

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

DECREASE IN LIQUOR OUTPUT.

Effective answer to the charge made by the liquor interests that "Prohibition does not prohibit," is furnished by the report of Commissioner Osborn of the internal revenue department for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1915. According to this report the manufacture of both distilled and fermented liquors has very materially decreased. The production of distilled liquors, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 42,477,492.8 gallons less than for the preceding year. The figures for 1914 were 174,611,645 gallons, and for 1915, 132,134,152.2. There has been a decrease of 6,358,744 in the number of barrels of beer manufactured, the number of barrels for 1914 being 66,105,445 and for 1915, 59,746,701.

For the first three months of this fiscal year, for which figures have been made public, there is also a satisfactory decrease in the output of distilled and fermented liquors as compared with the corresponding three months of the previous year. Of fermented liquors the output for the first three months of the new fiscal year was 17,458,565 barrels, as compared with 19,181,605 for the same months last year. Of distilled liquors there were withdrawn during the first three months of the current fiscal year 27,963,829 gallons, and for last year 38,456,420 gallons.

ALCOHOL AFFECTS ARTERIES.

The statement that "a man is as old as his arteries" is as true as it is familiar. The normal healthy artery is endowed with a wonderful amount of elasticity, so that it is easily capable of accommodating varying quantities of blood according to the requirements of the occasion. When the heart pumps a new supply of blood into the arteries, they immediately expand to receive the additional blood, and then quickly contract again in order to pass it on through the circulatory system. Here again we witness the hardening effects of alcohol, which causes an ever increasing loss of elasticity. The arteries become hard and brittle, and in the case of strain are liable to break, and thus cause a hemorrhage, small or large. This condition of the arteries is known as arteriosclerosis; and if an artery bursts in the brain, the result is usually a stroke of apoplexy, causing more or less paralysis of one side of the body. The escaping blood forms a clot, which so presses upon the nerve cells as to put them out of action, at least, for a time, if not permanently. It is not necessary to say apoplexy is one of the serious diseases, and it is uncommon for a person to survive a third stroke.—Dr. A. B. Olsen.

PERIL IN MODERATE DRINKING.

Doctor Ploetz, editor of the Archiv für Rassen-und Gesellschaftsbiologie, declares that "it is just the average moderate use of alcohol which injures the race more than genuine drunkenness, since there is here relatively no elimination through sterility or infant mortality as is the case with the hard drinker. Many who imagine themselves in the category of the wholly moderate must actually be placed in a lower category. From the standpoint of race hygiene, an absolute end of the drinking of alcohol is the most desirable. The greatest need is that the average 'moderate use' should disappear—that is, drunkenness is secondary."

WITHOUT SALOON REVENUE.

Cadiz, the county seat of Harrison county, Ohio, has been dry for nineteen years and is said to be the wealthiest town of its size in the country. If the wealth of Cadiz were divided equally to population, each man, woman and child would have \$2,500. The latest estimate of the wealth in the three banks and the three building and loan associations is \$2,300,000. Cadiz pays \$23,000 annually for church support and \$17,000 for schools, besides large sums for a library of 8,000 volumes, and a 40-acre park with pavilion, grandstand, lake, race track, etc.

UP AGAINST MODERN BUSINESS.

It isn't the crank who is putting the liquor traffic out of business. It's the business man, the railroad man, the banker, the lawyer, the merchant, the men who have to depend upon someone else for efficiency in the various departments of the important works. The liquor traffic is up against the modern business age. It is up against an enemy that it cannot throttle or buy or browbeat or bluff, and it might as well save what it can and go out of business.—Wichita Beacon.

MAKE PROTEST EFFECTIVE.

It is a great thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in the prayer meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognized; but just one law under which his opinion can declare itself, and his conviction makes itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into a box a ballot that calls for prohibition.—Frances E. Willard.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY ON MARCH IN MEXICO



This branch of the service is likely to do the most active work, as Villa is reported to have fled to the mountain country. These mountains contain many secret nooks and caves in which the bandits can seek shelter.

BANDIT CHIEF AND SOME OF HIS CUTTHROATS



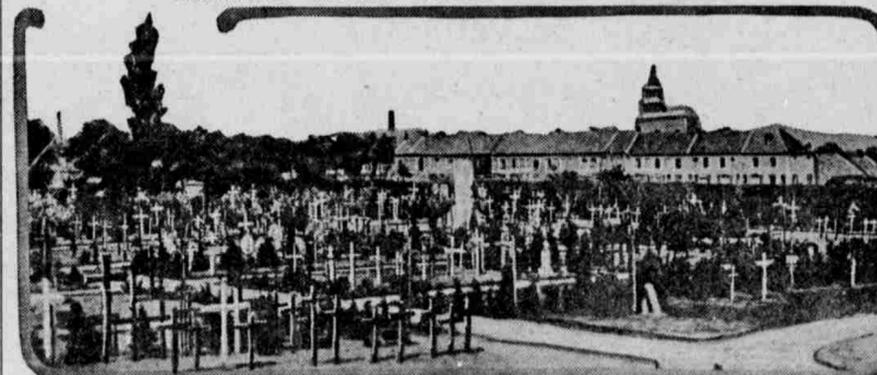
Villa and his band are seen resting after a long dash over the plains of Mexico. The arrow points to Villa.

SEEK CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA



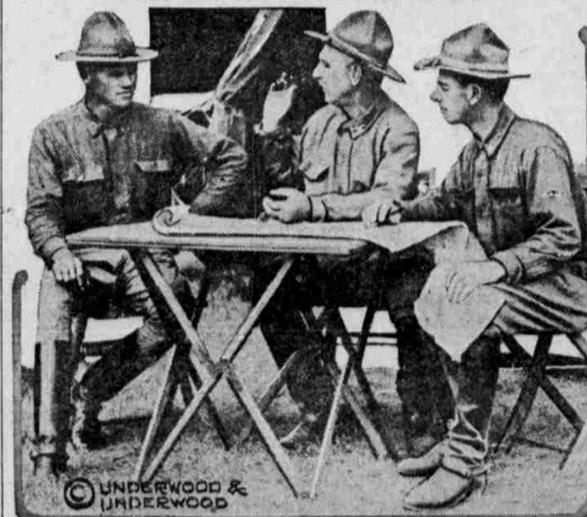
The picture shows Secretary McAdoo and the members of the international high commission on board the battleship Tennessee. The commission will visit the countries of South America in the interest of closer trade relations.

GERMANS HONOR THEIR FALLEN HEROES



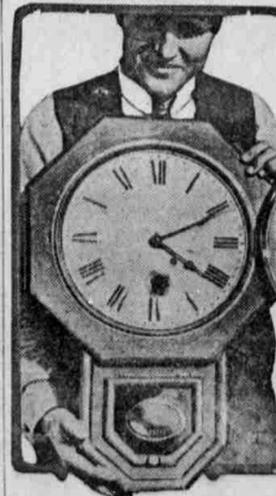
German cemetery of honor in Lens for the fallen heroes of the Loretto heights.

COLONEL GASTON AND STAFF



Colonel Gaston of the Sixth United States cavalry in conference with members of his staff on the Mexican frontier.

VILLA STOPPED IT



Clock in the railroad station at Columbus, N. M., which was put out of business by Villa's men. The raid began about 4:15.

CLEANUP AND PAINT UP

Every Person in This Town Ought to Help Movement.

Paint-Shy Materials Rot and Rust While Dirt Causes Disease in the Community.

FEW movements started in the United States have been so readily taken up as the Clean Up and Paint Up idea. A great deal of credit is due to the originators of this movement for it is a good work and worthy of the support of every man, woman and child in the country.

There is only one poor feature in regard to the movement and that is there are too many people who have not sufficient pride to keep up their property all the year, but wait for clean up time to do a year's cleaning and painting, the same as some people wait for "Go to church Sunday," never thinking that they could "Clean up" or "Go to church" at any other time than that designated by the promoters of civic improvements.

Although the Clean Up and Paint Up idea is still in its infancy, the movement has developed at a great rate during the past four years. Yet there are still many communities that would profit by joining in this good work. Ours is one of them.

Occasionally one meets a man who says: "I don't care whether the yard is clean or the sheds painted. I have to live here and it suits me." Such a man is wrong. It is not only an obligation that he owes his city, but it is an opportunity for him to show his good citizenship as well. Why not declare war upon all of the unsightly things and use soap and paint as ammunition?

Importance of Cleanliness.

The American people as a whole are lovers of beauty, whether natural or artificial. The attractiveness of homes and yards is just as important as the show places, such as the parks.

To make a truly beautiful town requires the co-operation of every inhabitant, so when the Clean Up and Paint Up week arrives in our town, do not close your doors and sleep through such a campaign.

The ways and means of promoting this movement differ in every locality. However, the fundamental requisites of every campaign are similar. It requires plenty of good soap and water, and plenty of good paint. The paint is essential and in buying your paint, buy a paint that will hold its color, stick to its job and preserve your buildings.

Paint in its various forms, including varnishes, stains, enamels, etc., will not only clean and beautify, but will also preserve whatever it covers.

The first thing on your property that is noticeable to the passer-by is the fence. If the fence appears slovenly, it detracts from the general appearance of the entire place. By using a little bright paint you can make it appear as good as new. But paint alone will not suffice. The weeds and high grass that always grow along the base of a fence must be controlled. When a person once sees how attractive his fence and lawn can be made with so little work, he will continue to take better care of his property. The same will apply to the sheds in the back yard. If the shed is painted and gives the appearance of being neat and clean, you will want to keep up your back yard in harmony with the sheds.

Paint Will Kill Germs.

Paint is one of the most sanitary products on the market. Hospitals, hotels, schoolhouses and large buildings are ever watchful for new means of making their buildings more sanitary. That is why they all use paint or varnish. Why should you not be just as particular in your home as hospitals are?

Think of these things when Clean Up and Paint Up time comes.

If the housewife cleans house, why shouldn't the town do the same? We little realize what quantities of rubbish will accumulate in a short length of time. Carelessness is a disease and very contagious—the germs spread rapidly and the most careful are susceptible to it, once it gets its start.

Don't let your neighbor do it all. The people are the only ones who can make a spotless town. If every man would appoint himself a committee of one, with one object in view, and that to take care of his own property, by that we mean the alley back of his house and the street in front, and keep them free from all waste materials, it would not take long to change the appearance of the community.

The results would be so great that even the most sanguine would scarcely believe it. We should all profit by the activity. Act on the following rules:

Make your home attractive.

Keep it clean.

Keep it in repair.

Keep it healthful.

Keep it livable.

They are simple. A little done each day will make you happier, healthier and more content.

Vacant Lot Gardens.

One of our Clean Up and Paint Up campaign committees should get permission from owners to plant gardens on vacant lots. Then organize children's garden clubs, which are so successful in many cities, towns and villages throughout the country. Offer prizes for the best vegetables and summer flowers.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

March 27, 1915.

French captured summit of Hartmannswillerkopf.

Violent fighting in the Carpathians.

Austrians made gains in Bukovina.

U. S. battleship Alabama sent to Norfolk to keep Prinz Eitel Friedrich from leaving.

German aviators dropped bombs on Calais and Dunkirk.

March 28, 1915.

Russians broke into Hungary and attacked Lupkov and Uszok passes.

British liner Falaba sunk by German submarine; 110 lost.

British steamer Agulia torpedoed by Germans; 26 lost.

Russians bombarded Bosphorus forts and allies shelled Dardanelles forts.

More air bombs dropped on Calais.

March 29, 1915.

French pressed Germans hard in Champagne.

Germans again shelled Reims.

Austrians made gains at several points.

Dutch steamer Amstel blown up by mine.

Attack on Bosphorus and Dardanelles continued.

German Baltic fleet out.

March 30, 1915.

Russians stormed mountain crests in Carpathians.

Austrians began big drive across Bukovina.

Turkish seaplane dropped bombs on British warship near Dardanelles.

Turkish government promised to protect Christians at Urumiah.

March 31, 1915.

Germans bombarded Libau.

Russians fought way down slope of Carpathians into Hungary.

German army corps cut to pieces in North Poland.

British steamers Flaminian and Crown of Castile sunk by submarines.

German soldiers near Thourout, Belgium, killed by bombs from aeroplanes.

German airmen raided Ostrolenka, Russia.

King George gave up liquor in royal household.

April 1, 1915.

French occupied Fey-en Hays.

Russians began lively offensive in Central Poland, but were repulsed by Austrians near Knowlodz on the Pilica.

Germans checked Russians at Rawka river.

British took Aus, German West Africa.

British vessels and airmen shelled Zeebrugge and Hoboken.

German submarines sank a British and a French steamer; 30 lost.

April 2, 1915.

Heavy artillery fighting between the Meuse and Moselle.

Russians took offensive along entire front.

Moorish rebels occupied Fez and Mekines.

German submarines destroyed several vessels.

Allied aviators made numerous raids on Germans on west front.

American sanitary experts sailed to fight typhus in Serbia.

INTERESTING BITS

New discoveries of petroleum have been made in Argentina.

In Sumatra the horn of the rhinoceros is esteemed as a cure for poison, and for that reason is made into drinking cups.

London's exports to the United States for November were more than \$14,574,000, as against less than \$12,000,000 for October.

Gold-mining companies in South Africa are experimenting with blasting by electricity with a view to minimizing the fine dust, which is regarded as the chief cause of miners' phthisis.

In Serbia every grown man can claim five acres of land from the government, which is exempt from all claims of debt.

A Philadelphia surgeon is combating diseases peculiar to certain races by transfusing to patients blood from members of other races that seem immune to the maladies.

A miner lowered into a subterranean cavern opened by a miner's blast at Volcano, Nev., some time ago, was unable to discover the ends of the fissure. Stones dropped through the opening could be heard bounding from wall to wall, but there was no sound indicating that they reached the bottom. Sparkling stalactites on the sides of the cavern were revealed by lights lowered through the opening.