1820 1920

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

124 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 52c a month; $6.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls.
Bulletin Business Office 485.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms 35-3.
Bulletin Job Office 35-3.
Willimantic Office 23 Church St. Telephone 162

Norwich, Tuesday, May 18, 1920.

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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING MAY 15th, 1920

10,679

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Interest and enthusiasm that indicate a healthy state of affairs in the republican party were displayed in the caucus for the naming of candidates for the city election. As an omen for election day, June 7, none better could be asked. It showed the concern that is evident in getting men fitted for the different offices and there are excellent reasons for feeling that a list of candidates has been selected that will strongly appeal to the voters of the city regardless of party.

In the choice of Herbert M. Lerou as candidate for mayor there has been nominated a sound and progressive businessman whose aim will be, if elected, to give the same close and conscientious attention to the administration of the city's affairs that he would to his own. That is what the city requires and what there is reason to believe the voters will be eager to see that it gets. He is well qualified to direct the affairs of the municipality.

For aldermen and councilmen men closely identified with the business activities of the city have been placed in nomination. They are capable of handling the duties that will be required in such offices as they have been nominated for and of doing so in a way that will be a credit to the city as well as to themselves. In their selection both ability and experience have been taken into consideration.

The one contest of the evening was for the collector of taxes to succeed the late lamented Thomas A. Robinson. That the party would have been named a capable man had anyone of the quartette of candidates been selected is recognized but it is evident by the majority vote received by James W. Semple that his long business career makes him particularly fitted for the place. He should make as efficient and as popular a collector as the man he will succeed if elected.

Treasurer Reeves, Water Commissioner Blackledge and the city sheriffs have demonstrated by their service that they are entitled to the renomination they have received. The entire ticket is one in which the voters of the city can place full confidence.

NEEDS EARLY ATTENTION.

There can be no ignoring of the situation which exists regarding the freight congestion on the railroads. It is a state of affairs which is affecting not only the roads but the whole country through the shutting off of necessities and the crippling of industry because of the inability to get raw material and the lack of cars for moving finished goods. Similar is the trouble with all lines of business which are looking for their long overdue supplies.

Prompt and effective action is what is required in order to bring relief. The country must have the highly important transportation service for which the railroads are depended upon to a large degree. It is evident that the existing situation is due to no single cause. There is an acknowledged shortage of cars for the railroads are badly handicapped as to rolling stock which has been seriously depleted during the war, but this shortage is aggravated by the strikes which have caused the accumulation of freight while the operation of the cars possessed was badly curtailed by the refusal of the men to work.

It is gratifying to know that improvement is being shown daily in this part of the country, that more cars are being moved and that the situation at junction points is changing for the better but even the reports of improved conditions are offset by the still inadequate transportation facilities. More cars are being moved but on all sides there is a lack of supplies, a deplorable situation regarding fuel, raw material and foodstuffs and the longer it continues the plainer it becomes that still greater efforts must be made.

Whether the situation will be cleared up sufficiently by the issuing of the suggested priority orders relative to the movement of freight can best be determined by putting them into effect. Certainly it ought to help and very little help serves to remove the freight jam. The situation is such, however, that the quicker some determined effort is made the easier the task will be.

SEEK THE FORGER.

Secretary Daniels seems to be much concerned over a despatch quoted by Admiral Sims and attributed to the secretary. It is a matter that might well disturb him regardless of the contents for the secretary, while he never believed that he ever gave utterance to any such statement as contained therein, is now able to declare that the despatch is signed by A. F. Carter for the chief of operations and if it ever came to Admiral Sims in any other form the signature must have been changed. This means of course if there ever was such a despatch that it was a forgery as far as the Daniels signature was concerned and because of this Secretary Daniels believes that Admiral Sims owes him an apology.

This is of course spoken of because of the statement made by the admiral based upon the despatch under the belief that he was dealing with the secretary's declaration, but it seems rather strange to think that the secretary would be inclined to let this matter go by with an apology on the part of the innocent party if someone has been playing free and easy with his name by signing it to despatches or possibly using it in other ways.

There ought to be some concern as to who the person was that signed the secretary's name, what the reason for the change was providing there was a change and whether there are other instances of such action. This in view of the consequences involved in such an unjustified use of another's name should be sufficient to get the machinery of the department into action to clear up a mystery.

There is more at stake than the mere fact that Admiral Sims may have been the victim of someone's irresponsibility. To demand an apology of Sims of course is to try to make him look like a plugged nickel at this time. It is laying much stress upon the lesser matter and letting the greater evil go without the attention and the correction that it deserves. If the secretary doesn't undertake to clear up the mystery it is possible Admiral Sims may have something further to say before the inquiry closes.

POLAND'S ATTITUDE.

When Poland lets it be known that it is not disposed to carry the war on indefinitely and what it has reached the point in the successful drive where it will be possible to call a halt and undertake peace negotiations that of course expresses the Polish, and probably the Ukrainian side of it.

Hitherto the soviet government had been inclined to talk peace with those so disposed. It had gotten to the point once where it was thought an understanding would be reached between Russia and Poland, but since that time Poland has demonstrated that it not only had the men and the generals but that it could fight. It has been the means of taking much valuable territory from the bolsheviki which the latter did not want to lose, and the fight for it has not made sentiment in behalf of peace on the part of the Russians any stronger, barring of course the fact that they are convinced of their inability to overcome the combined forces operating in the southwest.

There is no question but what Poland is displaying wisdom in the announcement to the effect that it doesn't desire to carry the war further. There is credit in knowing when it is time to stop. The next thing is to convince the bolsheviki that it is for their interests not to try to regain what they have lost but to make peace just as soon and just as advantageously as possible. Possibly this will be more of a job than was experienced in taking Kiev and Odessa, for the loss of Odessa means much to the Russians and while they may appreciate the fact that they have lost temporarily, they may not be prepared to throw up their hands and do nothing further towards regaining this important southern gateway.

Thus the ending of the fighting may not rest entirely in the hands of the Poles unless soviet Russia has deteriorated to the point where it can no longer provide the resistance that is required. Unquestionably the recent drive was undertaken at an auspicious time for the Poles and Ukrainians and it remains to be seen whether the same can be said of the peace move.

COAL PRODUCTION.

When the federal geological survey makes the announcement to the effect that there was an increase in the production of soft and hard coal during the first week of May amounting to two and three per cent. over the previous week it indicates a tendency in the right direction at the right time, but unfortunately production, even with this increase is not up to normal.

One of the things for which this part of the country is clamoring just now is fuel. There is no danger of freezing to death but there is need of keeping industries going and there is a desire on the part of householders to get in their supply of coal for next winter and thereby overcome the anxiety which is invariably caused by the mine and transportation troubles during bad winter weather.

This is the time of year when coal should be moving freely into New England, but increased difficulties are being created now by the congested condition of transportation. Hrdly had the shortage from the strike last fall been straightened out, if in fact it had to the extent of replenishing the stocks of coal that were previously held here, before the lack of production and the transportation handicaps both by water and rail caused the industries to get on the anxious seat lest their fuel requirements be denied.

If sufficient cars can be provided there is no reason now why coal production should not meet all requirements, particularly when the output is on the gain and there is the opportunity to make use of water facilities for relieving the railroads but the combination of circumstances such as the shortage of help as the result of strikes on water as well as on land and the lack of motive power and rolling stock serves to keep New England guessing even when it thinks it is getting out of the woods.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A wet May may mean long hay but that doesn't console the fellow who has to push the lawn mower.

The man on the corner says: It has taken some time but May seems to have struck her proper stride.

One thing is perfectly plain, the fishermen haven't had to wait for the brooks to fill up this spring.

The objection isn't to Carranza's leaving Mexico, but to what he tried to take away from the government treasury.

Even the increase in the price of gasolene doesn't seem to reduce the consumption judging by the number of machines.

It is the straw hat season but one is not quite sure whether he can take the chance of putting the overcoat away just yet.

Of course the iceman feels that his services ought to start in about the time that it is felt the heater can be dispensed with.

The republicans have named a ticket made up of substantial citizens from top to bottom which the voters of Norwich should be eager to support.

With the Filipinos complaining against high rents the next thing we know the same cry will be raised by the Esquimos and civilization held responsible.

When Hoover declares that the sugar situation will not become normal for two or three years it shows the effect of the refusal to act on the advice of the sugar board last summer.

Attorney General Palmer has promised to investigate the railroad strike in Hartford. If it doesn't amount to any more than his efforts to get down the H. C. of L. it might just as well not be started.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., May 17.—"What's catching rabbits in Australia got to do with making hats in Connecticut?" queried the newspaper man of congress, John Q. Tilson, of the Third Connecticut district. "They are the hats" replied Col. Tilson with a broad smile.

It happened just after Speaker Gillett had announced to the house that Tilson would that evening give an illustrated talk on hat-making and Tilson had added that he would cover the topic from catching the rabbit in Australia to putting on the bow in Danbury.

Then the newspaper man got busy to find out if he was the only man "round the capitol who didn't know the fur of rabbits is the felt for hats. And he learned that instead of being the only one, he was in the great majority, for nine out of every ten men he asked, grinned sheepishly and said, "No, I didn't know it."

Col Tilson is a member of the great ways and means committee and he realized that it won't be long before tariff revision becomes a part of reconstruction legislation and that the tariff on hats and on the raw material from which they are made will come up for consideration, so he thought it would be wise to tell congress something about hat making and the tariff needs of the industry.

In his talk before the members of congress and their families Col. Tilson was assisted by experts from the Danbury and other plants and motion pictures showed the process beginning with rabbits scurrying to shelter and beavers making dams to the finished hat in its box ready for wear.

There are some of the things which were new to the listeners: It takes the skins of four rabbits to make the average hat, and with 110,000,000 people in this country wearing hats it is lucky the rabbit family is reckoned as one of the most prolific on earth.

The fur costs about $13 to $15 a pound according to quality and it takes about three ounces to make a hat. This is a heavy increase in price of fur over that of a few years ago. The rabbits of eastern states do not furnish fur of the required quality and that is accounted for by the climate. Three-fourths of the rabbit skins come from Australia and New Zealand—while Belgium, England Saxony and France furnish hares, coney and rabbits. In answer to the question of how long rabbit fur had been used in making hats, Col Tilson replied "something like four hundred years."

In reply to questions as to what is done with the pelt after the fur is removed, Mr. Tilson explained that it was cut into small strips and made ito gelatine for photograph films and similar uses. In addition to the motion pictures shown, the talk was illustrated with exhibits ranging from the rabbit skin in its original shape, through various stages of evolution until it became a soft or stiff hat according to final treatment. It was explained that soft hats take more fur than stiff hats and the stiffening of the derby puts in the necessary additional firmness. How the skins are treated, and especially what the Danbury, Connecticut factories are doing was made a special feature. Mr. Tilson referred to the need of the protection for the industry and of good wages for the employes for the work required unusual skill, as the felt is tender and requires expert and quick handling. He spoke of the child labor laws of the state being strictly observed but added that young girls just over that age were employed in large numbers on the lighter work, and that they often made as much as $7 a day. He referred to the fact that there is now no duty on rabbit skins and urged that all necessary raw material should be made easily accessible to the hat manufacturers of the United States. Col. Tilson called attention to the fact that Connecticut makes fully 37 pe rcent of all hats used in this country.

Senator Hitchcock, the closest friend the president has in the senate, and the authorized spokesman for the administration, this week confirmed the rumors afloat regarding the president's extreme illness and helplessness by referring to him in a senate speech as "that bed-ridden and unhappy invalid in the white house." It was during the debate on the Knox resolution when Hitchcock was pleading for its rejection. Mr. Hitchcock is one of the only two senators who have been admitted to the president's presence since he was stricken with paralysis last September.

Miss Katherine Ludlington, of Connecticut, is one of the women named to take part in the suffrage campaign to be waged by women at the two national conventions. The women will not only attend the conventions, but will make a campaign of their own between the two dates on which they are held urging recognition in framing the planks.

The nomination of Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts as member of the tariff commission is still sleeping in the hands of the finance committe of the senate and it looks as if it would not be acted on before the summer recess takes place. It is very generally conceded the McCall nomination is not certain of confirmation. The recess will probably begin June 5th and be from 30 to 90 days. The details are still undecided, but at this moment a long recess or series of them seems more probable than an adjournment.

Appropriations bills carry $110,000 for the maintenance of the white house and traveling expenses of the president for the coming fiscal year.

SNAP SHOTS OF G. O. P. CONVENTIONS

By A. H. VANDENBERG

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FIRST CONVENTION.

The first republican national convention convened at Philadelphia June 17, 1856 (the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill), following a preliminary session at Pittsburgh Feb. 22, 1856. There were no precedents and no rules to govern representation or procedure. It was largely a spontaneous affair, with delegates present from all the free-soil states and the border states of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky.

Henry S. Lane, a breezy Indiana westerner, was chairman of the convention—himself a rare character. Although a New York newspaper of that day described him as "a man six feet tall, marvelously lean, his front teeth out, his complexion between a sun blister and the yellow fever, and his small eyes glittering like those of a wildcat"—those who scoffed when he appeared remained to cheer, because his homely eloquence turned bedlam loose at the outset of the gathering.

William H. Seward was the most conspicuous man in the party at the time, and unquestionably could have had the presidential nomination for the asking; but he declined to permit consideration of his name. As a result, the only two contenders were Judge John McLean of Ohio, whom the old Whigs favored, and General John C. Fremont of California, who caught the convention with the romance of his life.

As a youth Fremont explored the Rocky mountains, the great Salt lakes, the Sierra Nevadas and the valleys of the San Joaquin, earning for himself the title of the "Pathfinder." He was known, too, as "Jessie's Choice," because of his romantic elopement as a young lieutenant with charming Jessie Benton, daughter of Senator Benton of Missouri.

Fremont was nominated on the first ballot, with 359 votes to 196 votes for McLean.

William L. Dayton of New Jersey—senator and jurist—was nominated on one ballot for vice president. He polled 259 votes. His nearest competitor—an interesting historical contemplation—was Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, who polled 110 votes.

The principal planks in the platform declared for free soil, for the admission of Kanses into the union as a free state, for federal aid to build a railroad to the Pacific, and for liberal rivers and harbors appropriations.

(Continued tomorrow with the story of the Second Convention.)

HER BRILLIANT FUTURE

"Whatever do you think Robert?" exclaimed the proud mother of the most wonderful infant in the world as her husband opened the door. "You remember I've always said that when Roberta cries she cries differently from any other baby I've ever heard—it isn't so disturbing. It's really quite musical—you've heard me say so. I'm sure! Well, today when when Mrs. Bingle was here—she sings fil a choir and knows everything about music—Roberta was crying and after listening a minute Mrs. Bingle said she was crying in perfect sevenths, which was quite extraordinary! It makes a chord, you know! I am perfectly positive that child is going to grow into a grand opera singer!"

"This is a fine occasion for a tired man home from a grinding day's work," complained Roberta's other parent. "Couldn't you have waited till after dinner when I was feeling sort of braced up? Why should this happen to us?"

"I don't think you understand, Robert," explained the proud mother, patiently. "Roberta has such a darling nose, anyway—and I am sure she will be perfectly beautiful in opera. She will get thousands of dollars a performance."

"Maybe we can distract her attention from the idea, since she is so young," interposed her husband hopefully.

"It would be a frightful thing having a grand opera singer grow up in the family!" he continued. "They always must dine off lettuce leaves, rare chops, spring water and dry biscuit. I am certain I could not endure that menu even for the sake of Roberta.

"And one never on any occasion can make any noise or do anything he happens to want to when there is a budding Brunnhilde or Viola or Carmen in the house. Either the prodigy is slumbering after a nervous, wakeful spell or else she is practicing. Ordinarily vocal practicing is hard enough to stand but the ordinary young singer always skimps her practice hour, and you can bribe her to desist with a movie or a chocolate soda. She is tickled to death to find an excuse to stop do-si-do-ing. But if she is a genius with opera on the brain, she will not have her art insulted.

"For fifteen minutes each day she must hold her mouth in the shape of a letter O, then like Ah and Eek and the whole batch of funny sounds she never uses when she begins to sing.

"Moreover, the opera star has to develop temperament, and I just hate to think of Roberta having to do that. She is so naturally sweet and placid even at 7 months of age that—"

"Whatever are you talking about?" cried the proud young mother.

"You can be an opera singer without owing a Pekinese dog or dyed hair or a divorce," explained her husband, "but you simply must have a temperament or else nobody pays the slightest attention to you. It is just a fright the way some of these nice, domestic prima donnas, who love their husbands and children and enjoy cooking and darning socks, as many of them do, being normal women, have to slave to acquire the necessary temperaments.

"And if you have any heart at all you will not want to force your child to learn how to rip off the wall paper with her teeth and tie knots in the telephone receiver while she tells the scared interviewer that it is not true she refused to sing the night before because the leader wore a pink necktie.

"Think how you would feel to pick up the newspaper and, below Roberta's latest picture in a yard of drapery and a string of pearls, read that it was rumored she was engaged to the sultan of Timbuctoo, who already had twenty-five wives and a fortune of $30,000,000—press agents always are playing those tricks on operatic stars, who probably at the moment are writing frantic letters back home telling the nurse not on her life to take off the twins' woolens and to be sure and see that Mr. Prima Donna has apple pie at least twice a week for dinner!

"And no matter how well she sings she is sure to meet some some teacher who will tell her that she ought to be washing dishes instead of warbling with her excuse for a voice—or a critic who passes over her success to complain about the eighth of a tone she was off in the middle of a scale—and she will weep quarts and quarts of tears down our necks instead of crocheting doilies like other fair maidens—"

"Oh, well," sniffed the proud mother, "never mind! But I am going to begin right away saving up money from the housekeeping allowance for her lessons! So there!"—Exchange.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rabbi Wise and Americanization.

Mr. Editor: The presence and utterances of such a person as the learned and eloquent Rabbi Wise is something which should beget some definite impressions within the minds of people, therefore we trust that what we may here say will not be considered irrelevant nor impertinent.

The topic discussed being one of national importance, and most fitly before an audience of intelligent educators, it cannot be but that thoughful convictions were awakened to remain.

Very many of the speaker's affirmations were well in point and merited the applause given.

For example, when he said "America is not only a federation of states, but a federation of races," hence a foreigner is not under obligation to become an Anglo-Saxon to be Americanized.

That becoming an American must be regarded in a different sense from that of assuming citizenship—say, in France, Italy or in the British Empire, where it is impossible to become a Frenchman, an Italian or a Briton. The foreigner in coming here may possess in him the inherent qualities for American citizenship, ready to come into activity after the act of his adoption.

All these aphorims are essentially correct, and show that Americanism is something particularly unique and ethically different from any other kind of citizenship, and therefore its definition is the more intricate and its attainment a more careful and special study.

Much latitude—of course, must be given to a professional public speaker, who must more or less mould his address so that it shall not offend, but rather elicit approbation; hence Rabbi Wise was more apt in telling what Americanization was not than, really, what it is.

Americanization, he said, is not "Regularization, nor Standardization, nor Christianization," and we would add—neither is it Judahization, nor Colonization—nor Amalgamation.

If, for any reason it must be expressed in one word, we would say the most fitting word is the legal one—"Naturalization."

In former days when the immigrant reached our shores he was not even called "a foreigner." He might speak our common tongue and have a college education and—if you please—in every way, physical and religious, be a proper candidate for citizenship. Yet he was called a "Greenhorn."

He might or might not have friends here before him who were now good Americans and could lend assistance to quicken his transformation — but his imperative first duty was to learn how to assimilate with his new surroundings, and by all means in his power to shorten the period of his crudity and emerge from the greenhorn state as soon as possible.

There being no Americanization school then in vogue, the task of polishing up devolved on the candidate himself most largely, and this was a process which made good citizens.

The proud honor was attained by the diligence and desire of the man himself, and not forced upon him by external methods, so in proportion the achievement was prized.

But what do we have now? Immigration cames in groups. It comes bringing with it all its racial traditions and antipathies. It practices its ancient manners and customs. Instead of submerging these in view of the new and better relations and opportunities, it colonizes and sets up its former ways of life, isolating itself from the surroundings. Indeed, even more than this, presuming in some instances to effect reforms among us rather than to learn, so that the problem of our own continuance as a governing people becomes a question as much and as great as the transformation of the stranger within our gates—and the question is upon us—what kind of a new Americanism will we teach, or what kind can we teach that will at the same time conserve our national safety and be equally acceptable to those we would benefit by the gift of citizenship.

ONE THINKER.

Norwich, May, 16, 1920.

Stories That Recall Others

No Good.

Walking up to a soda fountain a little girl placed a nickel on the counter and asked for an ice cream cone.

"Ice cream cones are seven cents, little girl," the fizz clerk announced.

"Well, gimme a soda pop."

"Six cents."

"Got any root beer?"

"Yep, six cents, too."

The little girl highed disappointedly and started out, leaving her nickel on the counter.

"Here, little girl, your're leaving your nickel," the clerk called to her.

"Oh, that's all right," the child shouted back.

"It's no good to me. It won't buy anything."

A Combination.

A little girl was told to go to the grocery store to get some vanilla extract for her mother. Just as she was leaving the house she turned and asked: "What flavor of vanilla do you want, mother, lemon?"

Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents

Copyright 1920—By James Morgan

LVI—GRANT IN THE WHITE HOUSE

1869—March 4, Grant inaugurated 18th President, aged 45.
September, "Black Friday" in Wall Street.
1872—The "Alabama" claims settled by arbitration.
The Credit Mobilier scandal exposed.
1873—Sept. 19, a great panic in Wall Street
1874—April, Grant vetoed Inflation bill.
December, Resumption act passed.
1876—February, "Whisky Ring" exposed.
March, Belknap, Secretary of War impeached.
1877—March 4, Grant retired from the Presidency.

With the passing of Lincoln Grant towered above not only all the other generals of the Civil war, but also above the statesmen of that day, above even the great political parties themselves. A man without a party, he stood wholly for the Union. A magnanimous victor, aloof from the bitter passions of the men who had only talked while others fought, he stood alone for the reunion of the North and South. It was less his fault than the fault of our political system that he gave up to party what was meant for all. There was no place for him to serve as there never is a place for any American to serve our government except as a partisan and a politician.

When he became president it was Grant's misfortune to know no one except his associates in the war. The self respecting among these kept away from him. But the self seekers and the camp followers crowded about a man who never distrusted a friend, not even when he came bearing a Greek gift, and Senator Charles Sumner spoke scornfully of the administrations as a "gift enterprise."

The modest president and the conceited senator, who plunged into a bitter feud, never were sympathetic. When Grant heard some one say with surprise that Sumner did not believe in the Bible, he quietly remarked, "Well, he didn't write it."

Another little brood that preyed upon Grant's kindly disposition was composed of a few of his relations and Mrs. Grant's. For them he laid himself open to a charge of nepotism, which was exaggerated but which no other president had incurred.

Grant's first act in making up his cabinet, was characteristic. Never having held a council of war or consulted any one in the army, he did not consult the republican leaders. His secretary of the treasury, A. T. Stewart, the New York merchont could not serve because the law debarred an importer from that office. His secretary of the navy was to fame unknown outside his city of Philadephia. It took the mails three weeks to find, in his obscurity, an attorney general that the president appointed without knowing where the man lived. In selecting a chief justice, he pursued the same hit or miss plan and had to send in a third name before the senate would give its assent.

Two of the seven places in the cabinet were given to Galena, the president's little home town, the secretaryship of state falling to Congressman Elihu B. Washburne, and the secretary of war to John A. Rawlins. There were sound personal reasons for the selection of General Rawlins, who had been Grant's vigilant watchdog in the army, standing between him and the bottle and between his too trusting nature and false friends. These latter needed now more than ever to be warded off, and the untimely death if this frank and loyal friend in the administration left a place which remained sadly vacant.

The many scandals of the administration were mostly traceable to the betrayal of Grants childlike confidence in unworthy friends. "Black Friday' in Wall Street cast its shadow on his family circle itself. A brother-in-law had inveigled the guileless president into the net of Jim Fiske and Jay Gould, who attempted to corner gold on the strength of the inside information which they had wormed out of him. As quickly as Grant discovered the trick he smashed the corner.

The "Whisky Ring" inveiled the president's private secretary. A member of the cabinet was impeached for squalid transactions, but by accepting his resignation Grant let him dodge the conviction.

The Civil War was followed by the most corrupt period in our political life. Rascally politicians nimbly discredited the people from real evils with sham battles against the "rebel brigadier." The "bloody shirt" was made to cover a multitude of sins, while patriots went in loudly for "the old flag and an appropriation."

Although Grant himself was above just suspicion, the next highest official Vice President Colfax, was driven into retirement under a cloud, and the third highest, the Speaker of the House, James G. Blaine, was accused of bartering his influence for private gain.

Reconstruction remained for 10 years after the war a prolific source of pouaving been torn up in the savage political demoralization. Lincoln's plan strife between Congress and Johnson, the Southern States were converted into rotten boroughs for political adventurers from the North and for the white riff raff of the South. Out of the first batch of 12 Southern Senators, 10 were Northern "carpet baggers," who had rushe South to exploit the negro vote, and an even half of the Congressmen were squatters from the North.

A liberal section of distinguished republicans revolted against Grant's election to a second term, but they were mostly leaders without followers. The popular revolt did not come until the panic of 1873 had plunged the country into six years of hard times, and a tidal wave in the election of 1874 swept the democrats into control of the house.

Great occasion aroused Grant to independent action in peace as in war. In vetoeing a currency inflation bill, in calling for the resumption of specie payments and in the peaceable settlement of the "Alabama" claims against Great Britain—the first great international arbitration—he measured up to the expectations of the people, who never lost faith in the soundness of the man because he had failed as a politician. First in war, he did not prove himself first peace; but deep down beneath the bitterness of parties and factions, Grant remained always, through good report and bad, first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Tomorrow: Slings and Arrows.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Chihuahua.

Chihuahua, Mexican border state reported to have gone over to the revolution, is described in the following bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society:

"Largest of Mexican states and richest in resources, Chihuahua has an area about twice that of Pennsylvania but a population only two-thirds that of Pittsburgh. Were its lands allocated among its citizens, every five persons might have more than a square mile.

"Such allotments would make many quintets of owners fabulously rich; for a Croesus might envy the welath of some Chihuahua mines. Best known of these is the historic Santa Eulalia, 17 miles southeast of Chihuahua City, discovered in 1703, but not yet exhausted, from which have come millions of dollars' worth of silver. Many of the silver mines possess ores of 50, 60 and even 75 per cent. metal, and there came from one Chihuahua mine a giant nugget of nearly 500 pounds of almost pure silver.

"Gold, lead, iron and copper also are mined. Farming is a major industry of Chihuahua, and it has been stimulated by irrigation projects, though the agricultural output has been estimated, under normal conditions, to be only one-fourth as valuable as the minerals.

"Cattle raising is extensive. But the most recent, and potentially one of the most valuable industries of the state, is that connected with the vast forests. Resin and turpentine were derived from some of the mountain timber.

"Four-fifths of Chihuahua consists of undulating tablelands, for the most part thousands of feet above sea level, offering extremes of temperature from the bleak snow-clad peaks in winter to the oppressive heat of valleys in midsummer. Rich in resources as is the state, taken as a whole, there are broad, arid, desert-like areas.

"In Chihuahua grows the agave, nature's own antidote for snake bites, deadly also to the reptile which tastes its juice. The curious Chihuahua dog, if his pedigree can be verified, is almost worth his weight in gold. These tiny, sickly, rat-sized canines have been compared to the sleeve dogs of China. A 'butterfly dog' of highest degree should weigh less than two pounds.

"At Guanajuato is the Bastille of Mexico, the Albondiga de Granaditas, once a grain market, later a prison, where the head of Hidalgo was displayed on a spike for a decade as a warning to other revolutionists. Though Hidalgo was executed (two years before his trial was concluded, incidentally), and his army dispersed, he is known as the 'author of Mexican liberty.' He rang Mexico's 'liberty bell' on his church at Dolores in 1810, sounding the tocsin of the future freedom and long era of prosperity, interrupted by disturbances of the last few years.

"Traces of the Apaches, once the cruelest and most treacherous race in the world, are to be found in Chihuahua, as are many cliff dwellings, Aztec mounds and various other ruins, which have not been studied. The conquest of these Apaches was one of the most difficult tasks of the white man's effort toward peaceful development of Mexico. The poetically inclined may conclude that nature, as well as the natives, helped make Chihuahua inhospitable. For many kinds of plants, especially in the deserts, are thorny and prickly. Especially is this true of the prolific cactus. Moreover, one writer comments, 'The mountain ridges present the most singular summits, terminating in pyramidal points, or resembling towers or minarets.'

"Near Santa Rosalia, famous for its mineral waters, reputed to be helpful for treatment of rheumatism, are ruins of the fort taken by American troops which marched through Chihuahua in 1849 to join General Zachary Taylor."

Motion Picture Films.

The celluloid films used for motion pictures ignite easily and burn rapidly, necessitating the installation of special protective equipment. A European inventor has combined a new chemical with an ingenious method of applying it, which saves, it is asserted, all of the film except the portion first ignited. The film in the projecting machine is surrounded by a ring of tubing with inner perforations, connected with an iron tank containing the chemical, a colorless liquid. A valve near the operators hand enables the flow to be started instantly.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

It's an easy matter for a judge to issue an order restraining a woman from talking, but what's the use

Couldn't Turn Over In Bed For 7 Weeks

Couldn't Move Hand Or Foot. Had To Be Fed With a Spoon "Will Take Oath To These Facts," Said Mrs. Frank Angello.

In a sincere statement, Mrs. Angello told how for seven weeks she had been confined to her bed with the rheumatism—acute and inflammatory—and could not walk.

She said: "Why, I couldn't even move and had to be fed with a spoon. I was in such great pain that I could hardly bear the weight of the bed clothes on my body. After taking Goldine Formula No. 2 for three weeks, I was able to be up and about, and since taking in all six bottles, today I have not a pain or an ache."

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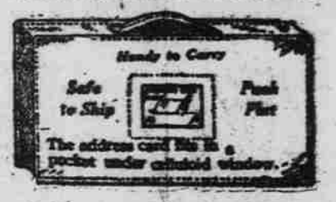

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