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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING OCT. 23rd, 1920

10,978

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President,
WARREN G. HARDING of Ohio.
Vice President,
CALVIN COOLIDGE of Massachusetts.
Presidential Electors,
CHARLES A. GOODWIN, Hartford.
T. M'DONOUGH RUSSELL, Middletown.
ALFRED E. HAMMER, Branford.
OLIVER B. JENNINGS, Fairfield.
JOHN M. WADHAMS, Goshen.
LUCIUS E. WHITON, New London.
ARTHUR F. ELLS, Waterbury.
United States Senator,
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, New London.
Governor,
EVERETT J. LAKE, Hartford.
Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES A. TEMPLETON, Waterbury.
Secretary,
DONALD J. WARNER, Salisbury.
Treasurer,
G. HAROLD GILPATRIC, Putnam.
Comptroller,
HARVEY P. BISSELL, Ridgefield.
Congressman,
Second District,
RICHARD P. FREEMAN, New London.
State Senators,
Dist.
18—CORNELIUS COSTELLO, Groton.
19—ALLYN L. BROWN, Norwich.
20—JAMES GRAHAM, Lisbon.
23—ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, Putnam.
29—CHARLES H. BLAKE, Brooklyn.
35—WILLIAM H. HALL, Willington.
Representatives,
GEORGE THOMPSON,
CLAUDIUS V. PENDLETON.
Judge of Probate,
NELSON J. AYLING.

CONNECTICUT'S DUTY.

The manifest duty of the voters of the state of Connecticut is to send to the senate of the United States a man who will not lend himself to southern dictation, a man who will be guided by the best interests of state and nation, a man who will stand firmly and courageously for Americanism, a man who will help to restore constitutional government, a man who will do his utmost to put an end to the waste and negligence of the democratic administration, a man who has the courage and the ability to raise his voice against destroying the sovereignty of this country a man who will possess influence in the upper house of congress, a man who will be able to use that influence for the benefit of the people of Connecticut and a man whose rugged patriotic service in that position has impressed the country with the importance of his retention.

Such a man is Senator Frank B. Brandegee. Every voter in the state should give consideration to the loss that would be sustained by Connecticut should his services be dispensed with. There are those who are doing their utmost for the purpose of preventing his election because of his attitude on what is now a dead issue, but they fail to give consideration to the fact that his opponent on that very question did no better, being solely a weathercock to be whirled about as the administration directed.

The question that should get careful consideration today is "Can Connecticut in demanding a change in the national administration afford to embarrass itself and country by failing to insure a republican senate?" Connecticut has a duty to perform in not only going strongly for Harding and Coolidge but in making sure that Brandegee is returned to Washington to use his influence in behalf of national and state interests.

PLAN TO VOTE EARLY.

The importance of voting at next Tuesday's election ought not to be overlooked. Even though the indications point to a republican victory it isn't believed that there is any likelihood of those who are interested in the affairs of this country and state disregarding the need of getting to the polls and letting their influence be felt through the ballot.

There is less certainty that there is recognized the necessity of getting there early. There never was a time when there were as many people to vote as there will be this year. In order to accommodate the extra number, additional time for voting has been provided and it is of the greatest importance that full advantage should be taken of every minut eof the day.

The accommodations it is expected will be sufficient if proper use is made of the time. Everyone should make an effort to get out early. The polls are to be open from 5.30 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Those who can should vote on their way to work or business in the morning and those who are free to go to the polls most any time should realize that there are many workers who will be expecting to cast their votes during the noon hour.

Ordinarily there are dull hours during the morning and afternoon. Full use should be made of them and with a proper distribution throughout the day there ought to be no delay in the exercise of the suffrage privilege. Those who vote early will be making it much easier for themselves as well as the election officials and will be overcoming the possibility of not being able to get to the polls before closing time.

ANOTHER REASON FOR CHANGE.

That the purpose of the announcement by Secretary Colby of the state department relative to the report concerning the Washington Vanderlip incident in Russia was to embarrass Senator Harding in his campaign for the presidency of this country seems to be plainly indicated by the fact that the secretary claims that no investigation of the alleged situation had been made to obtain any further information, or as it would seem to substantiate the second handed report.

Ordinarily before putting forth such a matter, which appears to have been without any foundation whatever, it would be expected that some effort to verify the allegation would be made. In view of the fact that such was not done and "no further information" from the same source is expected there can be no surprise that Senator Harding after denying the story that he had an agent in Russia or that Vanderlip was his agent, and being supported in that statement by those representing Vanderlip, should declare that "the entire matter is relatively unimportant, except that it reveals the depths to which our once great department of state has fallen and emphasizes the need of restoring it to the reliability and dignity becoming our great republic."

Had this report concerned another than the republican candidate for president, or had it concerned him at any other than the present time, there are reasons to believe that the report wouldn't have been given to the world unverified. The act of the department, however, shows what methods are being employed to wrongly influence public opinion at this critical time. The result is a reflection upon the department rather than upon the one it was intended to harm. It adds a new reason for making a change in the control of the government.

STILL IN FULL ACCORD.

In connection with the address which President Wilson made to a delegation of visitors relative to the league of nations it is interesting to note where it leaves Candidate Cox.

It was announced directly after the nomination of Cox by the democrats and immediately following the call of the candidate upon the president, that they were in full accord their views were as one, concerning the league of nations. At no time since has Governor Cox stated that he had departed from such a stand. He has indicated that he felt the burden of the Wilson policies and that he was bothered by the idea prevailing to the effect that he was guided by the president, but he has not repudiated the first statement.

Mr. Cox has in some of his speeches of late been endeavoring to give the impression that his attitude on the league had changed, that he was not standing as firmly for the league as the president wants, but "would talk it over with the senate." Even then he lets it be known that he favors the Hitchcock reservations, which it is to be remembered, were what the president was willing to accept for the purpose of clarification. Thus far it doesn't appear that the president and Mr. Cox are anything but in full accord, however much the democratic candidate may be trying to make others believe.

By the latest statement by President Wilson, in which he maintains that the league should be accepted practically unchanged it is clear that his position remains the same, and regardless of the efforts of Mr. Cox to claim that he will favor most any kind of a reservation, it doesn't appear that he has moved one iota from that position on which the president declared them to be in full accord. If he has parted with the president it is time he made it definitely known.

STILL PLENTY TO DO.

Safety first has made a strong appeal throughout the country. It has been on the lips of a great part of the population. The merits of it have been extensively set forth and as widely recognized. The purpose and the importance of the educational effort along this line have been generally endorsed but in spite of the interest that has been awakened by such efforts and the putting into practice of the principles there continue to be a large number of fatalities and accidents that ought to be prevented.

This is disclosed by the report which has been made to the effect that there were 15,000 children killed in accidents in this country during the past year.

Much of the work in behalf of greater safety is carried on among the children. Much of the legislation is enacted for the purpose of protecting them but in spite of all that has been done in the way of instructions safety devices and legislation, the statistics make it plain that there is need not only for a continuance of just such work but increased efforts in that direction.

Impressing upon children the importance of taking care of their own safety whether they are at play, using the highways or otherwise engaged, is not the easiest task in the world if 100 per cent. results are going to be expected. Such instruction, however, is of the utmost importance. There is a vital part which the parents must play in giving it and pointing out the necessity of avoiding dangers. How much good has already been done by public safety efforts no one can tell but it is certain that it should be increased rather than relaxed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With Cubans having plenty of sugar and needing money a deal ought to be easily arranged.

The call to return Brandegee to Washington by 50,000 plurality is one that should be heeded.

Candidate Cox is indulging in such talk that the country will never care to hear from him again.

With sugar at 50 cents a pound Germany is probably depending on the sweetness in adversity.

There is no danger that Cox will ever be a candidate for the presidency as many times as Bryan was.

Brandegee has stood valiantly for nation and for state. Connecticut is going to stand firmly by him.

"Cox predicts surprises," says a heading. And Mr. Cox will, according to all signs, be the most surprised of all.

The man on the corner says: It is well to determine in advance what kind of cigars are going to be used in paying election bets.

Cox isn't spending much time on democratic waste, extravagance and negligence, but the voters are not overlooking those things.

With Armenia declaring war on the Turks, it is evident that there is still some fight and resistance left among the greatly oppressed people.

Brandegee's services have been most valuable in the senate. They are going to be needed there in the years to come. Do your duty and keep him there.

The person who disputes the way with a locomotive has just as good reason to expect trouble as the one who pours kerosene on the fire to hasten things along.

URGING BRANDEGEE

Warns Against Misrepresentation of Senator.

A letter of which the following is a copy, signed by President Nellie M. Scott of the Bantam Ball Bearing Company, probably the only woman at the head of a Connecticut industry is being received by women in various sections of Litchfield county:

Possibly you, like myself, have received an anonymous post card headed "Listen Women, about Brandegee" which were if not for the malicious falsehood which it implies—with the excuse of humanitarianism—would not be worth answering.

It is a great mistake for women who have just achieved the ballot to be a party to such cheap politics. Before casting your ballot learn how Lonergan voted on the same issues, or whether he voted at all. Know why Brandegee voted against the Child Labor Law in the senate and you will know that it was because the measure was not as good as Connecticut's own Child Labor Laws and was unconstitutional and was so decided by the supreme court of the United States sixteen months after Brandegee voted against it.

It is for us women to prove our right to the ballot by proving that we are broad-minded enough to be at least fair and honest. Do not "scratch" a candidate because he did not want you to have the ballot. If you are that narrow you did not deserve it.

Respectfully,
Nellie M. Scott.

Miss Scott's recent promotion to the presidency of the Bantam Ball Bearing Manufacturing Company, attracted widespread attention. In fifteen years, she rose from a place as stenographer to her present position, passing through the grades of private secretary, secretary and treasurer and assistant to the presidint.

Suffragists Protest Attacks on Brandegee.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mrs. A. Raymond Ellis of Hartford, to the suffrage organization president:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Hartford Equal Franchise League for the reason that I am not in accord with the policy the Connecticut Women's Suffrage Association has assumed in expending their efforts as well as money to prevent the re-election of Senator Brandegee.

"When I joined the association it was my understanding that the object of the association was to obtain suffrage. That object has been accomplished, after a great deal of hard work. Something over a year ago I was the chairman of the city of Hartford in our efforts to raise $100,000 to help educate the women of Connecticut to be prepared for the ballot when it should be ours. A part of that money was solicited from men not in favor of suffrage but true republicans who believed that, when the women did obtain the ballot, they would use it wisely, and faithfully stand by their own party, whichever that party might be. Therefore, I feel that the association has not now the right to expend money and effort to try to defeat our party candidate when so many of the association's members are working for that candidate.

"As chairman of the republican women of the Fourth Ward I shall bend every effort to re-elect Senator Brandegee, whom I believe to be 100 per cent. American and who, I am convinced, has the respect and respect and admiration of every true republican woman in Hartford as well as Connecticut."

Working For Brandegee.

Mrs. Walter S. Brown, one of the charter members of the Connecticut League of Republican Women, of which Mrs. Joseph W. Alsop is chairman, said:

"Owing to the fact that I have worked for the re-election of Senator Frank B. Brandegee and intend to vote the straight republican ticket, I cannot support the stand the suffrage association has taken and intend to resign from that body. If any women wish to protest against Senator Brandegee they should do so as individuals or in their parties, but certainly not in an organization like the suffrage association which has up to now been non-partisan.

"I furthermore see no reason for the suffrage association to continue, as such, since suffrage is a dead issue."

THE GROWING CHILD

By the U. S. Public Health Service

Morning Inspection.

In the daily life of every child there are certain things so important from the standpoint of health that every mother should assure herself of their observance by diligent observation and inquiry. The best time for this inspection is in the morning before the child starts for school. Make the hour early enough to allow the child time to attend to any point which he has forgotten or neglected. Children are very apt to forget things which are not habitual and this inspection should be continued until correct health habits are an integral part of the child's daily life.

Notice first the cleanliness of the skin, as every mother will because of its bearing on her pride in her child's appearance and self respect. But apart from the question of ordinary decency, cleanliness of the skin has its bearing on the question of health. If the skin is kept clean and in a tonic condition by frequent bathing, it will relieve the kidneys of much work that would otherwise fall upon them.

After satisfying yourself that the child's bathing has been properly attended to, learn if he has eaten any breakfast, and what investigations made in several large cities revealed a startling number of children who go to school without any breakfast or a very unsatisfactory one. No wonder that malnutrition is so prevalent. It is well known fact that many children have little appetite for breakfast, but when the demands that mental and physical growth make upon a child in school are realized every effort will be made to induce the child to take some food before leaving home in the morning. Though the establishment of school lunches should be a part of every system of school hygiene, this fact does not relieve the home of its responsibility.

Has the child's teeth been carefully brushed after breakfast? Since the relation of defective teeth to disease has been recognized, widespread attention has been paid to the care of children's teeth. When particles of food are left around the teeth, the ever-present bacteria bring about fermentation and putrefaction, acids are set free which attack the enamel and decay begins. Hence, the importance of cleaning the teeth is plainly seen, and an alkaline mouth wash, such as milk of magnesia, lime water, or salt and water, should be used. Children should be taught to thoroughly masticate their food.

Has the child been to the toilet? Constipation is one of the most troublesome and common complaints of both children and adults, and nothing is more conducive to this condition than neglect of regular evacuation of the bowels. Training in the habit of regular bowel movements should be begun in infancy, and as the child grows older he should never be allowed to neglect this hygienic duty. He will frequently be in such a hurry to run out to play or to be off to school that he will be careless in the matter if he is not carefully supervised.

Notice his posture, remembering the important relation this bears to his general health and self respect. Does he stand erect with a free, easy carriage? Is his head well-poised, and his shoulders straight and lying close to the ribs behind? Does he walk toward you with a firm, erect attitude, or does he slouch along with a stooping body and drooping head? If these things are not as they should be, an investigation should be made of the physical training at his school.

Finally, see that he is properly clothed. Many children wear too few or too many clothes as the whim seizes them, or as some playmate leads the way. Do not let him be chilled in winter, or overheated in summer.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR—WHY?

It has been known at all times since last June that our next president will be Warren G. Harding. The forecasters have spoken confidently and their cocksureness has not been inspired by a belief in the dark presence of any "slush fund" or a mere confidence in the managerial alertness of Will Hays or a conviction that the American people are opposed to getting tied into a hard knot with the intricate interior politics of Europe, writes George Ade in the Boston Transcript.

No—the man who has been standing on the side lines and keeping his head cool has been serenely assured all the time that the republicans are going to win hands down this year because they have had a very brilliant man working in their behalf for the last four years or more, and he has not overlooked one opportunity to improve their chances. I refer to Dr. Wilson, formerly of Princeton.

He has worn down his audience by converting the national hymn into a tenor solo, done with a foreign accent; even the people who purchased librettos could not tell what he was singing about most of the time.

They have had enough of the one man show and are giving their patronage to a star performer who is not afraid to carry a strong supporting company.

The American people have become weary of looking up at a rangy superman surrounded by a fog and messenger boys.

The republican victory is impending not because of opposition to the league of nations, but because men and women wish to register their deep disgust by voting against the party of which Mr. Wilson has been the figurehead and the forequarters and the hindquarters through many months of suffering.

All the voters who are not extreme democrats by willful force of habit are going to take a final punch at the administration which has played "tag" and "drop the handkerchief" and "ring around the rosy" with the most sacred and sincere convictions of the American people.

The home folks are seeing a lot of things in perspective, now, that they couldn't see through the smoke and dust of a world war in 1916.

They see (even the misguided farmers of Kansas and Nebraska who thought that the price of wheat was the paramount issue in 1916) that the refusal of Mr. Wilson and his boy choir to get ready for the inevitable conflict with Germany was stupidly colossal and almost unbelievable.

Americans who have memories and reasoning faculties and the ability to make fair deductions know now in the light of our revelations, that when Mr. Wilson, all during 1916, said that he had kept us out of war and WOULD keep us out of war, he knew that we had to resent the insults of Germany or else placard ourselves as cravens and weaklings. He knew, because he had the evidence in the pigeon-holes of his desk.

The thousands of citizens who voted for Mr. Wilson because they thought it would be a nice thing to keep out of war and keep on making money, did not know of that damning and piled up evidence of Germany's perfidy. Mr. Wilson concealed the facts brought to him by the secret service, and Colonel House and Mr. Gerard and numerous other emissaries, and continued to administer the chloroform. He seemed to proceed upon the theory that if a man comes into a house and makes a criminal assault on your daughter no harm is done unless the neighbors happen to hear it.

During that long wait, while we were under sentence of war, and trying to hide the truth from ourselves, Mr. Wilson took no counsel from the strong men of the nation. He had hasheeshed himself into the belief that he was the only strong man in the nation.

Only the mandolin players were admitted to the royal presence. The Creels and Bakers and Josephuses knelt before him and burned incense and sang their sexless love songs.

That pre-war period now lingers in the memory as a harrowing nightmare. One day the White house would be bleating like a lamb and the next day it would be roaring like a lion.

Finally we kicked into the war. Do you remember that ringing proclamation as to "making the world safe for democracy"? If so, can you remember a little farther back, say to January 1917, when our president advised all of the fighting nations to lay down their arms and accept "peace without victory."

If the world had to be made safe for democracy in April, why had any one favored letting democracy go to smash in the preceding January?

These are questions that people are now asking themselves and they are questions that the biographer and historian will have to answer.

When a rhetorician starts to buzz, he is apt to buz in a good many keys before he gets through.

We didn't get into the war to make the world safe for anything. We went in because we had been clapped and kicked until we either had to fight or go hide in the cellar. After we went in every one hoped, of course, that the war would result in a grand cleanup or a settlement which would be a prelude to many years of peace.

Although Mr. Wilson seemed to regard the war as an allegorical tableau of which he was the central figure, it is now a matter of regard that the brunt of the war work was cheerfully assumed by men who had previously been mistrusted by Mr. Wilson and who, at the present writing, are not to be classed as his defenders. The highest compliment that anyone can pay the army and navy is t ossy that they continued to function in spite of Newton D. Baker and Josephus Daniels.

The big men took orders from the little men, being somewhat sustained by a sense of humor. Those who could serve did so. Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood were excluded from service, to the everlasting shame of a narrow-minded autocrat.

You may remember in 1918 it was proclaimed from the White House that voting the democratic ticket would be regarded at headquarters as an evidence of loyalty. That supremely idiotic letter is still one of the reasons why are democrats are going to be snowed under this fall.

But the bulk of the burning resentment against Wilsonism has been engendered since the signing of the armistice.

We were emerging, dazed from the agonies and overwork of a great war. A hundred vexing domestic problems confronted the powers of Washington. In every mind there was the desire for an immediate and effective peace and a right about movement toward normal conditions. Every American who had been a student of events probably took it for granted that the president would rise above partisan considerations and send to the peace conference a group of men experienced in statecraft, diplomacy and international law.

Suppose he had fulfilled the sane expectations of his countrymen. Suppose he had named a non-partisan delegation consisting of Colonel House, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Gerard, Elihu Root, David Jayne Hill and Charles E. Hughes and entrusted to them all the work of settling with Germany and coming to some international agreement as to future arbitrations and enforcements? Does any one doubt that these men, unhampered by instructions would have protected America to the limit? The war would now be in the past tense and some sort of a league would be in operation. Instead of being despised and distrusted by our European neighbors we would be working in harmony with them for the restoration of a battered continent.

The American people did not want Mr. Wilson to pick up and go to Europe. That was where he and his party lost out, definitely, with the quiet, level-headed, meditative voters. Mr. Wilson did a silly thing in a most imperial manner—special ships and huge retinues and great expenditures and even those who had followed him around the circus lot through five years of acrobatics began to throw up their hands.

He went to Europe with a "mandate." Before going he had consulted with no one except the pale menials who brought flowers to him every morning. He and his policies had just been repudiated by an overwhelming majority at an election which had been made a test contest at his own request. In any other country in the world the adverse vote would have retired him to private life. It never feazed the Doctor. He dusted himself off and started to Europe with a "mandate." It reads like "Alice in Wonderland," doesn't it?

In every capital of Europe there was a glorified street carnival and on the highest platform with the spot-light turned on him, was our beloved president, blowing bubbles. He was going to Santa Claus the whole universe without any assistance whatsoever.

He scattered promises with both hands, and you know the sequel. He brought home a covenant which up to the time it was laid before the senate, had been inspected and approved by only one of the 105,000,000 people who had a right to be interested in the contents.

He said to the United States of America, "Sign here," and the U. S. A. said, "Wait a minute," and the trouble started.

We are still at war with Germany, technically. The covenant is out in the cold, with winter coming on. Our flag is regarded by our late allies as a symbol of double-dealing. All because the stiff-necked egotism of one man had stood in the way of a compromise settlement which would have been quite acceptable to Europe.

For fifty years the democrats have insisted that the party in power must stand or fall by the acts of the administration. They cannot reverse the ruling this year. The republicans are going to win because our whole country is saturated with disapproval of Wilsonism.

The democrats who in past years organized the states put up the money and made the speeches, are now sitting back, apathetic, secretly pulling for Harding. They are delighted to learn that he who contributed to a campaign fund is a near criminal. In the meantime Mr. Cox, vociferously avoiding the issue of Wilsonism, has succeeding in proving that if the republicans are lucky they will get enough money to pay their legitimate expenses.

A woman's look may affect a man more than words.

For Itching Eczema, Old Sores and Piles

"I guarantee my ointment," says Peterson of Buffalo, "to cure eczema, to stop the itching at once, and any reliable druggist will cheerfully refund your money if PETERSON'S OINTMENT doesn't do everything I say it will do."

William A. Carley of Franklin, N. Y., is surely a wise man. He writes: "I used PETERSON'S OINTMENT on a little boy suffering terribly with eczema. It did the work."

Then there is Alex. Louttel, a brave fireman of Buffalo, who is glad to write as follows: "I had an old sore on my leg for many years. The best doctors failed. PETERSON'S OINTMENT entirely healed the sore quickly." And from over in Canada comes a letter from A. Blockeby, stating: "The best thing I ever hit for itching piles is PETERSON'S OINTMENT." A big box for 35 cents. Mail orders filled by Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo.

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THE STORY of Our STATES

By JONATHAN BRACE—Copyrighted 1920

XXVIII. TEXAS

THE ill-fated expedition of Narvaez was responsible for the first interest in Texas. This large expedition was wrecked at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1528. Four members including Gabeza de Vaca were captured by the Indians and spent eight years wandering through the country eventually reaching the Gulf of California. It was their accounts of rich Indian villages which led the Mexican governor to send Coronada to explore this country. He returned after a two years' trip without discovering the reputed riches which he was seeking. These explorers encountered the Tejas or Texas tribe of Indians and it was after them that this region was named.

To counteract the aggressions of the French settlements in Louisiana, the Spanish established many missions throughout Texas, the most important being San Antonio. When the United States negotiated the Louisiana Purchase from France they considered that Texas was a part of this territory. Over this question war was nearly precipitated but finally the United States withdrew their claims in exchange for Spain's withdrawal of claims to the Oregon region.

Many Americans began to settle in Texas, among them General Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. Mexico became alarmed at this rapid increase of American pioneers which threatened to crowd out the Mexican population. Oppressive measures were adopted and caused the Americans to rise in rebellion in 1836. During this uprising occurred the gallant defense of the Alamo by a handful of Americans and their slaughter by the vastly superior members of the Mexicans. "Remember the Alamo" became the Texans' slogan. General Houston decisively defeated the Mexican forces at the battle of San Jacinto and the republic of Texas was launched with Houston as president. The Texas flag contained one star, and from this has come the name the Lone Star State. Ater considerable opposition from the north, Texas was annexed to the Union and became the twenty-eighth state.

It is the largest state in the Union, its area of 265,896 square miles being greater than that of the combined Atlantic states from Maine to Virginia inclusive. Texas has twenty electoral votes for president, ranking fifth in importance in national politics.

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