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Peculiar Facts About the Prohibition Agitation in America

The prohibition agitation displaced an educational movement for personal temperance about seventy years ago. It found its first full-fledged expression in the state of Maine about 1850. During the next forty years seventeen states had adopted prohibition. Fourteen of these cast it aside after experimenting for various periods.

During the seventy years in which prohibition has been agitated in the United States, the consumption and production of liquors has doubled many times. Since the first year of internal revenue, 1863, the yearly production of malt liquors, first to feel the effects of prohibition, has grown from less than one million barrels to sixty-six million barrels.

Prohibition recorded most of its early successes in the eastern and northern states. At the beginning of its most recent activity all these states except Maine had gone back to license and regulation. Late prohibition victories have been scored in the West and South, both undeveloped and unsettled sections of the nation. This geographical movement can indicate but one thing—that the older and more settled state governments want none of the "dry" experiment.

Prohibition has always been offered as a solution of the liquor question. Seventy years of prohibition in Maine finds this question predominant in state politics. The most recent election in Maine showed a bare majority of seven hundred fifty for prohibition. A similar situation prevails in Kansas, the other veteran "dry" state, where the public is constantly agitated by the question of enforcement or non-enforcement of the "dry" amendment.

Turkey stands alone as the only civilized nation of the earth which has prohibited liquors successfully. Yet it is notorious that the Turks, while complying strictly with the prophet Mohammed's inhibition against liquors, are addicted to opium and other narcotics.

Prohibition is a man-made propaganda. It can find no foundation either in the Bible or in the habits and customs of Christians in Biblical days.

Prohibition cannot claim a single great man in history as an advocate of its destructive theories.

It has been kept artificially alive for years by professional agitation which does not result from a public demand but which labors constantly to create such a demand. Local agitations rarely spring from the people, but are engineered from the outside by an organization consisting of a few individuals who find this agitation a means of a livelihood.

Prohibition absolutely ignores the public interest in the liquor question. It long ago set up its theory and since that time has been busily engaged in trying to force the people to adopt its views without modification and without a consideration of the exigencies of the times.

This advertisement authorized by the Indiana Brewers Association

Do You Patronize Home Industries or Mail Order Houses?

The Jasper Courier, is the only paper in Jasper that is owned, edited and published by a citizen of Jasper. Don't kick about Mail order concerns if you spend your money for your printing to concerns that are owned and controlled by non-citizens of the town

A Record-Holder



Gil Anderson, the Norse Viking of the speed game, will be seen in the Harvest Auto Race Classic to be run on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, September 9. Anderson is a record-holder and the mark which he set stands alone in speed annals. He drove the Stutz car 350 miles in the Metropolitan Cup race in 1915 at an average speed of 102.56 miles an hour. It is the belief of speed experts throughout this country that this mark will stand for a long time. Not because of the inability of a car to go faster, but principally on account of the inability of drivers to withstand the terrific strain.

Anderson, the descendant of the Norsemen, those Vikings who sailed the seas before America was known, endured the awful speed for those 350 miles; how, no one knows. It is a fact, however, that he and his mechanic had to be lifted out of the car and carried to their pits when the race was ended and before that was possible Anderson's fingers had to be pried loose from the wheel. His entire history stamps him as a great driver and he was second in the championship award in 1915. His teammate Cooper just noted him out. His appearance in the coming Speedway race in Indianapolis will add greatly to the interest of the event.

No Hay So Good as Alfalfa.
There is no other hay so good as alfalfa for all kinds of live stock, and for horses and hogs alfalfa is invaluable, either as a hay, a selling crop, or a pasture. It excels as a hog pasture, and, with hogs, makes one of the most profitable farm combinations. An alfalfa field is said to be a hog's idea of heaven.

In root growth alfalfa resembles red clover, but sends down a stronger tap root. When properly handled it produces three or four cuttings each year and remains productive for many years. Land which is adapted to red clover usually grows alfalfa when any lack of inoculation and of lime is supplied.

Alfalfa does best when sown alone. Many failures are due to sowing it with oats or barley. These take so much water from the soil that the alfalfa dies.

Alfalfa growing marks the highest development in our modern agriculture.

"Alfalfa is the richest hay food known."—J. W. Spillman.

Cool and Daring Driver



Charley Metz is noted for his coolness under strain and his phlegmatic temperament. Nothing excites him; nothing disturbs, and nothing annoys. He drives just as well at 95 miles an hour, even better, than he does at 60. He is just as cool and calculating when everything goes wrong as he is when leading the race without a care in the world. He has proven this ability. As the pilot of a Stutz car in the 1913 race on the Indianapolis track, he finished in the money, driving the last lap with the car on fire and the blaze lapping in his face. He is one of the old school drivers and is a team mate of John Atkes. Both are entered in the Harvest Auto Classic which will be run on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, September 9, as drivers of Peugeot cars.

TRAINED ELEPHANTS AT INDIANA FAIR



Robinson's famous herd of trained elephants, which do astonishing tricks and dance to music of their own making, is one of a score of attractions for the Indiana State Fair, the week of Sept. 4. The herd is the cleverest in the United States, performing stunts that are new and amusing.

INDIANA STATE FAIR RACES WEEK OF SEPT. 4.

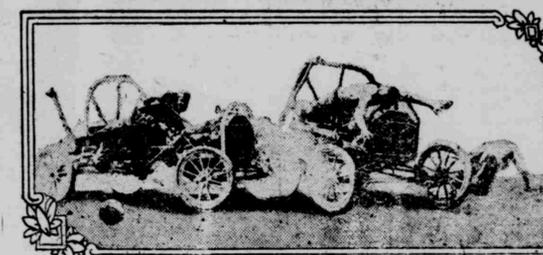
The harness races at the Indiana state fair will have the usual large number of starters and the sport will be of superior quality in which many famous trotting and pacing stables will be represented by their best talent. The program follows:
Monday, Sept. 4—2:25 pace, 2:10 trot; 2:03 pace; 2:25 trot, 2:09 pace; purse in each race, \$800.
Tuesday, Sept. 5—2:28 trot, 2:17 pace, Western Horseman pacing stake for three-year-olds, purse \$3,000; 2:12 pace; purses \$1,000 each.
Wednesday, Sept. 6—2:20 trot, Western Horseman trotting stake for three-year-olds, purse, \$6,000; 2:03 trot, 2:06 pace; purse, \$1,900 each.
Thursday, Sept. 7—2:18 trot, 2:20 pace, 2:12 trot, 2:29 pace; purse in each race, \$1,000.
Friday, Sept. 8—2:15 trot, free-for-all pace, 2:24 trot, 2:15 pace; purse in each race, \$1,000.

ZOUAVE BAND AT STATE FAIR



Ewing's Zouave band, the flashiest musical organization in the country, will be a musical feature of the Indiana State Fair the week of Sept. 4. It is nationally known for its stirring music and brilliant uniforms and will give continuous concerts morning and afternoon during the fair.

AUTO POLO AT INDIANA STATE FAIR



Polo played by men who use automobiles, instead of ponies or roller skates, will be one of the conspicuous outdoor features of the Indiana State Fair the week of Sept. 4. Auto polo abounds in thrills for the spectators from start to finish. A large light ball is used, with the same kind of driving mallets as are seen in the pony games. The light cars skim over the field at full speed, head-on collisions and sideswipes being frequent, and the wonder of the game is that any of the players escape with their lives.

Hankinson's teams will play the games at the Indiana fair. They are world famous, having appeared at eighteen of America's largest expositions and state fairs, and they have toured Japan, China, the Philippines and other countries of the Orient and far East.



"The baby sees learning so French, fee, madame."
"He's learned the gestures anyway."
—Harper's Weekly.

The Unwitting Jester.
Here are some gem answers to questions put in a recent history examination in a large private school:
"Simon de Montfort formed what was known as the first parliament. It was something the same as it is at the present day."
"Cromwell raised a famous body of soldiers known to history as 'the Ironclads.'"
"Mortmain tried to stop dead men from leaving their land to churches."—London Tatler.



Harold—Will you take my seat, lady!
—Ally Sloper.

The Color of Flames.
Many people have noticed with much interest the many tinted bars and bands that rise in the shape of "forked tongues of flame" from wood burning in a fire. These varied hues are the result of combustion from the different elements of the fuel. The light blue is from the hydrogen and the white from the carbon. The violet is from the manganese, the red from the magnesium, and the yellow from the soda, which are constituent parts of the wood.

VIVID PAGEANT STAGED AT NIGHT

Centennial Spectacle at State Fair on Big Scale.

Students of Hoosier history will find in the Indiana centennial pageant, which is to be the chief feature of the Indiana state fair the week of Sept. 4, a vivid portrayal of the chief episodes which marked the development of the Commonwealth, from the time the first French explorers came into the wilderness until the close of the Civil war. There were many historic incidents, both thrilling and pleasing, during this stretch of Indiana history and in writing the scenario for the spectacle J. Saunders Gordon, of St. Louis, brings them out forcefully. He spent several months informing himself of Indiana history, of the spirit of the times of which he writes, the outstanding features of the state's formation, the customs of the Indians, the French explorers, the British and pioneer soldiers, the daily life of the settlers who sought homes of peace, and with fidelity the spectacle follows the state's expansion down to the time when the present era of high civic development began.

Mr. Gordon not only wrote the scenario of the spectacle, but he devised the rich scenic accessories which will embellish the production. He planned the forts, the log cabins, the Indian village, and the other Indiana scenery which will serve as the background of the big production. He also planned the elaborate display of fireworks which is to follow the spectacle each evening, giving a pronounced Hoosier centennial flavor to the huge set pieces and the aerial displays that are to be fired. In addition to all these preparations, Mr. Gordon has directed the formation of the groups of people who will give life to the night pageant and has directed the rehearsals of the hundreds of men and women who will present the production.

The spectacle will be given on a stage about 500 feet long, with all the scenic vesture necessary to make it a great and brilliant production. Some of Indiana's most historical men will have speaking parts in the pageant, among them Governor William Henry Harrison; Tecumseh, the most famous of Indiana's red warriors; Col. Shuler, who gave chase to Morgan, the Civil war raider; and a number of others.

White and Indian soldiers on foot and on horseback, fighting the battles of Vincennes and Tippecanoe; pioneer men and women venturing into the virgin Hoosier wilderness with their ox teams to set up their log cabins and clear the ground for their farms; the building of the first state-house at Corydon and adopting the state's constitution under the historic elm tree at that place, are only a few of the intense incidents which are woven into the dramatic action which abounds throughout the spectacle.

There is intense interest over the state this year in all affairs relating to Indiana's centennial. Many very elaborate spectacles have been given, while that at the Indiana state fair will not only measure up to them in magnitude and splendor, but it will have additional picturesque richness, since it is the only great pageant of the year to be staged after night with brilliant illuminating effects.

Embarrassing For the Lecturer.

Civilized people when they listen to a lecture on some abstruse scientific subject applaud even if they do not understand. But there is evidently more frankness among savages, according to a story told by Captain Guy Burrows. A white man one evening tried to explain to some members of an African tribe, the Mobunghi, the wonders of the steam engine and steamship. He drew diagrams on the sand, and the audience listened and looked with apparently intense interest. At last he asked his hearers whether they understood. "Yes," they replied; they thought they did.

"There was a deep silence," Captain Burrows said, "for some time, and then a voice in the center of the crowd expressed the unspoken sentiments of the whole assembly in one emphatic word, uttered in a tone of the deepest conviction—'Liar!'"

Embarrassing for the lecturer!—Westminster Gazette.