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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING DEC. 16th, 1922
11,747

### AUTO LICENSE SUSPENSIONS.

From the department of motor vehicles comes the report that there were 1690 persons in this state whose licenses were suspended during the first eleven months of this year for various kinds of violations. This indicates an alertness on the part of the authorities and an insistence by the department for respect of the regulations.

One interesting feature in connection with this announcement is the fact that the total is 596 greater for eleven months of this year than it was for the entire twelve months a year ago. It is possible to infer, from that that the suspensions of last year were not such as to convince those who are disregarding the laws that each and everyone is expected to obey them, while it is also the fact that there is a much greater number of motor vehicles this year than there was a year ago.

Suspensions have been for varying periods. For operating cars while under the influence of liquor a year's suspension of the license seems to be the rule followed. Inasmuch as there were 112 more this year than there were last it doesn't appear to have placed the check upon such a practice that is really demanded in the interest of safety in the highways. Happily up to the time of the report, there had been a few less cases where suspensions were directed because of fatalities than there were a year ago. That is a gratifying decrease, especially when it is considered that the number of cars has increased, but even so the number is still too large and every discouragement that can be brought to bear by the department to decrease the reckless driver, the one who drives when intoxicated, the speedster and the chancetaker will operate for the benefit of every user of the highways.

It is no more protection than the public is entitled to, and from the fact that the department is devoting its efforts with apparent good results in that direction there are reasons for believing that the continued application of the same insistance with whatever additional penalty seems desirable will see a still further improvement at the end of another year.

### CHRISTMAS FIRES.

It is at this season of the year that there is excellent reason for the exercise of increased caution that the Christmastide may not be marked by fires kindled from highly inflammable decorative material, or by the placing of candles where they will ignite part of the furnishings and cause trouble and loss.

Realizing that it is far better to be safe than sorry, substitutes which are not inflammable have to a great extent been brought into use for decorative purposes so that overheated fixtures, or a dropped match will not set them afire. Likewise has it generally become understood that there is real danger involved in undertaking to attach candles to Christmas trees, or using cotton for getting the effect of snow where there is a chance that it may have a spark dropped into it. Many are the households that have come to a sad realization of such mistakes at too late an hour. Experience has taught them lessons that others should bear in mind. It is not necessary for everyone to go through the ordeal of having their Christmas celebration wind up with a visit of the fire department and a cold, water drenched home.

Care is what is needed to prevent such affairs, and the care can be applied with best results in the preparations by making sure that fires have been guarded against instead of being encouraged.

This may also be applied with good results in connection with the idea, carried out by many of burning candles in the windows on Christmas eve. It is a delightful idea but there should be due care to see that the candles are not placed where they will ignite draperies, and that they are so placed that they will not fall or come in contact with inflammable material.

Proper consideration given to such matters at the right time may be the means of warding off distressing affairs, and certainly an ounce of prevention in the matter of fire is far preferable to any of the methods of subduing it.

### RELIEVING THE NEAR EAST.

If you have filled that long list of gifts for those to whom you usually give presents, taken care of the chances to be a "good fellow" and aiding in looking after needy cases, and still have a desire to do more in the way of distributing Christmas cheer even though it may not be able to get there on the fixed date there is that opportunity of contributing to the relief of the [illegible] in the near east.

Through the agencies of the American Red Cross and the near east emergency fund the efforts in behalf of the people in that section are being directed. It is next to impossible to picture the conditions which exist in that region. There comes a cry from suffering humanity there that is heartrending. With the two organizations, which are so admirably organized for the purposes of dealing with those conditions, working hand in hand for the common purpose of doing everything possible to meet the situation confidence in the careful and proper administration of all funds placed at their disposal will be felt, and such confidence will likewise inspire generous giving.

The plight of refugees, the helplessness of orphans and the distress of families which have lost all their belongings and are dependent upon such assistance for food as well as clothing cannot fail to make an appeal at this season of the year that will get the needed response.

It is of the greatest importance that there should be agencies of the highest efficiency at the head of such work. But having that requirement amply provided for, inasmuch as the best has been obtained, it is quite important that they should be provided with the means of carrying on the work which all are eager to declare should be done, and done as soon as possible.

This opportunity of aiding suffering humanity is one that cries out for attention at this season of the year.

### BORAH'S OPPOSITION.

The opposition toward the ship subsidy bill by Senator Borah is what was expected. He has taken a position of obstruction in regard to this legislation that is in keeping with certain other activities on his part, which leads some outside his party to believe that it is nothing more than the groundwork for boosting his own candidacy fr the presidency. Borah doesn't seem to be able to bring his efforts into the right kind of a limelight to please himself without urging a personal program, which program is of course in direct opposition to the administration.

Borah howls over the claim that the merchant marine bill was unmercifully treated by the voters in the recent election, when as a matter of fact it was one of the things about which little or nothing was heard, and certainly it would be folly to believe that any candidate who was elected received support at the polls upon the merits of that issue alone.

He takes the view that the idea of a subsidy has been frowned upon by the people. As a policy that may be true but he must be aware of the fact that it has been resorted to and continues to be used although as it happens in those cases the name subsidy is carefully kept out of the discussion.

The unfortunate fact is that such men like Borah, who kick up a great cloud of dust to obscure the facts in a case and bear down heavily on those things that are not so, could not be put in charge of administering such a job as is required of the chairman of the shipping board. It would be interesting to see how he would acquit himself when confronted with the actual facts in the case and not be able to dodge behind claims that have no bearing or facts that are not so.

From what Borah had to say against the merchant marine bill, it doesn't appear that he damaged it to any great extent. There are legislative matters which are fortunate in having certain persons oppose them. What is intended to be destructive criticism often works like a boomerang.

### DEALING WITH HAZERS.

Every so often there comes from colleges and universities stories concerning hazings that are decidedly disturbing. Each one call for action and apparently steps are taken to put an end to such practices, but it is only a short time before similar outbreaks are again disclosed. In this respect the naval academy at Annapolis has not been an exception.

Hazing there has given more or less trouble for a long period of time. There have been efforts to stop it, but the idea has been gained that inasmuch as the presence there of the midshipmen was more or less due to political pull, when appointments didn't happen to be made as the result of examinations, that that same pull could be relied upon to break down any severe discipline that might be considered necessary in order to end the practice. Many a good move for the benefit of the institution has therefore been sidetracked through bringing to bear of influence in the right direction.

Under such conditions frowning upon hazing at Annapolis amounted to nothing. It was a case for snapping the fingers at discipline and putting faith in pull. At the last disclosure that hazing had been resumed there was reason for the thorough investigation that followed, and now that it has been accompanied by the dismissal of two midshipmen and the demotion of three more, recommended by those who heard the testimony in the cases, one of the most effective methods for ridding the institution of such discreditable practices has been taken. It is an institution where much is made of discipline but the desired effects are lost when the impression is gained that political influence will upset it.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: The days before Christmas are always shorter in more ways than one.

Since shop early is out of the question now, the best effort should be made to shop as early as you can.

The home stretch to Christmas and a week that is bound to be filled with hustle and bustle in many directions.

These days are the shortest of the year but it is likewise the period when the individual suffers from much the same trouble.

We are getting to that season of the year when the demands for calendars always increase. It is a case of away with the old and on with the new.

The department of agriculture figures the United States crops this year at more than $7,500,000,000. Does that include the home garden production?

It is the part you do in cooperation with the others in buying Christmas seals that makes it possible to give so much help in the fighting of tuberculosis.

If the British filibusters are handicapped by lack of parliamentary experience they might import a lot of such legislature business stallers from this country.

Whoever or whatever was responsible for stopping the sending of coal to New England, word to the effect that measures had been taken to avoid future delays is good news.

Complaint is now being made by another that she was secretly engaged to Bill Hohenzollern. Even though another got him she apparently doesn't know when she is well off.

Because of wastefulness and the inability to burn much of what is sold under that name, those ashcarts which are being used in some cities to deliver coal will sooner or later carry a large part of it away again.

## WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, Dec. 18.—A movement towards adaquate national defence will soon be made by the war department under a programme which originated with Congressman Tilson of Connecticut, who during the war was the ordnance expert of the house military affairs committee, and now high up on the committee on ways and means. Tilson is a practical ordnance man as well as knowing theorectically what can and ought to be done to keep the United States from ever again being tangled in a net of ordnance unpreparedness, such as occurred at the outbreak of the World war.

The Tilson plan has been submitted to the secretary of war, the assistant secretary of war and the chief of ordnance, Gen. Pierce, formerly in command of the Springfield arsenal. Secretary Weeks has left the matter in the hands of Assistant Secretary Wainwright and Gen. Pierce, and it may be authoritatively said that all three of those high officials favor the general outline of the plan submitted informally by Congressman Tilson, while Gen. Pierce unhesitatingly endorses it in full.

Col. Tilson believes that the United States should be prepared to supply arms and munitions on short notice in case of emergency and that such a mass supply cannot be produced unless the mechanical devices necessary, such as screws, gauges, jig and dies can be readily obtained and so prevent the country from making a beginning of mass production until after a long delay has occurred.

**Col. Tilson believes screw threads,** dies, gauges, jigs and other necessary tools and devices for the production of arms and munitions should be standardized and a sufficient quantity be on hand to furnish a start on mass production without delay, if the need occurs. In order that there might be a get-together of the war department and the men on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of furnishing implements of national defence, Col. Tilson gave a small dinner this week at which the guests of honor were Secretary of War Weeks and Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the military committee of the senate. The other guests were leading representatives of the four great tool manufacturers of the country, who would be called on to furnish the necesary tools if an emergency call for arms and munitions was sent out. Secretary Weeks is in general sympathy with the Tilson plan and asked Secretary Wainwright to look into the details and submit his findings. He also conferred, the day following with Mr. Wainwright. Today Wainwright and Pierce were in conference and after it had ended Gen. Pierce said to your correspondent: "I am very much impressed with the plan outlined by Col. Tilson. It is the first step towards one of the important factors in defence. We shall look into existing conditions and the first step we shall take—and by we I mean the war department, will be to ascertain how things stand now and report to Secretary Weeks. We shall then take up a definite programme and submit it to congress as a part of our national defence plan. We are very anxious to bring about co-operation between the government and the producers not only along the line urged by Col. Tilson, but along all lines that we believe add to our defense programme. We recognize that the ability to produce arms and munitions without unnecessary delay is one of the vital parts of a national defense policy." Gen. Pierce added that he should lose no time in making the investigations authorized by Secretary Weeks and should report at the earliest possible date so as to have the plans for quick production incorporated in the general defense programme.

**The protests against the seating of** Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in the 68th congress, filed by the attorney of the defeated prohibition candidate at the November election has stirred up much comment but will not result in any action by the senate at the present session in spite of the insistance of the attorney that he will demand immediate consideration. The constitution makes it clear that each congress, both senate and hose, must be the judge of its own make-up and sit in judgment on the eligibility of its members. So as Mr. Lodge's present term does not expire till noon on March 4th, when the 67th congress comes to an automatic end, and the protest is concerning his seat in the 68th congress, no action can or will be taken regarding the present demand. The course of procedure is very simple, when the proper moment arrives. Protests must be referred to the committee on elections, but this cannot be done without instructions to that effect from the senate which authorizes hearings, etc. The present committee is not authorized to consider cases beyond March 4th incumbancy, so all that has been gained by the demands of Prohibition Candidate Nichols and his attorney, is notoriety.

**Members of congress are practicing the** art of talking into a horn. And the horn is the great amplifier, and its connections, that swing from the high ceiling of the house chamber just over the desk of the speaker of the house. They are practicing how to keep within the radius of the machine and so not have their tone suddenly jump from a magnificent basso produndo into a hoarse bass whisper. If they keep within a certain radius, its all right, but if they get excited and wander off the reservation, the effect is exceedingly funny. If a speaker gets to a high pitch of oratorical frenzy and walks too far away from the little microphone that rests on the reading desk in front of which he stands when addressing the house, the great amplifier over his head doesn't work. So a strip of bright green carpet has been thoughtfully provided by the house officials and laid in front of the desk, so a speaker will know when he is wandering too far from the home plate.

**The Connecticut delegation has taken** a prominent part in the business of the week. Congressman Tilson protested vigorously on the cut-down of naval appropriations proposed by the little navy men, and the Tilson men won the day, keeping in the bill a sufficient fund to meet the requirements of the present size of the naval force.

**Congressman Winslow of Massachusetts,** chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce paid a high tribute to the coast guard when the bill was before the house, this week, saying in part: "When everything else fails and there is no man to be found to go out and tackle a wrecker a derelict or any of those things, these fellows go out, they throw a line to a ship in distress—if it breaks they go back with another line—they go out in the nastiest seas—they take more risks in seamanship than any man in the navy ever does. I am with the navy, but it is not a seamanship job in the sense of hazard that is the coast guard service for saving property and life. The navy goes out under fair skies — "He then reviews the splendid service of the coast guard and referred with enthusiasm to the great work done by the coast guard during the late war. The Massachusetts congressman, who was in charge of the bill under discussion, had the satisfaction of seeing it go through and the interests of the coast guard were thus protected. The year's record of the coast guard report shows that 3,000 persons were saved from death through its efforts and assistance rendered to vessels and cargoes valued at more than $32,000,000. The bill before the house to which Mr. Winslow referred was the one to equalize the positions held by army and navy officers, as far as possible.

## Today's Anniversaries

1777—Washington's army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, 16 miles from Philadelphia.

1805—The first ship built in India for the royal navy was launched at Bombay.

1820—Mary A. Livermore, noted reformer and lecturer, born in Boston. Died at Melrose, Mass., May 23, 1905.

1828—South Caroline legislature protested against the tariff.

1839—Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, one of the most noted members of the great family of financiers, born in Paris. Died in England, Dec. 17, 1898.

1861—U. S. congress appointed a joint committee of the two houses to inquire into the conduct of the Civil war.

1873—The steamer Virginius surrendered to the United States by Spain, foundered at sea on her way to New York.

1915—Great Britain withdrew the Anzac army, estimated at 100,000 men, from Gallipoli.

1921—Dail failed to reach vote on Anglo-Irish treaty.

—Supreme court upset the Arizona anti-injunction law.

## Today's Birthdays

Dr. Albert A. Michelson, celebrated scientist, Chicago university professor and Nobel prize winner, born in Germany 70 years ago today.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, a leading actress of the American stage, born in New Orleans 57 years ago today.

Ambrose Swasey, celebrated engineer and telescope builder, born at Exeter, N. H., 76 years ago today.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, capitalist and sportsman, born in New York city 42 years ago today.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The Duke of Abercorn, who has been appointed governor of northern Ireland by King George, belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the Emerald Isle. Although the dukedom of Abercorn was created only 50 years ago the Hamilton family, of which the dukes are descendants, has held titles since 1587, when the then head was made Baron of Paisley. The first authentic ancestor of the family appears to have been a certain Walter FitzGilbert, whose name occurs frequently in the records about the year 1294. The Irish branch of the family came from three sons of Claud Hamilton, who crossed the water and became the ancestors of the Hamiltons of Beltrim and the Viscounts Boyne. The present Duke of Abercorn is one of three peers who hold separate peerages in England, Scotland and Ireland. His Irish residence, Baronscourt, located in County Tyrone, is one of the finest palaces on the island.

## FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY

I always look forward to my Christmas present from Aunt Rachel with keen interest, for she is the only rich relative I have. I think every year that she may give me something very much worth while, and she often has bestowed handsome gifts upon me, but she has never settled any money upon me, as I should think she would like to do, for I am her only great-niece. This season she has laughed at every mention of Christmas and looked at me with such bright, twinkling eyes that I felt sure she had some most unusual surprise for me.

"I am going to give you and your Cousin Fannie what I think you each need," was the only response to my questioning.

It was with difficulty that I obeyed father's long-established rule that no one should peep at the gifts by our plates on Christmas morning until the whole family was assembled, for I felt the greatest curiosity about Aunt Rachel's offering. I must say that I was astonished to find a book addressed to me in her writing with these words scribbled on the outside cover: "Go, busy thyself." It was a cookbook.

I felt so disappointed that I could scarcely keep from weeping. When I thought how I had been counting on something lovely from Aunt Rachel, I felt so vexed that I said to Tilly, who was waiting on the table, that she could have it.

"A cookbook is more in your line than mine," I remarked.

"Oh, Lucile," admonished mother, "you shouldn't give away your Aunt Rachel's present. It will hurt her feelings."

"She doesn't mind hurting my feelings," I returned with dignity. "Please take the book into the kitchen, Tilly, and write your name in it."

Tilly looked from me to mother questioningly, but mother was too busy glaring at me to notice her, so she thanked me and took the horrid old book out.

"Why, I have a book, too," said Cousin Fannie, happily. She is as simple as a child in that she is pleased with any little gift, whether appropriate or not. "It's a beauty-culture book," she laughed, "and dear Aunt Rachel has written on the cover, 'Go, adorn thyself.' Isn't that cunning of her? She knows I am not careful enough of my appearance. Well, I shall have to study this carefully and try to repay Aunt Rachel's thoughtfulness."

As she turned the leaves looking at the illustrations of gymnastic dancing and facial massage, and so forth, a crisp $20 bill fell out on to her plate.

"Oh, oh!" she cried. "Isn't that just like Aunt Rachel? She loves to have her little jokes. Oh, Lucile, I suppose——"

"Mother," I said, "please ring for Tilly at once. She must bring back my cookbook."

"Your cookbook, Lucile," said father, looking up from his pile of socks, handkerchiefs and neckties at his place. "You have no cookbook, my child."

"But, daddy, Aunt Rachel surely meant the $20 bill that's probably in it for me."

"Undoubtedly she did, but you saw fit to dispose of her present to you, and I think Tilly won't have any trouble using that neat little sum."

Just as he spoke Tilly came running into the dining room. "Oh, Miss Lucile," she exclaimed, "see what I found. I've brought it to you."

"Miss Lucile won't take that, Tilly," said father, before I could thank her. "You will keep it, and enjoy it, I hope very much."

Both Tilly and I gazed at father in astonishment for an instant, and then Tilly marched back to the kitchen with the bill fluttering in her trembling fingers and I began to cry.

"I don't see how you can be so unkind to me, daddy," I sobbed.

"It was all your own doing, my dear," he said. "I'm mighty sorry you did it."

As I left the table in tears Cousin Fannie reached out her hand for mine. "Lucile," she said, "I'll share my——"

"No, Fannie, that won't do. Aunt Rachel gave you that $20 bill for yourself not to divide with Lucile," said father sternly, and I went to my own room wondering how I could have such an unnatural parent.—Chicago News.

## Stories That Recall Others

### Taking Chances

"What worries me," said the woman of economic turn of mind is that I'll send to some friend the very Christmas gift she sent to me last year. I always keep carefully wrapped up the present I receive for which I have no particular use, and when Christmas rolls around I save a merry penny by giving them away. Last year I forgot to put a note with each one stating the giver, and now I'm in a blue funk for fear I'll commit a dreadful and inexplainable fault. But I've just got to take a chance."

### The Point of View.

The artist had made one of his characteristic sketches of a country scene, which included an old dilapidated, but picturesque barn.

The farmer who owned the barn watched the artist at work with great interest. When the painting was done he said: "I want to buy that; how much is it?"

When the artist quoted the modest sum of a few hundred dollars for one of his masterpieces the farmer ejaculated: "My stars alive! Just for a picture of my barn? Well, I guess not. I'd give you the barn itself and everything in it for that sum."

## IN THE DAY'S NEWS

### America's New Wonderland.

How much volcanoes mean in the lives of all human beings, even if they never have been within sight or sound of an eruption, is told graphically in a new volume just issued by the National Geographic Society.

A wealth of new information in this little developed field of science is contained in this first complete summary of the findings of six expeditions sent to the region of Mt. Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in Alaska and of the results of several years' careful compilation of observations made by the expeditions.

The book, "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," is written by Dr. Robert F. Griggs, and has a foreword by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society which sent out the expeditions. Within recent years the fascination and romance of science have begun to capture the popular imagination and this book adds a chapter to the wonder story of modern exploration and scientific study with many new facts about phenomena which hitherto have largely eluded careful observation.

Not only does the book reveal the tremendous upheaval by which Katmai blew from its top 40 times the amount of earth and rock dug up to build the Panama Canal, leaving a hole big enough to contain all the buildings in 15 cities of New York's size, but it also deals with the world encircling climatic effects of volcanic eruptions and with that vast, fermenting inferno which it takes its title. In addition it describes the Alice-in-Wonderland phenomena in the wake of the eruption—such phenomena as a temporary giant river that cruised along on top of a ridge, of streams that shifted their courses, ash showers that formed great thermal blankets to preserve "permanent" snow drifts, and a flood which had one million times the destructive power of the Johnstown dam-burst.

Thrills of personal adventure, told in matter-of-fact fashion by the explorer-author, relate how members of the party walked over acres where a misstep would have plunged them to a parboiled death in seething cauldrons of the valley, with the ever-present fear that a chance gust might snuff out their lives with some gas that was more poisonous, if less odorous, than those among which they advanced.

Yet this region, now that it has been studied, would seem safer than Broadway or Michigan avenue, since not a life was lost during the explorations, and reports and pictures brought back from an early trip were so impressive that the president of the United States immediately set it aside as a national monument, some day to become a park for the American people comparable only to Yellowstone in its natural beauty, and like nothing else on earth in its amazing wonders.

The writer, after apologizing for his necessary use of superlatives, admits the fear he, like Jim Bridger, herald of the Yellowstone's marvels, might be set down as a Munchausen until future generations should vindicate him, as they did Bridger. He says:

"Many times also have I been thankful for the tools which modern invention had placed in our hands. With kodaks and halftones and motion pictures to record our discoveries, our advantage over the old time explorer, who could supplement his accounts with nothing better than sketches, was enormous."

The 262 halftones and color plates in the book tell the scenic story of this new American wonder of the world better than verbal description.

The text of the book forms a valuable contribution to the scientist's store of information about volcanism, mountain slides, floods, and kindred phenomena, and is no less accurate for being written so that the lay reader will be fascinated by its word pictures. An amusing instance of this careful checking of all fact is related by Dr. Griggs who tells how a skeptical chemist, after learning of the proposed name, the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, set out methodically to count the columns of hissing steam over the panoramic cauldron, for fear the name was an exaggeration. He returned to camp to soberly report that the name had been an error—it ought to have been called the Valley of a Million Smokes.

A meeting of the 150 independent theaters owners of the state will be held soon according to William A. True, a director of the Theatre Owners' Distribution Corporation, to discuss the work of the newly formed association.

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