abernethy, Columbus, Ohio)

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of Ohio's strongest dailies, and absolutely independent of either the "Wet" or "Dry" organizations, in an editorial published in its issue of Saturday, October 9, 1915, declares AGAINST Prohibition.

A Strong Editorial.

After quoting the proposed Prohibition Amendment, the Plain Dealer says:

"Such is the dry amendment to the constitution of Ohio upon which the voters are to pass judgment at the coming election. The measure is clear, explicit and concise. There can be no issue over its interpretation.

"Ohio voted on practically an identical amendment one year ago and defeated it decisively. Cuyahoga county's majority against it was nearly 45,000. Hamilton county rejected it by a majority of more than 75,000. The populous centers generally register opposition to the dry proposal.

"It may be worth while to turn again to Section 9 of the present constitution, which this dry amendment would repeal and supplant. This section was voted into the organic law of the state in 1912 and provides the basis of law upon which the liquor business in Ohio is now operated."

Quoting the constitution license proposition the Plain Dealer continues:

"That amendment merits re-reading occasionally. Its adoption three years ago abruptly changed the policy the state had followed for more than sixty years and substituted license and regulation for the former scheme of denying the traffic legal recognition while continuing to legislate against the evils resulting from it.

License Workable.

"The ratification of this amendment of 1912 was the triumph of a compromise proposal. The measure was fathered in the constitutional convention by a dry delegate. As agreed upon, it represented less in one direction than the ultra-dry wanted and less in the other direction than the wets desired. In the campaign it was supported both by wets and dries.

"The Plain Dealer argued for the amendment three years ago. The measure itself has not disappointed its advocates. It has reduced the number of saloons in the state and opened the way for a more stringent control of the liquor traffic. It is a measure found thoroughly enforceable.

"Ohio's larger cities are not ready for prohibition. And no law can be enforced in local communities whose public sentiment is overwhelmingly hostile. Every one of the more populous centers in the state is opposed to complete prohibition. There, if nowhere else, this dry amendment would almost certainly become a mockery.

"Under local option laws firmly supported by public sentiment it is possible for any township, any municipality, any residence district within a municipality, to keep saloons out. The system is thoroughly workable. It is in no wise jeopardized by a continuation of the present license provision.

No community need be or remain wet against its will.

Prohibition Unworkable.

"In essence the dry proposal is this: That the hundreds of dry communities through the state shall put upon wet centers like Hamilton, Cuyahoga and other populous counties the burden of enforcing a law which these centers do not approve. The task would be impossible, with sentiment as it is today.

"We believe that the more populous centers of Ohio are not yet ready for statewide prohibition. To adopt this dry amendment now would mean the substitution of an unworkable provision for one that has proved both its worth and its enforceability. The Plain Dealer, while recognizing in full the privilege of each elector to decide the issue for himself, recommends that the dry amendment be rejected."

"The experience in so-called prohibition territory prove every statement made by the Plain Dealer, notably in West Virginia and Tennessee.

Not Working in W. Va.

Prohibition is not prohibiting in West Virginia any more than it is in any other so-called "dry" state.

The reason is the same old one—demand cannot be controlled by law. There is a demand for drinks in West Virginia, and instead of this demand being met by honest sales in open, regulated licensed saloons, the bootlegger, the blind tiger and other illegal traffickers are conducting a profitable though nefarious business.

An examination of the police court records in Charleston, the capital city, shows an increase of 138 per cent in the arrests for drunkenness in July, 1915, as compared with July, 1914.

The police records show that in July, 1913, when Charleston had saloons, there were 101 arrests for drunkenness in Charleston, and that in July, 1915, after a year of prohibition, there was a total of 109 arrests for drunkenness and for violations of the liquor law; there being 69 cases of drunkenness and 40 violations of the law against selling liquor.

There is no doubt that the police are active, but it is difficult to secure convictions in liquor cases because of the lack of public sympathy. Prohibition is breaking down of its own weight.

Dries Not Surprised.

"The illicit traffickers try all kinds of schemes to get whiskey into the state," said A. H. Curry, one of the most active field workers for the Department of Prohibition. "I am never surprised any more at anything I find."

It was only a short time ago that Mr. Curry learned whiskey was shipped in small gas pipes. He got the pipe but not the shipper. A whole box car load of whiskey was confiscated at Fairmont. Another time a carload of furniture shipped into Charleston contained a piano box—filled with whiskey in pint bottles. One Charleston householder buried hundreds of bottles in his yard and these have recently found a ready market. A "traveling man" with sample cases was none other than a clever bootlegger. One popular manner of shipping drink has been in lined oil cans, and even the innocent milk can has served its purpose as a receptacle for liquor.

There has been more "egg sucking" in West Virginia lately than ever before—and the reason is that egg shells have been drained of their natural contents through pin holes and whiskey substituted. Beer has been shipped concealed in sugar and salt, and on one occasion even a coffin was used.

Public Support Lost.

"The trouble with the prohibition law is that it is much more drastic appointed, never dies—the horse will be promoted to the position of humanity's chief pet and playing, but always with a substratum of usefulness which will keep him from degenerating into a mere toy. The draft horse, the trotter—even the "general purpose animal"—may go, but the saddle horse ought to stay and thrive.—Chicago Journal.

Horses and Machines.

The heavy draft horse is doomed. He will not vanish suddenly, but his hour has struck. Motor trucks already are displacing him in cities. The cheap farm tractor will do the same in the country. In a few decades the great, magnificent brutes will be little more than a memory. Their places will be taken by bloodless machines, that never whinny greetings to a kind master, never search one's pockets for sugar and never break their legs on icy pavements or drag out a friendless old age under the whips of stupid, greedy drivers.

When one thinks of these last considerations, the horseless age doesn't seem so gloomy a prophecy. But if man is wise, there will be no horseless age. If man has any real wisdom—and that belief, though often dis-

than is desired by the people," said a city official. "Commissioner Blue and the legislature have gone too far and have lost the support of public sentiment by taking from the people the right to receive shipments of liquor for their legitimate personal use. As it is now the citizen must either go away from the state for his wine, beer and whisky or patronize the bootlegger."

Tax Much Heavier.

Taxpayers are making loud complaint about the increase in taxes since the state was put into the so-called "dry" column. The state tax on personal property has been increased 13 cents per \$100 since 1912, an increase of 1,300 per cent.

To make up the heavy loss caused by the adoption of a prohibition amendment special taxes are levied. An excise tax of one-half of one per cent on all incomes over \$3,000 for single men and \$4,000 for married men is imposed. Other new taxes are being considered.

Conditions are such in West Virginia that Governor Hatfield has repeatedly threatened to call out the militia to enforce the prohibition statutes, his last statement in that respect being in an address before the West Virginia Law Enforcement Convention October 13.

"Dry" Tennessee Wet.

Tennessee is another of the so-called "prohibition" states.

It will be remembered that the members of the Ohio legislature on the occasion of their recent annual reunion made a trip to Chattanooga. Many of them came home convinced that prohibition in Tennessee is a farce. In a recent issue of the Cincinnati Enquirer Mr. J. W. Faulkner, political correspondent, wrote of the Tennessee jaunt as follows:

"Prohibition leaders are kicking themselves because they allowed the dry members of the general assembly to go to Tennessee and get a lesson in practical operation of ultimate aridity in that officially "dry" state. The disciples of desiccation received a rude shock when they entered through the hospitable gates of Chattanooga and the tremors continued while they remained there. Upon registering at the hotel the polite and affable clerk gave each senator and representative a card admitting him to the courtesies of the Lookout Club. This social organization had its club room down in the basement of the hotel and there were seven bartenders on duty, each as busy as a field hand fighting hornets. There was a fixed tariff for the courtesies, the same being a dime for a bottle of beer and 15 cents for red liquor. In the dining room drinkables were to be had for the ordering. When the resorts on the battle fields were visited the dry Ohioans discovered that the formality of a social club organization was ignored and that the doors of the bars swung outward to all who presented themselves with the proper credentials, the same consisting in the possession of the rhino and a disposition to exchange the coin for the stuff on tap. This rather puzzled some of the brethren, who at home here are violently opposed to the demon of drink and favor the adoption of statewide prohibition as a means of exercising this troublesome spirit.

Further confusion resulted from the statements made by Chattanooga guests of the Lookout Club, as they stirred their toddies, that they were in favor of the continuance of the prohibition law. Speech and action didn't seem to jibe.

A Color Line.

"But some of the shrewd found the solution before they came away to wet Ohio. One of the Tennessee colonels explained confidentially that the prohibition was not expected to apply to the white folk. Then, as the German comedian phrased it, a light came up in the head.

"The returning pilgrims now understand that there is prohibition, and again there is also prohibition, and that the things are entirely different."

Advertisement.

SUSTAIN THE SPRAGUE ACT

Every voter, irrespective of party affiliations, should vote "Yes" on the Sprague act, which is a blow at ripper legislation. The Sprague bill is opposed by politicians. It is in the people's interest. To vote "Yes" put your cross in the first space on the separate referendum ballot. Be sure to get this special ballot. There will be more than one special and separate ballot, so do not fail to get your referendum ballot.

Vote "YES" on the Sprague bill at the election Nov. 2. The Sprague referendum is on a separate ballot. Your vote for this measure will discourage manipulation in politics. It will be a blow at ripper legislation. It will smash a political ring.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA
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