W. C. T. U. Column

Edited by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Carlisle, who are responsible for what appears herein.

The convention of Mt. Olivet, Ky., have called a local option election for September 14, at this place the state convention of the W. C. T. U. will move up its convention dates to September 25, closing Sunday, September 29. Several activities of national reputation have been engaged to speak at this convention and a splendid program has been prepared.

The people of the United States consumed over 3,000,000 gallons more of whisky and over 112,000,000 more of beer in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, than they did in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, according to the official figures of E. L. Cabell, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Absinthe is to be barred from the United States October 1, a decision to this effect having been signed by Secretary Wilson. Belgium Switzerland and Holland have all passed laws forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of this drink, and this decision will virtually make the sale of it in this country.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp state W. C. T. U. president, has returned from a three weeks tour of the Atlantic coast, speaking sometimes twice a day at Chautauqua and summer assemblies. Mrs. Beauchamp will fill important engagements in Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia during the months of September and October.

By a vote of 9 to 8 the Senate Temperance Committee of Georgia decided to recommend for passage the Alexander Tippens bill. This measure has already been approved by the House as the great State anti-liquor bill ever considered by the General Assembly. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating substances and makes it a misdemeanor for any person to be under the influence of alcohol as well as makes it a felony for anyone to be a liquor seller.

When the last whisky bottle comes off the museum shelf, when the last blind pig or "tiger" has died a natural death, when the last saloon has closed, when the last church member has signed a stumbling petition, when the last bar has quit drinking beer; when the last doctor has stopped writing whisky prescriptions; then the temperance people can afford to fold their arms and sit down to rest. Until then, they had better be up and doing.—[Union Signal.

It is a good rule in the home that all medicines, stimulants and drug stores during the summer weather, the favorite season of infantile and bottle-milk, two thirds of which shows some general disorder as far as traceable to the unclean, sour and alkaline water contribution. Probably the consumption of contaminated water is more to be guarded against than, if not as bad as, the use of the whisky taken as a preventative or alarm cry that these waters may possibly be full of death-dealing germs. A substantial which has its humanitarian aspect.

One of America's most distinguished physicians, Dr. W. A. Wade, ex-chief health officer of Chicago, contributes an article to a Chicago paper of June 9 in which he says: "Alcohol has had value, but no food value. The pioneers drank it as a medicine and it did have value. It has a certain restraining power. It is no longer used by well informed people for snake bite, or even sunstroke, or blood poisoning. Where it is a question of keeping a person alive for a few hours, in some great disease, it may be man be justified but I keep a pint of it for days and weeks in typhoid or pneumonia, if anyone. Even as a stimulant, stomatic spirits of turpentine is better. There is nothing little, if any, place for alcohol in medicine."

Parkers Bring Big Price

Hogs passed the 10 mark at the National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., last week, for the first time in two years on an Western market they sold for $10.05 per 100. This price was paid for parkers from both Illinois and Missouri, while two a load weighing 19 and Arkansas 250 Herfers attained the highest point in twenty-five years at $9.10 Louis yards when they sold at $9.50 per 100.

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Big Cities in Wilderness

To the of the American Continent, the wilderness, seeming to be the conquering power, has yielded to the hand of man. Where the Indian roamed, the white man has built his cities. Where the wilderness, in primeval solitude, for ages had brooded over the land, there now stand the mighty cities of all ages through which the world has had and strife as well as prosperity, for no country in the world has demonstrated the power of the wilderness to man.

Fifty whatever construction may upon the wood helpless you choose there remains the unwritten law that in the affairs of the wilderness man is the weaker and intended to be the equal of woman. Woman is recognized as a citizen of the state and community and the same laws that govern the conduct of her father, husband or brother apply to her as to them.

Taxation without representation is truly exemplified in our unjust election laws because of land and personal property of which she has no voice in the levying of taxes and the same civil action in court and in which she is relating to say of the methods by which it is done.

Take Mrs. H. H. Harriman, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Hetty Green and others of the feminine moneyed class. Their taxable property amounts to millions, the combined wealth of the largest of the land, yet what voice have they in the laws by which it is taxed? Not a chance have they with the lobbying, the vote buying and the selfishness of the unjust taxation upon them.

I ask those who oppose us in the fight, as it should be in accordance with the Divine decree that woman shall be man's helpmate.

Take any action in moderate circumstances which has happened to know personally. See her at some gay social function, the model of modesty or trying to keep her respectable station in life and to dress food and clothing for her orphan children. You would not think that woman should be exempt her from taxation just was the exemption which the law of government bestows. But no, with without any right to say whether she shall be taxed or not, the law taxes her quick and yet the Tax-Grabber is a far better citizen than a helpless woman who has no voice in the tax gathering. Is the woman a better or more good citizen because she has no voice in the tax gathering? Is the woman a better citizen because she is a slave without the right to say which or how she shall be taxed? Is she a better citizen because she is prohibited in any Constitution.

Woman Suffrage

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