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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING AUG. 5th, 1922
11,723

REPUBLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A review of some of the outstanding achievements of the republican administration in the first sixteen months since it has had charge of the government brings to light noteworthy accomplishments in which there is satisfaction for those whose votes put the republican party into power, while the benefits that will accrue to the nation at large will be felt by those who endeavored to keep the democrats in office. Since 1913 when the democratic administration had been in charge of the government there had been an increase in the national debt of 2,300 per cent, sending it to $23,000,000,000 with a billion in annual interest charges. Under the republican administration the public debt has been decreased by $700,000,000 and a large saving in interest has been effected by refunding methods. Foreign loans amounting to $11,000,000,000, which were in a happy state as to how and when they were to be paid, are to be placed upon a safe and certain basis by a refunding commission which will arrange a method whereby the principal is to be taken care of and the interest paid.

Under the republican administration the government expenses have been put upon a budget system which has accomplished immense savings. The previous republican congress had tried to institute the budget system, but the budget law which it passed was vetoed by President Wilson. How the budget system has operated, when rigidly applied by the executive officers of the republican administration is shown in the reduction of about $1,500,000,000 for the current year to June 30th in the routine expenditures of the government. The cost of running the government in the last year of the Wilson administration was $5,538,040,689. In the first year of the Harding administration the cost will not exceed $3,922,372,030.

Bringing direct relief to the people from the burden of taxes has been the enactment of a revenue law which decreases taxes by $818,000,000 this year and provides for a reduction equally as great in the calendar year of 1923. At the same time the holdings of government securities in the hands of the people have been increased in value $3,000,000,000 since Liberty bonds have been brought to par or better where they were selling at 85 when the democratic administration passed out.

The revival of agriculture has been brought about by extending the powers of the war finance corporation to give agriculture a billion dollar fund upon which to draw for credits. The revival of all industry depended first upon the revival of agriculture which represents 40 per cent of the buying power of the country. Today that industry has been put back upon its feet and after the harvesting and sale of this year's crops it will again resume its proper place in America's commercial and industrial life. Where there were 5,000,000 wage earners in idleness when the republican administration came into power, the policies of the administration which have resulted in a revival of business and commerce, have caused unemployment to cease to be a factor outside of the industries in which there are strikes.

Keeping aloof from the war-breeding jealousies and politics of Europe, the administration has at the same time shown its earnest desire to promote the cause of peace by calling the Washington conference, which resulted in the agreement to limit naval armaments and to substitute international arbitration for war. This relieves the people from the burden of taxes for naval armament and guarantees to business and commerce the prospect of long years for peaceful expansion and prosperity.

HIDES ON FREE LIST.

New England may be grateful to Senator Lodge that he led the opposition to a duty on hides. If he had been equally mindful of his constituents in the matter of wool they would have double cause for gratitude. By tradition and by practice in American tariff making hides have been on the free list for years. There has been no change in conditions which would justify any change in that practice. This country does not now and never has produced hides enough for the shoe manufacturers and the other industries that use leather, so that large imports of hides are always indispensable. In working for a duty on hides, the "farm bloc" seems to have pursued a very short-sighted policy. Where the farmer might receive a dime more for hides he would pay dollars more for shoes. The average farmer does not sell a hide a year except on the hoof, but he and all his family but many pairs of shoes. To levy a high protective tariff for the benefit of cattlemen and beef packers who never can produce hides enough to meet the nation's requirement would be a flagrant abuse of the theory of protection. Only a few of us own packing plants and slaughter houses, but we all wear shoes. Placing hides on the free list where they have always belonged may hurt the packers and slaughter house owners and a few farmers, but it will save millions on the American shoe bill.

THE RAID IN SUGAR.

When the senate laid a duty of $2.30 per hundred pounds on world sugar and $1.84 on Cuban sugar it imposed the heaviest duty there has been on this staple commodity since the days of Grant. The Payne-Aldrich tariff imposed a duty of $1.65 per hundred on world sugars and $1.35 on the Cuban product. The Underwood tariff rate was $1.25 against the world and $1 against Cuba. Under the Fordney emergency law of 1921 the full duty was set at $2 and the Cuban rate lifted to $1.60. The Fordney schedules were incorporated in the McCumber-Fordney bill and sent to the senate floor by the senate finance committee. As they stood they made the rate about 60 per cent higher than the Underwood tariff and some 20 per cent higher than the frankly and drastically protective rates of Payne. Even this was not enough for the sugar senators. They tacked thirty cents more per 100 pounds on the world rate and twenty-four cents more on Cuban sugar.

America, with all its continental possessions, does not raise half the sugar which it uses. Cuba has sent us annually a half million more tons than all we grow. On the major part of the sugar used here we must now pay these drastically increased duties. The steady tendency of the domestic supply will be to rise to the price of imported sugar. That is one of the effects of tariffs. That will mean millions of dollars from the pockets of American consumers for the benefit of the sugar planters of Louisiana and the sugar-beet growers of the west and north. The effect of the McCumber tariff with its Smoot amendment will be to lift the price. By the time this $2.30 reaches the consumer it may be pyramided to as much as $5 per 100 pounds. It will hit the confectionery and other industries, but its heaviest blow will fall upon the tables of America.

Senator Reed Smoot may have done a fine thing for the sugar-beet men and the sugar-cane planters and for the Utah-Idaho syndicate, but he has harpooned the American pocketbook, laid an indefensible tax on the American table.

ASSISTING EMIGRATION.

Although the British government has been urged for some years to reduce expenditures in every direction, and to abandon all schemes which, however desirable in themselves or from the imperial point of view, place new burdens upon the taxpayer, the colonial office recently negotiated a remarkable agreement with the Australian government. In the words of the British lord chancellor, it "may one day be accounted historical."

The agreement provides for assisted emigration on a large scale and under efficient dual control. Canada and other British colonies are to be accorded the same benefits that Australia and New Zealand will receive under the plan in question. Great Britain undertakes to pay about $15,000,000 annually, for a period of fifteen years, into a fund that is to be devoted to the encouragement of emigration from the overpopulated mother country to the overseas dominions that are crying for the right kind of settlers.

There is no thought of shipping people carelessly or promiscuously to the colonies. Applicants will be examined by officials of the particular colony to which they may wish to go, and only those who are fit to live and work in "pioneer style," to take up land and build homes and communities for themselves, will be given pecuniary aid. The only exception to this rule, it seems, will be made in favor of wage-workers or servants who are able to furnish definite promises or contracts of employment.

A notable feature of the plan is its partially contributory character. Any intending setler whose application has been duly approved will receive two-thirds of the cost of emigration and acquisition of a farm, but only one-half of this amount will be treated as a gift. The other half is to be deemed a loan made by the empire.

The prospect is that under this plan not less than $450,000,000 will be expended in the next fifteen years on what has been called in London "the great trek" from the tight little island to the vast overseas dominions of the British empire.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Experience brings hard knocks oftentimes but they are all valuable.

The man on the corner says: Screen favorites seem to make poor matrimonial partners.

Oklahomans put their stamp of approval on Alice Robertson as a congresswoman by renominating her.

Somebody has said that what we need is not more interest for our money but more interest in our daily work.

Postal statistics show that of all people in the world the Americans are most disposed to say it with letters.

Astronomers announce that the Big Dipper is going to pieces. Even the Milky Way is not free from its troubles.

If Grover Cleveland Bergdoll has become a citizen of Switzerland he has found a country that will suit him. The Swiss never declare war.

M. Tardieu makes a shrewd guess when he says he does not expect a complete settlement of European problems by the London conference.

The tariff bill, if we can believe Senator Lodge, is the senate's best work. When the senate does its best the people can prepare for the worst.

When a man spends a good part of Sunday patching tubes and fixing tire trouble he feels as if he deserved the ride he is able to take by evening.

The formation of a five-day lunch club in New York proves that the average New Yorker can't stand the city for more than five days at a stretch.

Pittsburgh doctors have condemned handshaking as less sanitary than kissing or "nose rubbing." What millions of people have toyed with danger without knowing it.

After remaining stationary at a value of 4,000,000 to the dollar, the Russian ruble has become worth so much more that a dollar is now the equivalent of about 3,999,000.

It is apparently the vacation season for criminals as well as for other people. Commitments to Sing Sing prison numbered 70 during July as compared with 175 during June.

An automobile manufacturer says that 85 per cent of the American people can drive a car. Maybe so, but not every one who can sit at a steering wheel can be credited with ability to drive.

The most interesting feature of that phantom booze pirate that is infesting the Atlantic outside the twelve-mile limit is her "noiseless gasoline motors." If some automobile manufacturer would adopt that kind he would make a great hit with the lovers of peace and quiet.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

The problems of the age are calling loudly for competent leadership, and where shall we look for this if not to our colleges? Certainly not to the farm or the workshop that do not specialize in economics. We cannot expect to find the required leadership in the business office for the same reason. Those who are engaged in producing tangible commodities cannot expect to be leaders of thought. We cannot look to the ministry for precisely the same reason; the ministry specializes in moral leadership, and can hardly be expected to furnish leadership in questions of sociology and economics. But the colleges have teachers who are supposed to be fully acquainted with all the burning questions of the day; men who have studied deeply into these questions which they have made their life work. There is too strong a tendency to heed the ravings of the soapbox agitator rather than the man of learning whose mind is not poisoned against society. And yet these men have their followers which imperils society.

Is the presence of Japanese on our Pacific coast a social and economic menace to that region and to the country at large? Doubtless the attitude of California, to say the least, is not friendly to their presence in any considerable numbers. But history shows that it is difficult to standardize our opinions in relation to the effect of any foreigners among us. Years ago California was up in arms against the presence of the Chinese. Very harsh things were said about them, and still harsher things were done against them. But this has long since blown over, and they are no longer considered as constituting "the yellow peril." But the more intellectual Japanese are now regarded as a real menace. Probably no one would advocate unrestricted immigration of any Oriental labor to California, but men of ability and character ought not to be denied admission because their skin chances to be yellow rather than white. The question ought to be decided by what lies under the skin.

One can hardly help smiling at the strange arguments that are sometimes used in support of preconceived opinions. If we earnestly desire a thing to be true, we will move heaven and earth for arguments in its favor. That is, certain types of temperament regard their ideas as identical with absolute truth. If a man rides a hobby he is sure to make himself ridiculous by the arguments he uses in defense. A good deacon once strenuously objected to ministers taking a vacation on the ground that "the devil never does." This deacon was perfectly consistent in that he never took a vacation himself, but when he attempted to apply it to his pastor the consistency shifted base considerably, for the pastor replied that "he didn't take his cue from the devil in anything; that he was taught to shun the devil in everything." It is quite easy to show the absurdity of the deacon's argument; if the devil never goes on a vacation, then he must always stay at home, and if that is so, he certainly cannot be the old orthodox chap that "goes about seeking whom he may devour."

The devil, however, is too fruitful a subject to receive full justice in a single paragraph like the above. Human conceptions of his satanic majesty are colored by the prevailing ideas of the different ages. In the heroic ages of the past it was perfectly natural to picture the devil as all powerful; a being that was strong and fierce, that went about "like a lion seeking whom he might devour." Such an absurdity was once as thoroughly believed as that the surface of the earth was flat, simply a plane surface. Later that view was modified so far as almost to create a new person out of the original devil. This newer idea makes him a sly, quiet, ingratiating person who does his deadly work through magnetic attraction; the lion has merged into a compound of rattlesnake and fox. He is no longer a beast armed with hoofs and horns, but a person clothed in a dress suit and possessed of elegant manners. As human society became more polished and refined it was found necessary to create a devil that corresponded. What the next move in devil-making will be is a problem at present.

There ought to be somewhere on the coast of Connecticut a seaside resort held in perpetuity for excursions, some place where Sunday schools might go adapted for picnic purposes, such as ball games, various races, clambakes and fish chowder. There seems to be no longer any such place within the limits of our state. Once there were Mystic Island, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill and other places that welcomed the excursionist. But these are no longer accessible, as private ownership has shut out the popular excursion. The only place within reasonable distance now available is Ocean Beach, but picnic conditions there have become intolerable. All one can do is to sit in the pavilion and watch the menagerie. If there is anything at Ocean Beach worse than the beach it is the condition of the back yards that surely are inviting the cholera.

One is not quite able to figure it out just why we associate "yellow" with slyness, artfulness, meanness and low-down trickery, while other colors, such as blue and red, stand for nobler traits. Possibly the solution is to be found in the field of nature. When vegetable growths fail to function properly they first turn yellow. That is the first intimation we have that something is wrong. If a grub gets into the squash root the vine and leaves turn yellow. If an insect stings your cucumber vines you detect it by the yellow appearance. If the nights are too cold corn turns yellow. If the garden as a whole turns yellow, you know that the whole blooming business is degenerating. When human beings are sick the skin takes on an unnatural yellowish tinge. Perhaps Californians would explain this use of the word yellow from the color of the Japanese whom they do not love overmuch, or from the Chinese whom they have forgotten that they once hated. The real "yellow peril" is in the things for which we make the word stand.

Would it be an act of injustice on the part of the United States government if a federal law were passed prohibiting immigration to this country for a period of ten years? The advisability of such an act is being seriously considered by congress. We are all ready to admit that the state has a right to protect itself. Slavery was abolished because it threatened to disrupt the Union. Prohibition was written into the constitution mainly because the liquor traffic had grown to be a menace to public safety. Is there not good reason for believing that immigration under existing conditions will weaken rather than strengthen our democracy? The war has made havoc all along the line in European countries. Doubtless most foreigners feel that they can better their condition in the United States. But if we have reasons for believing that their presence here will injure us during this period of social unrest, have we not the moral right to protect ourselves? Is an individual called upon to crowd his home with strangers if, by so doing, it will make his own family suffer?

The time has come when some action must be taken to protect the general public from the effect of strikes. The public must speak in the matter, and in tones so positive that strikers will "sit up and take notice." If striking, however, is only a personal matter between the employer and themselves, the public has no cause to inerfere. But if a strike cripples the production of a concern that deals in the necessities of life, which will produce suffering if long continued, then the public has a right to rise up in wrath and say "you shall not make us suffer." 1. There ought to be a federal law passed declaring all strikes criminal that tend to produce suffering among the people at large. 2. A co-operative court of inquiry should be established in each state composed of the governors and the mayors of the several cities, of which the governor shall be the presiding officer. Their duties shall be to decide the merits of every strike within their jurisdiction. In this way the public would be protected.

CHINA AWAKE TO SEARCH OUT TRUTH.

What is the character, extent and significance of that present movement in China which news dispatches have for some months been indicating as, or confusing with, a movement directed against Christianity and against Western ideals and influences?

The recent return from the Far East of Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee, YMCA, has given opportunity for enlightenment on this subject from one whose experiences and relationships in the Orient give unusual value to his observations. It was Dr. Mott's fifth journey in the Far East, not counting the one which took him as member of the Root Commission twice across Siberia. He regards this last as the most timely and in possibilities the most fruitful, basing his feeling in part on the opportunity opened up by the present "new though" movement in China, the term used not as applied in America to a cult but as indicating an intellectual manifestation.

The spirit of new thought, Dr. Mott points out, is surging in the brains of professors and students in China. There is a welter of conflicting ideas and ideals occupying them, a spirit inquiry, a desire to revalue everything There is no tradition or social sanction or practice, past or present, which is too sacred or binding for them to question or discard if they cannot prove its personal and social efficiency. In intensity and possibilities there has been nothing comparable to this movement, in Dr. Mott's opinion, since the Renaissance in Europe, which is transcended by the other in the number of people involved and in the variety of interests touched and exhibited. In the way of mental awakening, hunger, courage and serious purpose it is, he says, the most interesting and quickening development he has ever observed.

Dr. Mott on his visit to China in 1896, found the so-called scholars impervious and unwilling to hear or discuss. Now there is not only an active spirit of inquiry but a determination to use any methods to get at truth. There is a social passion as well as an intellectual hunger in this awakening. It makes possible almost anything from the point of view of a cause which knows its purpose and goal and is sure of its message. The situation presents a colossal problem to Christian missionaries and to the Chinese Church, but also presents the greatest opportunity these are likely to have in our day.

On his recent visit Dr. Mott found avenues being readily opened up for Christian representatives to meet the people collectively and individually. The government provided great halls for the conferences; in some cases special pavilions were erected. The President of China sent for Dr. Mott who states that within a few minutes they were in close discussion over the very heart of the Christian Gospel. The ex-President was equally responsive. Opportunities for meeting with military governors and cabinet members were frequent and at no time was he repulsed when he turned the conversation to the Christian religion.

Dr. Mott found the same welcome in Japan, both in public and private. He was invited to an audience with the Empress—the first Christian layman thus honored—and also had a personal meeting with the Prince Regent. He found both interested in discussing Christian principles.

As for the "anti-Christian movement," which Dr. Mott regards as exaggerated in news reports, he believes it accentuated the timeliness of the world union of Christian students represented in the conference at Peking of the World's Student Christian Federation; also of the National Christian Conference at Shanghai.

Of the student conference Dr. Mott says that in his judgment no gathering has done more to knit together the leaders of tomorrow in the East and West. The 550 delegates came from 32 countries, but it was pre-eminently an Asiatic gathering.

The National Christian Conference had about 1,200 delegates, nearly half Chinese. Dr. Mott says that the the impressive thing was the character of the Chinese leadership in the discussions and the conduct of the conference. It is considered that the Chinese Christian Church is now a reality.

Famous Literary Mysteries

VILLON, THE "GUTTER GENIUS."

Who was Francis Villon? That is the name by which the great French "genius of the gutter" is known to literature. It is a name he adopted for more reasons than one, and was one he used as a writer. He had many others that he appropriated at various periods of his life, for he was of such a villainous character that he was almost constantly in trouble, and assumed one name after the other to throw the authorities off the track.

The real name of the man who won great fame as a poet in the fifteenth century has never been ascertained. It is said that he assumed the name Francis Villon because his friend and benefactor was named Guillaume de Villon. It was Guillaume who took the young renegade into his home and tried to reform him, recognizing his wonderful genius.

About all that is known of his early life was that he was born in Paris of poor parents. His boyhood days were spent in the low taverns of the city, among the riff-raff of the underworld. In spite of the marvelous genius that he exhibited in very early life he seemed to be most at home among the sordid criminals, where he exhibited as much iniquity as they did. He fought, stole, caroused and killed with riffians, and he would then turn around and write such wonderfully beautifully and musical poems that even his besotted comrades loved them.

The first murder that was laid at his door was that of a priest, whom he stabbed to death in the streets of Paris while returning from a drunken revel. Through wealthy friends who were admirers of his genius he secured a pardon. Hardly had he emerged from his hiding place when he became embroiled in a fight in a cheap tavern of Paris, and was so badly used up that he fled from the city out of disgrace at his appearance.

Then he became a student at the College of Navarre. It is supposed that his object was more for the purpose of robbery than for the acquiring of further education. Only a short time after his arrival the treasure chest of the college chapel was broken open. A band of student-thieves were arrested and one of them gave evidence that the ringleader was Villon, and that he was planning further robberies.

Villon was put to trial and then sentenced to be hanged. As he lay in prison waiting execution he wrote one of his greatest poems, a grim, wonderful bit of verse entitled "Ballade of the Hanged." Again his friends secured his release. Finally he was caught robbing a church and was imprisoned for the crime of sacrilege. For this crime Villon owed his release to a general goal delivery at the accession of Louis XI. Free once more, his wild spirit of adventure seemed to desert him, and he wrote the "Grand Testament," the work which has immortalized him. He was thirty years old at this time.

Here the next mystery of his life begins. What became of him? In the autumn of 1462 he is found, broken in health and spirits, living in the cloisters of Saint-Benoit. His dissipation it would appear, had undermined his health, and it is said that he died there of consumption in 1463. Certain historians doubt this fact, and believed that he lived a number of years thereafter, but if such be the case nothing definite was heard of him after 1463.

The obscurity, unhappiness and the evil repute of Villon's life would not be in themselves a reason for the minute investigations to which the events of that life have been subjected, but his poetical work is of such extraordinary quality, and marks such an epoch in the history of European literature, that he has been at all times an interesting figure.

Today's Birthdays

Pauline Frederick, celebrated actress and motion picture star, born in Boston, 38 years ago today.

Benjamin Tinkham Marshall, president of the Connecticut College for Women, born in Boston, 50 years ago today.

Mary Roberts Rinehart, distinguished author and playwright, born in Pittsburgh, 46 years ago today.

William W. Larsen, representative in congress of the Twelfth Georgia district, born at Hagan, Ga., 51 years ago today.

Whitmell P. Martin, representative in congress of the Third Louisiana district, born in Assumption Parish, La., 55 years ago today.

Christy Mathewson, one of the greatest baseball players in the annals of the game, born at Factoryville, Pa., 42 years ago today.

Ray W. Schalk, catcher of the Chicago American League baseball team, born at Harwell, Ill., 30 years ago today.

Portland.—At the meeting of Ormont post, No. 69, American Legion, William J. O'Donnell and Oliver B. Ellsworth were elected delegates to the annual state convention of the department of Connecticut, to be held in Waterbury, Sept. 8 and 9.

SUNDAY MORNING TALK

Worldliness In the Church.

Worldliness in the church, or the church in the world. These two ideas are confused in many minds, resulting in two mistaken forms of religious life. On the one side are those who imagine that to be in the world, even though working for Christ and avoiding contamination from the sins of the world, is to be worldly, and hence we have ascentrics, hermits and monkish recluses, who withdraw as much as possible from all contact with men, trying to devote themselves to personal purity, and living lives of religious selfishness, and for the most part uselessness to the world.

The opposite class are possessed by the thought that to win the world we must join with it in all its pleasures and frivolities. So far from making a dividing line between themselves and the world, they seem to think that the secret of success is to wipe out so much as possible any mark of distinction between them. The church is not to win the world by a heroic call to duty and self-sacrifice but it is to coax and wheedle it by various attractions. It is to become a rival of the world on the entertainment line, and success by holding out better inducements to the pleasure seeking soul. We all know the results of such a policy. Instead of the Christian winning the world, the world has seduced the Christian. He has feared to frighten the soul which he sought to win by the seeming vigor and austerity of the Christian life, he has sought to show that there is really just as much gaiety in the one life as in the other, and the end has been that going into the world he has become of it, and the life which he is presenting is not Christianity but worldliness. Christ avoided both of these mistakes. He did not shun the world, but mingled freely with its life. He was accused by the ascetics of his day of being a glutten, and a drunkard, because he did not practice their fasts and penances and set at table with the hated tax gatherers and with sinners. He was much among the "lower classes." He came in contact with social outcasts. Yet never by word or act did he ever candone or excuse much less adopt any of their questionable customs. His life among them was one of stainless purity. It was impossible for the aue-stricken multitude not to see that while going freely among them, he was yet separated from them by the immeasurable distance which divides the evil from the divinely pure and good. He did not seek to win them by setting them a low and easy standard of living, but by setting so high and difficult a mark of duty that men should strive after it for centuries without reaching it. Yet should gradually rise toward it and keep their gaze fixed upon that noble goal. Many turned away and walked no more with him when they learned the king of kingdom which he preached; but he did not on that account lower his high ideal. The rich young man turned away sorrowful, but he did not go after him and try to ease his conscience, as so many with perverted conscience are soother today.

Christ's prayer for his disciples we should echo for ourselves. Not that we should be kept apart from the world, but that we should be kept from evil. That the church should be in the world, permeating with the divinely given truths every class and condition of men, too often it falls into the mistake. It withdraws itself from men among whom it ought to be daily walking and talking. It suffers worldly motives to corrupt the pure springs of action. It should advance to take the world for Christ when the hosts of evil are strongest and most active; but it should fight only with its divinely-given weapon and should clothe itself only in the armor of righteousness. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven, Matt. 5, 16."

BEECHAM'S PILLS Sweeten the Stomach

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Size		Our Price	Manufacturer's Price
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30x3½	Double Diamond Fabric	$ 8.88	$11.65
31x4	Double Diamond Fabric	$15.39	$19.00
30x3½	Diamond Cord	$12.00	$16.95
32x3½	Diamond Cord	$19.75	$25.50
31x4	Diamond Cord	$22.80	$29.40
32x4	Diamond Cord	$25.10	$32.40
33x4	Diamond Cord	$25.90	$33.40
34x4	Diamond Cord	$26.55	$34.25
32x4½	Diamond Cord	$32.45	$41.90
33x4½	Diamond Cord	$33.20	$42.85
34x4½	Diamond Cord	$34.00	$43.90
36x4½	Diamond Cord	$35.00	$45.00
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Today's Anniversaries

1823—Commodore Oscar C. Badger, who had a long and distinguished career in the U. S. navy, born at Windham, Conn. Died at Concord, Mass., June 20, 1893.

1852—Dr. Henry P. Tappan was elected president of the University of Michigan.

1876—Benjamin Disraeli, British premier, was created Earl of Beaconsfield.

1891—James Russell Lowell, the famous poet, died at Cambridge, Mass. Born there, Feb. 22, 1819.

1894—A number of populist leaders were arrested in Indianapolis for holding a political meeting on the Sabbath.

1897—A federal injunction was granted in Pittsburgh restraining striking miners from assembling or marching.

1919—The Prince of Wales arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland.

1920—Charles Ponzi, the Boston "financial wizard," was arrested on charges of larcency and unlawful use of the mails.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Sixty years old today is Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago merchant and philanthropist, whose gifts are many and are confined to no special race, creed or section. Mr. Rosenwald is a native of Springfield, Ill., and had a period of business training in New York city before he settled in Chicago, to become first a maker of clothing, and later the administrator and one of the main owners of a huge mail order business. In recent years he has been prominent in administering local, state and national Jewish charities. He has made gifts of nearly a million dollars for the uplift of the negro and has served on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Social settlements, civic welfare league, city planning enterprises and many kindred organizations and movements have also received sympathy and generous financial aid from him. During the World war he served on the advisory committee of the United States Council of National Defense.

Stories That Recall Others

Freedom.

Propaganda is a new word that has lately been mastered by eleven-year-old Mary Ellen Sparks. She manages to use it once or twice every day. Last night after supper Mary Ellen was starting for the picture show when her mother said she must stay at home and wash the dishes. May said to herself in a scornful undertone: "All this talk about America being a free country is nothing but propaganda."

Drawing Conclusions.

In the early sixties, the west immediately on the other side of the Mississippi river was sparsely settled. A traveler in this country met few persons in the course of a day's journey, and so, as a rule welcomed the appearance of a stranger, especially if the stranger was a congenial traveling companion. These were times, too, when Mr. Volstead would have been unpopular, when every hardy pioneer kept twists of home-grown long green in his jeans and a flask of unadulterated "red likker" about his person.

It was in such a day that a pioneer circuit rider was making his way cross country on a new circuit. Encouraging a native, traveling in the same direction seemed pleased to welcome a companion and at once offered hospitality in the form of a flask. On the minister's refusal to imbibe the spirits, a "chaw" from an ample twist was offered. This also was politely declined, whereat the native turned on him abruptly and asked an astonishing question:

"Might ye eat hay, then?"

Puzzled at this question, the parson replied that he did not eat hay.

"Then ye're not fit companion for man nor beast," the native declared, and rode away.

Norwalk.—The Connecticut Denatured Products corporation of Norwalk was incorporated this week to deal in "commodities of every kind and nature." The capital stock is $15,000. The incorporators are Samuel A. Purdy, Joseph G. Hyatt and R. B. Canfield.

Cuticura Heals Rashes
Bathe with plenty of Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.
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COULD HARDLY STAND AT TIMES
Hips, Back and Legs would Have That Tired Ache
Everett, Washington.—"For several years I have had trouble with the lowest part of my back and my hips and my legs would ache with that tired ache. I could hardly stand on my feet at times. I was always able to do my work although I did not feel good. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and having heard several praise it I decided to try it. I feel first-rate at the present time. It has done wonders for me and I keep it in the house right along. I always recommend it to others who are sick and ailing."—Mrs. J. M. SIBBERT, 4032 High St., Everett, Washington.
To do any kind of work, or to play for that matter, is next to impossible if you are suffering from some form of female trouble. It may cause your back or your legs to ache, it may make you nervous and irritable. You may be able to keep up and around, but you do not feel good.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women. It is especially adapted to relieve the cause of the trouble and then these annoying pains, aches and "no good" feelings disappear.

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