

MUCH PROHIBITION LEGISLATION THIS YEAR

New York, June 21.—A canvass by The Associated Press of legislative activity this year in the state law making bodies of the country, most of which have adjourned for the summer, shows that among the subjects which received notable attention was that of the prohibition or the regulation of the liquor traffic.

The legislatures of two states enacted statutory prohibition to become effective this year, and eight voted to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to a referendum of the people. Of the latter, two established statutory prohibition to become effective in the meantime. Four states where prohibition is already effective passed additional restrictive laws and two of the five states, where, under constitutional amendment, prohibition is to go into effect next year, enacted necessary statutes for its enforcement. In six of the so-called "wet" states, state-wide proposals met defeat. In others questions of local option, transportation and licensing were acted upon.

The two states where direct prohibition laws were passed are Florida and Alabama. Those whose legislatures voted to submit the question to the people are Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and the territory of Alaska. In Iowa, the legislative resolution, according to the state constitution, must be passed by the next succeeding legislature, before the people can vote on it, but the state returned to statutory prohibition meanwhile, thru the repeal of the so-called malt law. Idaho was also made "dry" in whole thru statutory enactment. In Utah the bill was vetoed by the governor after the legislature adjourned. In South Carolina, the vote will be taken at the election this year, in Montana, South Dakota, Vermont and Alaska in 1916, Idaho in 1916.

It will be thus seen that as a meas-

sure of the progress of the cause of prohibition the fifteen states already in the ranks have this year been enforced by four and the legislative way cleared for four others, including Alaska, to join. In the latter event nearly half the country will have placed the ban on the liquor traffic.

The new Florida law goes into effect October 1 and prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages except in sealed packages of less than one-half pint each, nor can liquor be drunk on the premises where sold. This applies to restaurants, hotels and clubs as well as saloons.

The Alabama law was passed over the veto of Governor Henderson. It becomes operative July 1. In addition, the legislature enacted an anti-shipment law, which forbids the shipping to an individual of more than one gallon of liquor or 60 bottles of beer a month. Its validity was taken to the Supreme court for test. There was also passed, over the governor's veto, an act forbidding the publication of liquor advertisements in newspaper and periodicals, on bill boards or in saloons. This was also taken to the courts.

In Iowa, the repeal of the malt law, under which communities by a majority petition were allowed to have saloons operated under a malt tax, had the effect of returning the state to the statutory prohibition which prevailed prior to the law's enactment twelve years ago. Content neither with this or the passage of the resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment, the legislature also enacted eleven prohibition enforcement bills.

In adopting statutory prohibition, pending the constitutional amendment vote, Idaho enacted a provision conceding to be more drastic than any ever attempted in the United States. It makes even ownership of liquor a misdemeanor, and on second offense, a felony.

The Montana legislature decided to refer the question to the people, at the 1916 election, in the form of a statute, after rejecting a proposed constitutional amendment vote. The law would permit the use of wine for sacramental purposes and in lodge ceremonial work. If approved, it will become effective Dec. 31, 1918. In connection with the measure, the legislature enacted early closing and Sunday closing laws for the saloons.

The general assembly of South Carolina took up a large part of its session in discussing prohibition. Besides drafting a state-wide law for submission to a referendum at the election of September 12, 1915, the assembly enacted a statute which makes effective in the state the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon federal act against the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory. South Carolina being now local option. The statute also forbids the shipment of more than one gallon of alcoholic liquors to any one person in the state during any one month.

The South Dakota legislature decided to submit a state-wide constitutional amendment to the general election in 1916. If carried by a majority of the votes cast, it will become effective July 1, 1917.

The state-wide prohibition measure which the governor of Utah vetoed after the adjournment of the legislature that state had been passed by large majorities in both houses. The legislature, however, placed on the statute books a law modeled after the Webb-Kenyon law and imposing heavy penalties for the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory in the state.

Vermont's prohibition proposal was in the form of a law which will be submitted to the people at the municipal elections in the spring of 1916. If passed, its effect will be drastic as it makes no provision for the sale of liquor for medical and mechanical purposes.

The four prohibition states which decided to strengthen their present laws were Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. The Kansas measures approach the unique in prohibition legislation. Two were passed, one providing that the municipality where liquor is sold is liable for damage for injury to persons or property resulting from intoxication. The other, which is aimed at those who

Compels All Impurities To Abandon System

Blood Troubles Can not Remain If Properly Treated.



There is in S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, a property that absolutely compels harmful influences to disintegrate and lose their identity. No matter what they are called nor how destructive they are there in S. S. S. a powerful, searching counter influence to annihilate the most creative germ, causes the impure things to convert it into an inert substance that is quickly thrown out of the blood and out of the body by the skin, lungs, kidneys, bowels, and destroyed in the liver. There is not a single advance in medicine today that in any sense is an improvement over S. S. S. Surgery is a wonderful, wonderful science, but when it comes to purifying the blood S. S. S. stands alone. Thousands of doctors have prescribed it. Their patients do not always know it is S. S. S. because they leave the treatment to the doctor implicitly. But fair-minded doctors long ago realized that in the vegetable nature of S. S. S. were certain ingredients that in the blood in sickness were just as essential as the flesh building elements of the grains, meats, fats and sugars of our daily food. The average doctor is humane and of trained intelligence. He has seen the recovery from worst cases of blood trouble by the use of S. S. S. Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any drug store. Accept no substitute. And if you wish proper advice on any form of blood trouble, write to the Medical Adviser, The Swift Specific Co., 102 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It is worth while doing so.



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Uncle Sam's man will stop every day with news from HOME for you if you will fill out the coupon below and mail it with sufficient money NOW!

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SAUCY COCKADE REPRESENTS MRS. GRAHAME-WHITE'S LOYALTY



Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, whose husband, a flight commander in the British army, has in his exploits against the Germans added to his previous reputation as a daring aviator, took her patriotism as a British subject to the United Hunts Racing Association meeting at Belmont Park Terminal, New York. Not only was there a suggestion of the military in her costume, but in her jaunty dark blue hat was a tiny but warlike cockade combining the British colors. Her costume was of dark blue serge, striped with black satin and trimmed with military braid. The sleeves of the short jacket extended over her wrists, revealing a fullness of filmy white ruffles. Two pointed fox pelts formed her furs, which were worn, after the accepted mode, backward. The cockade that bespoke defiance to Britain's enemies from the left side of her narrow brimmed dark blue satin hat was a miniature Union Jack made over with fine skill into a circle of countless plants.

permit so-called "key parties" to be held on their premises, impose similar liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold or given away.

North Carolina passed an anti-shipment act, known there as the "anti-jug" act, which forbids the shipment to and receipt by any one person of more than one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt beverage every fifteen days.

Tennessee, where the prohibition laws have not been strictly enforced in the larger cities, it is said, passed an outer law, modeled after a Kansas statute, which provides for the removal from office of state, county or city officials (other than holders of constitutional offices) who fail to enforce the laws of the state. The legislature also enacted measures forbidding social and fraternal clubs to dispense liquor or maintain lockers for members; placing the supervision of soft drink stands under the pure food and drug department and forbidding them to sell beverages containing more than one-half per cent alcohol and prohibiting drug stores from selling intoxicants except on bona fide prescriptions given to persons who actually are ill.

West Virginia enacted amendments to the Vest prohibition law limiting shipments of liquor into the state and forbidding a person to have liquor in a public place even for his own use. Nor hereafter can any one in West Virginia give a drink to another except in his own home, home being specified as a permanent place of residence, not a hotel or other public place.

All attempts to revise the prohibition laws of Oklahoma were defeated.

In Oregon, where prohibition has become effective in January next as the result of previous action by the voters on a constitutional amendment, the legislature enacted a law to enforce the amendment. The law prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the state and its sale except on physician's prescription or for scientific sacramental or mechanical uses. It allows a limited amount to be imported by the heads of families.

A law for a similar purpose was enacted in Colorado where a prohibition amendment goes into effect the same date. The Colorado law forbids the buying, selling and giving away of liquor except for medical or sacramental purposes and prohibits common carriers from transporting liquor into the state except for lawful purposes—this includes the transportation to individuals who must sign a receipt that the liquor is for their own use. The law contains a search and seizure provision and gives the governor \$10,000 yearly for its enforcement.

The legislature of Washington, where prohibition is also effective in January next, ignored Governor Lister's request for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enforce the law.

The liquor traffic in Arkansas, having been banned by the previous legislature with a law which likewise takes effect in January, was not up for consideration this year. Virginia, which goes into the "dry" column in November, 1916, held no legislative session this year.

State-wide prohibition proposals met defeat in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming. The question was before the general assembly of Connecticut as a proposed constitutional amendment which the legislators declined to send to the next assembly for ratification. The legislature, however, increased the cost of retail liquor licenses 66 2/3 per cent and for the first time placed social and fraternal organizations serving liquors to members, under excise regulation. In Indiana a state-wide measure died in

a committee of the lower house. In Michigan the question promised to be one of the features of the session, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced into the senate prohibition for the submission of statutory prohibition to the vote of the people at a general election next year, but the prohibition leaders themselves voted against it after the liquor faction had attached certain amendments to it which in the opinion of the "drys", defeated the purpose of the bill.

While a strong effort was made in the New Mexico legislature to secure action on a constitutional amendment resolution, the issue was not allowed to come to a vote in either house. In New York all measures designed to have a state-wide effect on the liquor traffic were killed, and in Wyoming the issue was twice before the legislature in proposals for a constitutional amendment, and twice defeated.

Both "wet" and "dry" measures failed of enactment in Illinois. They were all killed by the house. The temperance measures introduced provided for residence district option, for stricter enforcement of the anti-liquor laws in prohibition territory and against treating "the evils" did not push their bill providing for home rule in the handling of the liquor problem and their bill repealing the township option law.

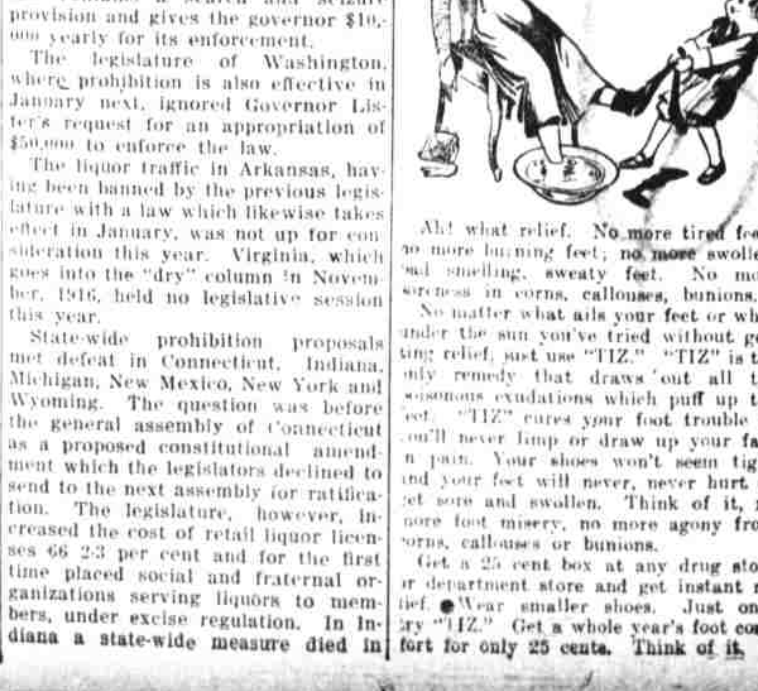
In New Jersey and Pennsylvania county local option met defeat, but was established by Minnesota. The latter state also enacted a "road-house" bill, prohibiting the issuance of saloon licenses to establishments outside of cities and villages.

The only action taken by the Ohio legislature was the passage of a law making state and county liquor licensing officials elective instead of

"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET—AH!

"TIZ" is grand for aching, swollen, sweaty, calloused feet or corns.

"Pull, Johnny, Pull!"



PLANS FOR HEALTH EXHIBITS IN STATE

Sixty complete health exhibits for circulation by parcel post among the schools of the state will be constructed during the summer by the State Board of Health, following the emphasis which will be placed on public health by the teachers' institute conductors in the institutes over the state.

Thus far, the State Board has not attempted anything so extensive in this line. The exhibits are to be based on tuberculosis, typhoid, and other preventable diseases and will go direct to the schools. Here the teachers will have charge of making them as effective as possible.

For the service of the institute conductors a booklet has been prepared informing the teachers precisely what the State Board is prepared to furnish in the way of health literature and health exhibits and how far the State Board is able to cooperate with the local communities. Additional numbers of lanterns and slides which may be sent by parcel post quickly and easily and these sixty exhibits, all going directly to the school, are regarded as a long forward step into progressive health work by the physicians of the state.

PERSONAL.

Princess von Hatzfeldt, wife of the counselor of the German embassy, has left Washington and returned to her country.

J. B. Reed, of Ithaca, N. Y., asserts he has trained rabbits to dig up and eat all the weeds in his garden without damaging valuable plants.

Oliver Oliver has been selected to represent 2,000 actors, members of the Actors' Equity Association, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on July 9, which will be Acton's Day.

As a memorial tribute to Pansy, a Scotch terrier and prize winner that died a few weeks ago, his mistress, Mrs. Owen Wilson, of New York City, has given \$2,500 to be used in conjunction with a fund from the Hilda-Weg Home to provide a dog cemetery.

Miss Emma Sue Liggett, a former teacher of English in the Berwick High School, in Pennsylvania, has died in Pekin, China, following an operation. Miss Liggett, since 1911, had been a teacher in the Pekin University. During her stay in China she had numerous thrilling experiences, especially during the Boxer rebellion and when the Manchu government was overthrown.

ANNUAL OUTINGS BY SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Quite a number of the local Sunday schools will hold their annual outings within the next few weeks. Century M. E. Sunday school will hold their picnic at Love's Chapel, near Walkertown, on Thursday next. The school will make the trip in automobiles, leaving the church at 9 o'clock in the morning. All scholars and teachers are requested to be on hand promptly so that the school will not be delayed. The school of the Burkhead Institutional church will picnic at Nissen park on July 15, while Liberty M. E. church will go to the same place on Wednesday of this week. Although it has not been announced as yet, it is thought that the school of the Home Moravian church will picnic at Nissen Park on Wednesday, June 30.

The First Baptist school will picnic tomorrow at Old Town. The members of the school and their parents will leave the church at 8:30 tomorrow morning and return at 5 o'clock. Every member of the school is urged to be present before 8:30.

BRIGHT BITS.

Madge—Is golf a dangerous game?
 Marjorie—Well, I know a lot of girls who first met the men they married on the links.—Judge.

Wigg—Bloodline is a great sticker for ancestry, isn't it?
 Wagg—Yes, when he gets to heaven he will probably snub poor old Adam because he had no grandfather.—Philadelphia Record.

Aunt Mary (visiting in the city)—I want to hear at least one of your famous grand opera singers and then see some of your leading actors.
 Nephew (to office boy)—Jimmy, get us some tickets for the vaudeville and movies.—Lafe.

"I think," said the editor in a worried tone, "that I will drop journalism and take up astronomy."
 "Why?"
 "Because astronomers have more space than they know what to do with."—Herald and Prosytor.

"Any distinctive feature to your 1915 model?"
 "Yes, sir. "Each machine is plainly lettered, 'This car is not a jitney.' This feature is greatly appreciated by our old fashioned trade, I assure you."—Pittsburgh Post.

"Every man ought to have something to keep him occupied. Has Wombat a hobby?"
 "Yes, he has one that keeps him occupied. His hobby is getting a refund from a corporation that overcharged him on something or other in 1907."—Kansas City Journal.

WHAT MR. W. A. PETREE DID WITH FEW GRAINS OF WHEAT

W. A. Petree, ex-county demonstrator, of Stokes county, who now resides at King, in the fall of 1913 planted grain by grain from one head of wheat which he found in his wheat field. It produced approximately one half gallon. In the fall of 1914, he planted in like manner the grain produced from the first yield, which is now in the field. Many of his neighbors have been there to see it and the estimates have ranged from ten to twenty-five bushels.

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More New Crepe De Chine Waists Special \$1.98

Colors: White, Flesh, Navy, Light Blue.

Weather: Showers

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 WINSTON-SALEM
 PHONE 380—BEST STORE—FLOOR

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Brush this through faded locks and they become glossy, youthful.

Hair that loses its natural luster when it fades, turns gray, and is less, is caused by a lack of sulphur. Our grand old made-up hair oil, Sage and Sulphur, restores your hair to its natural beauty and color. It is made of the finest oils and contains the most powerful of natural dyes, which work on the roots of the hair and keep it from turning gray. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles. It is a sure remedy for all hair troubles.

Nowadays we get this famous hair oil by asking at any drug store for a cent bottle of "Wigley's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens hair so naturally, so evenly, that it is possible to tell it has been applied. It takes off dandruff, stops itching and falling hair. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, one small strand at a time. By using the gray hair disappears, and delights the ladies with Wiggley's Sage and Sulphur is the best, best, best darkening the hair after a few days, it also brings back the lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

"What to sell and how to sell it" answered by one who has had 40 years' experience in the sale of hair oil for eighteen years.

TO THE SENTINEL SUBSCRIBE

The Evening Sentinel is served in Winston-Salem and suburbs by route-agent plan of distribution in lieu of the former carrier route plan primarily because of its tendency to a perfect delivery of the paper to the readers. The city is divided into districts and a competent agent is assigned to each territory as agent.

The agent is held accountable for the proper attention to the route, incompetent agent is retained.

No other distribution of The Sentinel is maintained in Winston and suburbs.

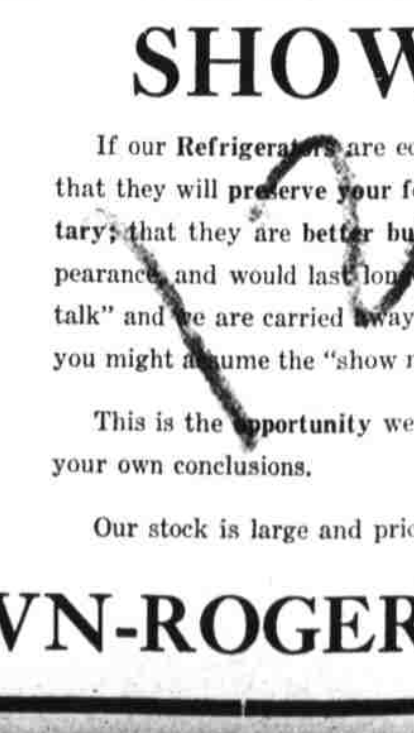
IF YOU MISS A COPY OF THE PAPER
 call phone No. 48, and a copy will be sent you immediately after agent who overlooked you or by a special messenger. Any other complaint should also be phoned direct to the office.

PAYMENTS FOR THE PAPER
 are due the young man or boy who delivers The Sentinel. He is to pay for all copies of the paper served in his district. Don't be afraid to appear overzealous about his ten cents each Saturday morning. Remember that he is anxious, not from the fear that you will not pay him later, but because it is necessary for him to collect a dime from each delivery served in order to realize the profit for his week's work which is just him.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO OBJECT TO WEEKLY PAYMENTS
 to their route-agent have the privilege of entering a renewal paid-up subscription to The Sentinel direct for any period of time desired. Subscriptions the agent who serves the subscriber is instructed to collect week from the cashier instead of calling upon the subscriber. On the expiration of the subscription a receipt showing the expiration date, same, and at expiration a renewal subscription is solicited.

NO SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS KEPT
 with the exception of the auxiliary list kept for the convenience of subscribers who wish to pay for their paper as outlined in this newspaper graph. The young men and boys working as route-agent pay the cost for all papers taken out of the office for distribution in their respective districts. Payment is therefore due the route-agent who delivers the paper. It is necessary for him to collect each Saturday either from the patron, the case of a paid-in-advance office subscription, from the cashier of the Sentinel office.

THE SUBSCRIBER CAN HELP
 in maintaining the service at the high degree of efficiency desired by it a rule to either have the agent's dime ready Saturday morning or pay the subscription at the office as outlined, and by means of this promptly of any dissatisfaction with the route-agent's work.



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This is the opportunity we seek—show you—then draw your own conclusions.

Our stock is large and prices exceedingly low.

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