

MAINE AND PROHIBITION

"Dry" Law Has Prevailed For Sixty Years.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION.

Brigadier General Dow Was Father of the Movement—Agitation For Repeal Was Started Because of Wholesale Violations of Statute.

Prohibition in Maine is sixty years old. The recent election, in which the "wets" appear to have won, although there will be a contest in the courts, was the first time in twenty-seven years that her citizens were called on to vote on the subject. Brigadier General Neal Dow was the father of the movement. It was he who in 1851 drafted the first severely prohibitory law of the state. He was in the forefront of the fight over all succeeding prohibition laws, which culminated in the constitutional amendment of 1884, repeal of which has just been voted on.

That amendment came up for consideration after Maine had tried state wide statutory prohibition for over a quarter of a century. It was proposed by the Sixty-first legislature and submitted to a test vote on Sept. 8, 1884. It was overwhelmingly approved, 70,783 persons voting for it and only 23,811 against it. Governor Noble issued a proclamation in regard to it on the following Dec. 3, and the amendment actually went into effect in January, 1885. It prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, but legalized the sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and for the arts. The article in full reads:

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors are and shall be forever prohibited, except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes and the arts and the sale and keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide.

The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacturing, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

This clause of the constitution was unquestioned for twenty years. In 1904 Governor Cobb attempted a strict enforcement of the prohibition law. When he ran for re-election his plurality shrank from 27,000 to 7,000. With the swinging of the state this year from the Republican to the Democratic column state leaders figured that perhaps a majority of the voters were not in favor of "no license."

The history of prohibition in Maine is declared to have been marked by wide violations of the law. Secret bars are said to have flourished everywhere. The mail order liquor dealers are said to have smuggled liquor into the state by trainloads, while moonshine distilleries flourished.

Finally the legislature enacted the Sturgis law, authorizing Governor Cobb to appoint a commission to search homes for forbidden beverages. The legislature repealed the Sturgis law in 1908, but Governor Cobb vetoed the repeal. Then arose the movement for a reamendment of the constitution.

The campaign just closed was hard fought on both sides and attracted the attention of temperance workers all over the world. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and herself a Portland woman, took charge of the fight for the prohibition element. Campaigners were enlisted from all over the country. The International Prohibition association flooded the state with literature containing interviews with prominent men and women gathered all over the world. The National Temperance society, the Anti-saloon league and the Good Templars also were active.

TO KILL FRUIT PESTS.

Electric Shocks Instead of Sprays Used in Washington.

Electricity as an agency to destroy the codling moth and other bug pests is the latest innovation introduced in modern apple orcharding in the Spokane valley, Washington, where was recently made what is declared to have been the first demonstration of its kind in the world. The test was made in a six-year-old orchard, and more than a score of second brood moths and many green aphides were killed in a few minutes.

The apparatus consists of a storage battery to charge the incandescent light globes, each of six candle power, which are netted with fine steel wire, coated with copper and tin, alternately. Attracted by the bright lights in the trees to which the globes are carried at the ends of a covered wire, the moths fly against the netting, complete the electric circuit and are killed.

It is estimated that one battery to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating the usual spraying and saving many dollars annually for help and equipment.

One Wheeled Jirikisha. A one wheeled jirikisha on the monocyde principle is being introduced among the Chinese of the Malay states. It is said to be safe and to have many advantages over the old fashioned vehicle.

THE RACE FOR DREADNOUGHTS

How Exports Appraise Navies of Great Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN IS STILL FIRST.

Two American Warships, Utah and Florida, Are Largest in Service of Leading Powers, While the New York Will Excel Any Being Built.

Since the new American Dreadnought Utah arrived in port at New York to join her sister ship, the Florida, now nearing completion at the Brooklyn navy yard, naval men have been discussing with renewed interest the relative position of American sea fighters as compared with the navies of the other nations. While experts concede that Great Britain has the largest aggregate of warships, with either Germany or the United States second, it is asserted that the two new Dreadnoughts of the United States outrank in size and strength anything afloat.

The British battleships Lion and Orion will excel the two newest American ships, but neither of these is as yet in service. Germany also has a number of powerful Dreadnoughts in course of construction, but the largest German ship in commission is of less tonnage and efficiency than the Utah and Florida, which have displacements of 22,000 tons each as compared with the original Dreadnought of 18,000 tons. They take the lead over the Delaware and North Dakota, 20,000 tons each, which heretofore were the prize ships in the American navy. Besides leading the ships of all the great powers in size, they also bring Germany and the United States nearer together in the race for second place among naval powers.

Among the experts the original Dreadnought has become the accepted unit of sea fighting efficiency. Counting it as a unit of 100, the American battleship Delaware and her sister ship, North Dakota, have an efficiency ratio of 110 each, while the Florida and Utah have a ratio of 125 each. These ratios for American Dreadnought ships aggregate 470 as against an aggregate of about 700 for Germany. So Germany and the United States are separated by only a few points for position of second when the Dreadnought unit of fighting strength is the basis. On ships below the Dreadnought unit the scales are turned in favor of the United States.

The super-Dreadnought New York, whose keel was laid recently, will outrank in tonnage anything thus far built or under way in England and Germany. Her tonnage will be 27,000. The largest British ships under construction are those of the King George class, 25,000 tons, and the largest of the new German ships building are of 23,000 tons. The British designers, however, are planning the Queen Mary, 29,000 tons. The New York represents the largest warships being built, while the Utah and Florida are the largest in the service of any of the great nations.

HUGE BUTTERFLY.

Specimen Found in Brazil Is as Big as a Sparrow Hawk.

W. M. Mann and Frederick Baker, members of the Stanford Brazilian expedition who remained behind, have sent news from Madeira, on the Amazon river, of the discovery of a hitherto unknown species of the morpho, a huge butterfly. The new species is as large as a sparrow hawk and caused considerable fright to the members by flying toward them in an attitude of attack. When within a few feet of its enemy it strikes and soars to a height of twenty or thirty feet, returning to repeat the attack. Several large specimens of the insect have been preserved and will be further investigated upon the party's return to the campus.

The remaining members will travel up the Amazon for a distance of 500 miles and will gather specimens of the animals and plants all along the route. The river, after a hundred miles or so from the mouth, is so thickly infested with crocodiles and large gar that bathing in the river is absolutely impossible with any degree of safety. The crocodiles are of the larger species of the floating variety and are dangerous. Fresh water fish, such as carp and catfish, which in this country do not excel in size, on the Amazon attain the weight of from 300 to 500 pounds under the equatorial sun.

The struggle for existence of vegetation is indescribable, and the bank along the river is one solid mass of tangled vines, palms, mosses and orchids. It is impossible to set foot on the ground for a distance of a mile from the banks. Monkeys, snakes and parrots are the only animals which can exist in the dense clusters.

Family Record on Turtle's Back. George L. Stillman, a business man of Westerly, R. I., was strolling about his farm, about a mile from the village, when he came across a big turtle which was sunning itself on the banks of a pond. He secured it and found engraved on its shell the initials of his grandfather, Adam Stillman, engraved in 1805. Further examination disclosed the name of another Adam Stillman, his great-grandfather, engraved in 1808, and the name of Paul Maxon, carved in 1793.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, Headaches and Stomach Troubles. Used by Mothers for 22 years. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. Sold by all Drug stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE to any mother. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FINDS A BRYANT POEM.

California Woman Discovers Hitherto Unpublished Verse.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Mumford of Pasadena, Cal., was looking through several autograph letters of William Cullen Bryant she discovered written on one of the sheets of paper a hitherto unpublished poem. The verse was written on the back of a letter sent to Mrs. Mumford about thirty years ago. The lines follow:

There's a dance of the leaves in the poplar boughs,
There's a flutter of wind in the beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit and a smile on the flower
And a laugh from the brook as it runs to me.

FIND MUMIFIED CAT.

Died Eighty-three Years Ago in an Episcopal Diocesan House.

Stonemasons altering the front of an Episcopal diocesan house, New York, were tearing out the stonework at the top of the second story when Patrick Shine, the boss mason, discovered a dusty object which he dug out with a trowel. It was a mummified cat, "a perfectly good cat except for lack of breath," said Shine.

The diocesan house was built in 1828, so Shine figured that the cat was born eighty-three years ago at least.

SOUTH GOT \$1,030,000,000 FOR SHORT COTTON CROP.

Largest Amount Ever Received For the Commodity, Says Hester.

New Orleans, La.—"No American cotton crop ever grown has sold for as much as the one just marketed, the total value, including the seed, having been \$1,030,000,000," according to the report last week of Colonel Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

With 1,700,000 bales less than contained in the bumper crop of 1908-09, the crop just marketed netted the South \$254,000,000 more. The 13,511,000-bale crop of 1906-07 brought \$222,000,000 less than the season which ended September 1, 1911.



Champion Lady Racer of the World, Adelaide E. D'Vorak, at the Rink all this week.

—Throughout the world there are about three thousand weddings every 24 hours.

Candidate for Prothonotary

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF WAYNE COUNTY:—

Pursuant to the requests of my many friends in the county and the general understanding three years ago that I should again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary at the coming primaries, Sept. 30th, I would state that after a short start by way of an education in the public schools of Wayne county, I completed a course at the A. M. Chisbro Seminary in Monroe county, N. Y. My post-graduate course was about thirty years in the school of hard knocks as a farmer and lumberman in Wayne county. Have met many people in the varied relations of a business man and this long experience has enabled me to meet many whom I esteem as friends and gain at least enough knowledge to appreciate the needs and requirements of my fellow man.

My aim has steadily been to deal honestly, frankly and fairly with all and to dearly cherish all of our country's institutions, and to encourage and assist every true effort to maintain and advance them. I invite the fullest investigation of my record and with pleasure refer you to the expression given at the polls by my home district three years ago as indicative of the feelings of those who knew me best. Although always a resident and large taxpayer in Wayne county, I never asked for office except on the aforementioned occasion when I was defeated by M. J. Hanlan who, though opposed to me, never, to my knowledge, said or did anything detrimental to me. I therefore earnestly request your support and promise if nominated and elected to faithfully perform the duties of the office to the very best of my ability and in all things observe the spirit of the Golden Rule.



WALLACE J. BARNES.

Faithfully Yours,
WALLACE J. BARNES.

THE W. P. AUTO CO.

OF HAWLEY, PA.

Announces the STEARNS-KNIGHT



The F. B. Stearns Company have adopted the Knight Type Motor, the Engine that supplanted the Finest in the World!

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN A NEW CAR, EXAMINE THE STEARNS-KNIGHT. SEE FOR YOURSELF THE ENGINE THAT IS REVOLUTIONIZING MOTORDOM—THAT HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN LEADERS IN AUTOMOBILE DESIGN.

FOR MANY YEARS THE ENGINEERS OF THE MOST FAMOUS CARS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN HAVE LABORED UNCEASINGLY TO PROVE THIS ENGINE. FOR TO DISPLACE THE POWER PLANTS WHICH MADE THOSE CARS PRE-EMINENT MEANT A MOTOR FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANYTHING BEFORE PRODUCED—A MOTOR WHICH WAS NOT A MERE IMPROVEMENT BUT A REVOLUTIONARY STEP IN ADVANCE.

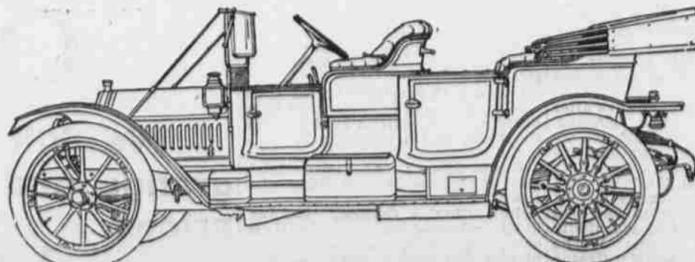
CARS EQUIPPED WITH THE KNIGHT TYPE ENGINE ARE EVERYWHERE THE CHOICE OF KINGS—EMPERORS—OF THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST THE WORLD AFFORDS. IN EVERY COUNTRY THE GREATEST CAR NOW USES THE SILENT KNIGHT—THE DAIMLER IN

ENGLAND, THE MERCEDES IN GERMANY, THE PANHAND IN FRANCE, THE MINERVA IN BELGIUM AND IN AMERICA THE STEARNS.

Judge this Engine Yourself

JUDGE THIS MOTOR BY YOUR IDEALS OF WHAT A MOTOR SHOULD BE. JUDGE IT AS DID THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF ENGLAND IN "THE GREATEST ENGINE TEST ON RECORD"—A TRIAL THAT ESTABLISHED A NEW STANDARD FOR MOTORS.

THEN JUDGE IT BY ITS SIMPLICITY—THE ABSENCE OF COMPLICATIONS. REMEMBER THAT ALTHOUGH IT IS A FOUR-CYCLE MOTOR, THERE ARE NO VALVES TO GRIND. THERE ARE NO NOISY TIMING GEARS, CAMS AND SPRINGS. REMEMBER THAT THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN GET NOISY. AND REMEMBER THAT THE QUALITIES WHICH YOU MOST ADMIRE WILL ONLY IMPROVE WITH USE. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.



STEARNS-KNIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR.

Equipments include Warner Auto-Meter Model K, Banker Windshield, Klaxon Horn, Vesta Electric Generator Lighting System, Silk Mohair Top, Continental Q. D. Demountable Rims, Muffler Cut-out, Etc.

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