

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.

Temperance Notes

CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY.
Because the report of the internal revenue commissioner shows an increase in the revenue from distilled spirits the liquor interests are using it to bolster up their pet argument, "Prohibition does not prohibit."

The reason for this increase is found, not in the greater consumption of whisky by the people of the United States, but in various changing conditions here and abroad. One of these is set forth by the secretary of the treasury in the following statement: "Notwithstanding the spread of prohibition, collections on distilled spirits for the first ten months of the fiscal year showed an increase over the corresponding period of a year ago. This is due in great measure to the effective enforcement of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits. It is estimated that through the campaigns of the treasury department against undergauging, equalizing and blockading in distilleries, the revenue of the government has been increased by probably \$5,000,000 annually."

A further explanation is that the large quantity of spirits shipped from this country to Africa to take the place of the British product now barred from shipment because of the European war, is counted in the "increased consumption." During the year ending June 30, 1915, exports amounted to 1,053,000 gallons; during the nine months, July, 1915, to March, 1916, 5,850,000 gallons were exported. Then again there has been a steady decrease in the supply of imported liquors due to difficulties of transportation. Some of the foreign distillers have opened branches in this country, and the taxes on their output are now added to the internal revenue of the United States.

Other reasons might be given, but these suffice to show how alert the liquorists are to seize upon any apparent advantage furnished by figures and how prone the public is to arrive at hasty conclusions. It is not within the province of the internal revenue department to interpret its report or to explain where or how the tax-paid liquor is actually used.

If the brewers and distillers believe what they are loudly claiming, that the internal revenue reports prove that more liquor is sold under prohibition than under license, we shall find them this fall lining up with the drys; we shall find them during the anti-election campaign working and spending their millions to make six more states and the territory of Alaska dry.

BEER WORSE THAN WHISKY.

This is what the Home Life Insurance company of New York has to say about beer:

"Of all intoxicating drinks, it is the most demoralizing. It dulls the intellectual and moral and feeds the sensual and beastly nature. Beyond all other drinks, it qualifies for deliberate and unprovoked crime. In this respect it is much worse than distilled liquors. A whisky drinker will commit murder only under the direct excitement of liquor, a beer drinker is capable of doing it in cold blood. Long observation has assured us that a large proportion of murders deliberately planned and executed, without passion or malice, with no other motive than the acquisition of property or money, often of trifling value, are perpetrated by beer drinkers."

NATIONAL DUTY.

Wherever you find these poor creatures whose brains are shattered wherever you find human beings huddled together in wretchedness, wherever you find men living in a condition of vice and crime, they all bear testimony that drink is the prime agency in the creation of these unsightly masses of pain and degradation; and I say this, that the government would fall abjectly in its duties if, through any base fear of any force or combination of forces, they should shrink from doing all in their power to cut from the social organism this most malignant growth that drains the vitality of the nation.—Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd-George.

WE DID NOT KNOW.

A leaflet industriously circulated by the liquor forces, puts to its readers the following query: "Did you know that Vermont, on March 7, 1916, voted two to one to return to local option after 60 years of prohibition?" "No, we did not know it, nor shall we ever know it. And for the best of reasons—IT IS NOT SO!"

Vermont has had option for years. Fully 80 per cent of the population live under prohibition by local vote. The vote of March last was a vote to remain under that regime.—The Union Signal.

RESULTS ARE BEST ARGUMENT.

At the national convention of industrial commissioners held at Columbus, O., Mr. Wayne C. Williams, commissioner from Colorado, made this forcible statement concerning the situation in that state: "I want to say to the industrial commissioners assembled here and to the nation, that prohibition has proven an unequalled success in Colorado. It is exceeding our fondest hopes and expectations. Its success has made converts much faster than mere argument can make converts."

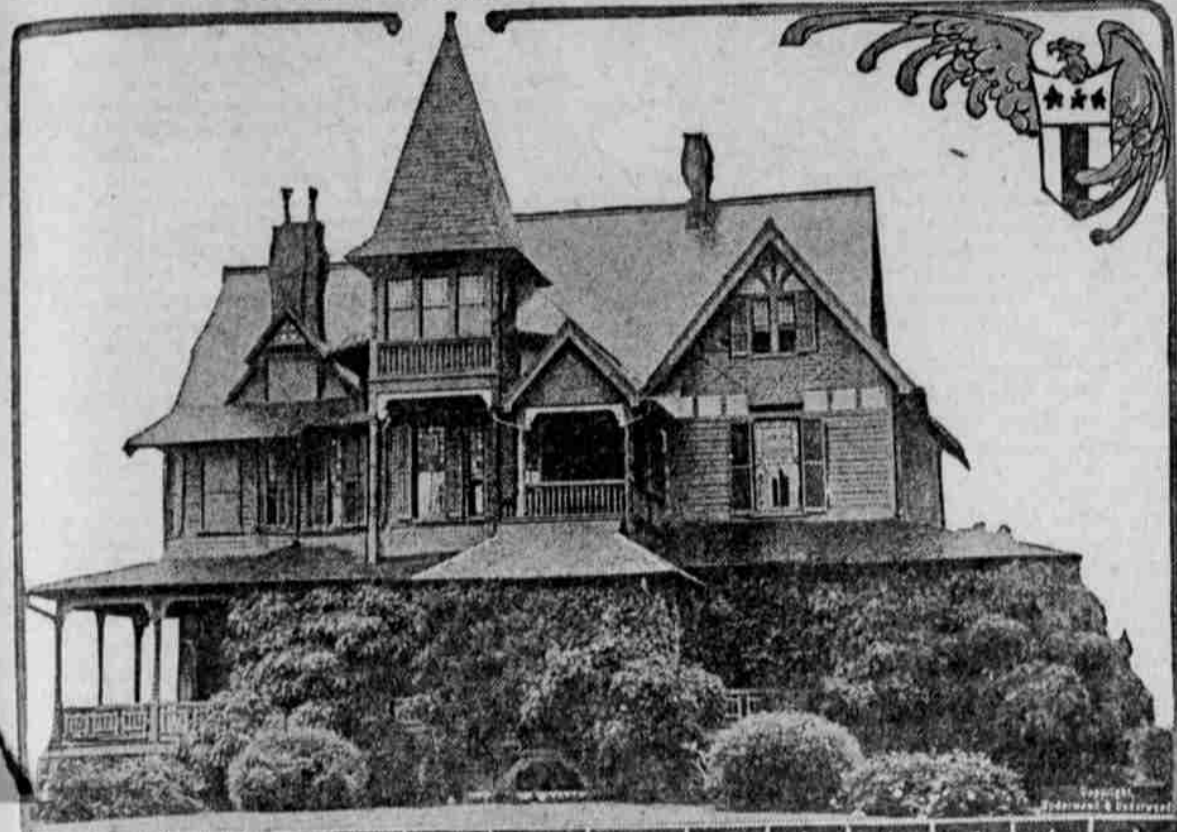
SAFETY RULES.

The California industrial accident commission has issued a set of safety rules prepared by mine operators and miners themselves. The first rule in the list is: "You are forbidden to take wine, beer or other intoxicating liquor into the mine."

TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIAL.

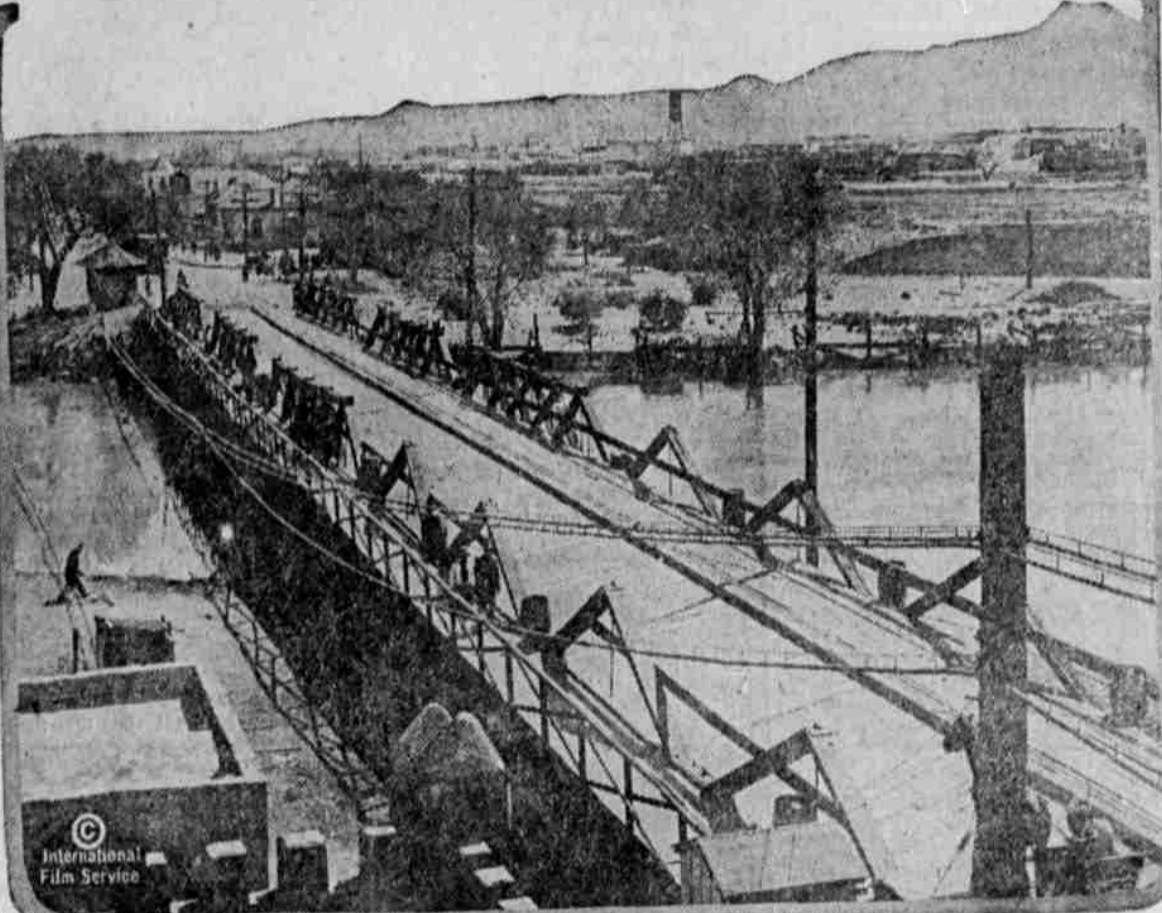
"My stomach was so weak it wouldn't hold water. Since beginning to drink your beer I have swallowed a whole half section of best Nebraska land."

SUMMER HOME OF THE HUGHES FAMILY



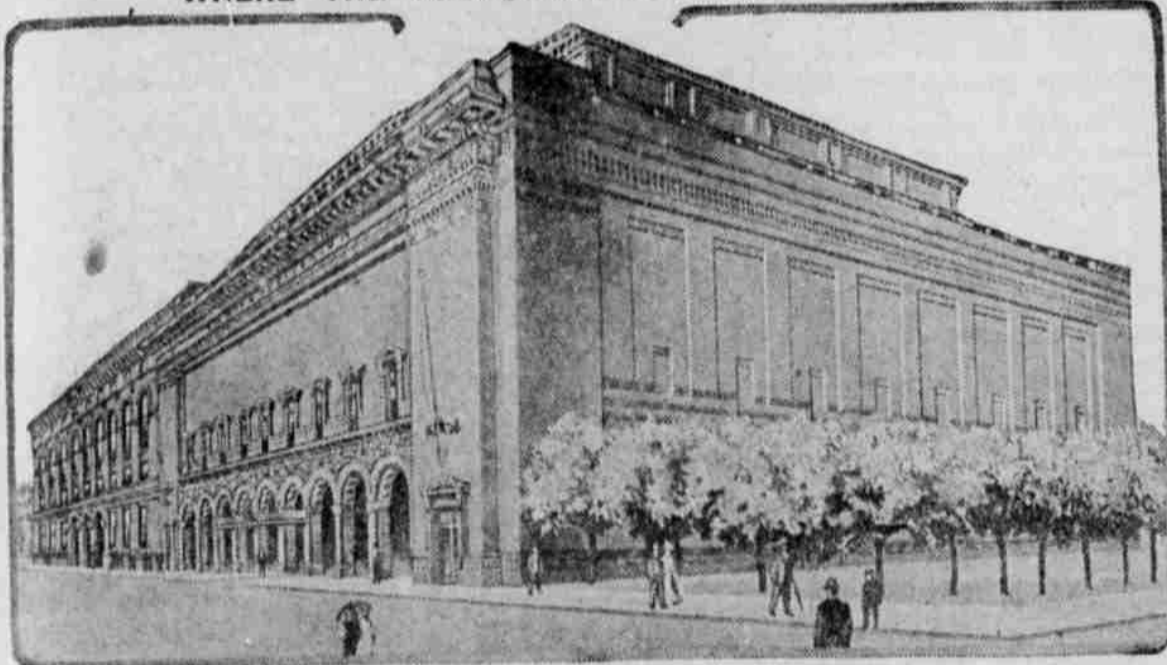
This is "Tremedden," the house at Bridgehampton, L. I., where Charles E. Hughes and his family will live throughout the summer.

AMERICAN CANNON ARE TRAINED ON THIS BRIDGE



The international bridge across the Rio Grande, connecting El Paso and Juarez. Big United States artillery guns are in position on the hills of El Paso pointed at the bridge and commanding the span across the river. The photograph was made looking towards Juarez, the Mexican garrison city.

WHERE THE PROHIBITIONISTS WILL CONVENE



This is the St. Paul Municipal auditorium in which the Prohibition national convention will be held, beginning July 18. The building, which was erected by popular subscription at a cost of \$450,000, has seating capacity for almost ten thousand persons, and its stage is the largest in the United States.

LAST NIGHT IN MOBILIZATION CAMP



Soldiers of the National Guard gathered around a campfire for a "sing-song" on their last night in the mobilization camp before departing for the Mexican border as members of the United States army.

NOT AT VERDUN, BUT IN NEW HAVEN



At the Yale commencement exercises the class of '06, Sheffield, paraded as a "preparedness" corps, in costumes similar to those of the French troops. The helmets were made of papier mache.

SECRETARY BAKER'S BABY



Margaret Baker, aged four, the baby in the family of Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker.

WAVING A LAST FAREWELL



Pathetic scenes mark the departure of the regiments for the Mexican border. All is smiles, cheers, and waving of flags while the boys pass by, but once entrained, the mothers, sisters and sweethearts break down and weep.

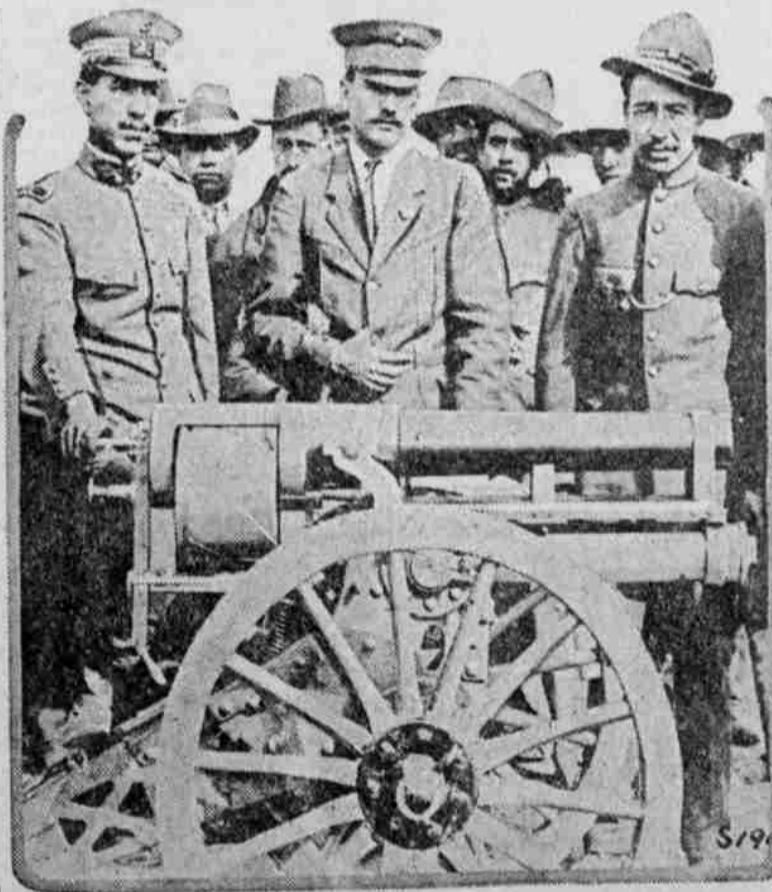
The Signs.

"Miss Gladys got no fewer than six gold-headed umbrellas for birthday presents."
"She must be something of a reigning belle."

The Way of it.

"Here comes Bill, but he'll only stay long enough to see if he can borrow some money."
"Then with him it is a case of touch and go"

MEXICAN REVOLVER CANNON



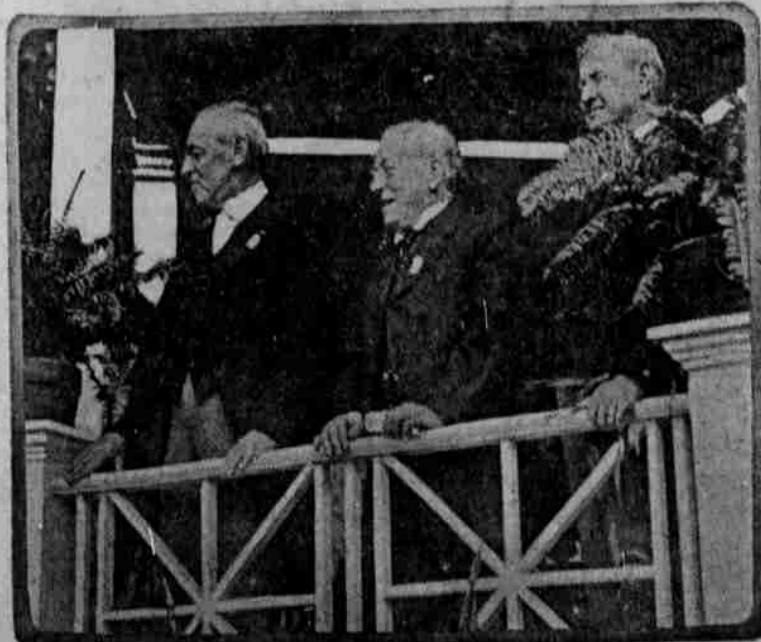
This revolver cannon was invented by E. Duron, a Mexican colonel. It can shoot 30 four-inch shells a minute. The gun can be dissembled readily and can be conveniently moved about. It weighs about 700 pounds.

U. S. MACHINE-GUN CREW IN MEXICO



A machine-gun crew "somewhere in Mexico" ready for instant action.

OPENING LABOR'S NEW HEADQUARTERS



Representatives of almost every trade allied with the American Federation of Labor participated in the parade celebrating the opening of the federation's new home in Washington. Reviewing the parade were, from left to right, President Wilson, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and William B. Wilson, secretary of labor.

POLING AND UNIQUE GAVEL



Of peculiar significance will be the gavel to be wielded by Daniel A. Poling of Boston as temporary chairman of the Prohibition national convention in St. Paul. The gavel is of wood obtained from an ancient elm tree in the yard of the home of Gen. Neal Dow, "father" of prohibition, in Portland, Me. Boys of a manual training class in St. Paul fashioned the gavel.