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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING AUG. 30
10,365

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PERSHING'S RETURN.

With his departure from France on his return to this country, it was but natural that General Pershing, who has been in command of the American forces sent to participate in the war in Europe and under whose guidance they materially aided in the successful outcome of the struggle, should have been given a rousing sendoff by the French authorities. His arrival in France as the head of our army over two years ago was an unusual affair. This country has not been accustomed to send its forces to Europe for battle, but circumstances required it, General Pershing was picked to lead them and though he commanded the "lightning trained Yankees" he was able by the numbers and the equipment provided for him, as well as the quick transportation of the troops, which Germany never believed could be accomplished in time to be of any service, to turn the tide of battle and aid in winning the war for right and humanity.

France had every reason for specially marking the departure of the American commander, termed by Tardieu as "a great friend of all of us," for he returns a victor after rendering signal service and completing the task that was undertaken. But even as France manifested its appreciation of his work, it is equally fitting that this country should see that no stones are left unturned in giving him the warm welcome that he deserves on reaching home. Congress can well make his title of general permanent but the country should see that he gets the reception that he deserves and from the plans under way there is no reason to believe that it will be lagging in any detail. Picked for a big task he has performed it well and he is deserving of all honors that go therewith.

REGULATING COLD STORAGE.

Seemingly with the idea of overcoming the detrimental features and restricting cold storage to service that will meet the requirements of the consumer the agricultural committee of the lower house of congress has decided upon a bill that will impose new regulations upon cold storage houses and those using them. By the revelations that have been made relative to the hoarding that has been carried on for the purpose of pushing up prices and getting a handsome rakeoff through taking advantage of the facilities that are offered by the storage plants in keeping foodstuffs, it has been made apparent that regardless of the benefits furnished by cold storage, there is need of additional regulations in order to prevent this very aid to preservation and distribution from being misused.

With that aim in view the house agricultural committee proposes that in the future all goods placed in cold storage should be stamped, that another stamp should be affixed when it is taken out and that no foodstuffs can be kept in cold storage for over twelve months. If the committee goes into this matter as it should, and there seems to be reason for believing that such is its intention since there is a provision for a system of inspection and regulation by the department of agriculture, it will guard against such food as may have been in one storage place for several months being repeatedly transferred so that its stay in cold storage will be indefinite and the intent of the law overcome. Cold storage is certainly needed but the uses to which it has been put call for the proper protection of the pocketbooks and health of the consumers.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.

If we are to judge from his recent decree amending the law on claims in Mexico, Carranza has seen the wisdom of receding from his stiff-necked position so long maintained and unless we are greatly mistaken he is doing what he should have done some time ago though how he could have expected to avoid the claims for damages for losses is difficult to understand.

It has taken some time nevertheless for him to get around to recognizing the fact that Mexico must settle for the losses during the rebellions leading up to the recognition of his government, and to admit that it must expect to pay those that have been sustained as the result of the regional revolts that have occurred from time to time, some of which are still being maintained.

Carranza by his acts is doing what other governments recognize that they are obliged to do under similar circumstances, although it has taken nearly two and a half years for him to come to the point of declaring it. The fact that the nations that have claims against Mexico have been busy in other directions may to a certain extent account for this apparent inattention, but it is apparent that he saw that it could not longer be delayed without resulting in action that would not be to his liking.

President Carranza has arranged for an indemnification commission to handle the claims subject to the right of the president to arrange conventions with any foreign power for a mixed commission to deal with the claims of subjects of that power all of which shows that not only does he see the light but he must be aware of the fact that the work of readjusting claims will occupy considerable time in the months to come, as the result of which Mexico aims to better its standing with other countries

RESTORING WOODLANDS.

Up in Massachusetts interest is being aroused in an effort to overcome the rapid deforestation that is taking place. This is being started by means of an initiative petition to the legislature in behalf of a law that would authorize the forest commission of the state to acquire 250,000 acres of land for forest purposes within a period of ten years, the land to be bought at a price not in excess per acre of what is already fixed for the acquiring of land by that body or such figure as the legislature might fix.

In our neighboring state as it is in Connecticut and quite generally throughout eastern states, the wooded areas are being fast cut off. Large sections that were once heavily wooded are today bare. The sawmill has come and gone, and it has done a thorough job. Much of the land on which the woodchopper has been at work is fitted at the present time only for the growing of timber, but instead of attention being given to the laying out of forests where the trees have been cut those sections are being allowed to grow up to brush. Some day, if fires do not keep down the new growth each year there will be more woodland but it will never be as productive by being disregarded and allowed to grow up unguided, as it would if attention was given to setting out trees in much the same manner as other lands are cultivated.

For the interests of the state and particularly those sections which are fitted only for the production of timber was given thereto, and if the inhabitants are not interested it should be given thereto, and if the individual owners are not interested it is entirely proper that the state should step in and guide the work. Through such examples it ought not to take long for the individuals to see the importance of doing likewise.

PASSING PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

It was not so long ago that the railroads of the country were denied the privilege of giving passes over their lines to anyone they pleased. This was done because it was considered an injustice to the traveling public and caused the roads to be deprived of much deserved revenue. The change was regarded as beneficial for the giving of passes had been carried to the limit and beyond, but it was anticipated that the new rule would be so generally enforced that passes would become as scarce as hen's teeth.

Such however does not appear to be the case for the railroad administration in its report to the senate shows that there are 4,000 people who have been given passes which permit them to travel on all lines controlled by the administration. In other words they could go from one end of the country to the other without paying railroad fare. That passes should be issued to railroad officials and their families however does not cause much surprise when one stops to think of the promiscuous manner in which they were formerly distributed, but when this list of 4,000 is found to contain the name of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, even after he has severed his connection with the railroad administration and the government it is indeed a bit surprising.

And in view of the fact that he has been said to have taken a $100,000 job in the moving picture business it is astonishing that he should have been willing to have accepted such passes as were issued to him and his family. The claim is made that it was done because he is "special counsel for the state of New York" but only those who devote their entire time to railroad work were supposed to get free rides, and it can hardly be said that all his time is given to this New York state job. But even were that so, why should public officials be specially favored in that respect?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Plenty of evidence that all the racing was not done within the fair grounds.

One authority believes that the cost of living will drop 25 per cent. before winter. Let us hope that he is right.

Henceforth this season those at the seashore and other resorts will be those who have no children attending school.

From the way in which the price of live hogs is dropping it is to be hoped that the cut will be passed on to the consumers.

It can be appreciated, of course, that the strike of the actors is going to furnish a lot of material for the vaudeville stage.

It is difficult to believe that August has come and gone, but it likewise means that there are but few more of the dog days.

If wealth is measured by the estimation of fellowmen, it was impossible of course for Andrew Carnegie to die a poor man.

No one may ever exceed Andrew Carnegie's record of piling up dollars and giving them away, but everyone of course has a right to try.

The suggestion that the government make every postoffice one of the chain stores might be all right if our postal service wasn't bad enough already without it.

There is a demand that the president step in and prevent the steel workers' strike, but how can they expect anything of that sort with the tour of the country about to be started!

From the way in which the railroad men have returned to work in the west it looks as if they didn't want to see Uncle Sam at the throttle, collecting tickets and shouting "All aboard!"

It begins to look as if William Jennings Bryan was grooming himself for another try at the presidency on some sort of a ticket. He is certainly showing great optimism and probably basing it on his war record.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, Sept. 1.—Pandora's box didn't have a bigger assortment of surprises than the administration has let loose and sprung on congress as things not to be accomplished until the peace treaty is signed. According to the big stick held over its head, there can be no peace, no lower cost of living, no letup in labor troubles, no "wet zone," no adjournment of congress and no trade with Germany until the senate swallows the league of nations with the i's dotted and the t's crossed. The administration said it didn't know we were trading with Germany at the present time, although the department of commerce shows that a lively trade amounting to many million dollars a month has long been going on by explicit direction of the department of state, between the United States and Germany. Just what effect such statements will have on the people of the country is problemaical, but congress is too near the base of news source and federal records to be hoodwinked into giving credence to propaganda statements coming in from organizations which use fancies for facts and which use the president's utterances as a basis for their own advancement. Out here we hear many things about "labor unrest," as the recent strikes are politely called by men who want labor union support for their pet theories. The time of congress has been taken up the past week by committee hearings in which men of prominence from all parts of the country have taken part. The foreign relations committee gave much time to hearing representatives of Irish freedom, who made impassioned speeches. Bourke Cochran, with a rich brogue and voice so powerful that the glittering cut glass endants of the chandelier overhead fairly danced, denounced the league as a death blow to the freedom of small nations; and when Frank P. Walsh, former member of the war labor board, designated the league in its present form as a "perversion of justice" the crowd that filled the great committee room and surged far out into the marble corridors was roused to the white heat of enthusiasm and cheered, applauded and shouted their approval to his eloquent plea for Irish freedom. Seated at the long committee table were Senators Lodge, Brandegee and Moses, representing New England, and Senator Walsh, Irish democrat and senator from Massachusetts, was in constant attendance. Senators Brandegee and Moses took an active part in questioning the speakers and both asked pertinent questions as to the details of the vain attempt of Irish representatives to gain a hearing at the Paris conference. Senator Brandegee was outspoken in urging the Irish representatives be given ample time to set forth their views, on the ground that all nations which failed to get what they believed proper opportunity to appear at the Paris conference should be given a fair show by the United States senate, and the time for the Irish hearing was extended. The hearing was dramatic in the extreme.

Perhaps the testimony of Col. William Jennings Bryan before the interstate commerce committee of the house came next in interest. Bryan has a new theory on the railroad situation. He wants a sort of 16 to 1 order of things along that line, whereby each state has one great trunk line owned and operated by the government, and all other railroads shall be cut up and parceled out for control to the states through which they pass. He urged complete government ownership for railroads, as soon as it could be brought about, and further suggested that if the government didn't find roads that suited it, it could build its own. The fact that such a move would cost the taxpayers five or six billion dollars didn't phase the Nebraskan in the least. He also decried lobbying as a whole, but said in the case of "high moral causes" like suffrage and prohibition he favored it, which raised a big laugh.

Speaking of foreign trade, the United States commerce report states that "The Finska Rasockerfabriks Aktiebolaget, Helsingfors, has nearly completed its new sugar beet factory at Salo, on the Abo-Helsingfors railway line." All of which goes to show that if we enter into internationalism it won't do to let our tongues get twisted.

One of the innovations proposed for the 1920 campaign are canned speeches by orators of note who will shout eloquently into phonographs and later on their political speeches will be reeled off to enthusiastic audiences by means of records. This may go hand in hand with the revival of the 1916 use of movies in campaign work, whereby the activities of a congressman in his daily routine were thrown on screens to show how faithfully the man up for re-election had served his constituents. So unless all signs fail, phonographic patriotism and movie arguments may play leading roles in the 1920 campaign.

Congress is not very well pleased with the attitude of the president in halting their proposed recess, and then calmly taking a month off right in the midst of the session to swing around the circle in behalf of measures he personally endorses. Many senators and members, both democrats and republicans, feel that the president should remain at his post during the trying days of reconstruction and be within reach of congress at it works out the problems of the day. A number of bills and resolutions have been introduced which, if made law, would prevent any future president from absenting himself from the country or the seat of government, and so protect the nation from the many ills and dangers likely to follow absence of its chief executive.

Indications still point to either a rejection or stiff amendments of the league of nations. Every now and then a democratic senator permits a faint tingle of his color on the question to be seen, even though he does not join openly the ranks of opponents. The attitude of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Senator Shields of Tennessee, Senator Thomas of Colorado and one or two others on that side of the senate shows plainly that there will be no solid support by democrats, and of course Reed, democrat, is one of the stoutest defenders of keeping America out of European entanglements. It is pretty well understood here now that so few republicans will support the treaty with more reservations that would not stand fire under European challenge that its defeat or amendment is a foregone conclusion.

Commenting on the railroad situation, Congressman Merritt of the Fourth Connecticut district, a member of the interstate commerce committee, said: "We have had hearings for six weeks or more, and as a fundamental proposition it has been shown that the ower given to regulate the railroads has been used largely heretofore simply as a power of repression. It is believed the country appreciates this and it is hoped congress will also appreciate that the power of regulation involves support as much as it does repression. If the law forbids doing bad things, it must help do good ones. It is evident that this view is fundamental to the other idea that it is the first duty of congress, so far as it legislates in the matter, to provide the country with an efficient transportation machine, and that without proper resources, which means proper rates, this machine cannot be provided. That is the fundamental motive of all railroad legislation."

The crack of a rifle startles the average woman less than the crack of a dish in the hands of the hired girl.

AUNT JULIA'S SOUVENIRS

"The souvenir habit," remarked the girl who had just come back from her summer vacation, "ought to be prohibited by law."

"Why?" asked the friend who liked to hear her talk. "Have a sandwich before you begin, Mary."

"Well," said Mary, sandwich poised, "I took this trip east with Aunt Julia. Know my Aunt Julia? No? Well, she's a regular person in most ways, but she has the most frightful habit of collecting souvenirs everywhere she goes. You'd think that was the sole purpose of travel! Our house has always been full of stuff. Aunt Julia gleaned in ages past, but I'd never realized before how rabid she was on the subject. She has always kept ten post card albums in our library, to say nothing of eight or ten kodak books, and she has shells from the seashore, balsam pillows from the mountains, grass baskets from Florida and beads and serapes from Mexico. She has spoons from the world's fair, the Pan-American, the San Francisco exposition and every large city she has ever visited, baskets and pottery and embroideries and queer garments from every other old place under the sun. I really ought ot have been forewarned.

Well, you know we went to the White Mountains, but stopped first in Boston, which was a great mistake. A city like Boston, musty with historical relics, is simply a paradise to Aunt Julia. She'd only meant to stay three days but the longer she stayed the more there was to see. There won't be so much of Boston left for the next tourists, though, believe me! Aunt Julia clipped off a piece of nearly everything in the city. She got a stone from Bunker Hill monument, turf from the front of Longfellow's home in Cambridge, a section of Old North church, some of the common, large copies of all the pictures in their fine decorated library, some books, a Boston bag—the kind every one in Boston carries, but only plumbers use out here—and, well, I can't catalogue them all, but I know I had to buy an extra suitcase to hold the produce of her vandalism.

"And then she simply wouldn't leave the region without having visited Salem and the House of Seven Gables and Hawthorne's birthplace, so that meant another load of junk. We pillaged Concord on our way north, and I didn't feel really safe for a week or so after we got into the country. It didn't seem possible that the authorities wouldn't be after us to atone for the damage we had done.

"I hoped Aunt Julia would settle down and not find anything to salvage in just plain mountain scenery, but, alas! Besides cutting enough balsam to stuff five mattresses, she conceived the happy idea of picking and canning quarts and quarts of wild blueberries. She kept our cottage hot as a dye kitchen for days and it resulted in rows and rows of neat little jars with labels, 'Mountain View, July, 1919.' She said that we'd think of the wonderful air and scenery every time we ate any of those berries.

"H'm, I guess we will! We had to buy a packing case and pay a man $2 to haul it to the station and half the glasses were broken when it reached home. Aunt Julia's room after she unpacked everything looked like a geological display in the Field museum. I've no idea in the world what we are to do with all that stuff. We might use it for Christmas presents if Aunt Julia didn't treasure it so, but then nobody really cares about receiving bits of old rocks and fence palings. There's nothing I can do, apparently, to keep Aunt Julia from adoring the mantelpiece with it. And she'll actually brag about it and tell people where she got things. Funny, isn't it."

"Oh, I don't know," mused the other girl, reectively eating the last sandwich. "You told me yourself that you'd had three proposals while you were gone. You collected those, didn't you. When you're Aunt Julia's age I dare say you'll want something more concrete. There isn't any one living who doesn't collect something. Aunt Julia's really not any funnier than you are. Come on in and see my new dresses!"—Exchange.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges

Congratulations are due this summer to Frederick Moore, who has just completed 40 years' tenure of office as director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, County Dublin, where he has rendered brilliant service to Irish horticulture.

Mr. Moore's botanical eminence seems partly due to heredity, for when only 22 he succeeded his father, Dr. David Moore, who had held the office for nearly 50 years. But even at that early age he had already been for thee years curator of the famous garden attached to Trinity college, Dublin.

Whale oil, beloved of Tommy Atkins for lighting fires, and many other purposes, except that for which it was issued, namely, waterproofing his feet, has made some fortunes within the last few years. Investors in Georgia have been getting their capital back every year, and the industry in that region is not yet 20 years old.

It is estimated that half a million barrels of whale oil were used by the allies during the war, Leviathan thus being ranged on our side.

Scott received 1,500 guineas for half the copyright of The Lord of the Isles, and £600 has just been given for the original manuscript of it. Both prices seem excessive if regard is had only to the intrinsic worth of the poem, which was regarded by the original publishers as "a comparative failure."

But in its failure lay the great gain of Scott, the publishers and literature, for at the same time occurred the startling success of Waverley. So, when Ballantyne made complaint to him Scott, with perfect cheerfulness, said: "Well, James, so be it. Since one line has failed, we must just stick to something else."

Thereupon he abandoned the writing of metrical romances, and in their stead came the immortal novels.

We are, psychologically speaking, a changed people.

Gone is the old British phlegm, the self-complacency, the easy-going indulgence towards everything and everybody, born of the union between a damp climate and a prolonged "deep dream of peace." The climate, it is true, persists, but the menace to our national security has left us all very wide awake. And although victory has removed the material danger which threatened us, in spirit we are still fighting foes.

The passions roused by war are burning yet, and the result is a general attitude of intolerance towards men and towards ideas that do not happen to support our opinions.

You can meet it anywhere where humanity congregates—at social functions, in clubs, in the tube, or in the omnibus. Violent opinions violently expressed set the key of conversation today. Even the mildest of men and women seem to have adopted a new and aggressive note.

But the fact that a spirit of intolerance is abroad in this most tolerant of all lands is not entirely to be deplored. The condition of mental and moral lethargy towards which we were drifting before August, 1914, was dangerous not only materially but spiritually to our national life.

The official statement that there are more officers holding permanent commissions than the army, in its present unsettled state, requires, has some curious individual illustrations. There is the case of an old regular officer, a subaltern before the war, and now a permanent major. He is one of the hundreds of majors over the number permanently required. Room could be found for him as a captain, but he naturally dislikes reverting to that rank and pay.

So he has accepted the alternative of retiring on a major's pension of £400 a year, which is not an unpleasant start in civilian life for a sound man on the sunny side of 40.

The 1st of August was the day of days for Switzerland, and with returning peace will be kept under something like normal conditions.

It was on this date in 1291 that the three forest cantons formed themselves into a league for mutual defense against Austrian oppression. Around that nucleus slowly grew the present federation of 22 cantons, and the anniversary is now a public holiday.

Marshal Foch is the only foreign general except of royal rank upon whom the baton of a British field marshal has been bestowed. Of foreign princes there have generally been one or two in the list. Before the war the ex-kaiser and the late emperor of Austria so figured, and last year the honor was conferred by a special mission on the emperor of Japan.

It is rumored that the king of the Belgians will shortly be added to the roll. The king of Spain is a general of the British army, and now the senior in that rank.

Tunbridge Wells is very proud of its tank, which has been presented to the town as a reward for its contribution to the Victory loan. Local inhabitants remark that only "Tun-Wells" (in the local parlance) and Swansea have the added glory of guns to their tank.

To see the latter waddling over the common before finally planting itself on a triangular bit of green in the middle of London road, where it now stays, is a pleasing reminder to the town that the merit of raising a million and a half sterling for the loan has been royally recognized. The fly in the ointment is that Tunbridge Wells cannot fly the king's silk flag, for she has not quite topped the list.

There is still a vacant Garter, and rumor assigns it to Earl Bety of Jutland (as it is supposed his new title will be). During the war Viscount French became a Knight of St. Patrick and Sir Douglas Haig a Knight of the Thistle, so it would be in accordance with the fitness of things if the other leading order of knighthood were given to the commander-in-chief of the grand fleet.

The senior service, it must be admitted, has not been overloaded with honors. Two peerages and five baronetcies make a small figure in comparison with the seven peerages and four baronetcies bestowed upon the chiefs of the army.—London Chronicle.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

The "Melting Pot" in Mexico

What manner of folk are the Mexicans?

Whatever one's views on the wisest political course toward Mexico, it will help in a thorough understanding of that country to examine the rich history, he ancient civilization, the prehisoric remains, o be found among our southern neighbors, according to a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geograpphic society.

This bulletin, based on a communication to The Society from John Birkinbine, follows:

"Of the sixteen million inhabitants, two-fifths claim direct descent from ancient tribes or families which are accepted as the basis of Mexican history, two fifths are of mixed native and foreign blood, the remainder being classed under the common appellation of 'foreign.'

"Throughout much of the country, and often within short distances of railroads, are remnants of some of the ancient native tribes or races, adhering to customs, methods, and speech of their ancestors.

"Thus is Oaxaca are the Zapotecas and Mixtecas, the estimate for the two races being half million, and a government publication mentions a dozen other families in the same State.

"In Hidalgo and adjacent states, the Otomis; in Puebla and Oaxaca, the Mexicanos; the predominating Mayas in Yucatan; in Michoacan and Jalisco, the Tarascans, and Tlaxcalms, in their native state, and other groups elsewhere, still maintain the tribal individualies.

"Although Spanish is the language of the country, and much English is spoken in the regions most visited, a large number of the natives use only the vernacular.

"Prescott refers to the Aztecs, Tlaxacalans, and others as producers of delicate fabrics, colored by vegetable dyes; intricate designs in the precious metals, and beautiful decortions made of feathers; numerous ruins also indicate marvelous skill of ancient pepople in stone-work, especally as the tools used were obsidian or copper.

"Evidences that this deftness in handiwork has been retained appears in the feather-work, wood-carving, stone-cutting, etc., of the present day. The beautiful potery and unique weaves of serapes, made with the crudest appliances, and excellent fabrications in cast or wrought iron, filagree silver, etc., also bear testimony to the skill of the Mexican Indian.

"Mexico may be described as a land of surprises, a country of extremes, a nation of contrasts, a domain of apparent contradictions; where the old and the new, the poor and the rich, the crude and the refined, are neighbors; where the sleep of cnturies often continues adjacent to present activities, and where ultra conservatism is elbowed by pronounced evidences of modern progress.

Mexico has a wealth of archeological relics, remnants of an ancient civilizaztion of which no well-defined trace exists. Volumes have been written to demonstrate that the builders of what are now ruins were of Mongolian, Semitic, or Phoenician origin, but the riddle cannot be admitted as solved. All authorities, however, unite in praise of the magnitude and the perfection of workmanship shown at various ruins throughout the Mexican territory. The region adjacent to some of these raises question as to the source of sustenance for multitudes which must have then existed and causes speculation upon changes which may have occurred in the interval.

"Prominent among these ruins are Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, in the State of Yucatan; Palenque, in the State of Chipas; Mitla, in the State of Oaxaca, and Xochicalco, in the State of Morelos.

"The pyramid of Cholula, in Puebla, and those of the Sun and Moon, in the State of Mexico, have also been liberally described, but distributed over wide areas are many other ruins which have had but little or no investigation, and rock sculptures, images, idols, and ancient pottery, found in numerous localities, are the only records of peoples whose history is unknown and whose names are lost."

STORIES OF THE WAR

Spirodonoff.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Legends are springing up among the peasants in the territory about the Murmansk railway front, where American railway troops assisted the Russo-Allied forces against the Bolshiviki, about the personality of a Bolshevik chieftain known as Spirodonoff.

Like the notorious Maxo, a daring Bolshevik bandit whose fame has become widespread in the Ukraine, Spirodonoff has never been seen by any of the allied forces, though captured documents and overheard telephone conversations between Bolshevik commanders convinces the allies that Spirodonoff exists.

One of the stories about him is that, as Bolshevik commander of operations on the Murmansk front, he has been twice wounded, but now insists on being carried to the front in a chair, from which he directs front line operations. From peasants it is learned that he combines great personal daring with absolute ruthlessness in dealing with those who oppose him.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Recent reliable advices from Italy, brought to this country by Americans who have been in close touch with economic conditions there, reveal a striking contrast in the Italian and American points of view.

The Italians want to work. The laboring class there realizes that it is through work and work alone that they can better their condition. They are insisting on more work to do and longer working hours. Strikes have actually taken place at which men have refused to quit at quitting time.

Their plea at present is for foreign capital, especially American caital, to come to Italy and start industries that will give the people of the country an opportunity to work longer and earn more.

Compare this attitude with that shown by American labor! Here agitation is being felt for shorter hours, extremists even going so far as to advocate a five-day working week. Must it be said that Italy, where the percentage of educated persons among the laboring class is far lower than in this country, where living conditions have been and still are incomparably worse than in America, is to lead the way in efforts to reduce the high cost of living and the scarcity of the daily necessities of life? The comparison or contrast in these two viewpoints is illuminating to say the least.—Bridgeport Standard-Telegram.

Fresh reminder of Yale's increasing opportunities is contained in the news of the appraisal of the vast Sterling estate bequeathed to the university ppracically in its entirety. This notable gift does not solve Yale's financial problems; rather increasing them by expanpding the plant and creating new and larger responsibilities, but it does give Yale the chance to take the lead in an increasingly important field.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

A certain family in which there are eight children are repoprted to have been paying $29 a month to their landlord. The house is now wanted and this family has been ontified that in the future the rent will cost $50 a month payable in advance, which means that on September 1 the family must cough up $79. Is this rent profiteering or spite? And then they wonder why there are bolshevists in this country.—Bristol Press.

War and Peace.

Lloyd George says it will take as long to change from war conditions to peace as from peace to war. It has already taken longer.—Chattanooga News.

According to a North Carolina chemist a palatable oil equal in food value to olive oil can be obtained from cosklebur kernels.

DAVIS THEATRE
TODAY AT 2:15, 6:45 and 8:45
THE EMINENT SCREEN ARTIST
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
IN
"The Courageous Coward"
A 5 Part Intense Emotional Drama Laid in the Oriental Quarters of "Frisco" With the Jap in the Role of a Prosecuting Attorney.
CATHERINE CALVERT
In the 5 Part Dramatic Feature
"THE CAREER OF KATHERINE BUSH"
From Elinor Glyn's Famous Novel
BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUE

BREED THEATRE
—TODAY—
Mrs. Charlie Chaplin
IN
"HOME"
THE MOST REALISTIC MOVING PICTURE YOU EVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE
RUBYE DE REMER
IN
"DUST OF DESIRE"
PATHE NEWS

AUDITORIUM
ALL THIS WEEK
A HIT! A HIT!
SURE CURE FOR THE BLUES
BOM BAY GIRLS
SEE—Buck and Wing Dancers, Colored Cake Walk, Pretty Creole Chorus.
HEAR—Singing Quartette, Jazz Orchestra, Big Song Hits.
DON'T MISS THIS TREAT
FEATURE PICTURES
LITTLE PRICES

Lift off Corns!
Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.

With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin callusses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

"LITTLE RHODY'S BIG FAIR"
Kingston Fair
SEPTEMBER 9, 10, 11 AND 12TH
TUES. SEPT. 9 THE DAY TO SEE THE BIG EXHIBITS
WED. SEPT. 10 APPROPRIATE EXERCISES GRANGE DAY
THURS. SEPT. 11 BIG STATE RECEPTION GOVERNOR'S DAY
FRI. SEPT. 12 FIRST ADMISSION CHILDREN'S DAY
FAST RACING
OVER SPLENDID TRACK
INCREASED PURSES AND PREMIUMS
EXHIBITIONS
LIVE STOCK FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS, FRUITS FLOWERS VEGETABLES, PLANTS TEXTILES ART ETC.
FREE VAUDEVILLE DAILY 10.30 A.M. & 1.30 P.M. IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND

PAINE'S
Conquers Rheumatism
It conquers rheumatism with nature's own roots and herbs and does not disturb the stomach. E. P. Buss, Mail Street, Lynn, Mass., was confined to bed for months before he took Var-ne-sis. Today he is a well man. Let me prove it. Var-ne-sis at druggist or direct, liquid or tablets, $1.25. W. A. VARNEY, Lynn, Mass.

"THAT REMINDS ME"
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