

Pictures of World Events for News Readers



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

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Everybody's Magazine, in its new department, "Keep Posted," narrates and comments in a recent number as follows:

"Wine-woman-and-song has gone up against dollars-and-cents in Lansing, Mich., and the result is one of the most notable so far achieved in America. The most prominent leader of the drys is not an evangelist, nor any other sort of custodian of the soul. He is simply a commercial person—R. H. Scott.

"In the year 1910, in the factory of which Mr. Scott is manager, in a period of ten successive weeks, the employees lost a total of 323 working days—and the wages of those days—because of not being able to recover promptly from pay nights spent in saloons.

"In the dry-versus-wet campaign in 1910 in Lansing Mr. Scott fought for morals and economics. Nevertheless the campaign did not please all of Lansing's business men. They thought that a dry town would lose business to wet towns near by. So, two years later, Lansing went wet again.

"This gave everybody a wonderful chance to compare a dry Lansing with a wet Lansing, commercially.

"First, as for the cost of running the government, it was soon found that a wet Lansing had to spend a good deal of money supporting its wet citizens. One of many proofs was this: the cost of feeding the prisoners in the county jail during the two years while Lansing was dry had been \$5,600, while during the two ensuing years of wetness the cost of feeding them (at the same rate per person) was \$11,300. Quite a difference for a town of 40,000.

"Second, as for business itself, scores of merchants were converted to the proposition that the competition of saloons in nearby wet towns would not be half so injurious to them as the competition of saloons on Lansing's own streets. Their experiences may be summarized into the statement of a butcher who remarked merely that when the town was dry he could collect his back bills, and when it was wet he couldn't.

"In the last dry-versus-wet campaign in Lansing the merchants did not rally to the support of the flowing bowl at all. They turned to the overflowing pay envelope and the paid-up accounts. The issue discussed was prosperity, and the majority for going to it sober was 1,200.

"The efficiency of the factory is at least 10 per cent higher dry than wet, according to Mr. Scott.

"And a similar result is shown in the cost figures furnished to Everybody's Magazine by Mr. C. E. Ement, general manager of another company. In a dry Lansing—and for no reason except dryness and greater sobriety and energy—the cost of making engines by this concern has gone down 70 cents per horse power."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

(Asked by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.)

Let us look these questions squarely in the eye.

Does the liquor traffic pay the United States?

Does it pay financially?

Does it pay commercially?

Does it pay industrially?

Does it pay physically?

Does it pay mentally?

Does it pay morally?

What single good thing can be said for the trade in liquors or the habit of drinking alcohol?

Nothing?

Then why not kill the traffic without further delay?

If we cannot kill it let us hang our heads in bitter humiliation, for it is greater than we.

If we can kill it, then in God's name let us do it!

FOOD FOR TAXPAYER.

Census bureau statistics show that for the year 1913 the liquor revenue received by state, county and municipal governments amounted to only \$79,516,989, or a per capita of 82 cents. This includes all incorporated places of 2,500 people and over. This liquor revenue constituted only 4.3 per cent of the total state, county and municipal revenues, \$1,845,901,128. To put it simply, the states, counties and cities got a total revenue of \$19 per capita and a liquor revenue of only \$0.82.

Inasmuch as the per capita drink bill of the American people is in excess of \$23, it is apparent that we spend about \$1 for every three and one-half cents returned to the states, counties and cities by the liquor traffic.

A JUST DECISION.

All social clubs of Atlanta, Ga., have been prohibited from dispensing liquor in any form. Claims of exclusiveness or aristocracy will cause no distinction in Chief of Police Beaver's ultimatum. Rigid democracy will govern all enforcement measures; the rich will not be permitted violations for which the poorer people are held accountable.

This decision has been won by the persistent work of Messrs. Egan and Jackson, the "Men and Religion" advertising men of Atlanta.

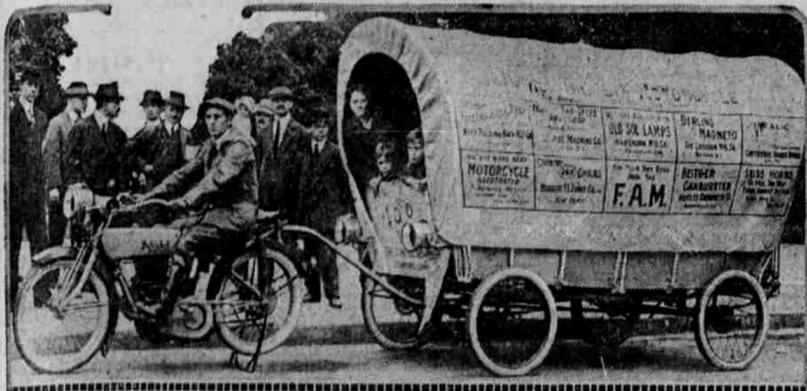
REAPER AT WORK.

A great German teacher of physiology, Professor Pick, said shortly before his death: "The inexorable reaper is at work with his scythe mowing down families attached to alcohol, and sparing those that are aroused with a natural or acquired dislike for the poison."

THEN GOOD-BY.

The Goodfellow, a Milwaukee liquor journal, says, "It's good-by to liquor licenses when the press of the country unite against the liquor interests."

FINDS NOVEL USE FOR HIS MOTORCYCLE



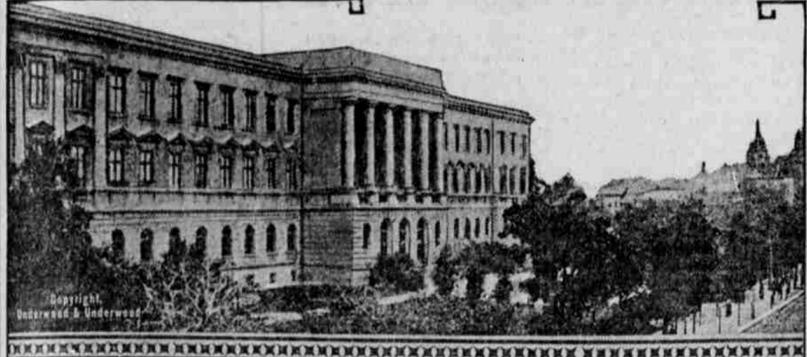
F. A. Cole of Stamford, Conn., is an enthusiastic motorcyclist. Ingenious New Englander that he is, he has discovered a new use to which his cycle may be put. For instance, when he decided to make an overland trip with his family to the San Francisco exposition, he planned a prairie schooner to be drawn by his motorcycle. The result is shown in the picture.

INTRENCHED IN STEEL BARGES SERBIANS RAKE AUSTRIAN'S TRENCHES



Mounted on platforms within the barges the Serbian marksmen pour a deadly fire into the enemy's position, as they float down the Danube.

LEMBERG FALLS BEFORE AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSAULT



Saplecha street, one of the main thoroughfares of Lemberg, where the Russians made their last stand in Galicia. On the left is the diet, or house of parliament, and in the background is the cathedral. The Kaiser personally directed the German assault which resulted in the rout of the Russian army.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS AT MESS IN THEIR BARRACKS



The photograph shows an Italian company in the barracks in Rome lined up before their mess pots for dinner, just before starting for the front.

THE NEWEST WHITE HOUSE BABY



Little Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, aged about two months, has just submitted to the camera, and this is her first picture, in company with her mother, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, her father, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and her grandfather, the president of the United States.

FROM WORM TO GOWN



A new exhibit showing the silk industry—literally from the worm to the finished gown—is one of the attractions at the National museum in Washington. The picture shows Miss Helen Stuart of the curator's office holding one of the frames in which the silkworms have fastened themselves and are engaged in weaving the filmy threads of silk in preparation for their metamorphoses later into silk moths.

INCENDIARY BOMBS



The picture shows a man holding two of the incendiary bombs which are being used in aerial raids on the enemy's country.

Let Tots Pick Own Books.

Librarians in charge of children's departments were advised to go slow in their enthusiasm to render service by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott of Seattle at a meeting of the section on library work with children of the American Library association at Berkeley.

She said the librarian was likely to overdo her work in selecting books for children, says the Oakland Tribune. Let the children select their own books so they may develop their own brains and find inspiration in the discovery of books they like, Mrs. Scott advised.

EARL BRASSEY ON DUTY



Earl Brassey, a British authority on naval matters, has been ordered to the Dardanelles. The earl is seventy-nine years old, but hale and hearty.

Inspired Command Not Accepted.

Law Notes says that the case of Hively vs. Golnick, 123 Minn. 498, may well serve as a warning to persons who profess to be called of God on particular occasions, generally when they want to do something wrong. Whatever may be the law in the heavenly courts, advice from above is no defense in an earthly tribunal. In the case cited the defendant was sued for breach of promise of marriage. With respect to one of his grounds of defense the court said: "Defendant dwells sadly on his own precarious mental and physical state and his troubles, but says not a word to explain or excuse his attitude. He seems to have prayed for light and to have received advices that it was God's will that they should part. Such a command may serve to solve the conscience of the breaker, but it may not serve as an excuse in law for the breach."

Reform.

The chief concern of every American is the reformation of somebody else. With the exception of certain corporations, organized baseball and a few other mercenary concerns, every organization in America is devoting most of its time to the sins that beset people in some other level of life. We have already reached that semihaven where nobody has to pay any attention to his own business—least of all to his own shortcomings. Perhaps, after we have had a rich experience in being our brothers' keeper, we may acquire sense enough to take care of ourselves.—Judge

SUMMER HOME OF GERMAN EMBASSY



This mansion, to be occupied during the summer months by the members of the German embassy, is located at Cedarhurst, L. I.

"CHICAGO AMBULANCE" OFF TO THE WAR



The picture shows Dr. George S. Davis, in charge of the physicians, and Superintendent Isabel Patton of the nurses of the Chicago hospital expedition which sailed recently for service on the battlefield.

GONE TO FIND DONALD B. M'MILLAN



This is Capt. H. C. Pickens, commander of the auxiliary schooner George Chant which sailed recently for Etah, Greenland, with the purpose of finding and bringing home Donald McMillan and his party of arctic explorers.