

FOREIGN NEWS

London, Eng., Feb. 21.—That the government at Washington is making preparations for increased emigration from Europe to the Pacific coast of the United States on the opening of the Panama canal, is indicated by a request to American consuls in Europe to furnish the department of labor reports on the plans being made by transportation agencies to handle the increased traffic. The consuls have been called upon to supplement the work of special emigration commissioners who have visited Europe lately, with reports of the quantity and quality of the expected immigration.

European representatives of American railroads welcome this action on the part of the American government as indicating the beginning of a movement by Washington to encourage the high type of immigration which England and Germany are making every effort to divert to their own colonies. These governments offer every inducement to steamships and railroads to handle this traffic while the agents of American transportation concerns complain that the American government adopts a negative policy, which, while effectively shutting out many undesirable immigrants, also discourages the good type of immigrant for whom there is still much room in the United States.

Alexander Jackson, who has represented a large American railroad system for many years in Europe has suggested to the local American consulate that the United States prepare booklets setting forth the agricultural and business possibilities of the various states for free distribution in Europe. He believes that such booklets backed by the government imprimatur would lead to a great increase in the numbers of immigrants who are looking for farms, business openings rather than for ordinary jobs.

Club life for the working man is to be developed on a large scale in London. A central labor palace is to be erected at a cost of over \$250,000 which in addition to providing meeting halls for the trades unions is to include a moving picture theatre for the display of labor scenes. A large organ and orchestra will play music written around the pictures. Arrangements have been made with unions in France, Belgium and Germany for the exchange of films, a pool of \$250,000 having been formed for this purpose. There are also to be dining rooms, where orchestras will play during

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**PLAYER PIANOS WILL GO AT THE COST OF THE ORDINARY PIANO SALE STARTS MONDAY MORNING AND WILL CONTINUE TUESDAY**

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of 200,000. It is expected that many other unions, especially the smaller ones, now outside the jurisdiction of the council, will join.

According to a report issued by the board of trade, supplemented by data supplied by trades unions, organized workers have lost nearly \$90,000,000 in wages from stoppages due to trade disputes during the last ten years. To this has to be added a very large amount distributed in strike pay. Against this the net gain in wages resulting from disputes is reported as \$13,000,000. In the same period the working classes as a whole have secured advances in wages estimated at \$75,000,000. Of every hundred strikes or other disputes recorded in the years under review 50

meals, a smoking lounge and other comforts of a first rate club. One of the chief features will be stores where provisions of all kinds will be sold to members and at times of strikes given away instead of strike pay.

The promoters believe that the undertaking will pay its own way. The scheme has the official support of the London trades council, which represents 120 unions, with a membership per cent were won by the employers, 25 per cent by the workers and the other 25 per cent were compromised.

Lecturing before the War and Peace society of the Manchester university, Vice Chancellor Weiss declared that the necessities of business and trade would bring about a world's federation

quicker than any ethical movement in favor of peace.

He asserted that cooperation was the order of the age and that since present industrialism was responsible for oppression and tyranny the growth of cooperative movements would lead to mutual protection. Cooperation, he said, was advancing over competition and all reasoning people ought to assist the movement. He believed that international agreements would soon be necessary to control hours of labor, labor of women and children and work injurious to health.

To Whom Concerned,  
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted unless by myself.  
(Adv.) GEORGE W. KROEGER.

WIRE SPARKS

Salem, Oregon—Governor West will send Miss Fern Hobbs, his secretary, to Cove to "clean up" the place, as Copperfield was "cleaned up." At a recent election Cove was voted "dry" but the saloons continue business because officials refuse to declare the result of the election, says the governor.

Washington—Glenn H. Curtis asked the secretary of the navy for two war ships to follow the aeroplanes that are to compete in a trans-Atlantic flight Mr. Curtis is promoting. He also asked for general cooperation of

the navy. There is little probability that Secretary Daniels will consent.

Pittsburgh—S. J. McDonald, a clerk in the Pennsylvania railroad offices, tried to capture an eagle that alighted on a window sill. The bird fought so fiercely he was compelled to release it. He was scratched severely.

Providence, R. I.—The 160 steerage passengers who arrived from Marseilles on the damaged ship Roma were sent to New York on a special train under quarantine restraint. Typhus on the steamer was suspected.

Charleston, S. C.—Judge H. A. M. Smith refused naturalization papers to

George Dow, a Syrian, on the ground that he was not a "free white person" within the meaning of the citizenship law.

Frankfort-on-Main—Rosa Luxemburg of Berlin, a leader of the ultra radical wing of German socialists, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for inciting others in speeches to disobedience of laws.

Paris—At the war office it was announced that 10,000,000 pounds of flour would be placed in a warehouse in Paris for use in feeding the population in the event of railroad traffic being interrupted by mobilization of the army.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

## Seven Bloody Murders in "Wet" Rock Island in 1913 Not One in "Dry" Rockford with Twice Our Population

# THINK! VOTE YES!

### Speaking of Legal Opinions

Here is an extract from an article by Herbert C. Shattuck, A. B., LL. B., of the New York bar, in *Case and Comment*, the lawyers' magazine, for December, 1913:

"The basic fact underlying all agitation for the restriction or prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is that alcohol, the essential ingredient of those liquors, is *inherently harmful and dangerous when used as a beverage*. The scientific accuracy of this statement seems now to be generally recognized. *The public schools of the nation teach it.* Alcohol is a waste product in the activity of the yeast plant, an excrement of the yeast fungus, a parasite which is midway between a plant and an animal (T. Alexander MacNicholl, M. D., New York, vice president American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics). *Alcohol is an active poison to the nervous system* (Wharton U. S. Med. Jour., 5th ed., §921); *it ranks with other poisons, like strychnine, arsenic and opium* (Sir Andrew Clark). *If it is a food, it is a poisoned food* (Dr. F. Peterson, New York).

This dangerous character of alcoholic liquors is recognized also by the courts. They have declared that *intoxicating liquor in its nature is dangerous to the morals, good order, health and safety of the people, and is not to be placed on the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life*. (State ex. rel. George vs. Aiken, 42 S. C. 222, 20 S. E. 221, 26 L. R. A. 345; Schwartz vs. People, 46 Colo. 239, 104 Pac. 92.)

*Liquor traffic not like other kinds of business.*— "If, then, alcohol is a dangerous drug, it is but natural that the traffic in alcoholic liquors should not be considered in the same light as business of other kinds, but should be separated from them and be treated on its own merits. The courts recognize this fact. *They say that intoxicating liquor is an article conceded to be fraught*

*with contagious peril to society, that it occupies a different status, before the courts and the legislatures from that of other kinds of property, and the traffic in it is thereby placed upon a different plane from that of other kinds of business. There is, therefore, no question in cases dealing with intoxicating liquor of the power of the legislature to say generally what beverages men shall drink or what they shall eat or wear. The discussion in these cases must deal solely with a distinct article of trade* (State vs. Duncan, 70 Kan. 1, 78 Pac. 152, 15 L. R. A., N. S., 908, opinion on rehearing 70 Kan. 13, 80 Pac. 987). The business of liquor selling is looked upon very differently from the ordinary avocations of life. *It is not considered as of equal dignity, respectability and necessity to that of the grocer, dry goods dealer or clothier*. (State vs. Calloway, 11 Idaho, 719, 114 Am. St. Rep. 285, 84 Pac. 27, 4 L. R. A., N. S., 309). *It does not stand upon the same plane of utility and morality with the useful arts, trades and professions*. Mix vs. Board of County Coms, 18 Idaho 695, 112 Pac. 215, 32 L. R. A., N. S., 534; Robinson vs. Haug, 71 Mich 38, 38 N. W. 668). *This attitude of the law is based upon the well-known fact that the traffic in intoxicating liquors has brought intemperance, poverty and misery upon many of our citizens, and has been a fruitful source of crime on every hand. This distinguishing feature is peculiar to the liquor traffic*. (State vs. Parker Distillery Co., 236 Mo. 219, 139 S. W. 453).

SOURCE OF CRIME.

"The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at the retail liquor saloon than to any other source." (Schwuchow vs. Chicago, 68 Ill. 444.)

The liquor traffic is one of the greatest evils of the age

*a constant menace to society, not alone from a moral standpoint, but from an economic one as well.* (Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. 86, 34 L., ed. 620, 11 sup. ct. rep. 13.) *The traffic has a most degrading effect upon the moral and physical condition of our race, has proved to be the leading incentive to crime, and in doing more to disqualify men for self-government than all other influences combined.* (Schwartz vs. People, 46 Colo. 239, 104 Pac. 92; Henderson vs. Heyward, 109 Ga. 373, 77 Am. St. Rep. 384, 34 S. E. 590, 47 L. R. G. 366; Schmidt vs. Indianapolis, 168 Ind. 631, 120 Am. St. Rep. 385, 80 N. E. 632, 14 L. R. A., N. S., 878.) *There is no more potent factor in keeping up the necessity for asylums, penitentiaries and jails and in producing pauperism and immorality throughout the entire country.* (State ex. rel. George vs. Aiken, 42 S. C. 122, 20 S. E. 221, 26 L. R. G. 345; Mix vs. Nez Perce County, 18 Idaho 695, 112 Pac. 215, 32 L. R. A., N. S., 534.)

These extracts give you an idea of what the law of today thinks of the liquor business. The saloon business of Rock Island, backed by the breweries and wholesalers, under the name of the Municipal league, are down on their knees confessing their sins of the past and promising to reform if they are given *one more chance*.

"When the devil was sick  
The devil a saint would be;  
But when the devil got well  
The devil a saint was he."

So ruins the old rhyme. Also, "Can the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin?"

Vote YES. You can't afford to take their blood-stained money to help increase the cost of living in Rock Island. It costs a man who owns a \$3,000 property in "wet" Rock Island just \$11.99 more than if he owned the same property in "dry" Rockford.

## LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE

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