Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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JAMES MADISON

1751, March 16—James Madison born at Port Conway, Va.
1772—Graduated at Princeton.
1776—In Virginia legislature.
1780-3, 1785-8—In Continental congress.
1787—In constitutional convention.
1789-97—In congress.
1794—Married Dorothy Todd Payne.
1801-9—Secretary of state.

AS JAMES MADISON made a great name for himself before entering the presidency and added nothing to it while in the White House, it must be that he was a good deal of a man but not much of a president.

Like all the more famous Virginians, Madison was not of the highest aristocracy, but the son of a plain, well-to-do farmer in an outlying county. His early life was passed at Montpelier, the farm which his grandfather had wrested from the Indians; from it he drew his, only private income and at last he was buried in its soil. He was dependent on his father until he was fifty, when the latter died and the place became his own, with 100 slaves, who continued always to address him simply as "Master Jimmy."

Standing only five feet six inches and one-quarter inches, he was, with Grant the smallest of our presidents. Naturally thin and frail his zeal for study nearly wrecked his health while a student at Princeton college, where for months at a time he slept only three hours out of the 24. Unfitted for military duty when the Revolution came, he went to the Virginia legislature instead. Yet this seemingly broken-down young man was destined to be the longest lived of all the presidents, with the single exception of John Adams.

When a candidate for re-election to the legislature, Madison revolted

Dolly Madison.

against the old Virginia custom of setting up the drinks. His morality was mistaken for stinginess and the thirsty voters flocked to the capacious barrel of his opponent, who was elected. The defeated candidate had to wait a dozen years for his first chance to distinguish himself. Still no time was lost, for, while he was waiting, he diligently prepared to meet opportunity when it should come and made a close study of all governments, ancient and modern.

If Madison had not been crossed and blessed in love, posterity might not catch him on his human side at all and only yawn over this prosy, serious, studious, cool-tempered unaggressive, weazened, little great man. He was already a mature bachelor of thirty-two and a member of the Continental congress, when a sixteen-year-old girl in his Philadelphia boarding house was the first to touch a soft spot in his heart. A young clergyman who hung and sighed over her harpischord cut him out, and he was painfully awakened from his first dream of love by a letter of dismissal which, for reasons unknown to this later generation, the young miss sealed with a pinch of rye dough.

Madison was past forty, and well into his Indian summer, when he became involved in still another boarding house romance at Philadelphia. Only, instead of a lady boarder, he fell in love this time with a landlady's daughter, Dolly Payne Todd, who was only twenty-six, had lost her husband and was living with her mother, "who received into her house a few gentlemen boarders." Among them was Senator Aaron Burr of New York. Madison himself was staying at another house, where he and two other future presidents, Jefferson and Monroe, were living three in a room.

There the fame of the pretty young Quakeress traveled to him, and he asked Burr—they were at Princeton together—to take him to see her. The match flamed up in the flash of an eye, and Dolly and her boy were borne away to Montpelier, where she proved her tactfulness and kindliness by dwelling in peace under the same roof with her mother-in-law thirty-five years.

A FUGITIVE PRESIDENT

1809—James Madison, inaugurated President, aged fifty-seven.
1812—(June 19) War declared.
1814—(Aug. 24-27) In flight from the British. (Dec. 28) treaty of peace.
1817—Madison retired from Presidency.
1826—Rector in University of Virginia.
1829—In constitutional convention.
1836—(June 28) died, aged eighty-five.

BUT for the smiles of his blooming Dolly, Madison's administration would be a desert without an oasis, over whose dreary expanse the weary biographer would wander athirst for human anecdotes. Her bubbling spirits relieved the austerity of Jeffersonian simplicity and won her a popularity that has been equaled, if at all, among the mistresses of the White House, only by Mrs. Cleveland.

Unless Grant must be excepted, Madison is the only president who found the presidency an anticlimax to his career. One of the really great law-givers of the nation, he was without executive force.

With a weak cabinet, this gentle, sweet tempered, peace loving scholar found himself adrift on the turbid sea of the great Napoleonic wars. Perhaps it was no longer possible to keep us out of the war when at last the United States was the only neutral left in the civilized world. But certainly it was no time for a fair-weather sailor.

After 20 years of kicking and cuffing from both sides in the European conflict, bullied by England and lied to by Napoleon, the country was sore all over when the "warhawks" of congress, under the youthful Henry Clay, seized the tiller of the ship of state

James Madison.

from Madison's irresolute hand and recklessly pointed the vessel straight into the teeth of the storm. The seaboard East was more for peace and at that time the military section was the new West, where the Tennesseans and Kentuckians, Indianians and Ohioans were lustily shouting "On to Canada!" Overborne by their rash counsels, Madison consented, as he said, to "throw forward the flag of the country, sure that the people would press onward and defend it."

Without competent civilian military leaders, without financial credit, without war equipment, the people could not press onward, as any history of the dismal war of 1812 will tell you. Even the capital was left undefended, and Madison, "in a little round hat with a big cockade," ran about in helpless bewilderment as the British marched upon Washington.

With the invaders entering at one side of the defenseless town, the president fled at the other. As he turned he saw the flames shooting up behind him, he fled faster and farther. While the British commander was blowing out candles on his dinner table that he might feast in the light of the burning White House, its fugitive master was hiding in a forest but 25 miles away.

After an absence of three days, a heavy-hearted, shattered, houseless president returned to view the charred walls of his official residence and of the capitol. At every turn he was greeted by ugly mutterings of the general disposition to make him the scapegoat for all the national shortcomings in a war that had been thrust upon him. But with victory at New Orleans and the return of peace, the voice of the faultfinder was drowned in the hum of sudden prosperity. And in the closing days of his administration Madison was cheered by many assurances that his countrymen were not forgetful of the 40 years that he had served them in pure devotion.

Like John Adams, he emerged from his retirement to sit in the constitutional convention of his state, where the aged statesman closed his active public life, as he had opened it, with a sentiment of humanity for the slaves.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for Thurston County.
Nettie Maloney, Plaintiff vs. Henry Nelson and Verna Nelson, husband and wife, O. L. Willoughby and Jane Doe Willoughby, his wife, A. T. Schmidt, and Edna E. Schmidt, his wife, L. J. Soper, and Jane Doe Soper, his wife, T. L. Monson and Elsie Monson, his wife, Globe Oil Company, a corporation, The Puyallup State Bank, L. Mars, and Jane Doe Mars, his wife, James S. Flynn, and Jane Doe Flynn, his wife, Victor Infield and Jane Doe Infield, his wife,. No. 7666.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

State of Washington, to the said defendants, Jane Doe Willoughby, J. L. Soper and Jane Doe Soper and Globe Oil Co., a corporation:

You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit:: within sixty days after the 13th day of July, 1920, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for plaintiff at their office below sates and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court.

This is an action for foreclosure of a mortgage upon the following described premises, situate, lying and being within Thurston County, Washington, to-wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter of section three, in township sixteen, north of range two, west of W. M. and the southwest quarter of section three in township sixteen north of range two west W. M. and situate in Thurston County, Washington, less the following: Right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, less a right of way for county road and now used as a county road by the county of Thurston, and less one acre deeded to Thurston County, Washington, for gravel pit. Which mortgage was executed July 22nd, 1919, by Henry Nelson and Verna Nelson, his wife, to Nettie Maloney and is of record in Book 16, mortgage records of Thurston County, Washington, at page 405.

TROY & STURDEVANT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

P. O. Address: Box 306, Olympia, Wash. Office Address: Rooms 204-207 Olympia National Bank Building, Olympia, Washington.

Published in Washington Standard July 13, 20, 27, August 3, 10, 17, 24, 1920.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington ,for the County of Thurston.
In the Matter of the Estate of Paul Dethlefsen, Deceased. No. 2554.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ranft has been appointed executor of the Last Will and Testament of Paul Dethlefsen, deceased, and all persons having claims against said deceased, or his estate, must serve the same on the executor, or upon his attorney, E. N. Steele, in Suite 2, Byrne Building, Olympia, Washington, that being the place for the transactions of the business of said estate, and file the same with the Clerk of the above entitled court, together with proof of such service within six months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: within six months from the 13th day of July, 1920. And in case of their failure so to do their claims will be forcer barred.

HARRY RANFT.

Date of first publication, July 13, 1920.
Date of last publication, August 3, 1920.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington in and for King County.
C. D. Ruggles, Plaintiff, vs. Auto Water Pep Company, defendant. No. 144, 102.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION. ....

The State of Washington, to the said Auto Water Pep Company., Defendant, a domestic corporation.

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of the first publication of this Summons, to-wit, within sixty (60) days after the 13th day of July 1920, and defend the above entitled action n the above entitled Court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court.

The object of said action is to obtain a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for $5255.65 damages, besides interest and costs, for breach, by the defendant, of its contracts entered into on and about October 5th, 1919, with the plaintiff.

The plaintiff has heretofore served the original Summons and Complaint in this action on the defendant by delivering a copy thereof to the Secretary of State of the State of Washington and this Summons is published in compliance with the provisions of Section 227 of Remington's 1915 Code of Washington.

J. M. HAWTHORNE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Postoffice Address, 319 New York Building, Seattle, Washington.

Published July 13, 20, 27, August 3, 10, 17, 24, 1920.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington. for Thurston County.
F. J. Pingry, plaintiff, vs J. H. Klinkenberg and Cinda A. Klinkenberg, his wife, and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe," his wife, and all parties claiming any interest therein, defendants. No. 7695.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

The State of Washington to the said J. H. Klinkenberg and Cinda A. Klinkenberg, his wife, and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe," his wife, and all parties claiming any interest therein, defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 27th day of July, 1920, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is to foreclose a mortgage upon: all of block 8, and lots 7 and 12 inclusive, in block 5 of Henderson & Lybarger's Subdivision of block 14, and the east half and the northwest quarter of block 23, of Ayer's Addition to Olympia, as the same are known and designated upon a certain official plat of said subdivision on file and of record in the office of the auditor of Thurston county, Washington; together with attorney's fees and costs; and such other relief as the court may seem just and equitable.

LEWIS D. MOONEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Addres: 207-209 Lyon Building. Seattle King county Washington.

Published in Washington Standard July 27, August 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 1920.

RABBIT MEAT CHEAP ADDITION TO THE TABLE

Supplying Home Table With Meat Should Be Primary Aim of Beginners.

Probably one of the best recommendations a food can have is that it is eaten by its producer. This is the case with rabbit meat. In fact, the furnishing of meat for the home table should be the primary purpose of anyone engaging in the profitable and growing occupation of rabbit raising. Breeding rabbits for commercial purposes, in the United States, is practically a new business, which to many persons seems surprising, in view of the popularity of the rabbit meat in European countries.

There has been a disposition in this country to look upon the rabbit merely as a pet and not as a meat animal suited for profitable ends. The rabbits that did reach the American table were wild ones shot during a short season of the year and shipped to a market that was not overeager for this kind of food and consequently not willing to pay prices that would warrant the raising of rabbits for the table. Lately, however, people here and there have very quietly taken up rabbit raising, first for home use then for marketing, to supply an actual need for meat. City and suburban dwellers now are raising rabbits in back yards.. And although the production yet is comparatively small, it is steadily increasing.

In certain localities in Washington the domesticated rabbit is recognized as a regular meat animal. Rabbits are either shipped to market alive in crates or are neatly dressed ready for cooking and packed in a santitary manner for transportation.

The first object in rabbit raising is to supply home needs, and, according to specialists of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, this is a proposition for turning to account time, space, and materials which ordinarily would be wasted. As such it appeals very strongly to prudent people. If one be inclined to disdain domesticated rabbits on account of experience with wild rabbits, he should know that the latter, as sold in butcher shops, are not to be compared with tender young hutch rabbits. The flesh of the tame rabbit is a highly nutritious and desirable food, resembling somewhat the white meat of chicken. Wherever it has been introduced in the markets it has become popular and the demand for it has steadily increased.

The favorite of long standing, both in America and in Europe, is the Belgian hare. It develops rapidly, furnishes meat that is white and tender, and, as it has small bones, makes less waste than do the larger breeds. The selection of stock, however, is chiefly a matter of taste, although it may be influenced more or less by the market to be supplied. For example, the family table would demand smaller animals than would the trade of a restaurant or hotel. It is best, say department specialists, to begin with only one breed and to concentrate on developing that into stock that may be a source of pride and profit.

One buck and two or three does are enough to start with. Young animals of breeding age are better than older ones, which will soon be past their usefulness. It is always best to deal with reputable dealers and to examine the stock before buying it. When rabbits are ordered by mail, it should be on condition that they may be returned immediately if not found to be as represented. The rabbit industry has suffered greatly from unscrupulous advertising. Misrepresentation as to the origin of stock and as to its quality have been common, and novices in rabbit breeding often have been deceived.

The cost of starting a rabbitry depends on its size and the price of material. Hutches for animals may vary in cost from a few cents each, the price of an empty dry goods box, to several dollars, if expended for dressed lumber to be put together by a carpenter. On a farm where usually odds and ends of lumber and podltry netting are available and where hay, grain, and milk are produced in abundance the money cost of starting and carrying on a small rabbitry is negligible. In any case the initial cost need not be great.

Every breeder should keep a strict account of all items of expense and income connected with his operations. He should also know exactly what it costs to produce a pound of rabbit meat at the different ages from 2 months to maturity and what is the average daily cost of feeding rabbits at different ages. The time required to do the extra work of weighing, computing, and recording results is well paid for by the certainty that one has as to whether he is gaining or losing, and how much. The daily cost, when all feed is purchased, is not usually above 1 cent for a 10 or 12 pound rabbit.

Two widely different systems of management are followed by American rabbit breeders. Under the first system, which may be called hutch management, the animals are confined in small pens or hutches and obtain little exercise. This is the more common practice, and has the advantage of requiring less room and probably of producing meat more rapidly. Under the other system rabbits are given the freedom of open yards or runs, where they obtain abundant exercise, and are sheltered in small hutches or kennels. This method promotes the general health of the animals and probably gives a better development for their fur. It is especially adapted to the southern part of the United States, where there is a mild climate throughout the year, and may be followed in the North during the summer months.

A careful study of rabbit raising has been made by specialists of the Bureau of Biological Survey. A thorough aand interesting account of the various fertures of rabbit raising, together with receipes for appetizing ways of preparing rabbit meat for the table, is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1090, which may be had free, upon request, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A 30-foot python, which was being taken to the New York zoo, broke loose aboard the British steamer Bolton Castle while in mid-Pacific. In the panic that ensued the reptile disappeared into the ocean.

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