

BRINGING UP FATHER



AMERICA'S RESOURCES IN MEN

New York Times.

Much has been said and written, since the European war began, as to the military preparedness of the United States. Organizations whose purpose is to encourage preparedness and to urge more liberal appropriations for the Army and Navy have been organized in all parts of the country. The Army and the Navy have been thoroughly studied in recent months, and the President is now busy with their problems; but what of the great civilian Army, then of military age between 18 and 44 years, of whom, according to the reports of State Adjutant Generals in 17,000,000. Of this number, as great almost as the total of all the armies now fighting in Europe, only six are in the militia of the various States which means that more than 16,800,000 are men practically without military training.

To get an idea of the situation, a representative of The New York Times was permitted a few days ago to read some of the Government reports on the condition of the militia. The result was startling. In more than a score of States there is no field artillery of any sort and in the whole country there are fewer than forty officers of ordnance. In 35 States there are no organizations trained for coast artillery, 24 have no cavalry, a large majority are without signal troops, while the total force of organized engineers, officers and men, totals less than 1,500 for the entire country. One State, Nevada, is without militia organization of any kind.

All the States save Nevada, have infantry troops as a matter of course. In field artillery there are 23 that have none. Those States are Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Only 3 States maintain coast artillery organizations, and of the total of coast artillerymen more than half is in New York. In Maine the total of coast artillerymen is 30. The coast States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas are without coast artillery organizations.

Nearly half of all the National Guard cavalry in the country is in New York and Pennsylvania. The States without cavalry are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. It will be noted that among the States without cavalry are a majority of those in which horsemanship is supposed to be most common, such as Wyoming, Kentucky, Montana, Kansas and New Mexico.

Of engineering troops more than 1,100 of the 1,324 are in four States; New York with 754, Ohio with 190, Pennsylvania with 123, and Michigan with 100. Of the remaining 225 officers and 60 men and Oklahoma three officers and 61 enlisted men, Virginia has an engineering strength of three officers, Massachusetts and California two officers each, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Minnesota, Maryland, Iowa and the District of Columbia one officer each.

The figures for the ordnance, quartermaster, and subsistence services speak for themselves. "Just think of it," said a regular Army officer recently, "in all the United States there are fewer than 100 officers and enlisted men in the National Guard ordnance service."

The number of men between 18 and 44 fit for military service, is approximately 16,500,000, divided among the States as follows:

Colorado	184,225
Connecticut	156,497
Delaware	32,489
Dist. Columbia	80,278
Florida	197,183
Georgia	577,678
Hawaii	14,863
Idaho	33,824
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	652,351
Iowa	288,838
Kansas	386,570
Kentucky	342,326
Louisiana	339,443
Maine	104,819
Maryland	126,976
Massachusetts	577,618
Michigan	512,792
Minnesota	237,923
Mississippi	401,220
Missouri	604,034
Montana	48,076
Nebraska	132,380
Nevada	20,000
New Hampshire	41,235
New Jersey	675,805
New Mexico	60,673
New York	1,616,481
North Carolina	302,745
North Dakota	70,771
Ohio	946,856
Oklahoma	321,271
Oregon	136,521
Pennsylvania	1,139,526
Rhode Island	138,402
South Carolina	217,375
South Dakota	70,862
Tennessee	276,763
Texas	502,870
Utah	40,453
Vermont	50,878
Virginia	327,817
Washington	268,189
West Virginia	201,334
Wisconsin	441,396
Wyoming	41,730
Total	18,647,347

The above figures reveal many strange situations. For instance, Alabama is surpassed by only four States in the number of males between 18 and 44 fit for military service, those States being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The 1910 census gave California, 200,000 more population than Alabama, yet Alabama reports that she can furnish 400,000 more men than California. Texas, with 1,700,000 more population than Alabama, reports only 500,000 men fit for service, while Massachusetts, with 500,000 less population than Texas, offers 75,000 more men.

Minnesota, with 2,100,000 population, reports only 237,923 possible soldiers, while South Carolina, with only 1,500,000 population, comes within 20,000 of that number. Ohio, whose population is a round million greater than that of Texas, is credited with 450,000 more able men than Texas, but only 150,000 more than Alabama, which has 2,500,000 fewer people.

Mississippi, 1,800,000 population, offers more than 400,000 men, whereas Tennessee, with 2,200,000 population, returns only 376,000. Indiana, with 1,000,000 less population than Texas, reports 160,000 more fit men and 75,000 more than Massachusetts, which has 650,000 more citizens than has Indiana.

A Tough Lot.

There are probably few humorists in England who can tell more funny stories than W. Pett Ridge, says The Times. Some time ago at a public meeting he told of a man who one day entered a London police court. The magistrate happened to recognize him as a fellow club man, and generally invited him to take a seat on the bench. The visitor was delighted at the honor done him, and as he sat down beside the magistrate he looked wonderingly round the crowded court. "I see you have a remarkably tough lot of customers to deal with this morning," he said in surprise to the magistrate.

"Hush!" replied the magistrate, shaking his head to impose silence. "Those are the lawyers."

DR. HOLMES AND HIS WORK.

(Wall Street Journal.) If war is becoming less humane, mining as an industry is becoming more and more humanitarian in its methods. The late Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, rounded out a life devoted in later years to the development of safer and more rational conditions under which the mine labor of the country does its work. The policy of this bureau, which Doctor Holmes headed from its organization several years ago, has been to co-operate with the State Departments of Mines wherever the industry had acquired prominence. The result was that rapid progress was made not only in safety of underground work, but also in the living condition of the households represented by the miners themselves.

In the Connelleville coke regions of Pennsylvania the Department of Mines of that State reports similar gains in the social condition of the workers. Frank Hall, Deputy Chief of Pennsylvania's Department of Mines, says a single company with 18,000 employes and their families, at 65 operating mines, has adopted every safety device possible for the prevention of accidents, affords relief in case of temporary or permanent disability and compensates its faithful employes who become incapacitated. Every mine has its fire fighting organization and first-aid stations, and the company has 200 first-aid teams available for the benefit of injured employes. These employes pay no contribution and receive relief payments without legal proceedings. In a few years over half a million dollars has been spent in bettering the condition of the workmen in sanitary and other similar matters. More than 7,000 shade trees have been planted, and the resident miners vie with each other in competition for the best gardens and lawns about their houses. The sight of children playing on the 25 playgrounds is a thing that may well cause the old heart to feel young again.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages in Italy.

Commercial Report. Liquors in great variety are produced in Italy. Climatic conditions and the peculiar fertility of the soil are favorable to the growth of fruits from which intoxicants are made. The people, following the practice of many centuries, use mild alcoholic beverages at their meals.

The liquors most generally used are vermouth, rosolio, beer, maraschino, brandy, rum, cognac, and fernet. These are all produced in the Italian peninsula. Vermouth is made from dried raisins, white wine, and chemicals. The principal center of manufacture is Turin. Of late, this liquor has acquired some popularity in Argentina and the United States, and 133,800,000 bottles of it were exported to the countries in 1913. Vermouth is used much the same as are soft drinks in America. There is no demand for it as a beverage at meals. It is usually taken a short time before meals, either plain or with aerated water to serve as an appetizer.

Rosolio, a cordial, is made by pouring alcohol over lemon peelings and allowing the liquid product to stand. Sugar is added, and then the solution is heavily diluted with water. There is, also, what is termed a Mandarino Rosolio, which is made in the same manner except that orange peelings are used in lieu of lemon. This is drunk in small quantities and, on account of extensive adulterations, is only mildly intoxicating.

Another cordial, maraschino, which was originally made in Zara, Austria, has a very wide popularity, and is used quite as much as rosolio. It is made by placing the extracted product from cherry stones in alcohol. Brandy, rum, and cognac are manufactured in large quantities, cognac having a very wide use. Fernet, a bitter liquor, is made from herbs and alcohol. It is a weak purger, and should be taken with great caution.

large quantities. In 1913 there were 1,380,024,180 gallons produced, while in 1914 the amount was only 1,137,146,322 gallons, showing a falling off of 242,877,858 gallons. This was caused by the reduced grape crop. The wines of Italy, as a rule, are very mild, and there is little intoxication, a phenomenon which is remarked by tourists.

Piedmont is the greatest wine-producing section of the country. In this province alone during 1914 there were 171,710,800 gallons of wine produced. Beer is a beverage the use of which is becoming more and more common. There are nine large breweries in the country. In 1913 importations of beer from continental countries amounted to 10,897,146 gallons.

Bar rooms (according to the common use of the term in America) are unknown. There are small stands or bars, at which soft and intoxicating drinks are served, and which are patronized by women as well as by men. At each of these stands coffee is served, and coffee drinking in place of wines and beers is becoming every day more common. Police espionage and supervision over bar rooms have never been agitated in Italy as in other countries, because it is extremely difficult, even in the slums, to find a "birraria" which is not conducted in an orderly manner.

BRYAN SEEKS NO OFFICE.

But Says He Intends to Remain in Office the Rest of His Life.

(Portland Dispatch to New York Times.) In the course of an interview here today William Jennings Bryan said: "I have no political expectations whatever, and no plans looking to the holding of office in the future. I shall remain in office the rest of my life. A Democrat has reason to expect a Democratic victory in 1916. President Wilson should be given credit for dealing with the Mexican, Japanese and European questions so as to avoid war."

"The Republicans have no prospects; they simply have possibilities, and these depend largely on Mr. Roosevelt. There is no hope for either Republican faction if Roosevelt organizes; if Roosevelt returns to the regular Republican party he will strengthen the chance of the standpats. The Taft branch is unrepentant and boastful of standpatism. "Peace at any price is a cheap catch used by those who desire war at any cost and who, not being able to defend their own policy, take refuge in misrepresentations."

A Song of Looking Forward.

Ho! little love, When you're just a wee bit older, We'll go sailing gloriously across the wind-trashed foam. We'll ride up and down the billows, And we'll make the mermaids shiver. But at evening, when the dusk falls, We will turn and make for home.

Ho! little love, When you're just a wee bit older, We'll go strapping joyously by mountain path and crest, We'll drink great draughts of air like wine. We'll all our hands with plunder, But at evening, when the dusk falls, We will make for home and rest.

Ho! little love, When you're just a wee bit older, We'll go a-wandering through the world, to see what we like best, We'll have our fill of all the sun, We'll leave no pole over, And, sleepy-eyed, turn homeward, When the sun sinks in the West. —R. S. Alexander, in New York Sun.

The Fish Were Biting.

Deacon (on way to church to young fishermen under bridge) — Little boys, don't you know this is the day of rest? "We ain't tired, mister." — Life.

She—You should have been at church last Sunday. The minister preached such an interesting sermon. He—Indeed! She—Yes; you know it was his debut as a heretic. — Puck.

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Narrow Gauge in War.

Boston Post. Among the adaptations of devices of domestic convenience to the requirements of modern warfare is the employment of narrow gauge rail ways in the supply trenches on the battle lines at the front in Europe. More than 100 such trains, it is reported, are now in construction at works in Pennsylvania. These trains, as described, will run on a track two feet in width, in tunnels so small that they can reach the firing line, right into the trenches, unseen by the enemy, carrying ammunition, shrapnel, hand grenades and arms. By so much, it is expected, the resources of the trench fighters will be supplied. The use of such miniature trains is an incident of the evolution of the system of underground close-to-hand fighting adopted in this war.

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