

"DRY" RUSSIANS  
LITERAL REALITY

Nation, Almost Overnight, Is  
Forced to Abandon Daily  
Consumption of Vodka.

PEASANTS MUCH CHANGED

Millions of People, Already Look  
Like Different Race, and Order  
and Thrift Begin to Appear  
in Homes of Poor.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—There is prohibition in Russia today, which means that not a drop of vodka, whisky, brandy, gin or any other strong liquor is obtainable from one end to the other in a territory populated by 150,000,000 people, and covering one-sixth of the habitable globe.

The story of how strong drink has been utterly banished from the Russian empire was related to the Associated Press by Michael Demitroff, Tcheli-sheff, the man directly responsible for putting an end to Russia's vice, the vodka habit.

**Prohibition Is Literal.**  
"It should be said in the beginning that the word prohibition in Russia must be taken literally. Its use does not imply a partially successful attempt to curtail the consumption of liquor, resulting in drinking in secret places, the abuse of medical licenses and the general evasion and subterfuge."

"It means that a vast population who consumed \$1,000,000,000 worth of vodka a year, whose drinking habit has been described by the Russians themselves as ranging upward from a slight degree of stimulation, has been lifted almost in a day from a drunken inertness to sobriety. The nation has been compelled, virtually overnight, to abandon its enormous daily consumption of vodka, a liquor that is almost pure alcohol, and became abstemious to the extent of letting no liquor pass its lips.

**Drunkenness Has Vanished.**  
"On that day when the mobilization of the Russian army began special policemen visited every public place where vodka is sold, and took a supply of the liquor, and placed on the shop the imperial seal. Since the manufacture and sale of vodka is a government monopoly in Russia, it is not a difficult thing to enforce prohibition.

"From the day this step was taken drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the peasantry. Already they are beginning to look like a different race. The marks of suffering, the sunken eyes, the emaciated and improper nourishment have gone from their faces. There has been also a remarkable change in the appearance of their clothing. Their clothes are cleaner, and both the men and women appear more neatly and better dressed.

**Order and Thrift Appear.**  
"The destitute character of the homes of the poor has been replaced by something like order and thrift. In Petrograd and Moscow the effect of these improvements is fairly startling. On holidays in these two cities inebriated always filled the police stations, and often they lay about on the sidewalks and over the street. Things are so different today that unattended women may now pass at night through portions of the cities where it was formerly dangerous even for men. Minor crimes and misdemeanors have almost vanished."

"This miracle has been slowly accomplished by one man. He is Michael D. Tcheli-sheff, a peasant by birth, originally a housepainter by profession, San Mayor of the city of Samara, and now a millionaire.

**Book Starts Train of Thought.**  
"Speaking of what he had accomplished for the cause of sobriety in Russia, Mr. Tcheli-sheff said: "I was reared in a small Russian village. There were no schools or hospitals, and we were accustomed to our merriments. I picked up an education from old newspapers and stray books. One day I saw on a book in the hands of a moujik, which treated of the harmfulness of alcohol. I was so impressed with this, knowing that everybody drank, that I asked the first physician I met if the statement were true. He said yes. Men drank it, he explained, because momentary pleasure was given them, and pleasant dizziness. From that time I decided to take every opportunity to discover more about the use of vodka."

"At the end of the year there came famine in Russia, followed by agrarian troubles. I saw a crowd of peasants demand from a local landlord all the grain and foodstuffs in his granary. This puzzled me; I could not understand how honest men were indulging in what seemed to be highway robbery. I noted at the time that every man who was taking part in this incident was a drinking man, while his fellow-villagers who were abstemious had sufficient provisions in their own homes. Thus it was that I observed the industrial effects of drinking."

**Cit's Money Is Hoarded.**  
"At Samara I decided to do more than passively disapprove of vodka. At this time I was an alderman and many of the peasants living in my houses were working men. One night a drunken father in one of my houses killed his wife. This incident made such a terrible impression on me that I decided to fight vodka with all my strength. "On the supposition that the government was selling vodka for the revenue, I calculated the revenue received from its consumption in Samara. I then introduced a bill in the City Council providing that the city give this sum of money to the imperial treasury, requesting at the same time that the sale of vodka be prohibited. This bill passed and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the government, but the government promptly refused it."

"It then dawned upon me that Russian bureaucracy did not want the people to become sober for the reason that it was easier to rule automatically a drunken mob than a sober people. "This was seven years ago. Later I was elected Mayor of Samara, capital of the Volga district, a district with a quarter of a million inhabitants. Subsequently to holding to this office I was elected to the Duma on my anti-vodka platform.

**Poison Label Proposed.**  
"In the Duma I proposed a bill permitting the inhabitants of any town to drink the local vodka shops and providing also that every bottle of vodka should bear a label with the word 'poison.' At my request the wording of this label in which the evils of vodka were set forth, was done by the late Count Leo Tolstoy. This bill passed and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the government, but the government promptly refused it."

"I then begged an audience of Emperor Nicholas. He received me with great kindness in his castle in the Crimea, not far from the scene of the recent Turkish bombardment. He listened to me patiently. He was im-

pressed with my recital that most of the revolutionary and socialist excesses were committed by drunkards and that the Sveaborg, Kronstadt and Sebastopol navy revolts and the Petrograd and other mutinous military movements were caused by inebriates. Having heard me out, his majesty promised at once to speak to his Minister of Finance concerning the prohibition of vodka.

**Car Impressed by Observations.**  
"Disappointed at not having been able to get through a government bill regulating this evil, I had abandoned my seat in the duma. It was evident that the bureaucracy has been able to obstruct the measure. Minister of Finance Kokovzoff regarded it as a dangerous innovation, depriving the government of 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000) yearly without any method of recouping the loss."

"While I lobbied in Petrograd the Emperor visited the country around Moscow and saw the havoc of vodka. He then dismissed Kokovzoff and appointed the present Minister of Finance, Bark.

"Mobilization precipitated the anti-vodka measure. The Grand Duke, remembering the disorganization due to drunkenness during the mobilization in 1904, ordered the prohibition of all drinks, except in clubs and first-class restaurants. This order enforced for one month showed the Russian authorities the value of abstinence. In the life of the general depression caused by the war—the paralysis of business, the closing of schools, and the interruption of railroad traffic—the people felt no privations. Savings banks showed an increase in deposits over the preceding month and over the corresponding month of the preceding year. At the same time there was a boom in the market for clothing, shoes, dry-goods and house furnishings."

**Money Spent for Necessities.**  
"The \$0,000,000 rubles a day that had been paid for vodka were now being spent for the necessities of life. The average working week increased from three and four days to six, the numerous holidays of the drinker having been eliminated. The working day also became longer and the efficiency of the worker was perhaps doubled. Women and children who were seldom without marks of physical violence from the husband and father suddenly found themselves in an undreamed-of paradise. There were no blows, no insults and no rough treatment. There was bread on the table, milk for the babies and a fire in the kitchen."

"I decided to seize this occasion for a press campaign, so far as this is a possible thing, in Russia. Instead, I was invited to give a public presentation to the proper authorities for the prolonging of this new sobriety for the duration of the war. This step found favor with his imperial majesty, and an order was issued to that effect. Another similar campaign to remove the licenses from privileged restaurants and clubs was successful, and strong liquor is no longer available anywhere in Russia."

"The second month of abstinence made the manifold advantages so clear to everybody that when we called upon his majesty to thank him for his recent order he promised that the vodka business of the government would be given up forever. This promise was promulgated in a telegram to the Grand Duke Constantine."

"There remains only now to find elsewhere the revenue which, up to the present time, has been contributed by vodka. There has been introduced in the duma a bill offering a solution of this question. The aim of this bill is to increase the present taxes, but an effort to render the government doing and possessions more productive."

UNHAPPINESS TRADE AIM

SUCH IS DECLARED PURPOSE OF  
CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Witness In Anti-Trust Suit Says Price  
Lowered Accordingly—Competitors  
Are Bought Out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The policy of the Corn Products Refining Company was to keep its competitors unhappy, according to George Chamberlain, of Decatur, Ill., a chemist formerly employed by the corporation, who testified today in the Government's anti-trust suit.

Discussing price fixing, he quoted E. T. Bedford, now president of the company, as saying: "We must sell at a price sufficiently low so that more competitors will not be happy in his business."

William F. Piel, of Indianapolis, who said the National Starch Company, the Corn Products Company, said he could not recall a single starch or glucose factory in the United States that had not been taken in.

WAR TRANSPORT SUNK

CROWN OF GALICIA ATTACKED BY  
GERMANS OFF CHILE.

Crew Said to Have Been Saved—Vessel  
Knoas in Portland, Where She  
Has Discharged Cargo.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 18.—There are persistent rumors here that the British transport Crown of Galicia has been attacked by German cruisers and sunk. It is not said whether the vessel was sunk by her own crew or by the Germans.

The crew of the transport, it is said, was saved and will be landed at Valparaiso by the German steamer Rhakotis, of the Cosmos line.

The Crown of Galicia was a steamer of 4821 tons. She was built in 1906 and belonged to the Crown Steamship Company.

The Crown of Galicia was in Portland in the Spring and discharged European cargo, she being one of the American lines, plying between London and the Pacific Coast. The service is yet maintained in spite of the war.

HOMES ORDERED VACATED

Germans Force Belgian Residents  
Out, So Gunners May Practice.

FOOD DISTRIBUTED  
WHERE MOST NEED

Canadian Potatoes Sent to  
Liege, Flour to Limbourg,  
Groceries to Brussels.

AMERICANS ARE PRAISED

Correspondent of Halifax Newspaper  
Says Germans Are Not Seizing  
Supplies, but Are Giving  
Courteous Assistance.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—How the aid which Canadians have sent to the starving Belgians is being applied is described in a special cable message today from the representative of the Morning Chronicle who accompanied the relief steamer Tremorvah to Rotterdam with supplies, the gift of the people of Quebec, Ont., and the maritime provinces. Cabling from Rotterdam, he praises the work of the American commission which has the relief work in charge, and to which the handling of the Tremorvah's cargo was entrusted.

"The potatoes," says the correspondent, "are being sent to Liege, where they have no use. Flour will be sent to Limbourg, a district of 60,000 people, where they have had no bread for 40 days. The apples and groceries will be sent to Brussels, with some of the general cargo, from which place the goods will be delivered to the surrounding districts. The clothing will be distributed throughout the country."

"Captain Lucey, of the American committee, has shown every courtesy to us and is giving Mr. Eideckin, the Nova Scotia Commissioner in charge, every opportunity to render the utmost aid with Canada's gifts. One thing must be emphasized: The Germans are not seizing any of this relief food and clothing, but are giving courteous assistance to the work of the United States."

The correspondent emphasizes the urgent need of the Belgians, dwells on the evidences of intense and widespread suffering and forwards an appeal of the commission for further Canadian aid.

WOMAN'S DEATH PROBED

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED IN CASE OF  
CONTRACT WIFE, AGE 20.

Life Insured in Favor of Husband,  
San Francisco Physician—Narcotic  
Dose Fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Investigation by a coroner's jury into the death of Dixie Fay Martin, the 20-year-old contract wife of Dr. J. W. G. Martin, which occurred in this city November 11, brought to light several features which have led coroner Leland to suspect foul play.

The young woman, according to statements of Dr. Martin, had frequently taken narcotics hypodermically to relieve suffering caused by valvular heart disease. On the night of her death, he said today, he found her lying unconscious in her home. A physician was summoned who diagnosed the case as an overdose of the narcotic.

Delay in informing the coroner of the death and the nature of the diagnosis caused police investigation. The stomach and vital organs are in the hands of the city toxicologist and the inquest was postponed until that official shall have rendered his findings.

Dr. Martin produced at the request of the coroner what he said was the original contract between himself and the dead woman. It is dated St. Louis, April 21, 1914.

According to the police Mrs. Martin's life was insured by two policies written in favor of Dr. Martin aggregating \$5000. Dr. Martin told the coroner that he had met Dixie Fay Gordon in Oklahoma City in 1910, at which time she was a nurse. He said also he was a graduate of a St. Louis medical college and that he was awaiting state examination to practice medicine here. He has not been arrested.

FRENCH EXPLOSIVES BEST

Chemist Says Sudden Withdrawal of  
Air Pressure Has Deadly Effect.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One thing French engineers believe has been demonstrated by the war is the superiority of French explosives. That is the opinion of Emile Moustiker, an eminent expert attached to the greatest ammunition and gun manufactory in France.

"Most modern explosives," he said, "are based on picric acid, but the combination arrived at by French chemists has shown itself under the test of war conditions more reliable in its action and more powerful in its results."

"Of course, the stories in the newspapers of the dire effects of our shells are much exaggerated. It is said whole companies were stricken dead in the act of playing cards. I know as a fact that men have been found dead in strange attitudes without a scratch. The explanation of this is simple. The explosion of the shell causes a sudden terrific air pressure within a certain radius. This pressure is as suddenly withdrawn, the effect being to stop the whole human organism. It is as if a diver were precipitated to a great depth and instantly brought to the surface again. No living being can stand such a strain."

NORTH SEA BAR NOT NEW

ASQUITH STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT ONLY REITERATION.

Word Regarding Copper and Oil Re-  
garded Similarly—United States  
Wool Request Supported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Premier Asquith's statement to the British Parliament yesterday regarding the closure of the North Sea to German shipping made the subject of a formal communication to the American Government.

It is understood here to have been nothing more than a repetition to Parliament of the facts that were communicated to the State Department about a fortnight ago by the British Ambassador in Washington in regard to the danger to navigation in the North Sea, and a further notice is deemed improbable.

Notice that the British government had placed mines in the North Sea to defend the English channel only after the Germans had sown mines in northern waters and along the Irish coast probably will be accepted as sufficient answer to the recent inquiry by the State Department as to responsibility for the mining, and the Department will content itself with passing along the notice of the state of affairs in the North Sea to American mariners.

It was pointed out today that Mr. Asquith's statement regarding the strait character of copper and oil also was nothing more than a repetition of the facts which were communicated to the United States several weeks ago. The British embassy here is still trying to facilitate the importation of Australian wool into the United States notwithstanding the embargo recently declared. Another communication has been sent to London in regard to the application of American wool manufacturers for permission to import Australian wool under individual guarantees, the product will not reach Germany.

War Shock Kills Woman  
Hawaiian Heiress Passes Away at  
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Funeral services will be held here tomorrow over the body of Mrs. Henry Gaillard Smart—formerly Thelma Parker, Hawaiian heiress—recently in New York, who died last night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Fred Knight.

After the services the body will be cremated and the ashes, together with those of her infant daughter, Elizabeth, who died recently in New York, will be taken to Honolulu on the Hawaiian next Saturday for interment.

Hawaiian singers, part of a band who had been recently in New York, will be taken to Honolulu on the Hawaiian next Saturday for interment.

Colonel Samuel Parker, of Honolulu, ex-Prime Minister in the Cabinet of King Kalakaua, and is survived by her mother, husband and her 2-year-old son, Richard. Anxiety over war conditions prevailing in Paris, where she was at the outbreak of hostilities, was said to have had much to do with her death.

MILLING COMPANY FINED

Moscow Concern Pays \$5000 for  
Violation of Commerce Law.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 18.—After having pleaded guilty to violating the Federal law through attempting to obtain published railroad tariffs, the Mark P. Miller Milling Company, of Moscow, was fined \$5000 here today by Federal Judge Dietrich.

The plea of guilty resulted in two other counts against the company being dismissed. The case was prosecuted by H. E. Duback, an attorney from Washington representing the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William H. Vanderbilt has a tree which, although only two years old and less than 10 feet high, has produced 100 apples, whereas two or three are usual on a tree of this size.

ALIENS MUST LEAVE

German Order Is Extended to  
Long List of Cities.

SHARPER ACTION PROMISED

Retailation Against Nations That  
Compel Subjects of Enemies to  
Live in Concentration Camps  
Now Threatened.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 18.—The expulsion of all subjects of countries hostile to Germany from the city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, reference to which was made recently, resulted from an order issued by the chief of the general staff of the army. This order was made public today, and according to it the subjects of hostile countries, without distinction of age or sex, must leave the places enumerated in the following list: Potsdam, Baltic Coast, including the island of Ruegen; Stettin, Schneidemuehl, Thorn, Koenigsberg, in East Prussia; the fortifications around the Masurian Lakes, Allenstein, Elbing, Marienburg, Lepsic, Posen, Glogau, the coast of the North Sea, and all German cities along the Elbe and the mouth of the Wasser up to Hamburg and Bremen, including these two cities; Liegnitz, Breslau, Glatz, Essen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Nuremberg, Gotha, Dresden, Friedrichshafen, the vicinity of the fortifications on the upper Rhine, Lahn, Baden, Naumburg, Straasburg, Neufriesach, Metz, Diedenhofen, Danzig, Graudenz, Kulm, Darmstadt and Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

In this connection, the Tageliche Rundschau says: "We hear from a well-informed source that further and sharper measures along this same line will be taken in the immediate future."

"From Russia we hear that resident Germans," this paper continues, "are obliged to live in concentration camps. If this information is found to be correct, Germany will retaliate by placing all Russian subjects in Germany in concentration camps."

"Against the British system of imprisoning German women, we have protested to London in the sharpest way through neutral powers. Whether Germany will be obliged to retaliate by imprisoning English women now residing in Germany will depend upon the outcome of these negotiations."

KING'S MAIL FILLS TRUCK

Belgian Ruler's Saint's Day Brings  
Deluge of Congratulations.

HAVRE, France, Nov. 18, via Paris.—A large motor truck was required to forward to King Albert at his headquarters in Flanders the mail received here for the King on the occasion of his fête. No class of society forgot the Belgian ruler on his saint's day, which corresponds to a birthday in Protestant countries.

Picture postcards bearing congratulations and best wishes were in the majority, but the King's mail contained poems, drawings, paintings and even original musical compositions. Children were heavy contributors, as also were wounded soldiers in the hospitals. All ranks, from the nobility to the peasantry, were represented.

UNNEUTRAL FILM BARRED

New York Censor Upheld in Exclud-  
ing "Atrocities" Pictures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The right of city officials to prohibit the exhibition

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. warn the public against men soliciting subscriptions for magazines and representing themselves as our agents. We employ no agents or canvassers. These men are impostors.

Our Semi-Annual  
Drug and Toilet Goods Sale

STARTS AT 9 A. M. TODAY

And Continues Friday, Saturday and Monday Only

—Thousands of articles in daily use and in constant need are to be found in this sale at the lowest price level of the year.

—Hundreds of articles suitable for Xmas gifts are assembled in this sale at prices which we have found by the closest investigation cannot be matched elsewhere.

—This Drug and Toilet Sale has enjoyed the confidence of the public to a remarkable degree and its service to the public is self-apparent after comparisons are made with other drug and toilet goods sales.

—Investigation, comparison, scrutiny of sales here with those held elsewhere has given impetus in a great measure to the rapid growth of this store.

—Come today, while this enormous stock is complete. It will be impossible from the outset to guarantee our patrons against disappointment after one or two days' selling.

—No phone orders. No mail orders. No returns.

No Restaurant  
No Bakery  
No Liquors

No Groceries  
No Pans  
No Meat  
Market

Lipman Wolfe & Co

"Merchandise of Merit Only"

ALIENS MUST LEAVE  
German Order Is Extended to  
Long List of Cities.

SHARPER ACTION PROMISED  
Retailation Against Nations That  
Compel Subjects of Enemies to  
Live in Concentration Camps  
Now Threatened.

This Great Glove Sale

In Which ONLY New Fresh Gloves  
Are Offered at Sale Prices

Receives Added Impetus Each Day  
As the Real Worth  
of This Great Sale Becomes Known

—Women who have been attracted from time to time by sensational advertising are coming to know more and more, day by day, that this store can always be counted upon as reliable, trustworthy and dependable in its every announcement.

The Sale Is Still in Progress  
Come—Share in Its Economics

Lipman Wolfe & Co

"Merchandise of Merit Only"

Announcing the Arrival of

White Worumba Chinchilla  
Balmacaan Coats

For Which So Many Women Are Waiting

Two New Models

Selling Regularly at \$17.50 and \$22.50

Special \$12.50 and \$15.00

Lipman Wolfe & Co

"Merchandise of Merit Only"

UNNEUTRAL FILM BARRED

New York Censor Upheld in Exclud-  
ing "Atrocities" Pictures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The right of city officials to prohibit the exhibition

of motion pictures believed to be contrary to public policy was upheld today in a decision by Supreme Court Justice Day.

The decision vacated an injunction obtained by a producer restraining George H. Bell, Commissioner of City Licenses, from prohibiting the display of a "war" film supposed to show German atrocities. Mr. Bell ordered the picture taken off at a local theater

after he had learned that the National Board of Censorship had condemned it. The position was taken by the board that the film violated the principle of neutrality. It was shown in court that the picture had been suppressed in Boston, Providence, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Tex.

Indis. in 1918, sent to the United States 102 students, and China sent 694.

Lipman Wolfe & Co

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