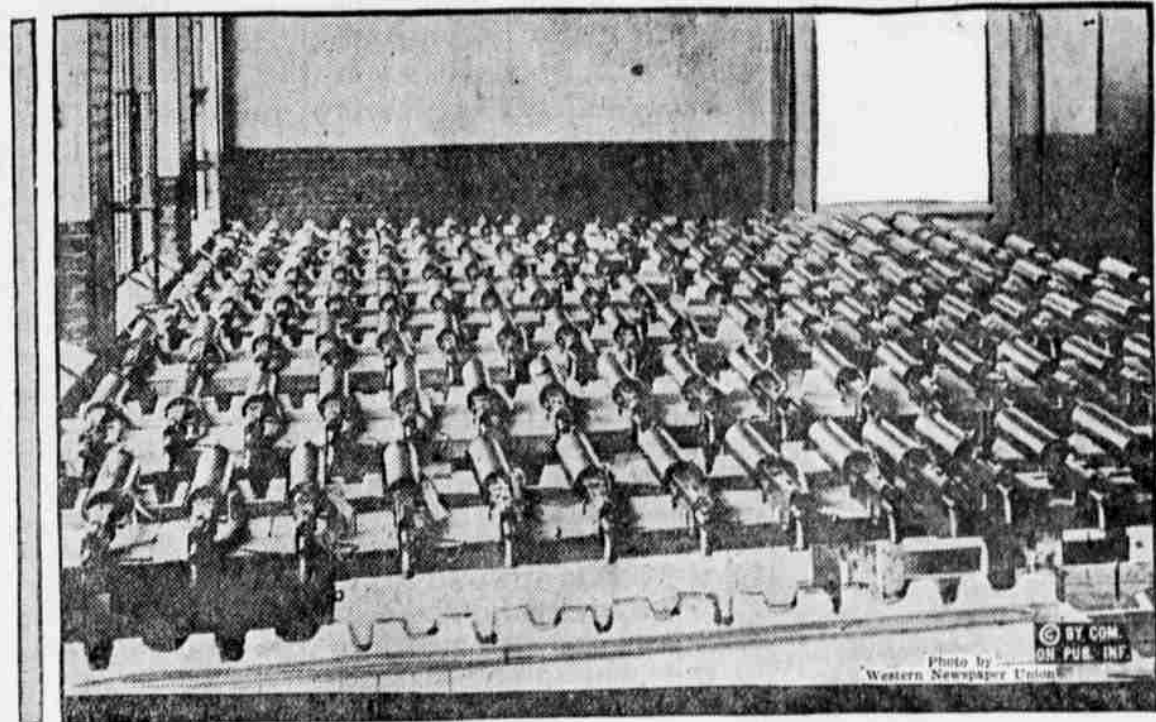


Pictures of World Events for News Readers

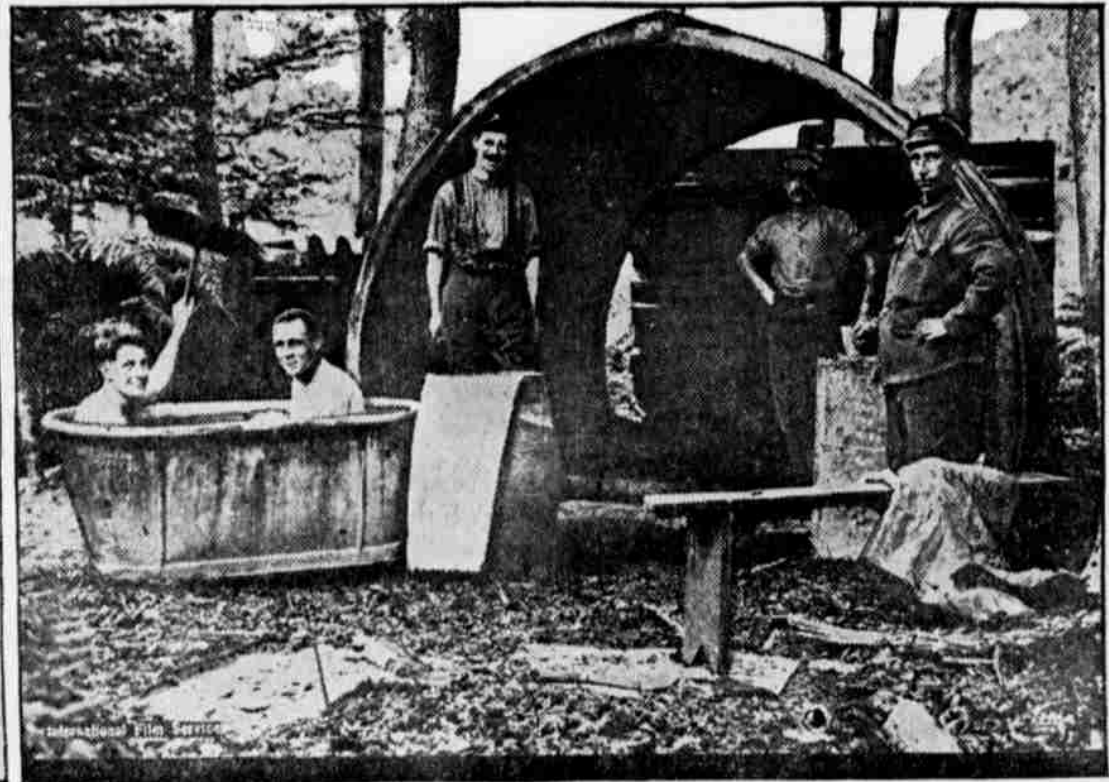
In This Department Our Readers in Fulton County and Elsewhere May Journey Around the World With the Camera on the Trail of History Making Happenings.

BEGINNING TO TURN OUT AMERICAN HEAVY MACHINE GUNS



This photograph shows 140 Browning-Colt machine guns, heavy type, awaiting shipment at the factory of the Remington Arms and Ammunition company, Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, May 10, 1918. All of these guns have been proof-fired and inspected, and are complete, in the photograph, except for tripods and ammunition boxes, which were manufactured but are shipped separately. These guns were manufactured on a quantity basis by machine processes.

"ROOM AND BATH" JUST BACK OF THE FIGHTING LINES



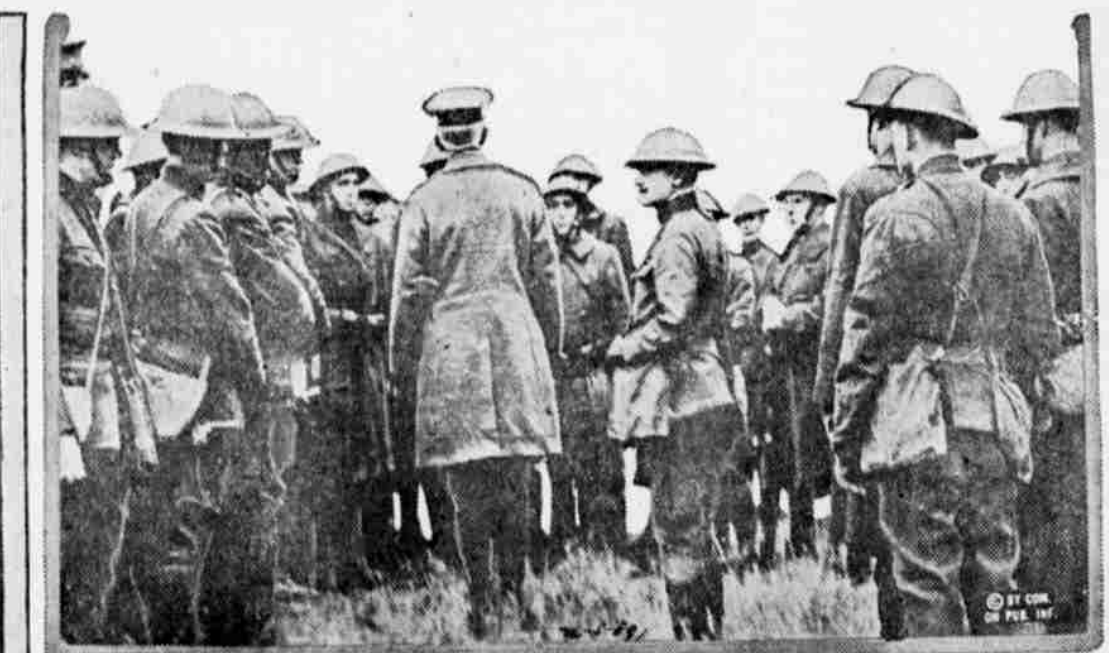
One of the most necessary things, and sometimes the thing greatly lacking, is a bath for the men "out there." Behind the lines there are bathing quarters for the men and when bathing day arrives they are in a happy frame of mind. It's a case of first come, first served.

SCENE IN BAKU, WHERE BOLSHEVIKI AND TURKS FIGHT



Reports from Baku, the great oil center on the Caspian sea, recently told of the capture of the city from the Turks by the Russian bolshevik forces. Later dispatches said the rival armies were fighting a bloody battle there. The photograph shows the factories and oil industries in ruins and Prince Worontzof-Dachkof, viceroy of the Caucasus, visiting the city after a battle between the Armenians and the Tartars.

AMERICAN GENERAL CONGRATULATES MEN ON A TRENCH RAID



The daring of the American fighters in France has been rewarded and commended in various ways. Some of the men have been decorated with the French war Cross. Yet a fighter delights in having his commanding officer personally congratulate him for exceptional valor. General Edwards, shown in this picture, realizes that his men gathered the men around and shook the hand of each.

HORSE AND SIDE-CHAIRS FOR THE WOUNDED

BIG GERMAN AERO BOMB



An artillery horse and side-chairs are impressed into the service of transporting wounded Tommies to the rear.



By some freak of fortune this giant aero bomb, dropped into the city of Nancy from a German airplane, failed to explode. It is shown here standing nose down as it fell, dwarfing the rather tall French officer standing beside it. The odd-shaped arrangement at the tail is the rudder, which keeps the bomb straight as it falls.

What He Wanted.

A stranger dropped into a green grocer's the other day and inquired of the shopkeeper if he had any nuts.
"What kind do you want?" asked the man.
"I don't know. Just name them over to me, will you?"
"Well, we have Brazil nuts, walnuts, almonds, coconuts," and he rattled off a number of other varieties, but the stranger shook his head.
"Filberts?" suggested the man.
"No, not filberts."
"Chestnuts?"
The stranger smiled. "That's it, thank you."
"How many do you want?"
"I don't want any. I've been trying to think of the name of that street for an hour and thought that would be a good scheme to help me out. I want to get to Chestnut street. How do I get there?"—London Tit-Bits.

HAS BEEN NURSE IN FRANCE



Miss Margery Kay, a Detroit society girl who served in an American hospital in France, has returned to the United States. She says that she is one of the first American nurses who served "over there" to come back. Here Miss Kay is shown wearing one of the uniforms popular with the women ambulance drivers in France. There is no official garb, so each one provides her own. The Blue Devil tam she is wearing was given to her by the former owner to replace her own cap, which was lost during a strenuous run. The bronze ring is the official badge of the American ambulance corps.

Passing the Sentry.

While I was on the Mexican border the camp had a heavy guard at night. The captain came back to camp late one night and it happened that the road over which he came into camp had three or four sentries which he would have to pass.
Each sentry halted him. He had evidently had some trouble before he came back, he was not in his best mood and he got madder every time they halted him.
When the guard at the last post heard the captain coming he called, "Halt, who goes there?"
The captain yelled out, "Who in thunder do you suppose?"
The guard returned, "Advance, Who in Thunder Do You Suppose, and give the countersign."—Chicago Tribune.

OAKLAND DISLIKES KAISER BOOSTERS



The photograph shows men of Oakland, Cal., who recently drank toasts to Wilhelm Hohenzollern. Under the watchful eyes of armed policemen they are "making little ones out of big ones" and thus working off their enthusiasm for the kaiser. The rock-crushing activities will continue for some time to come.

KAISER'S GOLD CUP MELTED FOR RED CROSS



The war fund of the Red Cross was considerably boosted by the gift of a solid gold cup that was given an American by the kaiser. It has been melted down into bullion and the proceeds devoted to Red Cross work. The kaiser cup was awarded to an American yachtsman for winning a transatlantic yacht race to Kiel. Two nurses are shown sitting on either side of the kaiser's gift.

Temperance Notes

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

LABOR WAKING UP TO THE ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION.

Speaking of the marked benefits that have come to wage earners from statewide prohibition, Mr. Clint C. Houston, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin says:
"Since the saloons were closed the money which went to the brewing and liquor interests, now goes to the families. The saloon, which was once heralded as 'the poor man's club' is now known to have been his worst enemy. I do not believe that 15 per cent of the wage-earners of Colorado would ever again vote to re-establish the saloon. In fact, a census which I caused to be made of three building trades unions, one each in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, shows that when the beer amendment was up for adoption in 1916, only about 5 per cent in these three communities voted for it."
"If the wage-earners throughout the nation can be made to realize what a drain upon their incomes is removed by the passing of the saloon and how their own self-respect and the respect of others is enhanced thereby, they will not only assist in the elimination of the saloon from the various states yet licensing the liquor traffic, but will give support to the national prohibition amendment."

SALOONKEEPER NOT TREATED FAIRLY

A farmer told me that soon after he moved from the country into a little town a man came to him and wanted him to sign a petition for a saloon in his town, and he said, "No I won't sign it," and the man said, "Why?" He said, "Because they don't treat the saloonkeeper fairly." Now this applicant for a license had had many objections made to signing a petition, but never had one of this kind been made before, and so he said, "What do you mean by that?" Here is the explanation: "You think that your saloon will help the town, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "You think that it will bring business and improved trade, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, now, if that saloon will do what you say it will do, if it will bring trade and improve business, and help the town, they ought to give you a bounty for starting that saloon to help the town and not make you pay a big tax for helping the town with the saloon." Can you answer the logic of that man's argument?—William Jennings Bryan.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."

When the senate's committee on agriculture was investigating the subject of foodstuffs, the liquor men denied that they consumed as much as the prohibitionists said they did. They declared that they used only one per cent of the grain.

All right, let's take them at their word.

One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. This means 1,000,000 people, because there are 100,000,000 of us in this country.

We shall probably send 1,000,000 soldiers to France.

This means that the liquor men will have been wasting enough foodstuffs to feed every last man who goes to the trenches!

If food will win the war—as Hoover says—then the liquor men have a fearful responsibility resting upon them when they deliberately waste the food which would give life and strength to our soldiers.

But what about the man whose vote gives the liquor men the right to do this? Every vote for the dregs will help save the soldiers at the front.—"Strengthen America" Campaign Committee.

DR. IRVING FISHER ON MODERATE DRINKING.

"The present movement for prohibition is making it clear that moderate drinking is a fallacy. Alcohol is always a narcotic. It paralyzes the brake on the heart beat. The judgment is made incapable of detecting the camouflage. It has been scientifically shown that the typesetter who takes one glass of beer is, to that extent, one-glass-of-beer drunk. . . . The men and women who advocate moderation are responsible for much heavy drinking. The stamp of approval in the drawing-room makes alcohol a desirable commodity among the working class. . . . Alcohol consumes 5 1/2 per cent of the total food values of the United States and 33 per cent of our breadstuffs. It consumes fuel, transportation—the little neck of the bottle—and man-power. . . . If prohibition is good for wartime, it is better for peace, for that is a longer time. There is then time to establish for the nation the good habits formed in time of war."

MUST HAVE BOYS OR CLOSE UP.

What is your raw material, saloons? American boys. Say, I would not give one boy for all the saloons this side of h—, and they have to have 2,000,000 boys every generation. And then you tell me you are a man when you will vote for an institution like that. What do you want to do, pay taxes in money or in boys?—Billy Sunday.

"There is something more in patriotism than that which is measured by a court. That sort of patriotism is not worth having."—W. J. Bryan.

The saloon is the only business which does not advertise its finished products. As soon as it gets a finished specimen that specimen is taken from view. Is it fair for a policeman to come along when a saloon has just produced a perfect specimen with glowing red nose, and lock the specimen from view in a calaboose?

The Continental congress, on the 27th of February, 1777, passed a resolution for the conservation of food by the prohibition of the manufacture of grain into whisky.

RIVETING GANG CLAIMS THE U. S. RECORD



The remarkable precedent set by the builders of the Tuckahoe has stimulated a general spirit of competition in the shipyards of the country. Riveting gangs are everywhere being encouraged by bonuses and by their own zeal to make record marks. This riveting gang of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Mass., claims the United States record for riveting, having driven 2,805 rivets in nine hours.