

devoted my life to knocking the props out." And winding up he said: "I'm going to go up and down this country fighting the saloon until hell freezes over and then I'll put on skates and chase 'em on the ice." Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

**INDIANS LEAD IN WAR ON LIQUOR**

A Deadwood, S. D., dispatch, dated Aug. 26, says: In the opinion of Abraham Red Wing, James Two Dogs, Simon Antelope and Sam Big Eagle the rum dragon is on its last ten or twelve legs in the Dakotas. The aforementioned loud voiced prophets have reached this conclusion after talking for three days and in no uncertain manner to the largest Sioux temperance congress ever held in America.

For 72 hours the vast gathering listened without a blink of sleep to what the wild orators mentioned above think of rum, by and large, and at the end of that time there was not a theoretical thirst on the Crow Creek reservation.

As is rather well known the Sioux are excitable, both as a result of their natural bent and what has happened to them in the dear dead past. Therefore, the temperance meeting was one of the wildest night songs imaginable and the speakers had to use all the Sioux words of counsel available to prevent a medicine dance or some similar uncivilized outburst from developing.

For days before the beginning of the long period of oratory the Indians from distant districts gathered and soon the little Indian Presbyterian church was overflowing, a great pavilion of rushwood and poles was packed to capacity and it became necessary to put up thousands of tepees all facing the steps of the church. Then the ultra patient listeners, many of whom did not care to drink anything anyway listened to 72 hours' worth of reasons why they shouldn't. Furthermore, when the speakers had drunk their ice water or were forced to rest for a moment to force their jaws back into position a troupe of young braves sang Sioux songs. Lo, the poor listeners.

It is expected that the congress will have a very important effect upon the coming "dry" election.

**FROM BOOZE TO MILK**

The American Magazine tells how some of the great industries in this country, recognizing that a man who drinks beer or whisky is not a good workman and is more liable to accidents than one who does not drink, are trying to win them away from that habit by getting them to drink milk instead.

The Illinois Steel company, employing thousands of men, has put electric signs throughout its plants asking this question: "Did booze ever do you any good—help you to get a better job—contribute to the happiness of your family?"

Other signs notify men that the company does not want them to drink beer or whisky and warns them that if they persist in it they will lose their jobs. The company sends men through the plant selling milk at cost in the hope that it will be drunk instead of liquors.

The West Steel Casting Company of Cleveland has put refrigerators throughout its plant and keeps them filled with fresh, cold milk, which the men can buy at cost. The men used to go to saloons to eat their noon luncheon. Now they eat it out doors in the shade and drink milk with it.

The South Works plant of the Illinois Steel Company began selling milk to its workmen at cost six months ago. It sells fourteen hun-

dred quarts a day. Fourteen saloons near the plant were forced to close for lack of trade.

Best of all, the men in all those plants have learned that milk gives invigorating and lasting strength and they have noticed a great benefit in the change from booze to milk.—Kansas City Star.

**CITY SNUBS ITS BREWERIES**

Milwaukee apparently is trying to tell the world that it is famous for something besides beer.

In front of the Adelphia hotel the Milwaukee delegates to the advertising convention have stretched a banner calling attention to the industries of their city.

One reads that they produce 75 million dollars in iron, steel and machinery each year; 45 million dollars in packed and prepared meats; 43 million dollars in leather and leather products, and so on.

There isn't a word about the Milwaukee breweries.

Talk to the forty delegates from that city to the convention and you'll notice the same thing. They'll throw up their hats over their "largest tanneries"—and not a word about beer. They'll become enthusiastic over their three thousand manufacturing plants, without mentioning the breweries.

Talk to a member of the Milwaukee Ad club, and he'll fill your ear full of the wonderful achievement of—not full page booze ads, but a church advertising campaign.

Literature boosting Milwaukee displays the same attitude. Banks publish folders advertising the city as a home for business men and omit mention of the breweries. There isn't a placard or a printed page at the convention on Milwaukee's beer.—Philadelphia North American.

**BREWERIES NOW MAKE FRUIT JUICE**

In the campaigns for prohibition in Oregon and Washington the liquor interests pointed to the big brewing plants which would be closed, and the hundreds of men who would be thrown out of work if those states became dry, and that argument had influence with many voters. But prohibition came in both these states and this is what happened:

You have seen in The Star a page advertisement of "Loju," a new fruit juice. That is a product of the breweries of Oregon and Washington.

Leopold F. Schmidt, founder and owner of great breweries in Olympia, Salem and Bellingham, saw that prohibition was coming. He believed in the future of fruit juices and he organized a company and before the prohibitory law went into effect he stopped making beer and equipped his three brewery plants to make "Loju," the juice of loganberries and "Appleju," the juice of ripe apples. The new fruit juices were liked by the public, the demand grew, the business prospered and now, instead of being closed, the three breweries are running at full capacity and more men are employed than formerly. And these men have the pride of knowing that they are in a clean business which is a benefit instead of a curse to mankind.—Kansas City Times.

**A KANSAS LINE BARS LIQUOR**

A Wichita, Kas., dispatch, dated Aug. 26, says: The Arkansas Valley Interurban, with headquarters here and extensions to Newton, Halstead and Hutchinson, decided today to take no shipments of liquor. R. B. Campbell, general manager for the road, in response to an inquiry from the county attorney of Reno county, said that no liquor of any kind would be handled by the interurban as freight.

**BOOZE AND MACHINERY**

The liquor man says to the prohibitionist: "You have no right to interfere with my personal liberty to drink if I want to, any more than you have the right to say what I shall and shall not eat."

There was a time when a man could get drunk and not be likely to harm anyone but himself and his family. But that was before machinery became such a large part of our lives. A drunken man might drive a horse through a street crowded with other horses and not damage himself or anyone else; but a drunken man in a motor car in a street crowded with other hurrying motor cars becomes a veritable death angel. A drunken man might drive a stage coach filled with passengers and all arrive safely. But a drunken man at the engine throttle, or asleep in the signal tower, is a different thing. A drunken blacksmith in the old days would simply spoil a few horseshoes, and maybe give his wife a black eye. But now a drunken factory hand can ruin thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and endanger lives of fellow workmen.

John Barleycorn has no business fooling with machinery, and when he tries to do it the "personal liberty" of everyone is interfered with, and that is one big reason why business is against him.—Kansas City Star.

**BOOZE CUTS OFF INHERITANCE**

Astabula, O.—Peter Walstrom, 60, heir to \$30,000, died a pauper and his body probably will be buried at the expense of the township.

Heart disease, said to have been brought on by overdrinking, was assigned as the cause of death.

Eighteen or twenty years ago his father, living in Stockholm, Sweden, died and bequeathed his son \$30,000 with the understanding that it was to be held in trust for him until he gave up drinking. The liquor habit, however, had too close a hold and he never got the money.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

**PLACE BAN ON BOOZE IN CITY CEMETERIES**

A Columbus, Ind., dispatch says: In an effort to help in a crusade against vice here, the city council today passed an ordinance prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors in the graveyards of the city.

**A TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN**

Farewell, Mr. Bryan. No one who hears Mr. Bryan in his chautauqua stunts this year, and notes the comments and expressions of the audience can help but realize that this is his farewell tour. The News doubts if W. J. Bryan will ever again appear at a chautauqua in southern Minnesota, at least as a headliner. He does not seem to elicit favorable comment from the pacifist, the jingoist or the hard-headed business man. Bryan has had his day, his star is far down on the western horizon.—Norfield News.

It is astonishing that a paper of the high standing of the News should publish such a baseless misrepresentation. Wherever he goes, Mr. Bryan is greeted by thousands of sincere and attentive listeners. At Mankato the great tent was packed to its capacity with earnest, thinking people, who sat and stood under the magic spell of his oratory till 1:30 in the morning, awaiting till nearly midnight for his coming. At Sioux Falls a storm had cut off communication and five thousand admirers remained till 2 a.m., and needless to say Mr. Bryan did not disappoint them. We heard him at Estherville on a hot afternoon, and of the thou-

sands who occupied the hard and uncomfortable seats not a person left till the very close, and not then till they had grasped his willing hand. The things Bryan says, the life he leads, the principles he stands for, make for the betterment of the world and the improvement of society. He is a tremendous power for good and those who would belittle him, to put it mildly, make a mistake—make a great mistake.—Fairmont (Minn.) Sentinel.

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