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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING MAY 22nd, 1920
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THE SOUND LINES.

Once again the question of whether the New Haven road should be permitted to retain the ownership and operation of the lines operated on Long Island Sound has been raised. Heretofore the interstate commerce commission has seen the wisdom of extending this privilege. This was not only just to the road but it took into consideration the service upon which the business interests of New England are to a large degree dependent. The grounds urged before the commission for the continuance of this service were good and sufficient before and there certainly has been disclosed no reasons in the meantime for making any changes relative thereto.

New and pending legislation, however, brings the matter to the front again and the sentiment of business men of the state such as can be gained through the chambers of commerce is again to be secured upon this subject. It is a matter which is of deep concern just at this time when transportation is badly congested. To Connecticut these water lines even though they may go between the same points as the railroad and therefore be open to the charge of competing, are of the utmost value. It is decidedly fortunate that this added means of moving goods is available to the industries and business houses of New England and but for such added facilities as they afford the movement of goods by the railroad would be much more seriously hampered.

It is urged that even if the railroad did not run the boats that some other company or companies would, but when it is realized what the difficulties are in getting cars from one road to another it can be appreciated that the same difficulties could be expected between the road and other boat lines. It would throw out of joint a long and well established service and those of Connecticut who have reason to know the necessity of retaining the steamship lines as they are for the sake of the service involved should take advantage of the opportunity to see that transportation service to this part of the country should at least not be made worse.

THE PEACE VETO.

Right in accord with such action as was expected was the refusal of President Wilson to give his approval to the peace resolution regardless of the fact that it, of course, represented the majority sentiment of congress. Hitherto it has been the senate that has struggled with the peace treaty but the resolution represented the sentiment of both the house and the senate in an effort to end the existing situation.

Throughout the whole contention regarding the treaty of peace President Wilson has insisted upon the ratification of the document just as he brought it from Europe. He hasn't been willing to concede changes that would protect the interests of this country in the way it is believed they should be protected. It was this stubborn refusal to accept reservations, the directions given to the democratic followers and the repeated intimations that even if the senate did succeed against his wishes in getting the reservation plan adopted by the necessary vote he would withhold his approval.

It has been a case of ratify the treaty as presented or there will be no actual ending of the war. That attitude was encountered relative to the treaty and it is now revived in connection with the peace resolution.

No one claims that the resolution is preferable to the right kind of a treaty. It has been put forward to remove the war restrictions. The president has shown his disposition toward both the treaty with reservations and the resolution. Whether steps will be taken now to end war legislation remains to be seen, but it is doubtful if any attempt to pass the resolution over the veto will be undertaken. The vote on the passage of the resolution indicates the futility of such a move.

It was a claim made in the last campaign that the president "kept us out of war." It is now more fittingly said, "He kept us away from peace."

GOOD ADVICE TO MINERS.

It is evident that while there were certain radicals who were urging the hard coal miners to take action that would result in a strike and the consequent serious curtailment of coal production in this country, there were others who were urging sane action and who took a clear headed view of the situation and understood what would be the effect of plunging headlong into a strike.

This was noted in the advice given by Chairman Kennedy in his address to the miners' delegates when he said, "a strike is out of the question" and pointed to the fact that there was an obligation resting on the miners and the one "honorable road" out of the situation was to submit the entire dispute to a presidential commission.

Chairman Kennedy indicated that he appreciated the error that was made by the soft coal miners in entering upon their strike and defying all authority and disregarding the comfort and convenience of the people of the country. His advice was to steer clear of any such policy in the case of not reaching an agreement and he in so many words told them that discretion was the better part of valor.

Where could be the sense in turning down every proposition presented for the adjustment of the dispute, uttering defiance to all authority and then end by submitting to practically what could be obtained from the very start had the proper spirit been shown? That is what was done in the soft coal miners' strike and it is with that in mind that Chairman Kennedy called for sensible action at this time.

What is needed of course is an adjustment that will be fair, one based on the facts and taking into consideration present conditions, the earnings of the companies and the men, and the position of the public as the load carrier. That Chairman Kennedy impressed the convention with his address is evidenced by the decision made. This will mean dealing with the situation without a strike, permit the country to get the coal and the miners their pay while the decision is being reached.

EARLY ACTION NEEDED.

Just how much delay will be caused by the inability of Secretary Colby to appear before the foreign relations committee of the lower house of congress relative to the request of President Wilson that authority be granted to accept the mandate for Armenia is not indicated, but the prompt move of the committee to get busy on the matter is to be commended.

Here is a matter that has been hanging fire for a year and a half. It has been said that had this country been offered the mandate, or urged to take it the day after the armistice was signed, it would have accepted with alacrity. There are good reasons to believe that the very same objections which are raised today would have been advanced then but there can be no question but what the knowledge gained in the meanwhile has served to confirm the opinion that this country should stay in its place on this side of the Atlantic and prevent the increase of its troubles rather than rush into a hotbed of them a long distance from home. We will be doing much when we contribute to the relief of the starving and suffering with food and clothing supplies, when we fix the boundaries of the new republic and give the world to understand that our sympathies are with Armenia even if we cannot assume the responsibilities of a mandate.

But regardless of the delay in bringing the matter to an actual decision and in spite of the firm conviction and the expressed opposition there is every reason why there should be just as early a decision on this matter as possible. If it is necessary to get an actual vote of congress on this question the quicker it can be done the better. It has been before the country so long that it cannot be said it is being railroaded. It has been regarded from the various angles, and in the light of conflict with established principles, and there is a preponderance of opinion to the effect that it is a proposition which the United States should not undertake to shoulder.

There is no reason to believe that delay will change the attitude and it should out of justice to Armenia and others who are concerned in adjusting matters in that region that this country should dispose of this matter as early as possible and not permit its failure to act to add to the uncertainty there any longer.

HARVEST HANDS.

Well may the crop raisers of the country begin to worry lest they be unable to secure sufficient help to harvest the crops that they have had the temerity to raise in spite of the known difficulty of getting help.

We are told that the wheat yield does not promise as good results as last year yet there will be a large wheat crop and it must be harvested. There will be a big corn crop and that must be gotten in. There will be great quantities of other grains raised which must be taken care of threshed and housed and there are also the sugar beet fields where many hands are going to be required for part of the year.

This is not the first year that there has been a threatened shortage of farm help, or the first time that there has been a question where the necessary number of harvest hands was going to be obtained but it is unquestionably a situation that differs from most others in as much as there appears to be little results obtained from the relatively big offers that are being made to secure the help needed.

Every agency that can raise its efforts to relieve the situation should bring its influence to bear.

Out in the beet sugar fields of Michigan, and greater dependence than ever is being put on beet sugar production under present conditions, Mexicans from states along the southern border are being employed to cultivate the fields at the rate of $25 an acre which means about six dollars a day for them in four of the wheat raising states where 50 cents an hour was paid last year it has been agreed to pay 70 cents this year which is a substantial increase but there is no certainty it will be sufficient to attract the necessary assistance.

It is well therefore that the big crop raisers are making early plans for the solution of the help problem. It is to be hoped that no crops will have to be wasted because of the inability to get sufficient help to harvest them for while the thoughts of such a waste are disconcerting there are not a few who are anxiously looking forward to the day when the price of foodstuffs can come down instead of go up.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Villa doesn't intend to remain passive when there is an opportunity to do otherwise.

What is needed now is a spell of May sunshine to give the gardens the start they are longing for.

The man on the corner says: The old argument that two can live just as cheaply as one doesn't seem to lose force.

The ice seems to be melting when there are those manufacturers who admit that shoes will be cheaper by next winter.

Running blind tigers ought to get the attention of the S. P. C. A. if the prohibition forces aren't able to stop the practice.

From the way in which Poland is threatening to fight most all its neighbors it doesn't look as if it was going to be a peace proveking nation.

With receivers of the Rhode Island Company contemplating the abandonment of five lines the unprofitable days of trolley operation are not all over.

It doesn't sound well for the hard coal miners to intimate that they are ready to defy the country even as did the bituminous men. They unfortunately have the same leader.

It should be remembered that all the good work done my the Salvation Army was not confined to the war period. And as it worked before it should be encouraged to work in the future.

Word is given that any attempt to do business under the 2.75 per cent. beer law in New York state will result in prosecution. If it doesn't bring any greater results than prohibition enforcement elsewhere there will be little to fear

THE MAN WHO TALKS

There is a right time for doing every particular thing; no other time will do quite as well if we expect the best results. The time for doing certain things is when we have the greatest capacity for doing them. Some things we can do at any time, others we can not because the capability for doing is gone. If you have never played football, baseball, or ridden a bicycle, try to do so at sixty-five and see how you will enjoy it. How many persons in a thousand learn to read and write when seventy years of age and older? Not only has the desire gone, but largely the aptitude. It is a wise saying, that "there is a time for everything under the sun." The farmers are realizing this in the backward spring, for the time has come for potatoes to be planted. There are certain studies that ought to be taken now. I will not say that they cannot be taken at a later period, but if not taken now the most favorable time is gone forever.

The banks are telling us that a crash is coming. At least that is what they intend to convey although their statement is not quite so bald. They remind us that our credit is fast approaching the danger point—that the limit is within sight. If we have to pass through one of those periodic spasms of money stringency those who will whine first and loudest will be those chiefly responsible for causing the panic, i. e., the wasters. Money shortages are hastened, if not actually produced, by reckless extravagance. The rank and file have not conserved their extraordinary wages. They have gratified every whim by the most reckless spending in the history of the republic. They have paid unreasonable prices for things they did not need, and when the "lean years" come, no matter if prices drop, they have nothing to buy with. These are they who invariably hear the bread line, for if a panic comes, there will be no jobs begging to be taken. "Making hay while the sun shines" never had a closer application than to the days in which we now live.

"Jachin" and "Boaz" were two of the most conspicuous pillars in the porch of Solomon's Temple. Their combined meaning is: "He shall establish it in strength." The reference doubtless is to the edifice itself. Now it would seem that Solomon, in spite of his pronounced matrimonial bias, was a man of fine artistic temperament and cultivated tastes. When he saw those two massive stone pillars, Jachin and Boaz, while he admired their strength, he noticed that something was lacking, and that something was beauty, and hence he ordered that lily work be engraven upon the top of those pillars, "so was the work of the pillars finished." How many people we see just like Jachin and Boaz before they were completed. They exhibit strength but they are not attractive—in fact they repel rather than attract. There are men in public office today who are strong enough and who ought to be more influential. If only lily work was combined with their strength, it would add to their effectiveness and popularity.

Will some one explain why it is that most people hasten to get their buildings and household goods insured, but will not take up life insurance until it is driven into them with a sledge hammer? Scarcely are they settled in their new home before they go to an eleven story office building, climb up all the flights of stairs—if necessary—just to get protection from fire. But it needs almost the point of a bayonet to persuade them to take out a small life insurance policy. All evidence goes to show that one's property is far less exposed to the flames than his life is to disease and accident. Are we not all tangled up as to the relative value of things to be emphasized? Fine clothes are sometimes worn at the expense of a hungry stomach. Automobiles are bought while big grocers' bills are unpaid. Don't we need to pray: "Lord, let me see things in their right relations, and act accordingly?"

Is there not in these days a pressing demand for a revival of good will? Fictitious values attached to all necessary commodities have brought about widespread ill-feeling. Strikers are at sword's point with corporations, the consumer is dissatisfied with the retailer; the retailer with the wholesaler, and he in turn with the producer, and it would not be very strange if the Almighty was not dissatisfied with the whole lot of us. Is there not good reason for believing that an era of good will toward one another would go far toward restoring the confidence we seem to have lost in one another? If there had been the feeling of good will among the nations of Europe in 1914 and earlier there would have been no world war. The almost continuous succession of strikes that we are having in these days, all of which have a bearing on the high cost of living, would be cut down one-half if good will could be substituted for selfishness.

What a strange whirligig is Time! For illustration take May Day, which was once a day devoted to all the simple joys of rural life. Youthful England of yesterday gave way to natural exuberance of feeling. Merry sports marked the day's festivities as a time for the hanging of May baskets and dancing around Maypoles and other joyous pastimes that appealed strongly to youthful vigor. In spite of Puritan severity May Day was celebrated in like fashion here in America and to some feeble extent has continued. But what a change! Instead of happy boys and girls having a good time, the day has been captured by the "Reds." The "I. W. W.s" and angry socialists for parades that arouse opposition to good order and constituted government; that threaten to burn, loot and murder; and if police protection is weak resort to criminal violence. Upon what evil days has the old May Day celebration fallen. O for a return of that season of joyous pleasures such as inspired Tennyson to write: "You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear."

We are all familiar with the story of the boy who cried "wolf" so many times when no wolf was about that when one really did come, no one heeded his cry and he was devoured. It may be something like that in the cry of "low production." But where there is so much "smoke there must be some fire." Suppose the farmers of this country should go on a strike with the reckless and selfish abandon that railway employes do (and we must remember that these men have had their wages increased 90 per cent. since 1914), what would be the result? The farmer has the same right to strike as the brakeman. If manual laborers refuse to do farm work, there will be—to all intent and purposes—a farm strike with its resultant food shortage. This question is more serious than it was during the war, and the only antidote is for each one of us to make every square inch of available land productive.

We are on the verge of another Memorial day, a season rich in its memories of patriotic devotion to our country. It is a time when all citizens ought, for the time being, to drop partisan politics, and rejoice in the deliverance of our country from the iron grip of slavery. We all ought to rejoice in the integrity of our country that was almost torn asunder in the Civil war. It is well for us to lay our wreaths on the graves of those who fought and bled and died that slavery might be abolished and the Union preserved. America will never forget the services rendered by those brave men whose hair is now silvered, whose eye is now dim, and whose step is faltering. America as the mightiest nation on earth is their monument. God bless the heroes of 1861!

THE COUNTRY-WIDE PRICE CUTTING MOVEMENT

In discussing high prices in relation to the consumer, at the fifty-third meeting of the Economic club of New York, Thursday, at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Francis H. Sission, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said in part as follows:

"A wave of price-cutting is sweeping over the country. It is the most interesting economic phenomenon of the day—an event long heralded and waited for by the public. And yet, curiously enough, the public is only tardily awakening to a realization of the fact that it is not only the beneficiary but also the creator of the movement. Merchants generally frankly explain that they are reducing the prices of certain commodities because the public is refusing to buy at high prices. In brief, the movement is largely psychological, rather than economic, in character.

"And it will be well to bear that distinction in mind in endeavoring to analyze and foresee the trend of commodity prices. The reductions in prices that are being made today are not due to overproduction; for there is, in fact, underproduction in many essential lines which is likely to continue for some time. Consequently, it would seem advisable to avoid a hasty conclusion that the present movement forecasts a universal and drastic drop in commodity prices. It may be, and very probably is, merely an oscillation of the economic pendulum as it begins to swing from the height it reached during and as a result of the war, although it seems certain that we have definitely passed the peak of high prices.

"Our problem is not a force of price recessions as rapidly and as precipitately as possible, but rather to bring about a gradual readjustment with a view to stabilization. There is quite as much danger from too accelerated and extreme price reduction as there is from too high prices and all their attendant evils. Above all, we should remember that a permanent lower price level can be obtained only as the resultant of many forces, some of which seemingly are unrelated but all, nevertheless, working, directly or indirectly, toward a common objective, namely, a general economic readjustment.

"The present recession in prices is concentrating the attention of both the producers and the consumers upon the probable effects upon themselves of such a decline. The nature of the effects which may be felt will depend upon the distribution of the declines throughout the whole range of commodities as well as upon the extent and the rapidity with which the declines are brought about.

"Our price level has attained its unprecedented height as a consequence of world-wide scarcity of goods and of extraordinary extravagance on the part of the American buying public.

"Production under conditions of general shortage moves up unevenly and overtakes the demand, now in this line, now in that. It is natural that high priced goods, luxuries in particular, should zoongest show a definite downward turn of prices. This is what we are apparently witnessing at present. Furs and silk, for example, have recently declined to considerably lower levels. The slump in raw silk prices in New York, chiefly in consequence of the big drop in Japanese prices, was preceded by some months of gradual weakening. Clothing and shoes are other examples of goods for which there is a weakening demand at prevailing prices, an expression of the growing impatience with high living costs. The extraordinary demands of foreign markets, like those at home, are being taken piece-meal, in accordance with the varying fortunes of foreign producers to the resumption of normal activities, which means that the export prices will be variously affected.

"The tightening of the purse strings in the matter of credit and the accompanying discrimination in some measure between essential and non-essential lines of production in the granting of loans, moreover, is also making for uneven pressure o nthe price scales.

"It would be phenomenal if, in such a prospective readjustment of prices, "The effects of a broad downward swin in commodity prices upon producers vary not merely with the distribution of th echanges—their spread over the general list of commodities—but with their rapidity as well. The more rapidly lower prices are reached the greater difficulty is experienced by the manufacturers and others in turning their commitments with a maximum of gain or a minimum of loss. A price recession of a given extent, which would result in sweeping losses if sudden, might, if gradually reached over a longer period, be successfully withstood. There are those who do not believe it is possible to bring about a real and necessary readjustment in prices without passing through a period of marked business depression, attended by a heavy record of failure. It is argued that our banking machinery, while functioning smoothly in the process of expanding contracting credit. The fact, however, that as yet our federal reserve system has not been tested by the necessities of a period of general and sustained contraction is not proof of its inability to function well under such conditions. For there are reasons to believe that the system will demonstrate its ability to lead in an orderly contraction, a readjustment not ushered in by a general collapse of credit. In other words, it is possible to apply the necessary restrictions gradually rather than suddenly to the credit structure, thereby accomplishing an easy and gradual reduction in the price level.

"The chief problem of producers under conditions of a declining market for their goods is, of course, the difficulty of confining costs of production within the limits of the sale value of their products. Generally speaking, cost of production moves in harmony with the values of the goods produced. Wages, however, which are unprecedentedly high now and often the largest single item in the cost of production, usually respond less promptly to variations in commodity prices. In other words, wages nearly always lag behind commodity prices in their movement either up or down. According it is to be expected that wages will not fail as rapidly as prices. This may be expected to retard the decline of prices through the influence of wages on the cost of production. While the maintenance of high wages may thus increase the difficulties of producers in a period of declining prices, on the other hand, the preservation of the buying power of the wage-earning classes would powerfully reinforce the demand for almost all classes of manufactures and be an additional factor making for gradual rather than sudden price recessions.

"The crux of the whole price problem may be held to be the gradutl decreasing of the supply of money and credit and at the same time the increasing of the supply of goods through properly balanced production. To the action of this problem bankers, manufacturers, laborers, consumers—in brief, every element of our body politic—must be actively dedicated.

"The popular idea of deflation is some process, vaguely conceived, that will reduce prices so that one's income may buy twice as much as it does now. We are all willing and eager to have prices deflated, but, of course, we are decidedly opposed to having our incomes debated. That is not the way, however, that reflation works. And those who are clamoring for a rapid fall in prices should bear in mind that drastic deflation will mean painful economic readjustment, of which widespread unemployment and business distress would be features—such as have occurred in Japan. The average man should remember that there is not much advantage in being able to buy twice as much for a dollar if he does not have the dollar."

Sunday Morning Talk

ABIDING IN CHRIST.

To attempt to follow Christ without abiding in Him is to assume the form of godliness without gaining its power. The one who abides in Christ is a new creature; his life is not spent in a continuous search for new ways in which to gratify the old nature, for that nature has become in him a thing to be opposed, not gratified. He is not troubled by the vexed questions relative to the extent a Christian may engage in the follies of the world. He does not try to get as near to the world as he can without being considered a worldling, for he is under the influence of a power that draws him in another direction. The spirit within constrains him to a course of conduct which inevitably widens the gulf between his soul and things evil.

The secret of a happy life has been intensely sought in every age. Philosophy, ever in the search, has never found an answer to wrichd the soul can fully respond. The pleasures of wealth and fame have ever failed to bestow contentment. Many will agree that the Christian life affords the only true happiness. This blessing, however, it not for the wavering Christian but for him only who abideth. What declaration is more solemn or worthy of more careful thought than this: "If a man abide not in Me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered."

How ought the professed followers of Jesus to live? "He that saith he abideth in Him ought himself to walk even as He walked." "If we live in the spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit." "By what mark may believers be known?" "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another." Not only has the soul that abideth in Christ's peace, joy, and abundant spiritual life, but the relationship with kindred souls is necessarily harmonious. Heaven is within the soul that abideth in Christ.

Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents

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LXVI—FROM OBSCURITY TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN THREE YEARS

No other man has stepped so quickly from obscurity to the presidency as Grover Cleveland. When Garfield stood on the steps of the Capitol to be inaugurated he never heard the name of this Buffalo attorney, who was to stand in the same place four years afterward.

At forty-five Cleveland remained unknown outside his county. At forty-seven he was in the White House.

It was a meteoric rise. Yet this man was no meteor. Slow of mind, with a narrow range of reading and of intellectual interests, Cleveland was stolid in manner and without brilliant qualities. But he had a character as rugged and immovable as a mountain. It had been built up in rural parsonages, where his father, a Presbyterian minister, was required to rear a large family and set an example to the community on $600 a year.

At the early death of his father, Stephen Grover, who improved his name by dropping the first part of it, had to leave school and shift for himself. First he clerked in a village store at $50 a year; next he taught in a blind asylum, and finally swept out a law office in Buffalo at four dollars a week until he had swept a path for himself to the bar.

For more than a quarter of a century he plodded along in Buaffio, a quiet, trusted, but not distinguished lawyer. Unmarried and without family or a home, he took no part in the social life of his community, where one hundred other Buffalonians may have been better known to their fellow-townsmen.

He had been an assistant district attorney of Erie County and also its sheriff. The first that was ever heard of him outside his neighborhood were his sledgehammer vetoes from the mayor's office only two years before his election to the presidency. The whole state of New ork stopped to listen to his resounding whacks and next the whole country took notice.

Being Mayor of Buffalo never would have made Cleveland famous, but being an honest Mayor of any city in the United States at that time, who had the courage of his honesty, was a distinction unfortunately rare. For almost everywhere partisanship was blindfolding the people while municipal rings and gangs picked their pockets of franchises and of contracts for predatory interests—railway, street car and gas companies, contractors ,and the petty criminals of the underworld.

It chanced that year that two "big men" were dividing the votes of the Democratic State convention for governor, and the "little fellow," this "veto Mayor", sliped in between them. The republicans had put up a machine-made ticket and Cleveland personified the issue. He did not have to make a campaign speech; his vetoes spoke for him, and he was elected by 192,000 plurality, the biggest in the records of New York up to that time.

After voting on election day, he sat down in the certainty of victory and wrote a letter to his brother. It is a letter which reveals which reveals a side of the man that he never turned to the public and that is always the real side of any public man. "I am honest and sincere in my desire to do well," he wrote; "but the question is whether I know enough to accomplish what I desire. . . . If mother were alive, I should feel much safer. I have always thought that her prayers had much to do with my success."

Cleveland's two years in the Governorship at Albany was only an enlargement of his few months in the Mayoralty of Buffalo. His promotion to the presidency naturally followed.

The sudden, the theatrical rise of this man was not a mere caprice, a blind stroke of luck. On the contrary, he was nominated and elected president because he was the logical, common-sense choice; because this unknown, unambitious lawyer of Buffalo had become in two swift years the most conspicuous embodiment of the things that the times called for—independence in politics and a higher standard of conduct in office.

The National campaign of 1884 sank to a new low level of mudslinging, when a great people seemed reduced to a multiplicating choice between common honesty and common decency. Inscribing on their banners, "Public Office is a Public Trust," the democrats bombarded the public character of Blaine, the republican candidate, with his "Mulligan letters," in which that thrifty statesman had sadly mixed politics and business. The republicans retorted by assailing the private character of Cleveland, who commanded his friends in Buffalo to "tell the truth." But just what the truth was has been told—to the public at least—the bachelor candidate himself made no other profession than that since he had been governor, with a special obligation to the people, his "walk had been correct in every shadow."

The independent, or "Mugwump" vote, with a brilliant array of newspapers, went over to Cleveland, skimming the cream off the top of the republican party in New York, Massachusetts and in certain other quarters. But the brilliant personality of Blaine, a "magnetic man," stemmed the tide. Probably he would have succeeded in turning it had he promptly corrected the spokesman of a delegation of ministers in New ork city, an alliterative clergyman who addressed him on the eve of the voting as the opponent of "rum, Romanism and rebellion." The democrats had not a minute to lose, and they did not lose a minute in thrusting before voters of the Catholic faith the Sunday preceding the election that slur in their church.

Nevertheless, the election was still so close that the republicans did not give it up until the third day. Cleveland was president-elect by virtue of a plurality of less than 1,200 in the nearly 1,200,000 votes cast in the State of New York.

Monday—The Democratic Moses.

After you eat—always use
EATONIC
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE
—one or two tablets—eat like candy. Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloated Gassy Feeling, Stops indigestion, food souring, repeating, headache and the many miseries caused by
Acid-Stomach
EATONIC is the best remedy, it takes the harmful acids and gases right out of the body and, of course, you get well. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded by your own druggist. Cost a trifle. Please try it!

SNAP SHOTS OF G. O. P. CONVENTIONS

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Eleventh Convention.

The eleventh republican national convention assembled in St. Louis, June 15, 1896, with Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as temporary chairman and John M. Thurston of Nebraska as permanent chairman. It was fegtured by the bolt of the "silverites," who, led by Senator Teller of Colorado and Senator Cannon of Utah, left the convention after their resolution — pledging the party to bimentalism and "16 to 1" — was voted down 818 1-2 to 105 1-2.

"Sound money" and the protective tariff redemption of the country from democratic free trade naturally dominated the resultant platform, and featured the terrific campaign which followed.

McKinley was nominated on a single ballot, with 661 1-2 votes to his credit; followed by Thomas B. Reed with 84 1-2 votes, Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania with 61 1-2 votes, former Vice President Morton with 58 votes, and Senator Allison of Iowa with 25 1-2 votes.

Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey was nominated for vice president on a single ballot, his unsuccessful opponents being Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, William G. Buckley of Connecticut, General James A. Walker of Virginia and Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island.

(Continued Monday with the story of the Twelfth Convention.)

Stories That Recall Others

Winning His Way.

The lunch counter was filled with business men in starched collars and overalls, which would not have been surprising but for the policy of one of the denim yeaters.

"See, I've got a quarter," he said to the waiter.

The waiter nodded.

"I'll pitch it. Heads you get the quarter and tails I get my lunch for nothing."

The waiter agreed and the coin was flipped.

"Tails," announced the overalled one triumphantly, and he proceeded to make rapid time in getting away with his lunch.

He Didn't Care.

It was raining hard and the car downtown was filled with the high school girls. Mr. Flirt was also present and from an advantageous position was making eyes at the girls.

That fellow doesn't seem to care whom he winks at," suggested one of the feminine members of the crowd. Then five seconds later: "Oh, heavens—he winked at me."

HIGH PRICES NO DETRIMENT IN U. S. BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Prices of boots and shoes have apparently no terrors for the American public. The quantity of material being imported for their manufacture is 2 1-2 times as much as last year, and the sums being paid therefor four times as much. The quantity of hides imported into the United States in the seven months ending with January, 1920, says a statement by The National City Bank of New York, is 545,000,000 pounds against 210,000,000 in the same months of last year, and the stated value $241,000,000 against $59,000,000 in the same months of last year.

While not all of this material imported is used in the manufacture of shoes, says the bank's statement, the increase in those classes distinctly used for shoe manufacturing is very great, and this is true also as to prices. The quantity of calf skins imported in the seven months ending with January, 1920, is 50,000,000 pounds valued at $27,000,000, against less than 3,000,000 pounds valued at a little over $1,000,000 in 1919, while the average import price in January, 1920 is 56.6 cents per pound against 18.4 at the termination of the war, November, 1918. Goat skins, used chiefly in the manufacture of shoes, show a total for the seven months ending with January of 80,000,000 pounds against 25,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the price in January, 1920, 95.5 cents per pound against 67.9 cents in January, 1919, and 54.1 cents in the month in which the war ended. Dry goat skins actually averaged more than $1 per pound in January, 1920, as against an average of over 25 cents per pound in the year preceding the war. Hides of cattle show a total for the seven months ending with January of 309,000,000 pounds against 140,000,000 in the same months of last year, and the average price per pound in January, 1920 was 36.6 against 21.4 in January, 1919, and 22.2 in November, 1918.

This large importation of this class of material in the fiscal year 1919-1920 is due in part to the peculiar conditions during the closing years of the war, and especially to the embargo which those nations participating in the war, placed upon the exportation of materials of this character, and now that this embargo has been removed the quantities which can be exported are larger than before, while the demand in the United States, due to shortage of supplies resulting from the embargo, is greater than usual—greater than ever before apparently—for the quantity imported is not only far larger than ever before, but at prices far higher than ever before. The present indications are that the quantity of hides and skins imported in the fiscal year ending June, 1920, will approximate 850,000,000 pounds against the former high record of 744,000,000 in 1916, and the value in the vicinity of $400,000,000 as against the high record of $216,000,000 in 1917. Apparently the quantity of this class of manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year 1920 will be fully 50 per cent. greater than in the year preceding the war, and the value nearly 100 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year.

Not all this increase, however, appertains to or results from the increased demand in the United States, for a very considerable proportion of our manufactures thereof in the seven months ending with January, 1920 is $189,000,000 against $63,000,000 in the same months of 1919 and $67,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913, or three times as much in value in the current fiscal year as in either of the two years immediately preceding. Should the present rate continue, the total exports of leather and leather goods in the fiscal year ending with June, 1920, will approximate $300,000,000 as against $100,000,000 in 1919, and $58,000,00 in the year preceding the war.

Evidently the advance in prices has no greater terrors for the foreign wearers of American footwear than for our own people. The average export price of women's shoes exported in January, 1920, was $3.77, against $2.70 per pair in January in 1919, and $1.71 per pair in the month preceding the opening of the war, July, 1914. Men's shoes also show similar increase in export price, averaging $4.65 per pair in January, 1920, against $4.05 in January, 1919, and $1.94 in July, 1914, yet despite these advances in price, the quantity exported both of men's and women's shoes shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the same period of last year, and 100 per cent. over the corresponding period of the year preceding the war. The hides imported come chiefly from Asia, Australia, and Latin America, and the boots and shoes exported go to 75 different countries, distributed the world over, but especially to Latin America, Canada, and the Orient.

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