

Jazz Kings of the Atlantic Fleet



These members of the band of the battleship Delaware have made a reputation as the "jazz kings" of the Atlantic fleet.

English 'Drunks' Double In 1919

Statistics Just Announced Reveal Startling Reaction From Dry Wave.

BEGAN BEFORE WAR'S END

Women Keep Step With Men In Return to Old Era of Drinking Days—Number of Registered Clubs Increased Some 900.

London.—The licensing statistics for 1919 show that during that year there occurred a strong reaction from the notable decrease in convictions for drunkenness which began in the latter months of the year 1914 and persisted through the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1919 was nearly double the figure for 1918, viz., 57,948, as compared with 29,075—an increase of 28,873 or 99.3 per cent.

The reaction, it is pointed out, began in the middle of the year 1918, and was at first gentle and hesitating; it gathered force early in the year 1919, and from March onward the figures for every month, with the exception of October, exceeded those for the preceding month by percentages which were never less than five and rose to 34 as between December and November, and 48 as between March and February. As compared with the corresponding months of 1918, the figures for every month in 1919 from March onward showed increases varying from 5 to 318 per cent. In September, 1919, the convictions were nearly three times, in November more than three times, and in December more than four times as many as in the same months in the year 1918. On the other hand, December is the only month in 1919 which shows figures exceeding one-half of those for the corresponding month of 1918, the year in which the convictions reached the maximum recorded (188,877); and the other months range, in relation to 1918, from less than one-half to less than one-fifth.

Some of the reasons. In some general comments on the statistics of drunkenness the report states:

There is in these records of convictions for drunkenness and the movements shown therein a great wealth of material for research into the problem of public drunkenness and its causes, consequences and cure. But the enterprise is long and difficult, and, to be successful, ought to march with practical administration and experiment. More or less superficial manipulation of the figures and facts on paper has all the dangers and sterility of mere speculation. Out of the many and various contributory circumstances, it is almost impossible and extremely unsafe to isolate this one or that one, or this or that group, and call it the cause of the particular movement which may be under consideration. Some of the circumstances or causes—which operated at different times, in different ways, and in different degrees in different districts—may

be stated as follows: There were more men at home, and fewer of them in khaki, more policemen (and those less overworked) available for street duty, more hours for drinking, more (and stronger) liquor, more light in the streets, more money, more leisure, less self-control, less appreciation of the fact that drunkenness "matters" now the war is over, less readiness to realize that the progress toward general sobriety won during the war ought to be carried on in peace time, and lack of adequate equipment for driving that point home.

Of the 57,948 convictions in 1919, 53,021, or 93 per cent, occurred in police districts wholly within the operation of the Central Control Board's restrictions, 3,704 in districts partly within, and 623, or just over one per cent in districts entirely beyond their scope. It will be seen that the table given above is dominated by Greater London and Northern England, i. e., the counties north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Severn to the Wash. Together, Greater London and Northern England (with a population of about 77 per cent of the total for England and Wales) account for 53,020, or 93 per cent of the total convictions, Greater London showing about 29 per cent of population and 86 per cent of convictions and Northern England 57 per cent of population and 57 per cent of convictions for 1919 were 107.5 per cent in excess of those for 1918, and Northern England showed an increase of 90 per cent; but the December figure for Northern England was just over five times as great as in 1918, while the Greater London December figure was less than four times as great.

Tables are given showing the convictions of men and women separately for each month of 1919. Of the total number 81 per cent, or 46,765 convictions related to men, and 11,183, or 19 per cent to women. In relation to the estimated number of persons of 21 years of age and upward in 1919, the figures represent for men 50 per 10,000, and for women nine per 10,000. The figures for men are more than twice as numerous as those recorded in 1918, viz., 21,833, and exceed in total for 1917, viz., 34,103; those for women exceed the 1918 total of 7,222 by 55 per cent, but do not reach the 1917 total of 12,307. In both cases the increase was continuous, with slight fluctuations throughout the year, and the highest percentages of increase as between one month and the next were, in both cases between February and March, 50 for men and 42 for women, and between November and December, 38 for men and 18 for women.

Clubs on Big Increase. At the beginning of the year there were 8,040 clubs registered—833 less

Nest of 89 Rattlers Blocks Work on Road

Fossil, Ore.—Workmen on the John Day highway are confronting an unusual difficulty in encountering a large number of rattlesnakes. The survey is through numerous rocky hills and there the snakes abound. In cutting through rocky banks they run onto whole nests of them. It is said that recently they found 89 in one nest.

than the highest previous total. It is estimated that during the year 1919 the number of registered clubs increased by upward of 900, and passed the previous highest total—that of 8,002 on January 1, 1915. The increase would appear, states the report, to be due in some degree to the revival of clubs which fell out of existence during the war, and in greater degree to the institution of new clubs to meet the desire of large numbers of men to maintain associations formed during service with the forces in the war.

There were in England and Wales on January 1, 1919, some 84,044 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor on or off the premises, and 22,288 off-licenses, giving proportions, according to the estimated population, or 22.41 on-licenses and 5.94 off-licenses per 10,000 persons. The full figure of on-licenses showed a decrease upon the year of 600. In the ten years 1895 to 1904 the average annual decrease was 386. For the fourteen years 1905 to 1918 the average was 1,102, and during 1919 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 606, making an annual average for the fifteen years since the Act of 1904 came into operation of about 1,069, and leaving a total of about 83,438 on-licenses at the beginning of the year 1920. The decrease in the number of off-licenses during 1919 will probably prove to have been about 84, compared with 185 during the preceding twelve months.

The number of licensed premises closed since January 1, 1905, when the Licensing Act, 1904, came into operation, is 18,694, and the new licenses granted 654, making the total net decrease of licensed premises over the period 16,040. The number of licenses extinguished with compensation in 1919—namely, 408—while higher than the figures for 1918, 1917 and 1916, is only half the average for the years preceding the war—1905 to 1914. The loss of efficiency in this method of abolishing redundant licensed premises is due mainly to two causes, viz., (a) failure on the part of the compensation authorities to raise the funds authorized by the act, and (b) increase in the cost of the licenses. During the year 1,450 license holders were prosecuted and there were 989 convictions. In 1918 the figures were appreciably greater, being respectively 1,723 and 1,141.

Turk Governor Iron Ruler

Most Feared Man of North Anatolia Coast; Drives Liquor Out of Country.

Kerrassoude, Anatolia, Turkey.—Osman Agha, the newly designated governor of Kerrassoude, is probably the most feared man on the north coast of Anatolia.

When the nationalists selected Osman Agha to impress Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Turks alike into Mustafa Kemal's army they took into their camp a man who would have been a terrible menace in opposition ranks and who is merciless in executing the orders of the Ankara government.

Osman Agha has been for years the self-constituted boss of Kerrassoude. Until recently he was only mayor of the little city. But no provincial governor could give the old bandit chief orders. In fact, he always managed to unseat all provincial officials, Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews fear him alike, but had to obey his orders.

Osman Agha was even a self-constituted regulator of women's fashions. He rated the high-heeled shoes and

short skirts which Moslem women copied from their French sisters.

He dried up Kerrassoude by methods as direct as those of the late Carrie Nation. Without warning he went to all the liquor shops and poured all the spirits into the streets.

Immoral women became too conspicuous in Kerrassoude. Consequently he ordered that the heads of all such women be shaved. Many of the women left the town.

Right Up to Bedside if Necessary.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Telephones from the pulpit to pews for the deaf have proved so successful that the Broadway Baptist church is planning to have the pulpit connected by telephone with the homes of those unable to attend church so that nobody need miss the sermon.

Sixteen Years for Less Majesty.

Valencia.—Sixteen years in prison was the sentence imposed on Professor Unamuna, who was convicted of lese majesty. It being charged he wrote three articles criticizing the Spanish monarchy.

TEACH INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT

Colleges Plan to Train Executives Sorely Needed in United States Trade.

BACKED BY BUSINESS MEN

An Annual Appropriation of \$100,000, Entirely Borne by American Industry, Has Been Made to Carry on the Education Work.

New York.—A course in "management education" to provide a sufficient number of properly trained executives for the industries of the United States is to be established in a majority of the 629 American colleges, according to an announcement made to the Associated Press here by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, formerly commissioner of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

The plan, an outgrowth of a convention attended by representatives of industry and colleges in Philadelphia last March, is backed by corporations representing a capitalization of \$20,000,000,000. It is the result, Doctor Godfrey said, of these two factors coming to a definite working agreement for the first time through the establishment of the Council of Management Education, an organization formed "to study mutual problems in order that the colleges may render the greatest possible service to industry."

Provides Summer Work.

Doctor Godfrey, chairman of the new body, assisted by Dr. Samuel P. Capen, general director of the American Council of Education, representing the 629 colleges, and Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton college, are perfecting the plan which contemplates establishing practical courses in the schools, assisting undergraduates and others to choose their life's work, by placing several thousand students and teachers in industry during the summer months and by introducing extension courses for men now in industry. By the summer work, students will be enabled to defray their expenses at college, obtain an insight into American industry and enable the executives to select management men.

The Council of Management Education, which has been formed, it was said, to become "a clearing house for all industrial and educational matters in the country, to promote the mutual understanding of the mutual problems of industry and the colleges and to keep perpetual inventory of the edu-

Uncle Sam Boosts the Paper Suit



The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in Washington has an interesting exhibit of Austrian paper clothing, for the information of the men and women of the United States. From 25 to 50 cents a suit is the average cost of these outfits—and they are washable. Our photograph shows girl models dressed in paper suits.

national needs of industry and of the ability of the colleges to meet these needs," has opened temporary offices in the Drexel building, Philadelphia, until headquarters are furnished in Washington.

\$100,000 Annual Appropriation.

An annual appropriation of \$100,000, entirely borne by American industry, has been made to carry on its work, which has been divided into two classes: First, to determine the field of service which each college can cover; and, second, to provide the college with all industrial data which may be utilized in formulating undergraduate courses for men contemplating entering industry and in reaching the management men already in industry through extension courses.

All of the courses and scholastic

recommendations, it was said, will be passed upon jointly by the Council of Management Education and the American Council on Education before being forwarded to the institutions of learning. Within one year, it is estimated, 100 colleges will have included the extension courses and all will be provided with the industrial material upon which to base undergraduate work.

The council, according to Doctor Godfrey, is the only war organization which has carried operations into time of peace. Nearly all of the educators back of the movement served in the Council of National Defense. When the armistice was signed these men decided that the educational knowledge gained during the war at an expenditure of millions of dollars should not be lost. Accordingly, plans were set in motion to turn this information over to industry. A survey of the needs of industry was made under the auspices of the technology clubs associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

REDS ON MARCH LIKE PICNICKERS

Make No Effort to Preserve Formation and Take Rest at Will.

HAVE VERY LITTLE ARTILLERY

Sergeant William Cook of Oklahoma Tells of His Observations—Taken Captive by Bolsheviks When They Entered Minsk.

Warsaw.—Sergeant William Cook of Fay, Okla., a member of the American typhus expedition, who was captured by the Russian bolshevik when they entered Minsk, has arrived here, having been released by soviet authorities. Following his release he went to Vilna and thence to Riga, where he joined a Red Cross courier coming to Warsaw.

The soviet army has plenty of soldiers, rifles, machine guns and ammunition, Cook says, but he did not see any artillery except six cannon captured from the Poles. The bolshevik, however, had no shells for these guns. He saw many American automobiles and motorcycles being used by the soviet soldiers and remarked that the bolsheviks are fairly well fed, having lived off the country they have taken from the Poles. Little discipline prevails in the bolshevik army, he declares, and, although there is no saluting, officers are respected by the men.

Like a Picnic.

While on the march the bolsheviks reminded Cook of a crowd of American farmer boys going to a picnic, as they made no effort to preserve formations and straggled along the roads in little groups. Some would be on one side of the highway and some on the other, while others would be seen scattered through the fields. Whenever they desired, groups would sit down to rest. One day Cook counted eleven airplanes flying toward the front and was told by soviet soldiers that the machines were being assembled for the drive against Warsaw.

Cook, who fought in the American ranks at Cantigny during the early summer campaign of 1918 and participated in the Marne-Aisne offensive and also in the battle of the Argonne, was captured when he remained with the anti-typhus train at Minsk in the hope of being able to bring it out of the city before the bolsheviks arrived. Lieut. Arthur Fox of Philadelphia was

in command of the train, and it was found it could not be moved out of Minsk because of the congestion on the railroad caused by the retirement of Poles. Cook was taken for a Polish soldier by the bolshevik, who stripped him of everything except his underwear and then paraded him through the streets of Minsk. When it became known he was an American soldier of the soviet army came for miles to see him, as he was regarded by them as a freak.

Lectured on Bolshevism. A bolshevik officer at first ignored Cook's plea that he was a non-combatant relief worker, but he was later identified as an American by the Minsk representative of the American joint distribution committee. Two weeks after his capture Cook was taken before the commissar, who related the good points of the soviet form of government before releasing him. Cook remained in Minsk for a week before he could secure papers which would give him authority to travel. During that time the bolsheviks began closing stores in Minsk, taking them over for the government. While in that city Cook lived on black bread and tea.

Cook served twenty years in the United States army, enlisting from Unionville, Mo. His father now lives in Fay, Okla.

While in Minsk Cook met Louts Jennings, an American lumber dealer, who went to Minsk six years ago. Jennings, who is still an American citizen, did not leave when the bolsheviks threatened the city because Mrs. Jennings was visiting in a nearby town and had not returned home.

Buddha Worshiped in Heart of Denver

Denver.—Almost entirely surrounded by warehouses, a Buddhist temple, in which nearly 100 Japanese worship every Sunday, is located in Market street, Denver, in the heart of the downtown wholesale district. It is believed to be the only edifice in the United States east of the Rockies where Japanese services, according to native custom, are conducted regularly, and the spicy odor of the incense pots is in striking contrast to the pudgy aroma from warehouses and market stalls.

CONSUL WANTS TO HIRE JAIL

American Representative in Constantinople Needs Place in Which to Put Yankees.

Constantinople.—Permission to hire a jail in which to imprison six Americans has been requested of the state department in Washington by Consul Charles E. Allen, in connection with the trial of 40 thieves accused of stealing from the American Commission for Relief in the Near East supplies estimated to be worth \$20,000.

Six former American army men are now being provided by the Turkish chief of police with lodgings, where he is detaining them with their Greek and Armenian alleged conspirators in these thefts, but the chief has expressed unwillingness to hold them indefinitely. The basement of the American embassy formerly was used as a jail at odd times, but the space is now being utilized as an office for George Wythe, the American trade commissioner.

Consul Allen has a fund of \$1,000, but, due to high rents, this would pay only for two months' rent for a jail outside the embassy.

Among the excuses given by the six Americans was that the high cost of living drove them to the thefts. They also declared the supplies often were stolen before reaching the charity for which they were intended, so that they felt they had a moral right to them as Americans.

FIREMEN FIGHT WITH HOSE

Streams Under High Pressure at Range of 20 Feet Used in Shanghai.

Shanghai.—Two members of the French volunteer fire brigade here fought a duel with fire hose recently. The brigade is composed largely of business men. Henri Numa and Georges Clerque quarreled. A challenge was given and accepted.

The principals had expressed their intention to meet on the field of honor with deadly weapons when they were prevailed upon by officers of the brigade to use fire streams under high pressure at a range of 20 feet. The combat, which took place in the courtyard of the fire station, lasted about fifteen minutes, when Numa, after being slowly forced backward by the watery torrent lost his helmet and went down as the big nozzle escaped from his clutch.

Naval Planes Aid to Chesapeake Fishermen

Washington.—As a result of patrols maintained by naval seaplanes, Chesapeake bay fishermen are making the biggest hauls on record. Reports to the navy department from the commandant of the naval air station at Hampton roads said the patrols had proved "indispensable" to the fishing industry in those waters. Immense schools of fish are spotted almost daily by the seaplanes, it was reported, and fishing fleets are given the location by radio communication or, if within sight, by flag signals.