

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

THE HOTEL BAR.

"It is time we ceased to insult the American public by insisting that a hotel cannot be run without a bar." These are not the words of a prohibition fanatic but of the proprietor of a fine hotel and were spoken at the annual meeting of the Northwestern Hotel Men's association. The speaker, Mr. Leimbacher of Gardner, N. D., addressed the convention on "Prohibition an Economic Proposition," and his vigorous handling of the subject called forth great applause. "From the manager down to the bell hop," he said, "booze makes more trouble than any other one thing in our business. If the causes for eight out of every ten hotel failures were to be carefully analyzed, liquor would be found to be the rock on which the business was shattered. It is an indisputable fact that more managers lose their positions on account of booze than through any lack of real efficiency. The same may be found throughout the crew."

RUSSIA ANSWERS.

"When vodka was on sale the average savings bank deposits in Russia were in the neighborhood of from \$16,000,000 a year—a year, not a month. In the thirty-one days of January, 1915, five months after the sale of vodka was prohibited—in one month—the former vodka drinkers put \$30,000,000 into the savings banks in the empire. They saved nearly twice as much in one month as they formerly saved in a year," says Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post. The liquor interests of the United States are telling the people that "national prohibition would mean the loss of \$250,000,000 to the treasury of our national government," and are asking, "who will make up this revenue?" Russia has shown the way. That nation is demonstrating the soundness of the policy expressed in these words of William E. Gladstone—"Give me a sober people and I will provide the revenue."

PROHIBITION EMPTIES JAIL.

"It has surprised even the strongest advocates of prohibition to see the effect that law has had in preventing crimes and misdemeanors in Greenlee county," says the Clifton (Ariz.) Journal.

"For many years the courts of this country have been occupied with a multiplicity of cases, mostly resulting from booze, and the several justice courts have been kept busy sentencing prisoners to jail or fining them. For years the jails have been crowded to capacity and the fines have often run close to \$1,000 in a single justice court in one month. But conditions have changed since the first of the year. The jail has been empty at some places a good share of the time; cases have been few and far between, and most of them were slight misdemeanors."

WARN COUNTRY EDITORS!

Falsehoods and misrepresentations by the page, the column, or the paragraph are being sent out to the country press by the publicity department of the Liquor Dealers' association of Cincinnati, with the assurance that all they desire is "a fair representation of their side of the prohibition question," and that the matter sent may be relied upon absolutely. Every white ribboner should feel a personal responsibility in warning the editors in her community of the nature and source of these articles, and offer in their place to furnish some of the excellent material sent out by the publicity bureau of the National W. C. T. U.—The Union Signal.

MISSOURI DRYING UP.

More than half the people of Missouri live in territory absolutely dry. For years more than half the territory in the state has been dry, but the large city population meant that a majority of the people lived in wet territory. As the result, however, of very recent dry victories 50.2 per cent in Missouri's entire population now live in saloonless territory. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the state's territory is dry. Seventy-nine of the 114 counties are dry; nineteen dry with the exception of one town of more than 2,500 population. Sixteen counties and the city of St. Louis are the only entirely wet localities in the state.

STILL ON THE JOB.

"When national constitutional prohibition has been secured won't the Woman's Christian Temperance Union be out of a job?" queried a young woman journalist of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. She was assured that "our organization, in common with all temperance forces, would then enter upon its most important task—that of enforcing the prohibitory law and of maintaining through education, agitation and organization the high standard of sentiment necessary for the election of law-enforcing officials."

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS.

The National W. C. T. U. convention, held in Seattle, October 9-14, reported for 1915 a gain in membership of 35,771. The net gain over and above all losses was 29,711. "When we remember," said Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the corresponding secretary, "that great battles have been won by a re-enforcement of two or three hundred and that Thermopylae was held by one man, we realize the significance of a great membership gain, and that in a year of marked financial depression."

REVENUE COULD BE SPARED.

The retail liquor dealers in New York will pay into the state treasury this year twenty-two and a half million dollars. Nobody doubts that the state could spare this sum or a greater one for an equivalent of sobriety and moral strength.—New York Evening World

# Pictures of World Events for News Readers

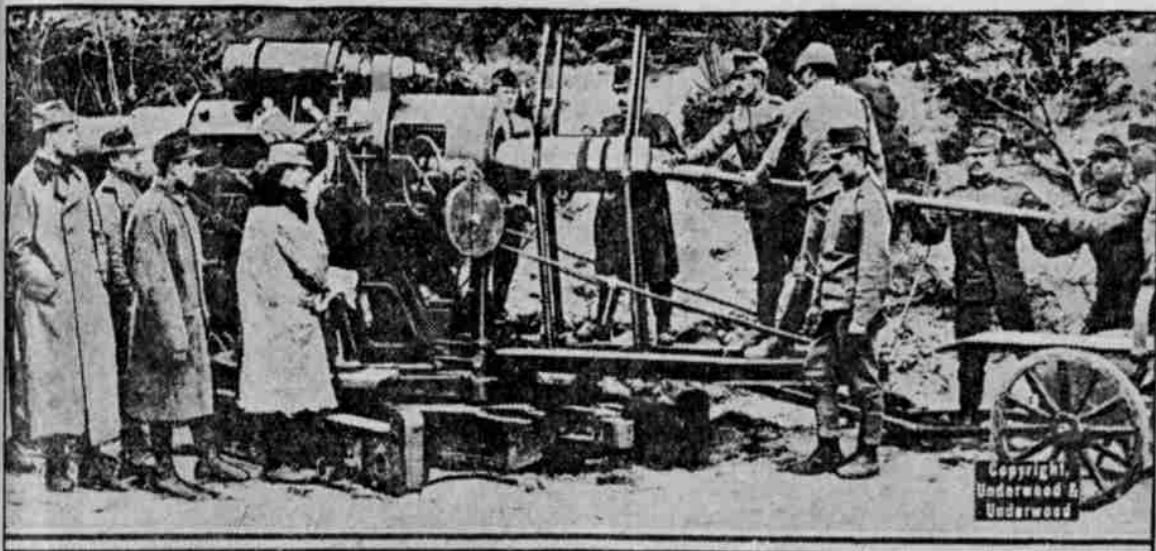
In This Department Our Readers in Fulton County and Elsewhere May Journey Around the World With the Camera on the Trail of History Making Happenings.

## BRITISH WOUNDED RETURNING FROM FIRING LINE



This is believed to be one of the first pictures to reach this country in connection with the desperate British drive at Loos. The losses were extremely large on both sides and hundreds of wounded Tommies trudged back to the field hospitals from the firing line after temporary dressing of their wounds. It is thought that these are the first pictures to pass the censor showing the British wounded after the battle.

## AUSTRIAN MORTAR HAMMERING THE SERBIANS



One of the huge Austrian 30.5 mortars engaged in making untenable a position of the Serbians not far from the Montenegrin frontier. The clothing of the gun crew shows the weather in that mountainous region already was wintry.

## WAR SPARES NEITHER AGE NOR YOUTH



This photograph, taken recently near the battle line in France, shows an eighty-year-old matron and her two grandchildren, all that remain of a once happy and prosperous family whose home was destroyed by German shells.

## SCENE IN ALPINE WARFARE



A dangerous climb made by an Austrian troop close to the frontier in an engagement with the Italians. The photograph shows the hazardous position of one of the wounded Austrians, who is being aided up the mountain side by his comrades above him, while two other members of his troop are below ready to save him should the rope break. Such sights as this are almost a daily occurrence in the Alpine fighting.

## DISINFECTING SERBIAN SOLDIERS



Members of the American Red Cross in Serbia spraying troops with disinfectant after their return from a long stay in the trenches.

## BREAKING GROUND FOR THE NEW A. F. OF L. BUILDING



Secretary of Labor Wilson turning the first shovel of dirt for the new \$200,000 office building to be erected in Washington for the American Federation of Labor.

## SKINNER BRINGS A REPORT



Robert P. Skinner, American consul general in London, as he appeared aboard the steamship Rotterdam on its arrival at New York. Mr. Skinner was summoned to Washington to give the state department a first-hand report on trade conditions in England and the methods used by Great Britain in diverting and holding up American commerce. He admitted that he had heard the report that he was persona non grata in England, but said he had no reason to believe he was, and that before he left there several calls were made on him that refuted any such suggestion.

## CRATER MADE BY A FRENCH MINE



This photograph shows an enormous cavity made by the explosion of a French mine by which a German position was blown up, many soldiers being killed. The position was then taken by a brilliant bayonet charge.

## CROWN PRINCE'S NEW BABY



The first photograph showing the crown princess of Germany and her infant, born April 8, 1915. The youngster is the only daughter of the German heir and his wife, and is known as the German "war baby," although she has been christened "Alexandrine." It is believed she was born and christened while her father, the Crown Prince Frederick, was at the front.

**Tramp Too Anxious to Work.**  
A tramp, hired recently by William Corcoran of Volga, S. D., to cut the grass and weeds about the Corcoran home, worked more zealously than most tramps. When the owner arrived he discovered that the fellow had carefully cut down, not only the grass and weeds, but all the potato plants.

## HOW ITALY PROTECTS ART WORKS



Attacks by Austrian aeroplanes along the Italian coast have led the authorities to take measures for the protection of the works of art in the cities. The photograph shows how the religious monuments in Verona have been encased in plaster and canvas until they look like mummies.

## GIVES CHANCE TO "RUBBER"

Simple Reason Why Men Have Adopted Style of Wearing Hat on Back of the Head.

An explanation has been suggested of the style now prevalent among men of wearing the hat on the back of the head. This motive exists in cities, even for the oldest resident. Take New York, for instance. Interesting things are always happening there above the level of the eyes, things that people like to look at, even while they pass along. If the hat were worn low on the face the hat would have to be craned upward, and everyone would know that the person was looking at a particular thing. Whereas when the hat is worn on the back of the head the eyes may roam where they will, and an air of indifference and sang froid be preserved. Here is an instance of a style which seems an affectation having a real basis in utility.

back of the head. This motive exists in cities, even for the oldest resident. Take New York, for instance. Interesting things are always happening there above the level of the eyes, things that people like to look at, even while they pass along. If the hat were worn low on the face the hat would have to be craned upward, and everyone would know that the person was looking at a particular thing. Whereas when the hat is worn on the back of the head the eyes may roam where they will, and an air of indifference and sang froid be preserved. Here is an instance of a style which seems an affectation having a real basis in utility.