

UNCLE SAM AS A HUNTER AND TRAPPER



The government, in aid of the farmers who suffer greatly from the depredations of wild animals that destroy crops and live stock, now employs between 400 and 500 professional hunters and trappers. One of them is here shown with his month's catch in Idaho.

Clever Tricks of Bootleggers

Maine Variety Have Many Dodges to Fool the Federal Agents.

FOUNTAIN SYRINGES USED

"Walking Speakeasies" Are the Hardest to Catch—Liquor Is Cashed in Odd Places by Itinerant Venders.

Buffalo, N. Y.—John M. Evans, who says he has had years of experience in enforcing the prohibitory laws in the state of Maine, stopped off in Buffalo, says the Courier of that city, for a few hours and related some interesting methods of conducting the liquor business under strict enforcement.

Mr. Evans told of many ways of handling "wet" goods used by "bootleggers," but not one of the hundreds with whom he has come in contact ever used a bootleg as a depository for his stock in trade.

"While the name still sticks to individuals who defy the liquor law outside of regular saloons and kitchen barrooms, the bootleg full of booze ceased to be when the high boots with loose tops went out of style.

Was Easy to Get Booze.

"Up to the time of the passage of the Webb law by the federal government a few years ago," Mr. Evans said, "providing for the labelling of all 'wet' goods handled by express companies and other common carriers, it was a comparatively easy matter to get a plentiful supply of liquor from Boston wholesalers, and even after that most of the bootleggers managed to smuggle in by water or automobile, and there were some who concocted a mixture out of alcohol, water, burnt sugar and a dash of tabasco, which they passed off on many an unsuspecting victim.

"The hardest bird we ever had to contend with was putting out booze for years. We knew he was doing it, but we could not get the goods on him, and it was a long time before we got him, even after we were wise to his system. This was his system:

"At night he would load his overcoat up with pints, half-pints and occasionally a quart. These he would plant, one in a pile of clapboards in a lumber yard, another in a junk pile and still another under a doorstep or in a rubbish barrel in an alley. The next day his customers would come to him, pay him for their purchase, and he would direct them to the nearest plant.

"We began to be suspicious of him after a woman reported seeing a man remove a bottle from the muzzle of one of the two historic cannons that guard the Soldiers' monument. Finally we trailed him at night, watched him sow his crop, harvested it and then placed him under arrest.

Strangers "Not Wanted."

"We were unable to get a conviction against him, although the fellow was not working and had no visible means of support. It was not until we caught him napping with a couple of stool pigeons that we finally convicted him. In order for the system to work out well the bootlegger must be well ac-

quainted with his customers and have their confidence in a large degree.

"Another popular method of dispensing the hard stuff was through a couple of fountain syringes, suspended from the shoulders one in front and one on the back. They would fill a flask or serve by the drink as desired.

"When things begin to get too hot for the pocket peddlers," Mr. Evans continued, "they solicit business and fill each order one at a time by taking the customers' money, going to the hide and returning with the goods. I doubt if there is sufficient trust in one's fellow man for this system to work out successfully in a city the size of Buffalo.

"We have picked up men with a considerable stock of booze on their persons while to all appearances it did not seem possible that the individual could have more than a flask or so.

"In the days before the form-fitting clothes, when long coats and peg-top trousers were in style, many a suit was tailored with huge pockets in the trousers, and sometimes inside the coat under the arms.

"The blind tiger, so popular in the South, was never used much in Maine. Its only recommendation is that it offers more or less safety in selling to strangers. You put your money through a small opening in a wall and out through the opening comes a drink.

Beer Was Too Bulky.

"The methods used by saloon keepers to keep out of the clutches of the law were almost as numerous as those of bootlegging. The first step of the saloon keeper when the lid was clamped down was to eliminate beer and ale all together, as it was too bulky to handle in the event of a raid. In those days near-beer was a much despised and little known article in Maine. But when the district attorney haled all saloon keepers who possessed a United States license before the grand jury and fattened the county's treasury by about \$500 a head, they began to take more kindly to near-beer, as it proved an alibi for the federal tax.

"In dry spells some saloons would sell only by the bottle to those they knew very well, while others would

AND HE LOOKS HAPPY



This religious fanatic of India has an idea that by making himself uncomfortable in this world he will have things soft in the next. His seat is a board dotted with spikes upon which he has sentenced himself to stay awhile, partly as a penance, partly to convince the believers that a holy man is insensible to the things that are extremely painful to the average person. He must have convinced himself as well, for even a stoic would balk at smiling in such an uncomfortable place.

Engineer Refused to Spoil This "Lie"

Pinehurst, N. C.—The deference paid to golf here is impressive. Miss Metcalf Kenting of the Agawam Hunt club, hooked her drive to the railroad tracks near the club house just as a train was coming along.

The engineer, leaning out of the cab window, saw the ball come to rest between the rails, saw it perch itself upon an ideal but precarious tee in the form of a tiny pile of cinders, grasped the situation and the airbrake control at the same time and brought the train to a sudden stop.

The passengers may have been slightly shaken up in the process, but Miss Kenting's lie was not disturbed. The train waited until a good recovery shot had been played and then resumed its journey northward to less considerate climes.

sell only by the drink, going on the basis that liquor in a man's system could not be produced as evidence. In the latter places the saloon keeper usually kept a pitcher full of booze under the bar handy to the sink. Several convictions were obtained in such cases, however. The combination of finding a whiskey glass, the odor of liquor and the presence of a drunk or two in the bar room being sufficient to convince the judge.

"The wiser ones would have two pitchers, one on each side of the sink, one full of ammonia and one full of whiskey. One sweep of the arm would dump them both into the sink. The odor of the ammonia would prevent the odor of whiskey to be noticeable and the contents of the sink could be analyzed only as spirits of ammonia.

"All the saloons in the state were filled with ingenious 'hides,' most of which defied detection. When a 'hide' was discovered it was generally the result of some disgruntled employee giving the thing away. They range in capacity from 'hides' large enough to hold a half-pint close to the bar itself to false cellar walls behind which ten barrels might be concealed. Most of the saloons had large and small 'hides,' the smaller ones being filled up daily from the big one by the boss himself.

"Some of the 'hides' consist of tanks set inside of hewed-out girders in the floor above. These were connected with a small pipe which generally ended in a little 'office' right off the bar. You would order a pint, the bartender would return to the 'office,' close a door, remove a calendar from the wall, behind which was a little disguised gascock, from this he would remove a cap and draw off the required amount. Other stores of booze were kept in the tanks of flush closets, which could be flushed from behind the bar in case the searchers got too close and the evidence would go down the sewer.

"Some had their main 'hides,' on adjoining property that would not be covered by the search warrant, to which access was had by means of secret doors and subterranean passages."

Beer Sold Openly.

"What about 2.75 per cent beer?" was asked.

"Ever since 2.75 per cent beer was brewed," he replied, "it has been on sale openly in Maine. Fruit stores and small stands of all kinds paid \$25 for a federal license and put in a stock of bottled beer, while the saloons sold the bottled and draught goods both. If the saloons have a right to sell it because it is non-intoxicating and if it is non-intoxicating I can't see the necessity of carrying an excessive tax. I can't see what is there to prevent soda fountains or anyone selling 2.75 beer after paying the federal tax of \$25.

"Prohibition in Maine for many years was a joke except for occasional spasms of enforcement just before an election when the party in power figured that they needed votes or the county treasury needed money. It is an interesting game to chase the evaders and I anticipate it will be even more so in the event of nationwide prohibition."

BIG INCREASE IN PAPER MONEY

World's Supply Is Seven Times What It Was in 1914.

FIGURES ARE ILLUMINATING

Statistics Give an Idea of Inflation of World's Currency—Central Powers Worst Off—Increase Mostly in Belligerent Countries.

New York.—The world's paper money is now seven times the amount it was in 1914, while the gold supply, back of the paper, has increased less than one-half in the five years since the war started. This comparison conveys a faint idea of the inflation of the world's currency, which economists reckon as one of the chief causes of skyrocketing prices and high cost of living.

The 700 per cent jump in paper money, too, is exclusive of the issues of currency by the bolshevik government of Russia, which has kept the printing presses turning out shiploads by the bale. The situation is brought right down to date by the statistical department of the National City bank of New York, which has just issued world figures to the beginning of 1920. The tables are illuminating.

When the war started in 1914, thirty principal countries of the world had, in round numbers, about \$7,000,000,000 of paper currency. At the armistice it had jumped to about \$40,000,000,000, or more than five times as high. Since the armistice it has gone up to about \$51,000,000,000. This is outside the \$34,000,000,000 which, it is estimated, the bolshevik government has industriously turned out.

\$2,000,000,000 More Gold Reserve. Meanwhile what was happening to the gold reserves back of the notes in the thirty countries? In 1914 they amounted, roughly, to \$5,000,000,000. They are now about \$7,000,000,000. Notes have thus increased more than 700 per cent and gold less than 50 per cent.

Back in 1914 the ratio of gold reserves to outstanding notes in the thirty countries were 70 per cent. By the time of the armistice it had fallen to 18.4 per cent, while last Christmas time it had dropped still lower to 13.7 per cent.

The allies, so the tables of the National City bank show, taken as a group at the start of the war, had \$3,783,000,000 of gold and \$4,900,000,000 of paper. At its finish they had \$5,217,000,000 of gold and \$25,000,000,000 of paper, and now they have of gold \$5,071,000,000 and of paper \$29,000,000,000.

The central powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—went into the war with \$600,000,000 of gold and \$1,200,000,000 of paper. At the armistice they had \$686,000,000 of gold and \$12,305,000,000 of paper, while now their paper has gone up to \$18,771,000,000.

To reduce it to percentages, the ratio of gold to paper at the start of the war was: Allies, 70.6 per cent; central powers, 49.7 per cent. At the armistice the ratio was: Allies, 20.9 per cent; central powers, 3.5 per cent. At the outset of 1920 the ratio stood: Allies, 17.1 per cent; central powers, 1.7 per cent.

Increase in Belligerent Countries.

Naturally most of this increase occurred in the belligerent countries. The ratio between gold and notes in the twenty-three countries and colonies which participated in the war fell from 71.3 per cent in July, 1914, to 15.8 per cent in November, 1918, and to 11.2 last December. Among the eight principal neutrals the move-

Newlyweds Lost in Dense Maine Woods

Lenox, Mass.—A story of how Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert I. Newton were lost in the northern waste of the Maine woods and wandered about for four days without shelter or food was revealed in a letter received here from Mr. Newton.

The Newtons were married in Exeter, N. H. Both loving the wilds, they went into the Maine woods for their honeymoon. From a camp they started for a walk and lost their way. They were without a compass and followed a moose trail which led them away from all human habitation.

Unable to locate their camp or a cabin they passed three nights out of doors, subsisting on dried berries. Finally they came out on a stream and followed it to a hunting lodge.

BARONESS ROMANO AVEZZANO



Baroness Romano Avezzano, the wife of the new Italian ambassador who recently arrived in this country, was formerly Miss Marie Jacquelin Taylor, daughter of the late Mortimer Taylor of St. Louis, and Mrs. Frederick Clark of Staten Island.

astonishing, not to say incomprehensible, feature in the world's finances has been the inflation occurring in the year following the armistice.

Under Same Name 1,000 Years.

London.—In preparing the papers for a transfer of the license of the "King and Tinker" at Enfield, search of the records showed that the place had been run under the same name as a public house for more than 1,000 years, making it perhaps the oldest inn in England.

LOOK OUT FOR POISON IN FOOD

Federal Food Officials Warn Consumers to Watch for Signs of Spoilage.

RIPE OLIVES KILL SEVERAL

Botulinus Poison Responsible for Fatalities—No Method of Preserving Food Found That Eliminates Occasional Spoiled Package.

Washington.—Botulinus poisoning, which recently killed six in one family in New York, is caused by eating spoiled food infected with the bacillus botulinus, say the officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, who have investigated this and other poisoning cases in connection with the enforcement of the food and drugs act. In the New York case death was caused by botulinus poison in ripe olives. The olives remaining in the bottle in this case had an offensive odor. The same condition was found in the food in other cases investigated by the department. All spoiled food does not contain this poison, but any spoiled food, even though the spoilage be slight, may contain it, and for this reason, say the officials, all food showing even the slightest unnatural odor, unnatural color, swelling of the con-

tainer, sign of gas, or any evidence of decomposition whatever, should be discarded.

Trace Poisonous Food.

The department of agriculture has used every possible effort and gone to the limit of its legal authority to remove all dangerous foods from the market by seizure under the food and drugs act, say the officials. Each time when botulinus poisoning has occurred food inspectors have traced through the channels of commerce the batch from which the poisonous food came and have used all measures under the law to remove it from the market. Samples from all other brands put out by the packer have been examined. Since the law authorizes seizure in such cases only when the foods are actually found to be decomposed or to contain poisonous ingredients, since only an occasional package in millions is infected with bacillus botulinus, and since it is physically possible to open and examine but a comparatively few of the millions of cans entering interstate commerce, it is beyond the power of the authorities to protect the public completely. For this reason they emphasize the necessity for scrupulous care on the part of persons opening and serving foods to discard anything which is spoiled. In products not obviously spoiled, if there is doubt in the recognition of the odor, proper to the product, thorough cooking will remove the possibility of danger from botulinus. If spoilage is apparent, destruction is recommended by the specialists.

Mystery About It.

Nobody knows just how the bacillus botulinus gets into any particular food. It has been found in articles put up in the home by the careful housewife and in goods packed in commercial establishments. It may be present in a few packages only of any lot. There is no method, the officials say, by which the packers or home canners can assure themselves by casual examination before canning that the product does not contain the bacillus botulinus.

If the food was in all cases properly sterilized and perfectly sealed, the development of the poison would be impossible, but no method of preserving food has yet been found, the specialists say, that eliminates the occasional spoiled package. Failure to sterilize may not become apparent for weeks, or even months after the canning of the article. If signs of spoilage have appeared when the can is opened, it is clear warning that the product is no longer edible. There is no greater probability of botulinus poisoning in olives than in many other food products, either commercial or domestic. Until this year it has been more commonly found in string beans, asparagus, and the like. It was originally found in sausage. It has been found in cheese; it is present sometimes in stock food, such as moldy hay and other kinds of spoiled forage, but it has never been found in the department investigations in any kind of food that was not spoiled.

GODFATHER TO SEVEN BABIES



Col. Thomas Tompkins recently acted as godfather at the christening of seven children of officers of the Seventh cavalry (Custer's regiment) at Fort Bliss, Texas. The babies were all named for Colonel Tompkins, who is here seen with a few of them.

German Textbooks Bar Kaiser's Whole Family

Berlin.—German textbooks hereafter will be minus the formerly inevitable pictures of the kaiser and his predecessors on the Prussian throne, as a result of an order by the minister of education, who also rules out all anecdotes of the Hohenzollerns "which might serve only to glorify the dynasty and foster the monarchistic idea in the minds of the pupils."