

# Pictures of World Events for News Readers

This Department Our Readers in Fulton County and Elsewhere May Journey Around the World With the Camera on the Trail of History Making Happenings.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

## NOT WORTH WHILE OR SAFE.

In the Saturday Evening Post, Samuel Blythe, who after 20 years of tipping decided to get on the water wagon and in his book, "Cutting It Out," tells us why he did so, recently wrote upon the question, "Is it worth while to drink moderately, or is it not?" Basing the answer upon his own experience, he says emphatically that it is not.

"It is my unalterable conviction," states Mr. Blythe, "that alcohol in any form as a beverage never did anything for any man that he would not have been better without." Contrasting the "old game with the new," the physical gain, he says, "is so obvious that even those who have not experienced it admit it, and those who have experienced it comment on it as some miracle of health that has been attained"—and he goes on to describe in detail some of the remarkable physical gains.

"Mentally," he continues, "I have a clearer, saner, wider view of life. I am afflicted by none of the desultoriness superinduced by alcohol. I do not need a bracer to get me going or a hooker to keep me under way. I find, now that I know the other side of it, that the chief mental effect of alcohol, taken as I took it, is to induce a certain scattering and casualness of mind. Also, it induces a lack of definiteness of view and a notable failure of intensive effort. A man evades and scatters and exaggerates and makes loose statements when he drinks."

"Taken as I took it," Mr. Blythe, be it remembered, was never what is known as an "alcoholic;" he was a "moderate drinker." When we think of the number of men among our nation's leaders and lawmakers in whom the moderate use of alcohol induces a scattering and casualness of mind, a lack of definiteness of view and failure of intensive effort, we do not wonder that so many national problems remain unsolved. If anyone needs to "cut out" alcohol, it is our government officials, national, state, municipal. For any person holding a position of trust, moderate drinking is not only not worth while, but it is not safe.

## MADE IN GERMANY.

"I chanced yesterday," said Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Dubuque, speaking at the Niagara Falls convention of Catholics, "I chanced to find a copy on the train of one of the most carefully written reviews of social movements in this country, and that number, to my gratification, published a brief review of the results of a study, made a little better than a year ago, under the direction of the German government, with a view to bringing before the German people the injurious effects of the use of alcohol. The commission decided that what was called a temperate use of alcoholic drink—accounted generally innocuous—was positively hurtful. It inevitably works harm, the commission says, and is especially hurtful to those engaged in any employment which demands of them physical labor. It was a sober, keen analysis of a very thorough investigation made in Germany."

## LICENSES GO BEGGING.

Evidently in Pueblo, Colo., the saloon agent is not looked upon as the advance agent of prosperity, says Ella Meredith in the Union Signal. Five licenses which had expired were put up at auction. Only one was sold, and that brought but \$5. "When you get a community," she aptly remarks, "educated to the point where a man isn't willing to risk more than \$5 on a chance to sell drinks, it is, in the vernacular, 'some education.'" Pueblo, we are told further, "is a little Pittsburgh, with steel works, smelters, etc., a population of working people and a good many foreigners who are supposed to be unable to get along without their beer, yet according to the papers the number of saloons has decreased from 140 to 85 in the last ten years."

## FIELD OF INVESTIGATION.

"Considerable literature of the present day is the direct product of brains working under the influence of spirits and drugs," says Dr. T. D. Crothers, writing in the Lancet and Clinic. Study of the effects of alcohol and other narcotics upon the brain, he tells us, reveals the fact that books and articles written under the influence of spirituous liquors have certain marked characteristics; written under the influence of beer they show certain other peculiarities; written under the influence of cocaine they have still another distinctive literary style. "The writer who depends upon alcohol for inspiration," says the doctor, "unconsciously writes down the evidence of the spirits he is using and their singular influence on his brain."

## IN BAD REPUTE.

It is hard to believe that the liquor trade is in such bad repute that a two-thirds majority in both houses of two-thirds of the state of the Union could be secured in favor of its destruction, but a very large proportion of the trade has come to the conclusion that this is not only a possibility, but a probability.—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

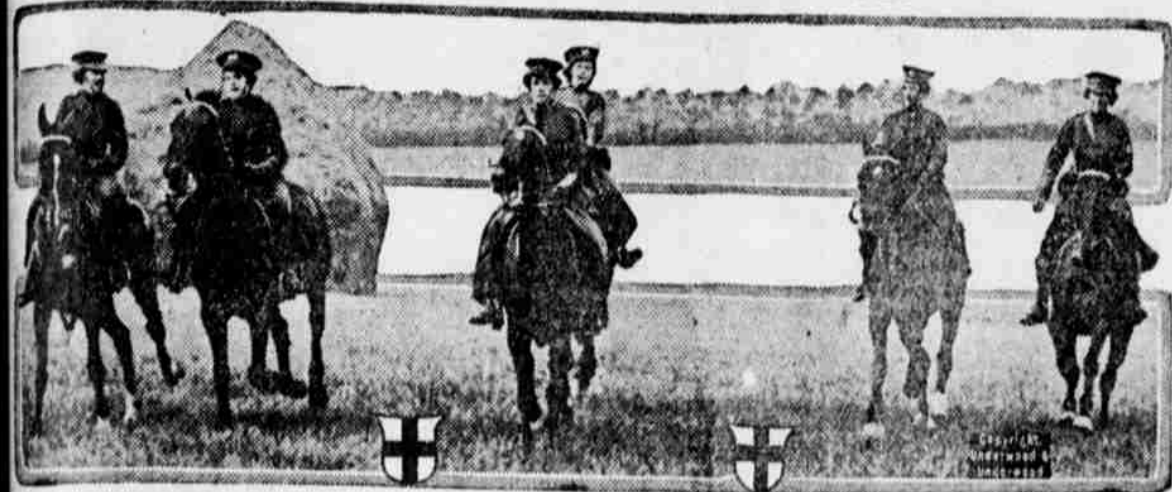
## EFFECTS ARE THE SAME.

Dr. N. S. Davis, founder of the American Medical association, tells us that "Accurate investigations show that beer and wine drinkers generally consume more alcohol per man than spirit drinkers, and while they are not as often intoxicated they suffer fully as much from diseases and premature death as do those who use distilled spirits."

## POOR FARMS ABANDONED.

Because Kansas has no prairie, the poor farms of 49 counties have been turned into experiment stations under the control of the State Agricultural college and are now called "Prosperity Farms."

## ENGLISH WOMEN AS MOUNTED NURSES



Woman riders of Great Britain have organized the Women's First Aid Nursing Yeomanry corps to help the fighters in the field. The photograph shows some of the members of the corps riding across open country.

## RUSSIANS PRAYING BEFORE FIGHTING



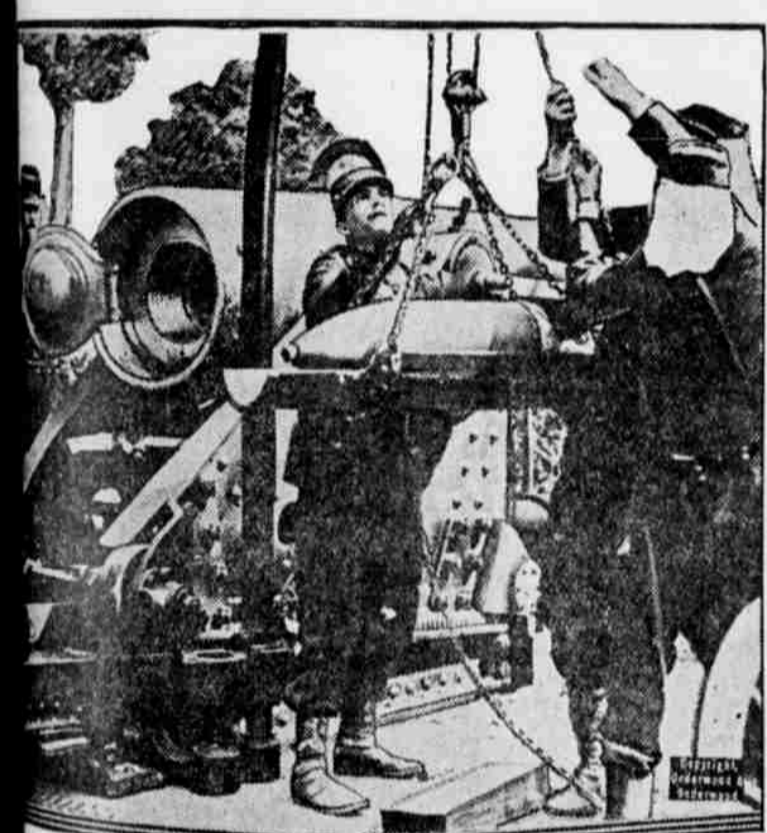
Officers of the famous Preobrazhensky regiment of the Russian army kneeling in prayer for the divine blessing before going into action.

## WHEN THE GERMANS REACHED THE NORTH SEA



Above, German infantry, deflected from Ghent and Bruges, passing through Blankenburghe, just outside Ostend. Below, the Kaiser's infantry which entered Ostend, marching along the sands of the North sea at that port, which they hoped to utilize as a base of operations against England.

## LOADING A FRENCH GUN WITH A CRANE



So heavy are the shells fired by some of the French field pieces that they are to be loaded into the gun by means of a crane, which is a part of the equipment of the great engine of death. The gun is set in what is known as a well and the gun carriage works on wheels so that the recoil carries it backward on a smooth platform.

## DRIVER OSBORNE



Driver Osborne of L. battery, Royal Horse artillery, is likely to receive the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery. The battery was surprised by the Germans, every officer and most of the men were killed or wounded, and all but one of the guns put out of action. Osborne and two others stuck by the remaining gun and silenced the German pieces one by one until finally the enemy retreated.

## LADY LETHBRIDGE AS NURSE



Among the many women of the British nobility who are giving their services to the Red Cross is Lady Lethbridge, who established a hospital at Calais, where thousands of wounded Belgians and Germans are cared for.

## COUNTESS GREY'S MILITARY HOSPITAL



Countess Grey has converted her beautiful home, Howick castle, Northumberland, into a hospital for wounded British and Belgian soldiers, and she attends them with her two daughters. The photograph shows Sergt. Joseph Jacobs of the Tiredmont regiment showing his wounds and narrating his experiences to two of the workers at Howick castle. He is only eighteen years old, but was in every engagement of the Belgians from Liege to Malines.

## MR. AND MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN



Charles S. Whitman, the governor-elect of New York, and Mrs. Whitman, photographed at Lakewood, N. J., where they went to recuperate after their successful campaign.

## COLONEL BRODGES



Colonel Brodges of the British army has been highly praised for his bravery in action, has been decorated by the French government with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and is slated to receive the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

## MAXIM'S GIFT TO SOLDIERS



Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor, chopping up pork to be used in his gift to the Canadian troops, which consists of 25,000 one-pound tins of pork and beans, prepared by himself and cooked by the method followed by the lumbermen of Canada.

## TROOPS OF THE CZAR IN TRENCHES



The success of the Russians in Austria is said to be due largely to the precision with which they are moved from one position to another. A detachment of the infantry is here shown in the trenches.

## 296,869 Prisoners in Germany.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that, according to Berlin newspapers received there, the number of war prisoners in Germany up to October 21, aggregated 296,869, including 5,401 officers. Of these it is said that there are 2,473 French officers and 146,897 men, 2,164 Russian officers and 104,524 men, 547 Belgian officers and 31,378 men and 218 British officers and 8,669 men.

## War to Put Lid on Absinthe.

Paris.—Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France may be a result of the war. Transportation and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, and the govern-

ment now has supplemented this order with another forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks similar to absinthe.

## Honor for Undersea Chief.

Berlin.—Captain Weddigen, commander of the German submarine U9 which sank the British cruisers Hogue-Aboukir, and Cressy in the North sea and has been active otherwise, has received the decoration of the Ordre Pour le Merite.

## Cossack Cloak and Joffre Hat.

Paris.—The Joffre hat and Cossack cloak are definite features of Paris winter fashions. The hat is made of dark velvet. It is round and flat with a peak. The cloak is heavy and loose, ending at the knees.

## EMPRESS EUGENIE AS NURSE

Her Home as Hospital and Personally Supervises Care of Officers.

London.—Although the Empress Eugenie is almost 80 years old, she is the greatest interest in the city and has set aside an entire wing of her home at Farnborough Hill for the use of wounded officers. Several officers are now recuperating and their aged hostess personally supervises their care.

Her estate is near the great camp at Aldershot, which King George and Queen Mary visit frequently. Practically all of Empress Eugenie's men have joined the army in France. Nevertheless, she entertains many of the distinguished military

men who visit Aldershot, apologizing for her plain fare and explaining that her cooks have more important work now than preparing food for an aged empress and her guests.

## Britain Increases Pensions.

London.—A white paper will be issued announcing a substantial increase in the pensions for disabled soldiers, but it will not concede £1 weekly, which has been asked. The childless widow will receive 7s 6d weekly and may qualify for an old age pension. The additional pension for a first child is 5s weekly and a half-crown each week for the next three. For the fifth child and onward 2s each is allowed weekly. Thus a widow with five children would get 22s each week.

When the name of a new town that's spelled chiefly with consonants bobs up in the press dispatches, what can a harassed telegraph editor do but shut his eyes and hope for the best?