MAINE WON'T SUFFER FROM THIRST UNTIL PRIVATE STOCKS GO

MANGOR, Me., Aug. 11.—There will be no suffering from thirst in Maine until the accumulated stocks shall have become exhausted or absorbed. That date will vary greatly, according to financial resources or foresight.

Approach of dry doomsday had been heralded for long, and those who had the price have prepared against it. Some there are who have in their cellars enough cheer of various kinds to lighten the gloom of several years, while others have but a beggarly month's supply.

It is said that there is in Maine today, and particularly in Bangor, more whisky than at any other time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—just because the citizens took the hint and bought by the barrel instead of the bottle o rthe case as in other days.

No Revenues Lost.

So far as any one knows the saloons will run along on 2.75 per cent. beer, which does not entirely satisfy but is better than nothing, and can be doctored with Jamaica ginger, paregoric and other things to give it a kick. The hotels will have a little private stock for old patrons, or else sincere regrets and the services of a bellhop to the nearest oasis. Clubs will fare exactly according to their "wealth, political influence and social position," and their foresight in preparing for the dust storm. Most of the small fry have closed up, anyway.

The state of Maine never has had a license law, so will lose no revenues. The counties will sorely miss the liquor fines and will have to make up the loss in increased taxation. The numerous raiders, "rum specials" and rum lawyers, will have to go to work.

Enough for Seven Years.

Recently there has been a heavy movement of liquor into Maine, mostly by train and motor car. Stuff on hand is not in much danger. Some of the sheriffs have a heart. Stuff on the road has to take its chances. The country constables have no mercy upon the sinner, especially when there is a dollar in being severe.

There are a few big stocks of whisky in the hands of Bangor dealers—all of it concealed in the suburbs, and not likely to be seized unless some enemy of the owners tips off the sheriff, as happened not long ago in the case of 580 quarts of "good stuff." Private stocks are safe. One man has enough whiskey to last him seven years at his present rate of absorption.

Henry Marries Million, But Leaves On Wedding Trip With Just 4 Bits

Henry Mitchell, colored, married a Million Saturday.

When Judge Bond, who performed the ceremony, told him that his fee was one dollar, however, Mitchell found that his finances were in a grave state, that his total assets amounted to just that sum, and he asked that he be allowed to pay half of the amount on account. The fifty cents was taken, and the newlyweds started on their honeymoon with just "four bits."

Mitchell's bride, before her marriage was named Nettie Million.

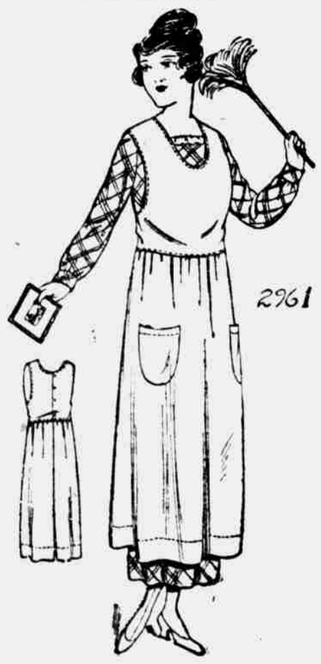
SEE VILLISTA PLOT

(By Associated Press)

EL PASO, Aug. 11.—A plot to have the Chihuahua city garrison revolt against the Carranza commanders and join Villa, was discovered there, according to Americans arriving here from that city. The plotters were placed in the federal penitentiary.

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE MEETS

The Women's Progressive League of Richmond will hold a social at the Young Men's Institute rooms on South Ninth street Tuesday evening. W. B. Arnold will also deliver an address before the young men.



A NEW APRON

2961—This model is "different" from the usual apron style. It is comfortable, cool and easy to adjust. Gingham in a neat check or plaid pattern, percale with a dot or figure, or striped seersucker could be used. Lawn, drill and alpaca are good also.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or 1c and 2c stamps.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Size .....

Address Pattern Department, Palladium.

CAPITAL SOCIETY BEAUTY TO WED IN FALL

Miss Jeanette Cowan.

Miss Jeanette Cowan, daughter of Mrs. John K. Shields, wife of Senator Shields of Tennessee, has announced that her marriage to Lieut. Col. Clement C. Heth will take place in September. Miss Cowan was a debutante in Washington society a few years ago, and since that time she has divided her time between her home in Tennessee and the capital.

AMERICAN "PEP" ONLY NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, SAYS SCIENTIST

(William A. McGarry, in Philadelphia Ledger.)

American "pep" is a mockery. To put it in scientific language, which is at the same time perfectly good everyday American, the national bustle, instead of being a virtue to be cultivated and handed down to generations that they may rule the world, is nothing but a neurotic irritability. It is a sign of mental and physical deterioration, to check which all the knowledge of the man of medicine and science is powerless, for the simple reason that mankind has not yet reached a stage of intelligence that would make it possible to prescribe for a nation.

The foregoing is but one of many remarkable conclusions reached by one of Philadelphia's most eminent scientists, Dr. Austin O' Malley, widely known physician, former professor of English literature at Notre Dame university, and author. Dr. O' Malley has been making a study for years of the effect of climate on races. Already equipped with a scientist's knowledge of archaeology and history, he has traced the movement of all known races from the times of the earliest civilization. Most of these movements have ended in extinction within a few centuries. And on the basis of that fact Dr. O'Malley is now convinced that:

The Irish, English, Scotch, Germans and all other north Europeans will be extinct in this country within one or two centuries, unless there is constant immigration from their native lands.

The United States, with European immigration cut off or reduced, will become a land of southern Europeans within a few generations.

North Europeans can not exist, as a mass, for more than a few generations in most parts of the United States. As quickly as they migrate into such sections as Philadelphia they shall perish, literally burned up by the ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Irish Families Dying Out.

Enough proof of these assertions to fill a library has been obtained by Dr. O' Malley. But the most outstanding piece of evidence, because it is available for the study of every one, is the record of the American revolution. According to a record of the testimony given by Major-General Robinson, the English commissioner sent to this country during the revolution for the exchange of prisoners, George Washington's army consisted of "one-half Irish, one-fourth natives, and the rest were Scotch, German and English."

"During the war of the American revolution," says Dr. O'Malley, "almost the entire Pennsylvania and Maryland line in the American army was made up of Irish; there are now almost no Irish names among the Daughters of the Revolution, the Cincinnati and similar societies made up of persons who had ancestors in the revolutionary war, because the Irish of the revolution are extinct. I recently examined fifty Irish families in northern Pennsylvania, who are now in the second American generation.

"These families were of the best immigrants that came here just after the famine in Ireland of 1847. They gave their children the best example; they all succeeded financially, so that their children were well fed, well housed and educated; nearly every family was able to send some of their sons to college. In the first American generation there were a little over five children as the average to each family—276 in all. If these 276 people had the number of children their parents had, they would now be represented by at least a thousand descendants.

What Plots of Work Curve Show.

"They are actually represented by less than 200 delicate, neurotic children. These families will be extinct in a few more generations. One group of seven families in the list had forty-nine children the first American generation, of which 9 per cent. became insane, but the second American generation consists of six delicate children, and there will be no more. Instead of progression in the second generation there is a retrogression by more than 86 per cent.

The underlying cause of this retrogression, according to Doctor O'Malley, is limate—attempts by light-complexioned nationalities to exist in degrees of light against which nature has not protected them. Without the protective pigment that will shut out the ultra-violet rays, he declares, the northerner in this climate first becomes irritable and unduly hurried—American "pep." In his children or his children's children, still less capable of withstanding the rays, they work aditional havoc until within a few generations the family name disappears, unless there is a blending with more immigrant blood or with darker-skinned races better equipped by nature to withstand the sun.

Plots of the work curve of more than 7,000 men and women in the factories of Connecticut, western Pennsylvania and Florida, with similar tabulations for New York, Maryland, the Carolinas, Georgia, and even Japan, by Huntington, of Yale university, and others, according to Doctor O'Malley, have shown that the white man accomplishes most in physical work when the outdor temperature is from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Too Much Violet Sunshine

"The American sunlight is the chief obstacle to the development of the northern European in the United States," says Doctor O'Malley. "Anthropology and tradition show us that the earliest man was white, and that he lived at or about the latitude of the Euphrates basin. The colored and blond races were such by development. As the white man migrated southward he slowly acquired protective skin pigment and became brown. Farther south, in the tropics, he grew black to defend himself from the ultra-violet rays of the sun and to radiate heat more readily. As he migrated northward he lost the protective pigment which was worthless to him, and became whiter, so that he could retain animal heat better.

"Physicists that work with extra-spectral rays, Roentgen rays, Becqerel rays, rays from radium and the like emissions, must protect themselves by rubber, lead glass, sheet lead and similar means. The ultra-violet radiation changes the protoplasm of cells so as to let in salts which disintegrate and kill the cells. There were more than twenty physicians killed in the United States alone by the action of the X-ray before methods for protection were devised. Similar rays exist in the sunlight. Finsen, in Denmark, found that skin pigment can protect animal tissues from the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Therefore, the stronger and more direct the sunlight upon the earth and the less relative cloudiness of the sky the more darkly pigmented the people that live under it. The Eskimos, an apparent exception, are dark, as a protection against the sun glare on the arctic snow during their day of six months.

Natural Climates for the Races.

"Skin pigment has a relation also to somatic heat. The blacker an object is the quicker it radiates the deat it receives; the whiter it is the slower it radiates received or stored heat. Arctic animals have white hair or fur for this reason, and northern men are white; the farther north you go the whiter men are. Tropical animals have dark pelts and are nocturnal in habit; tropical men are black. A Sioux Indian in Dakota is white, an Apache Indian in Arizona is black.

"Men are differentiated into races and thrive, develop, and reach physical perfection within well-defined climatic areas. As fauna and flora exist and persist as distinct species within certain zones bounded by isotherms, men so exist and persist as distinct races. Nature preserves the race that is best fitted to a given environment and kills off the unfit. The natural geographical position for the black man is, roughly, from the equator to the 30th parallel of north or south latitude. From the 30th to the 35th paralle is the zone of the brown man, like, say the Malay. From the 35th to the 45th parallel of latitude is the zone of the brunette Mediterranean type of white man. The zone of the European blond is above the 50th parallel."

To indicate just what this would mean to Americans of the north European types, Dr. 0'Malley points out that the 50th parallel in America passes through British Columbia about 480 miles north of the uppermost boundary of the United States. The 45th parallel passes near Halifax, Bangor in Maine, Ogdensburg in New York, Ottawa in Canada, St. Paul, the lower border of Montana, and the uppermost third of Oregon. In Europe it runs near Bordeaux, Turin, through Bosnia, Roumania and the Crimea. "Madrid, Naples and Constantinople," says Doctor O'Malley, "are north of Philadelphia; New York is as far south as Naples; Boston and Chicago as Rome; St. Louis as Athens and Washington city is at the level of French Africa."

Heat zones must also be considered in a study of the effects of climate on man. Humidity, says Dr. O'Malley, is almost as important as heat and light. "As the summer heat is greater than in Europe," he continues, "the winter cold in America is severer. Above Europe is a partly thawed sea; above America hundreds of miles of ice-covered land. The European mountains are high and they lie east and west and cut off the arctic winds; southern and eastern Europe is pocketed behind high mountains. The American mountains run north and south and let down the cold winds. When roses are in bloom on the Italian Riviera, which is up at the level of Lake Superior, the frost may be nipping the Florida orange groves, which are down at the middle of the Sahara desert and almost within the tropics.

People and Speech Disappeared.

"A man from the north of Ireland going to Philadelphia to live," says Doctor O'Malley, "moves southward 1,000 miles; if he goes to New Orleans he moves more than 1,700 miles. A Norwegian going to Texas moves south 2,000 miles, and fifty years ago a large Norwegian colony was actually foolish enough to try this experiment. Today there is not a single male or female descendant of that colony in existence.

"The Lombards went from what is now Hanover and the Altmark of Prussia down to middle Italy. Their kingdom began in Italy in 568 and ended in 774. It lasted 206 years, and the name alone remains; the people and their speech have disappeared. The Teutonic Goths, who most probably came originally from the south coast of the Baltic, were important in the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries. They took Italy, Sicily and Dalmatia and extended their power over a large part of Gaul and nearly the whole of Spaian. They lasted in Italy sixty-two years. They lost Spain in 534, and by 601 the Gothic language began to go out of use in Spain.

"The Vandals went down from Brandenburg and Pomerania, and about 428 some 80,000 of them had passed over into northern Africa, at the level of Virginia. By 536, that is 108 years afater they had left Spain, the Vandals disappeared from history, annihilated, not by war, or pestilence, but by the climate. Early in the thirteenth century a body of Burgundians and Germans invaded Greece. Two generations after the conquerors had set foot on the Peloponnesus many of their leading families were extinct. There are ruins of old Frankish castles there now, but nothing more."

American Bustle Only Irritability

These and other instances thickly strewn through the history of the world, Dr. O'Malley holds, prove that a northern man can not thrive anywhere in the south. "The Yankee," he says, "goes down to Georgia to take charge of a cotton mill there, and for six months he awakens the sleepers; then he joins them." The doctor also points out that the heavyweight pugilist common here thirty or forty years ago was a foreigner or a first-generation man. Now he has almost disappeared and is replaced by the lightweight.

"The bustle of Americans, their rapidity in business transactions, is not a virtue, but a neurotic irritability," says Dr. O'Malley. "Even at a place of recreation, like, say, Atlantic City, instead of strolling leisurely as people do at Ostend, Americans run as to a fire, and the brighter the sunlight the quicker they run. To one returning from a long sojourn in Europe, the unnatural hurry in the streets of our cities is the most striking fact.

"From South Carolina to near Canada is the zone in light and summer heat for the olive-tinted white man, the Mediterranean type," Dr. O'Malley says, "and this man thrives here fairly well, despite the winter, which is more severe than that of his European home. If, however, a man from Scotland, which has an average of 250 cloudy days in the year, and a very slanting sun, migrates to Yuma, Ariz., where there are about nineteen cloudy days annually, a very slightly slanting sun, and sometimes a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, or to El Paso, Tex., which has about twenty-eight cloudy days in the year, he is stimulated for a short time, then nervously exhausted, and, finally, degenerates rapidly. Spaniards deteriorate rapidly in Central and South America. The Irish degenerate physically even in the northern United States."

Circuit Court Records

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joseph P. Stratton, machinist, Richmond, and Cora L. Senger, domestic, Richmond.

Henry Mitchell, ditcher, Richmond, and Nettie Million, domestic, Richmond.

Robert A. Frazier, machinist, Hagerstown, and Mary Holladay, Hagerstown.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER

Walter E. and Mary S. Holfer to Arthur S. Thomas, lot 20, Earlham place, Richmond, $1.

PROPERTY RESTORED

(By Associated Press)

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—Hungarian communist measures abolishing private property have been abrogated in a decree issued by the new Hungarian government, according to a dispatch from Budapest. All owners are enjoined by the government to resume the direction of their properties and to continue agricultural activities.

Italy has more theaters in proportion to population than any other country.

MOVIE QUEEN CAN GIVE PERFECT KISS; WORD WIZARD NEEDED TO DESCRIBE IT

Dolores Cassinelli.

Garnet Warren, the author, wrote Dolores Cassinelli, the moving picture queen, that some of her amatory laconisms had the "flawless beauty of a perfect kiss." She thanked him for the compliment and asked: "Just what is a perfect kiss?" He replied: "Soul and soul must there be who shall perform the higher functions—pluck, so to speak, the rarer garlands of pleasure. They will be subtly attuned, these two; the selfsame languors must possess them both, the same nice sense effects. An equilibrium there must be, which the balance of a breath might well destroy. Such is a kiss."

WAS O. HENRY SHALLOW RHETORICIAN, OR GENIUS, IS SUBJECT OF DEBATE

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)

Professor F. L. Pattee, of Pennsylvania State College, a literary historian and rhetorician of wide repute, says that O. Henry and Bret Harte "lowered the standards of American literature, since both worked in the surface of life with theatric intent and always without moral background.

The statement is bewildering.

Again the professor says: "O. Henry moves, but he never lifts. His work is literary vaudeville, brilliant, highly amusing and yet vaudeville."

Katherine Fullerton Gerould in the New York Times calls O. Henry "a pernicious influence."

A great many thousands of persons who have read O. Henry's stories would flatly dissent from these conclusions. To us, likewise, Professor Pattee and Mrs. Gerould seem to be abysmally mistaken.

The evaluation of O. Henry as a writer is of local interest, for as soon as four of the largest moving picture concerns discovered a gold mine in his stories every "movie palace" of standing in Philadelphia had one tale after another on the screen, and the public took to what it saw as it had taken to what it read.

Hotel Named After O. Henry.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, who fathered the national memorial of a short story prize in the name of this gifted writer, contributed to the O. Henry issue of the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News, recently an article in which the contemporary opinions are assembled and a comprehensive story of the style, intent and content of the

This number of the News is produced to mark the opening of a fine, big hotel bearing the name of the author, who confers luster on his birthplace. In time this striking newspaper commemoration will itself have a place in the valued literature of its subject, for it tells of the man as the townsfolk knew him, and not merely as the world was aware of his salient quality.

Against these scornful dismissals of the professor and the lady psychoanalyst Dr. Henderson pits the dictum of Stephen Leacock, the Canadian humorist, who says in his essays on "The Amazing Genius of O. Henry":

"More than any other author who ever wrote in the United States O. Henry is an American writer. And the time is coming, let us hope, when the whole English speaking world will recognize in him one of the great masters of modern literature."

And Leacock is but one of the many eulogists who have felt that O. Henry carried not merely the seeing eye, but the feeling heart to the study of his kind. He is worthy of a hotel at Greensboro; he is worthy to be not merely a hotel name, but a household word throughout the land.

He is the man who wrote: "I wander abroad at night seeking idiosyncracies in the masses and truth in the heavens above."

"Bohemia," he observed, "is nothing more than the little country in which you do not live. If you try to obtain citizenship in it, at once the court and retinue pack the royal archives and move away beyond the hills."

Dr. Henderson asserts that O. Henry never let his geography get in the way of human interest, and he quotes this passage:

"People say I know New York well. Just change Twenty-third street in one of my New York stories to Main street, rub out the Flatiron building and put in the town hall—then the story will fit just as truly elsewhere. So long as your story is true to life, the mere change of local color will set it in the east, west, south or north. The characters in 'The Arabian Nights' parade up and down Broadway at midday, or Main street in Dallas, Tex."

One of O. Henry's remarkable traits is the whipcrack (never jimcrack) way he brings up the story with a round turn at the end, when you may have thought it was going to peter out to nothing.

A sudden vivid lightning flash shines back over the whole episode and the real meaning blazes out like magnesium.

This man knows all the tricks of the writer's trade, but he knows all the sincerities of the passionate craftsman, too. For he is no mere twiddler of a pen; he is a philosopher, and the phrases did not run away with him, but with Professor Pattee and Mrs. Gerould in writing about him. He will be read and remembered a myriad of years after his detractors.

HALF CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS ARE SOLD

Half the chautauqua tickets which have been on sale in the down town shops of the city have been sold, according to reports made to the chautauqua headquarters Monday morning. The Hawekotte grocery took a number of tickets Monday, saying numerous calls had been made for them at their store in the east end. Over a hundred dollars' worth of tickets have been sold at the Y. M. C. A. general desk.

Persons wishing to purchase their tickets at the reduced rates offered down town are advised to do so as soon as possible. When the 1800 tickets given the merchants are gone, tickets will only be purchaseable at the chautauqua gates for $2.50 for adults and $1.25 for children, instead of $3 and $1.

The bank at Boston, Indiana, and Harry McCoy at Eldorado, O., have taken a number of tickets which they will have on sale.

Free Y. M. C. A. privileges to out-of-town campers will be granted as usual, and all Grand Army veterans wearing their bronze buttons will be admitted to the chautauqua grounds free of charge, following the custom started several years ago.

All the floors have been laid on the chautauqua grounds and only eight more tents are rentable, it was announced at headquarters Monday.

No picture is hung in the Louvre, until the artist has been dead ten years.

The sky reflection of the lights of London has been seen fifty miles.