Washington News

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, widow of the former dry goods merchant of Chicago, expects to have as her guests, at least during part of the social season, in Washington, Lord and Lady Suffolk, of England. Lady Suffolk was formerly Miss Daisy Leiter, the youngest of the three Leiter girls. She has three sons, but these will be left in England.

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Mr. H. Ringe, a shipping agent of Bremerhaven, Germany, who is visiting this country in the interest of his business, was very emphatic the other day in saying: "You can't have a merchant marine in this country until the price of labor goes down far below what it is now, and when that time comes America will not be the great country that it is."

Mr. Ringe says that the greatest obstacle to a merchant marine is the matter of trained men to man the ships, and he says that the men cannot be secured in a large enough number who will work aboardship, because the wages are not sufficient to induce men to go to sea when they can remain at home and earn more money. He says that it is impossible for this country to compete with Germany, England, Italy, France and Scotland or any other European countries in the carrying trade, because labor is too high, and America is not and never has been a ship-carrying country. Mr. Ringe also says that those who are trying for an American merchant marine don't stop to think that American shippers are making money by shipping their goods in foreign bottoms. The American shipper, he says, doesn't pay the freight on his goods sent abroad. It is the buyer who pays, and it is the buyer who selects the route by which his goods are shipped. Mr. Ringe says he knows what he is talking about, as he was once interested in a shipping company whose ships sailed to this country and to South America. "I found from actual experience," he says, "that ships flying the American Flag cost $5,000 a year more to man than the ships of other countries."

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Washington has in its jail a man known as Edward Letchemere, "the museum thief." This thief has been able to abstract from the cases in the National Museum a number of valuables, including some crystals and medal specimens to the value of over $100. After he was arrested and placed in jail Warden McKee made the discovery that he had made a saw from the steel shanks in one of his shoes, and with this he had severed two stout iron bars in his window and got away. When he was rearrested the other day and examined it was discovered that he had a pass key, which was really 57 varieties, and would open any padlock in the place. It was attached to a small rubber band which ran around his waist. The key was taken from Letchemere and tried on various locks and found to work perfectly. Warden McKee took all of his clothing from him and gave him a prison garb, including shoes without steel shanks. The prisoner was then placed in the cell in which Charles Guiteau was imprisoned.

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The Turkish Embassador, Col. Azziz Bey, and Zia Pasha, Turkish envoys to this country, whose mission was to notify the President that the new Sultan of Turkey has ascended the throne, are having the time of their lives. They were entertained by the Secretary of State at a State dinner and then at the Turish Embassy, and then were given an exhibition drill at Fort Myer. The President also gave them a dinner at the White House, receiving them in the Blue Room, and showing them every honor possible. It has taken about a week to impress this notification upon the President and Cabinet in the proper polite Turkish form, but the notification has soaked in good and the envoys have departed much impressed with their visit.

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Mrs. Robert J. Wynne, wife of former Consul-General to London, with her daughter, Miss Ruth Wynne, and her younger sons, will spend the Winter in the Valfour, where Mrs. Wynne, who is very fond of society, will receive her friends.

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It has been stated from Nebraska, and not denied, that William J. Bryan will be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1910.

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Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., died suddenly of heart disease at the home of the Grants in San Diego, Cal., Nov. 10. Mrs. Grant was planning to start on a tour around the world. She was the daughter of former United States Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, and had five children.

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And there is yet another—and it is not Peary nor Cook. According to Mme. Elsie Pfeiffer, a resident of Cumberland County, Virginia. This young lady, who is French born, and the graduate of a French academy, has authorized the French embassador to file suit in the sum of $25,000 damages for the alleged theft of a map which she claims to have made, and which discloses the locality of the North Pole. Mme. Pfeiffer says that she has given a lifetime of study to defining the position of the North Pole, and that she finally found it in 1903. She made a map showing the pointing of the pole and the condition of the globe, and it is this map which is apparently lost. Mme Pfeiffer claims that it is utterly impossible for Cook or Peary to have discovered the pole, as she is the real discoverer. The young lady doesn't suggest that she has ever been outside of the State of Virginia, however.

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Washington always waits until there has been an awful accident here or an awful accident somewhere else before she begins to look into the safety conditions of her buildings. There was an awful fire in a manufacturing house one day last week and a lot of people were burned to death because the windows were barred with iron to prevent robbery in the institution. Nobody in the District had seemed to think about barred windows before, and there are any number of them here, but the Commissioners immediately began to look into the matter and proposed to have the bars removed from all windows where there would be any danger of them holding people in the burning building.

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There was a great tumult and clamor raised in Washington two or three days ago by some of the merchants, who declared that the trees along the sides oof the streets interfered with their business signs and that they looked uncitified, and that Washington, being out of its swaddling clothes, ought to eliminate trees from its business streets.

Now, Washington is one of the most beautiful, parklike-looking cities in the world. She has tremendous great big trees and plenty of them. She is noted on the long Summer days for the delightful drives and walks under the trees that overreach the street from sidewalk to sidewalk, and the uprooting of many of the trees in front of business houses has caused great dissatisfaction. Now it has been decided to again plant trees in the parking of the Pennsylvania side of the State, War and Navy Building and the Treasury Building. Eighteen red-oak trees have been planted directly in front of these buildings, and the planting of trees is to be part of the permanent improvement plan for the most prominent thorofares of the city. These red-oak trees are to replace the tremendous great big sycamore trees that were pulled up, because it was thought that they obstructed the view of the State, War and Navy Building, and those in front of the Treasury Building, which were cut down for the same reason. As a matter of fact, anything that would shade from view that great big gingerbread-looking shack, known as the State, War and Navy Building, ought to be appreciated by anyone who has an artistic eye. It is a great big building of limestone and marble, of an architecture that belongs to no period at all, and looks like a cardboard building. But the fact that the city has gone back to trees is eminently gratifying to everybody.

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The remarkable case of the man Early, the Spanish War veteran, who for a year was a charge upon Washington under the belief that he was being devoured by leprosy, has stirred up the whole country to a recognition of this dread disease. It will be remembered that The National Tribune declared at the time that Early did not have leprosy, and he has been examined by several experts since, all of whom declare that he has not now and that he never has had leprosy. The examination into the leprosy conditions has reached as far as Honolulu and to the islands of Molokai, where the lepers of the Hawaiian Islands are sent. In all there are nearly a thousand outcasts in that settlement of slow death. The Board of Physicians and Surgeons examined every one of the 875 there, and it is now declared that 50 of this number never had leprosy and that a large number of those who had it once certainly are not lepers now. Those whom this board has declared to be free from the horrible taint will be permitted to leave the island. Early, who finally went to New York to enter the Leprosy Hospital there, has been discharged with a clean bill of health, but he could obtain no work in the North, because so many different opinions had been held of his case that people were afraid to trust him to do their work. Some philanthropic man finally sent Early and his wife and two children South, where they will go upon a plantation and have an opportunity to work out their own salvation.

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A great many people who are under the impression that the Roosevelt was fitted out by the Government and Peary made commander of it will be astonished to learn that the Roosevelt was built purposely for Peary with money obtained from Arctic clubs and other exploring societies thruout the country, and that the Government had not a dollar's worth of interest in it. She was built in Maine, and used first by Mr. Peary for his expedition in 1906-7. The Roosevelt has been used twice by Mr. Peary when he went hunting the pole, and is said to be the strongest Arctic ship ever constructed. The Roosevelt is insured for $100,000, which will give some idea of her value. Herbert L. Bridgeman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, it is stated, is willing to take almost any sum for the Roosevelt. Peary had suggested that the Roosevelt could be used as an ice-breaking ship to keep open the harbors of the down East coast, or that the City or State Government might keep it as a floating museum of a patriotic Government. But Secretary Bridgeman says that the Roosevelt is for sale.

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It shows what a tremendous taste they have down in Panama for sweet things when the claim comes to us that 129,414 pies have been eaten by the people who are digging the Panama Canal. Now, just think of the indigestion represented by that nearly 130,000 pies. The pie output was acknowledged to be a little less than the cake output. They have eaten nearly 136,000 pounds of cake.

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There have been a number of deaths recently in the Police Station, and there is a great howl going up about it. The police arrest men on the street who are drunk or either very full and look as if they might be going to fall, and chuck them into the police station over night without examination and without medical assistance, for which there is no provision, and next morning when they go to the cell they find the man dead.

Maj. Sylvester, Chief of Police, is going to get to work for an inebriate home in the District; then this class of men can be sent there in place of the police station. Most of the deaths is ascertained to have come from heart failure, and the cases were mostly those of elderly men.

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Two relics of the old British frigate Guerriere captured by Capt. Isaac Hull, commanding the United States frigate Constitution, in August, 1812, have been received at the Navy Department, and will be added to the collection of naval souvenirs. They consist of two oil paintings which were taken from panels of the main cabin of the old British warship, and are presented to the Navy Department by Isaac Hull Platt, of Runnymede, Wallingford, Pa., a direct descendant of the American naval hero of 1812, in whose possession they have been for many years. The pictures are in fairly good condition considering their age. They represent landscapes with buildings of classic design, the identity of which is not known. One gives a scene of what was probably an old fortification, and the building in the other painting resembles somewhat the famous Parthenon. The name of the artist in each case is obliterated.

Altho not settled, it is probable that these relics will be sent to the Navy Yard, Boston, for preservation and exhibition in the old ship Constitution. That disposition is considered especially appropriate because of the former close relations between the Constitution and the Guerriera.

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Why Do Not United States Senators Eat More?

A very serious problem presents itself to the salons of the Senate during the coming Winter. They cannot get anybody to run the Senate restaurant because it costs too much. Nobody can make any money out of it because United States Senators will not eat enough. They breakfast on a cup of coffee and a pretzel, milk toast, chicken sandwiches, a piece of most any kind of pie, and things of that kind. Most of them rise late, and after eating a light breakfast, have no appetite for lunch. This kind of a menu would starve out the cheapest kind of a chef that could be secured, but they won't have cheap ones; they want the very best. The restaurant lost money last year and the man who had the contract gave it up. Just what is going to happen nobody can tell, but the suggestion has been made that the Government run the restaurant and feed its representatives itself. Of course there is going to be a howl on a suggestion like that.

A Delightful Reception.

When Mrs. Fannie D. W. Hardin, of Denver, Colo., returned to her Department after her election as National Junior Vice President of the Woman's Relief Corps, she was very handsomely entertained by her friends and a delightful reception was given in her honor by the Department of Colorado and Wyoming. The hall where the reception was held was beautifully decorated with a color scheme of yellow, the National color, intermingled with flags, palms and flowers. This color scheme was also carried out in the ices and confections served. A short program had been arranged consisting of vocal and instrumental music and some short talks eulogistic of the work done by the guest of honor by Col. Ferguson, Chief of Staff, Mrs. Kyle, Department President, and Mrs. Kennedy, Past National Chaplain, and first Department President of Colorado and Wyoming, and many others. Comrade Samuel B. Huffsmith, a former member of Co. G, 2d Colo., spoke in glowing terms of Mrs. Hardin's term of service with that regiment and the esteem in which she was held by all the survivors. There were many other delightful speeches. In the receiving list were Mrs. Hardin, the guest of honor, and Mrs. Kennedy, Past National Chaplain; Gen. Hollister, Col. Ferguson, W. H. Ferris, Mrs. Stella A. Kyle, Department President, and Staff; Mesdames Smith, Opp, Likens, Lehow, Danford, Julia Kliam, Past Department President Anderson, Seeds, McGill and Wilson.

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Mawson, Department Commander.

Robert L. Lamb, elected Commander of the Spanish War Veterans last Summer, handed in his resignation to the Commander-in-Chief a few days ago. The Commander-in-Chief accepted the resignation and immediately advanced Department Commander S. G. Mawson to the head of the Department. The Commander-in-Chief said that there was no rule in the Spanish War regulations to govern this particular point, and that he had adopted the rule of the Grand Army of the Republic to advance the officers one place when the head passed away. Comrade Mawson had a splendid service during the war of the rebellion, and is now Officer of the Day of Phil Sheridan Post, Department of Potomac, G. A. R. He is energetic, businesslike, and understands the duties of his office thoroly and will make a fine Commander of the Department. Comrade Mawson has been highly complimented by various officers of the Grand Army for his advancement, and his succession to the head of the Department is eminently pleasing to the Spanish War Veterans.

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Capt. Chas. C. Cook, who has been on a three months' trip thru England and Europe, has just returned to Washington. He states that there is a movement on foot to obtain an oil painting of President Taft to place in Guild Hall, London. Allyn Williams, President of the Royal Society of Public Painters of England, who is now in New York, will come to Washington to try and obtain sittings from the President.

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Mrs. Taft's Shopping.

Mrs. Taft has been spending a few days in New York City selecting her wardrobe for the Winter season. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft. The way that Mrs. Taft does her shopping doesn't make it hard upon her to any serious degree. She sits comfortably in her parlor at the home of her brother-in-law, and by phone calls up the proprietors of the great stores and tells them that she wants to see silks and satins and velvets, furs, feathers and flowers, gloves and furbelows of every description. She states the purpose for which she wants them, and the most beautiful examples of the manufacturer's are are immediately brought to the room in which she sits, and she can try on shoes and gowns, hats and coats to her heart's content and under the very best conditions, as well as the most trying, perhaps, and so is probably better satisfied with what she finally purchases. It is not because Mrs. Taft is too aristocratic to visit the stores, because she really loves to go about in them and see the pretty things, but since her illness it has been necessary for her to keep extremely quiet, and it is thought best for her not to tax her strength with regular shopping trips, and this is why the "mountain comes to Mahomet."

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A New Petition for Pensions.

The following petition will be presented to Congress just as soon as it convenes: The petition states that the petitioners, being citizens of the United States and ex-soldiers of the United States Army, and participants in one or more of the Indian wars named as follows, to wit: The Campaigns against Sioux, the Cheyenne and Arapahoes in Kansas and the Indian Country in 1866-67, resulting in the destruction of Black Kettle and his allied band of Indian Tribes; the Campaign in Utah, Wyoming and Nebraska in 1866-67, including the massacre of Fetterman and his command near Fort Phil Kearny; the Campaign against the Sioux Indians in Dakota and Wyoming, 1876-77, including the massacre of Gen. Custer and five troops of the 7th U. S. Cav.; the Modoc Campaign of 1872-73, including the murder of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners; the Nez Perces Campaign of 1877-78, where many casualties occurred; the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Campaign of 1874 and outbreak of same Indians in 1878-79, where considerable loss in casualties was sustained; the Campaign against the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1878 to 1886, and the Sioux Campaign of 1889, including the outbreak at Wounded Knee, Dak., where many casualties occurred; Bannock and Piute Campaign, 1878; Snake and Sheepeater Indians, 1879; Campaign against the allied Indians, Oregon, in 1878, where considerable losses were sustained. The campaigns named with minor ones intermediately not named, it will be seen, took place more than 43 and not less than 20 years ago, and involved long and tedious marches and severe exposure, requiring great vigilance and activity, as the records of the War Department will show; most of us are broken in health from the exposure involved in the service and weakened from age; many of us have passed 70 years of age, unfitting us to successfully earn a support by manual labor. We therefore petition the honorable Congress of the United States to allow us the benefits of the acts of Congress approved June 27, 1890; May 9, 1900, and the act of Feb. 6, 1907, and your petitioners will ever pray. Signed: Amos F. Towne, James Clegg, Daniel W. Crane, Frank Schweigert, Louis B. Leach, A. A. Dresher, Robert J. Cunningham, Jeremiah McCarthy, John H. Edge, Alexander McCrane, August Ganslaen, Jacob H. Jacobs, Richard Barwis, Daniel C. Fletcher, John Foley, Edward Camp, George Evans, Wm. O. Bolind, James T. Thomas, Chas. Stein, Thomas S. Hoover, Edward Young, Joseph Weber, Thomas Hurney, Israel W. Watterman, Geo. R. Gibney, John Fox, John D. Gates, Henry Washington, E. S. Libby, Louis Rufell, Thos. A. Bailey, Robert Henkle, Wm. Garvean, David O. Morrell, John Guthrie, Louis Lavitts, Wm. O'Grady, John L. Phillips, Thos. W. Elliott, Michael A. Quigley, Paul Dupres, Daniel Sullivan, Samuel Nell, John Shott, Chas. Smith, Joseph McDonald, Alexander Snodgrass, Emil C. Hoffman, David Street, James Clark, John Sivertsen, William Jones, Henry C. Owen, James Weller, Michael Carter, Peter A. Tarrant, John Bertram, George Anderson, Charles P. Brown, George P. Cross, Henry G. Davies, Louis Helbeck, Wm. J. Kenney.

In Honor of the Dead
An Inspiration for the Living
LINCOLN
MEMORIAL TABLET
Write for particulars
CHARLES BURROWS
RUTHERFORD, N. J.

THE FLAG IN CHINA.

Mrs. Rawlinson, Patriotic Daughter of a Soldier Sire, Carries It to the Orient.

The, so far as known to the writer, unique idea of sending a Flag to float on an American school in China originated and was carried out as follows:

The daughter of Mr. George W. Dietz, a comrade of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Baltimore, Md., was married to Rev. Frank Rawlinson, who became a missionary to the Chinese. On their return from a year's leave of absence, in the Spring of 1908, they were stationed at the American Baptist Union College and school, which is situated on the bank of the Woosung River, a few miles below Shanghai and in full sight of the enormous commerce, native and foreign, which is conducted to and from this great city of 700,000 people, which is one of the four open ports of the Chinese Empire.

To fly our beloved Flag at this prominent point, over an American institution, projected and sustained by Americans, situated so as to be seen by all Nations, would redound to its glory and that of our beloved country, was the idea originating in the patriotic mind and heart of Mrs. Rawlinson.

Mrs. Rawlinson wrote to her father conveying this idea. Her father, Mr. Dietz, read the letter at a meeting of Custer Post; the rest was easy. The old comrades, relics of the war waged to preserve the integrity of their Flag, were as enthusiastic now to gather new glory for it as when in the early '60s they marched, suffered and fought beneath its folds. Comrades Daniel Tatum, Charles N. Emich and George W. Dietz were named as committee. They immediately enlisted the services of the Woman's Relief Corps of that Post, who responded patriotically and to whom many thanks are due. Two suitable Flags (one a storm Flag), with pole, complete with eagle and halyards, were procured. (It was necessary to send a pole because there is no wood available at Shanghai; all of such kind needed there is imported from our State of Oregon.)

Thru the efforts of the committee and the kindness of Mr. Cottman (who is an ex-Confederate soldier), a steamship agent in Baltimore, transportation was procured on one of the steamers carrying kerosene from Bayonne, N. J., direct to Shanghai.

Meanwhile the committee had been in correspondence with the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, first to ascertain if there would be objection on the part of the Chinese Government to the flying of the Flag over this institution; second, to arrange for the reception of our shipment and the proper presentation of the Flag on the part of Custer Post.

The first was satisfactorily arranged, and the Acting Vice Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, Mr. P. S. Heintzelman, has kindly consented to formally present our Flags as soon as may be after their arrival. Mr. Rawlinson, aided by the faculty and other Americans attached to the college, will arrange that the event will be properly observed and all honor given to "Old Glory" on that occasion.

To those of us who have paid even slight attention to the world's politics as they concern the Chinese Empire this incident, small as it is, may be far-reaching.

Our Government is now in high favor with this great Eastern Empire, and this little event may, and we believe it will, add to our popularity and influence.

Chinese students from all parts of their country are collected at this institution. They will see that we Americans honor and love our country next to our love of God, and we show them by actual performance that we have sentiments other than "chasing the dollar."

Our little Post, aged and worn veterans, has succeeded in putting our Flag conspicuously where it is seldom seen, our great commerce with that port being, as it is with all others, in foreign bottoms mostly.

Shanghai, being 40 miles from the ocean and connected with it by a deep river, is the only open port (or treaty port) in the northern part of China. The commerce of that populous and rich section which passes thru it, up and down this river, is very great, every commercial Nation in the world participating. Our Flag on shore will in some measure make up for its very infrequent appearance on the river, and to many patriotic hearts, passing on these vessels, it will bring a swelling pride in their distant country, love for which never grows cold in its sons and daughters.—Fred C. Tarr, Past Commander, Department of Maryland, G. A. R.

Comrade Coleman Dead.

There died in Washington Nov. 5, one of those comrades whose popularity was undenied, and whose love of his kind was just as strong as the love of that kind for him. Capt. Philip W. Coleman, late of Co. I, 8th Mich., was a clerk in the United States Pension Bureau for 40 years, and at the time of his death held the position of First Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Review. Prior to his appointment in the service, Mr. Coleman was a lawyer of great prominence and extraordinary ability, having a mind that was like an intellectual ocean, the waves of which touched the shore with every thought. He was living upon a farm in Corunna, Mich., the homestead of his parents, when he enlisted, Sept. 17, 1861, and was severely wounded at James Island, S. C., in 1862, which resulted in the amputation of his left arm. He was so badly wounded that the surgeon said that it was no use to give him additional pain as he could not live. Comrade Coleman implored the doctor to cut off his arm. "I will live if you do," he said, and he did live. In the same engagement he had received other wounds in his head, left side, and right leg, and was suffering intensely, but he held up the bleeding artery of his arm with his right hand and insisted upon the amputation, and the operation was performed.

Comrade Coleman's heart was as tender as a woman's, and he had no vindictiveness in his nature, which was shown in the fact that many Confederate veterans were his warm friends. He greatly loved young people, and enjoyed all innocent amusements. He was considered one of the best billiard players in the National Capital, and was a fine roller skater, and his death was really caused by a fall received while indulging in that amusement.

The funeral of Comrade Coleman was marked by its simplicity. Mrs. Bishop sang beautifully over the dead comrade's casket, "When We Shall See Him Face to Face." The body was borne to the grave by six one-armed soldiers, which was comrade Coleman's request, showing his sympathy for the comrades who had suffered as he had suffered.

Comrade Coleman's life, from the cradle to the grave, was an epitaph of the Bishop and Shepherd. He was always prepared to give the reason for the hope within him without weakness or fear, and he was prepared to die. Interment was in beautiful Arlington.

FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

John McElroy Receives Indorsements From Many Directions.

Presented by W. S. Rogers, Past Department Commander of Ohio:

Whereas we note with pleasure the mention of the name of Commander John McElroy for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; and

Whereas Comrade McElroy has at all times shown himself a friend of the soldiers, always working and writing in their interests; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in regular meeting, Thursday, Nov. 18, Memorial Post, 141, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., most heartily indorse the candidacy of Comrade John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., and earnestly urge our delegates to the next Department Encampment to do all in their power to have the Department of Ohio indorse him for the above exalted position.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. Rogers.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16, 1909.

Adopted by a unanimous rising vote on the above date.

D. G. Nesbit, S. M.

Editor National Tribune: I have been a subscriber of The National Tribune for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time I have never seen an item that gave me more pleasure than the announcement that John McElroy would be a candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. If ever any man deserved that proud distinction he does, for he has been untiring in his devotion to the G. A. R. He has worked in season and out of season and in all places for the just claims of the veterans, and he is one of the men who never says die. That is the kind of a man we want.

Among the comrades who indorse Comrade McElroy in The National Tribune I saw the name of Hiram Buckingham, and it struck me that it might be the Buckingham I once knew. The Hiram Buckingham I knew was a sandy-haired young man. He was a Plymouth Pilgrim, and held the rank of Commissary-Sergeant in the 16th Conn. We came out of prison together. There was a special exchange of prisoners at Andersonville supposed to be sailors, but quite a number of soldiers took dead sailors' names and got out. Dr. Barrows, who was Post Hospital Steward at Plymouth, N. C., and was a Ward Steward at Andersonville, was to come out under the name of John Petersoy, but did not show up, so Hiram stepped in the line as John Petersoy, and with a little coaching from me passed O. K. The last time I saw him was when we parted on that October day in 1864 at Annapolis.—John J. Flynn, Quartermaster and Commander, B. H. Beale Post, 12, Department of Maine, G. A. R., 37 Pleasant street, Bangor, Me.

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Dear Comrade: I "feel it in my bones" that we are sure to have another cavalryman as Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. You should win the place easy and hold it two terms, bringing the National Encampment to Washington in 1912. We should then go to Gettysburg in 1913, the 50th anniversary of the battle. I want to tell you frankly that the patriotic organizations growing out of the war of the rebellion are scattering their fire and not united as are the ex-Confederates. Cannot you exercise an influence to bring them all together in a sort of National Council, in which each body shall be represented in proportion to enrolled membership? Then let this National Council, thru its head, a President or Commander-in-Chief, reach the legislative and executive branches of our Government in a tone and with authority that will command attention. Who can be surprised that we are "turned down" and "run over" on all sides by the "united" Confederate veterans, whose press bureau commands the columns of the Northern newspapers and magazines—yes, and the religious press, teaching the youth of our land that the slaveholders' rebellion was right and such murderers and cowards as Mosby and Semmes were heroes. Yours in F., C. and L.—E. W. Whitaker, Colonel, 1st Conn. Cav., and brevet Brigadier-General, Washington, D. C.

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A. J. Gleason, Van Wert, Ohio, writes: "Permit me to add my indorsement of the nomination of Comrade John McElroy for the exalted office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to those already published, and I move to make it unanimous.

"That Comrade McElroy is eminently worthy of this distinction goes without asking to those familiar with his writing and other services in behalf of his comrades. While it is so apparent that no other individual in our ranks can be as influential in our behalf, there really ought to be no opposition whatever to his election."

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The following indorsement was forwarded to The National Tribune with requets that it be published:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1909.

Editor National Tribune, Washington, D. C.:

W. S. Hancock Post, 560, Grand Army of the Republic, cheerfully indorses John McElroy in his patriotic action toward the benefits of the old boys, promoting their welfare in their declining years. With sincere and best wishes, yours in F., C. and L.,

Ben Segall, Adjutant.

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Harrisville, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1909.

John McElroy, Washington, D. C.

Dear Comrade: Kuykendall Post, 36, G. A. R., Department of West Virginia, this day imposed upon me the pleasant duty of communicating to you the adoption of the inclosed resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Post, and to request their publication in The National Tribune. With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Yours in F., C. and L.,

Anthony Smith, Post Commander.

"Headquarters Kuykendall Post, 36, Department of West Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, Harrisville, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1909.

"Whereas a Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be elected at the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., in September, 1910; therefore, be it

"Resolved by Kuykendall Post, 36, Department of West Virginia, G. A. R., That, having implicit confidence in our comrade, John McElroy, whose loyalty, ability and patriotic devotion to the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic are unquestioned and unquestionable, this Post heartily favors the election of Comrade John McElroy Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"Unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of this Post. James H. Freer, Post Adjutant; Anthony Smith, Post Commander."

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Commander Middleton, of Kit Carson Post, 2, received the following indorsement, which was forwarded to The National Tribune with the request that it be published:

"Whereas Kit Carson Post, 2, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, has presented the name of their highly esteemed comrade, Col. John McElroy, for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.; and,

"Whereas the conspicuous and continuous and efficient service rendered by Comrade McElroy during the 25 years he has edited that splendid journal, The National Tribune, has so endeared him to the hearts of his comrades we would be lacking in the chivalry characteristic of veterans of the civil war were we to fail in embracing this opportunity of recording the gratitude that is due Comrade McElroy; and we hereby

"Resolve, That Col. Wm. L. Curry Post, 18, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., heartily indorse Comrade McElroy for Commander-in-Chief, we knowing him to be worthy and his cause just, and believing him to be eminently qualified because of his heroic service during the civil war; his great suffering for 18 months in Southern prisons; his high character; his comprehensive judgment; his untiring devotion, with good results, in behalf of his comrades all over the land and the widows of those who fell in our holy cause, and his almost unbounded acquaintance with the public men of the Nation, an acquaintance ever and always exerted in the influence of his comrades. For these and other equally potential reasons Col. Wm. L. Curry Post gives its support to Comrade McElroy, and earnestly requests our comrades to unite with Kit Carson Post and us in that support.

"Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to Kit Carson Post.

"Francis T. Rankin, Adjutant; John D. Worman, Commander."

—

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1909.

John McElroy, Washington, D. C.

Dear Comrade: At the regular meeting of Gen. Alexander Hays Post, 3, Department of Pennsylvania, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the name of Comrade John McElroy has been proposed for Commander-in-Chief; therefore, be it

"Resolved by Gen. Alexander Hays Post, 3, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., That we most heartily indorse the nomination of Comrade John McElroy, Past Commander, Department of Potomac, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and editor of The National Tribune, and we earnestly request our representatives at the National Encampment to use all honorable means to bring about his election."

So many comrades reconded the resolution that I am satisfied that if Hays Post is any criterion of your popularity you will be unanimously elected when the matter is definitely decided. Fine addresses were made by Past Commanders Gray, Phipps, Hill and other comrades, and among the visitors was Chaplain-in-Chief Spence, who also spoke in your favor.

Truly yours in F., C. and L.,

Walter Morris.

—

W. L. Donachy, Lewisburg, Pa.: "I note Comrade McElroy's name mentioned for Commander-in-Chief. Post 52, of Lewisburg, will heartily indorse that, and I think all old soldiers who read The National Tribune will say: 'Amen; may he be the winner.'"

—

Col. J. S. Walker, Adjutant-General and Quartermaster of the ex-Prisoners of War Association: "I am for you and have been for years for you for Commander-in-Chief, and will use all my influence towards securing that honor for you. Go in to win, and don't be any man's second choice."

—

D. J. Sweet, Co. C, 141st Pa., Towanda, writes: "I commend you for the valuable work you are doing in the interest of the ex-soldiers, and I say three cheers for you for the next Commander-in-Chief. You will have no opposition, I predict."

—

E. L. Lybarger, House of Representatives, General Assembly of Ohio, Warren, Ohio: "It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that there are so many Grand Army Posts indorsing you for Commander-in-Chief. I assure you that there is no one I would rather see elected than yourself. I should not be surprised if it were made unanimous when the time comes. You certainly deserve it."

Cabool, Mo., Nov. 15, 1909.

Pardee Post, No. 352, of Missouri, at a regular meeting, indorsed your bill and also indorse the candidacy of our comrade, ohn McElroy, for our next Commander-in-Chief. L. R. Hollenbeck, Commander; S. F. Fengler, Quartermaster.

—

W. G. Alexander, Toledo, O.: "My Dear Friend and Comrade: Nov. 12 was the day of my 70th milestone, and I hasten to assure you that I shall be with you soul and body for Commander-in-Chief. If I live I shall be at Atlantic City sure."

—

A. H. Reid, Glencoe, Minn., says that he has been for a long time "ardently in favor of John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic."

—

Theo. L. Steward, Dayton, Ohio: "Dear Sir and Comrade: Here's to you for Commander-in-Chief in 1910, and Chattanooga, Tenn., for 1911 Encampment."

—

Col. W. L. Curry, Columbus, O.: "I am for you first, last and all the time for Commander-in-Chief, and I assure you I shall be pleased to give you every assistance possible in the State of Ohio."

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Celebrated Heart Tablets which have made so many marvelous cures. Not a secret or "patent" medicine. One out of four has a weak or diseased heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and thousands die who have been wrongfully treated for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't drop dead like hundreds of others when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets will cure you.

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