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THIRTY MILLIONS OF GERMANS ON THE GOVT. FOOD LIST

British War Office So Estimated Number of Persons Dependent on Enemy State Rations.

London, August 2.—Thirty million persons, at least, out of Germany's total population of little more than 70 millions are dependent upon the Government for their food to-day, according to a statement by Frederick E. Smith, Solicitor-General, at to-day's session of the meat cargo cases before the prize court. They are living upon Government rations, which the Government must supply, and this is done by a vast conspiracy to smuggle contraband across the borders of the empire from the United States and elsewhere.

The Solicitor-General, in his opening address, submitted an estimate from a member of the War Office, which says:

"We estimate that 10 million persons in Germany are directly under military control, including soldiers and various workers. When the number of dependents upon soldiers and timated that 30 million in all depend upon State rations. It is, therefore, presumable that the enormous supplies of foodstuffs consigned from the United States to Denmark are destined, not for private, but for State consumption."

He asserted that the British Government knows that the German banks all have large balances at Rotterdam and other central neutral towns to pay for supplies, the balances aggregating millions of pounds.

As a result of the agitation throughout the United States, in favor of a nation-wide Prohibition and the fact that so many States have already prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries, the Government of the United States will lose over \$20,000,000 in revenue for the fiscal year just closed.

While Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne has not received reports from the sixty-three collectors of internal revenue throughout the country showing the amount of internal revenue tax received by them up to the close of the last fiscal year through the sale of intoxicants, estimates based upon the total collections of the first ten months of 1915 indicated that the decrease over 1914 will amount to at least \$20,000,000, perhaps more.

From July 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914, there was turned into the Treasury through the sale of spirits \$135,518,495 while from July 1, 1914 to April 30, 1915, but \$121,804,705 was received from the same sources in the shape of taxes. This shows a decrease for the ten months' period between 1914 and 1915 of \$13,713,790 in the sale of distilled spirits alone.

\$25,206,287 In Taxes
From July 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914, the Government received in special taxes from wholesale dealers in malt liquors \$25,206,287, while from July 1, 1914 to April 30, 1915, there was a falling off of \$1,527,384 in revenue from this source. These figures covering liquors for the ten months ended April 30, 1915, compared with a similar period for 1914, show a falling off in revenue of \$15,241,174, and the collections for the last two months of the fiscal year 1915 are expected to bring the total decrease to over \$20,000,000.

With the returns for but two months of the fiscal year 1915 yet to be heard from, the internal revenue receipts from the sale of distilled spirits have fallen behind \$31,247,645 over the receipts for the fiscal year 1914.

For 1914 the total internal revenue receipts from the sale of distilled spirits amounted to \$153,052,351, while for the ten months of the fiscal year 1915 they were but \$121,804,705.

While the receipts of the U.S. Government from the sale of fermented liquors for the ten months of 1915 show a decrease of but \$3,355,272 over the entire fiscal year of 1914, under the war revenue measures which was operative nearly the entire period of 1915, the tax on beer was increased from one dollar to a dollar and a half a barrel, which resulted in a greater revenue than would otherwise have been the fact.

But the special taxes received from wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors for 1915 so far as the returns show, have fallen off over \$3,000,000 compared to the receipts from these two sources for the fiscal year 1914.

18 Dry States

Out of the forty-eight States in the Union, eighteen are already in the Prohibition column or their respective Legislatures have voted them 'dry' to take effect within the next

year. These are: Maine, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, Arkansas, Alabama, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The States in which the Legislatures have submitted the question of Prohibition to a vote of the people are: Vermont, South Carolina, Montana, South Dakota and Utah. Intoxicating liquors are not permitted to be sold in the States of Wyoming and New Mexico outside of municipalities.

The local option States are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio Indiana Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California. In Kentucky, but three counties in the States remain "wet"—Jefferson, Kenton and Campbell.

In most of the other local option States more than one-half the counties have declared against the sale of intoxicants and are now in the prohibition column.

Three Strong Anti-States

The Prohibition forces point with scorn to the three license States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Nevada, whose voters have not yielded to the enemies of the liquor traffic. These are the only States in the Union where liquor is permitted to be sold broadcast, and the temperance advocates are already claiming that conditions will be changed in these commonwealths before another year has passed.

A comparative statement showing by collection districts the tax payments on distilled spirits and the number of barrels of fermented liquors withdrawn tax-paid for the first eight months of the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 is interesting as showing just how the Government is being deprived of revenue from this source due to the spread of Prohibition and the agitation for a 'dry' nation.

The fifth Illinois district produces more whisky than any other in the country. For the first eight months of 1914 the Government received \$23,702,625 in taxes from this district alone, while for the same period of 1915 the amount had been reduced to \$18,744,815, or a decrease of nearly \$5,000,000.

The seventh Indiana district turned into the Treasury in the shape of taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1914, \$12,436,598 while for the corresponding period of 1915 this was reduced to \$9,976,824.

For the eight months of 1914 the fifth Kentucky district was taxed \$11,123,343 for the manufacture of liquor, while for the same period of 1915 this amount had been reduced by nearly a million dollars.

The State of Maryland contributed \$3,154,441 in internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1914, while for 1915 this was reduced to \$2,639,617. The first Ohio district showed a reduction from \$6,964,833 in 1914 to \$6,386,980 for the eight months of 1915.

In other words the returns made by the various collectors of internal revenue in the shape of taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1915 show a decrease of \$11,884,073, compared to a similar period of 1914.

For the first eight months of the fiscal year 1915, figures in possession of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue show a falling off of 3,822,453 in the number of barrels of fermented liquors taxed at \$1.50 a barrel over the same period of 1914.

Until complete statistics are at hand and it is known exactly how much the Government has lost through the spread of prohibition throughout the country officials at the Treasury Department will not discuss ways and means which are to be employed to meet the deficiency in the revenue. They express no alarm at the outlook, simply admitting that the shortage will have to be taken care of in some other way.

The foes of rum who have been meeting in Atlantic City recently claim a way will be found at the next session of Congress to reimburse the Government for whatever amount it has lost through a decrease consumption of liquors. They are depending upon Senators Morris Sheppard of Texas, their chief lieutenant in Congress to help them out of their dilemma.

The ever-growing deficit, however, will have to be met, and up to the present time the solution of the problem is not at hand.

J.J. St. John

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500 Dozen
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1 dozen in a Box,
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500 Dozen
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ELECTRIC PASTE,
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AVERTING APPENDICITIS

What produces appendicitis is still much of a mystery, in spite of all the supposed causes that have been discovered and announced in recent years. The idea which persisted longest was that fruit seeds, or some other foreign materials eaten with food made all the trouble. Though it is still believed that such foreign matter does induce a few cases, the proportion from this cause is not now believed to be large, and the hunt for others is still energetic.

The latest discovery is that there is often an apparent connection between a sore throat and appendicitis. There is some reason to believe that occasionally the germs which make the trouble in a case of sore throat later become ambitious and seek to find other opportunities to stir up trouble and land in the appendix.

Dr. E. C. Rosenow, of Chicago, a leader in the study of a number of diseases, has definitely discovered in many cases of appendicitis a certain family of germs associated with various diseases—especially with throat infections. He has also found that common germ, B coli, which lurks in the intestines, in every case of appendicitis.

Experiments by Doctor Rosenow brought out the surprising fact that these germs, seem to have in some instances a noticeable affinity for the appendix instead of remaining in the infected region of the throat. The inference is that appendicitis often may be the second stage of a throat infection. It has long been known that an unusual number of cases of appendicitis may be reported at the same time when sore throats are common in a community.

If the inferences from Doctor Rosenow's discoveries are backed up by further experiments and experience, immense benefit will follow. Most people are quite willing to take simple precautions to preserve health, as was proved by the national distrust of grape seeds that followed the theory of seeds as a cause of appendicitis. Therefore, if it is established that an infectious sore throat may start appendicitis, more prompt attention will be given to the first trouble; and so the number of cases of appendicitis will surely be reduced.—The Saturday Evening Post.

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20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
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