

PLAIN TALKING BY VERMONT GOVERNOR

POSITIVE DECLARATION THAT HE WILL NOT CALL EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

A CONFERENCE WITH HARDING

"Powerful and Irresponsible Organization" Forced Through the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.

Rutland, Vt.—Governor Clement is sued a proclamation refusing to call the legislature in special session to make possible ratification of the federal amendment for woman suffrage.

The governor's proclamation follows a conference which he held at Washington recently with Senator Harding, at which it is understood the republican nominee for President discussed with him the possibility of having ratification completed by the republican legislature of Vermont.

In giving his reason for again refusing to call a special session, Governor Clement said the proposed amendment clearly invades the constitution of Vermont.

Governor Clement's proclamation asserted that "as it stands and is interpreted by the supreme court, the federal constitution threatens the foundation of free popular government."

The seventeenth amendment to the constitution, he said, had been lobbied through congress and state legislatures by federal agents, and the 18th amendment had been forced through by "powerful and irresponsible organizations, operating through paid agents with unlimited funds."

"It is now proposed to force through the 19th amendment for women suffrage in the same manner."

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs Meet at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—With representatives present from every state in the union, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs held its first session in the chapel at Tuskegee Institute.

No Matter How Short Are Their Dresses, Women Hold Them Up.

Paris.—No matter how short they are the women still hold them up. Here in Paris, where skirts are shorter than in any other civilized town, some even stopping at the knee, they are always elevated still further on rainy days.

Agricultural Department Takes Up Development of the Mango Fruit.

Washington.—Development of the mango, as commercial fruit is being taken up by experts in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The East Indian mango is one of the great fruits of the world.

There Will Be No Skyrocketing to the Moon During This Month.

Worcester, Mass.—The Goddard rocket's trip to the moon will not take place this month. Professor Robert A. Goddard, of Clark University, says that the rocket is not fully equipped for its flight.

Legislation Making Mexico Dry Now in Course of Preparation.

Mexico City.—Legislation making all Mexico "dry" is being prepared for presentation to the next congress at the office of Provisional President de la Huerta, says the newspaper Universal.

44,000 Kegs of Danish Butter Arrive at the Port of New York.

New York.—Forty-four thousand kegs of Danish butter, each containing 100 pounds, arrived here on board the British steamship Mahia, from Copenhagen. The butter was consigned to American Importers.

American Express Company Wants to Remain Consolidated Concern.

Washington.—Approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission was asked by the American Railway Express Company of its continued operation as a consolidation of the Adams Express Company, American Express Company, Wells Fargo and Company, and the Southern Express Company. George C. Taylor, of New York, president of the consolidated organization, said \$31,000,000 was needed for equipment.

Probability Is That France Will Soon Elect an Aid to Deschanel.

Paris.—The state of President Deschanel's health has revived talk in the parliamentary lobbies of the necessity of taking measures to meet the possibility of prolonged inability of the president, through illness, to discharge the duties of his office. Immediately after the accident which befell the president recently, it was proposed to create the office of vice-president, which does not exist under the French constitution.

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Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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JAMES MONROE

1758—(April 28) James Monroe born in Westmoreland county, Va.
1776—Graduated William and Mary. Entered the army.
1782—In the legislature.
1783-86—In the Continental congress.
1787—In the legislature.
1788—In the state constitutional convention.
1790-4—In the senate.
1794-6—Minister to France.
1799-1802—Governor of Virginia.
1803-9—In the diplomatic service.
1809-10—In the legislature.
1811—Governor.
1811-17—Secretary of state.

NO OTHER president, with the exception of John Quincy Adams, has served the country as long as James Monroe and, without exception, none has had an official experience so varied.

From 1770, when he was a vigorous, six-foot, broad shouldered, raw-boned boy of eighteen, and left William and Mary's college to enter the Revolution, Monroe remained in the public service until 1825, when he retired from the White House a wrinkled, care bent, impoverished old man. In those 49 years, he had been a minor military officer under Washington; repeatedly a member of the legislature, a member of the Continental congress and of the national senate; twice governor of Virginia; minister to France, England and Spain; secretary of state and war at the same time and finally president for two terms.

Without wealth or family influence, with a slow, commonplace mind, with no gifts as a speaker; with a modest awkward presence and plain, unpolished manners, this very ordinary man plodded up the ladder of ambition to its topmost rung. How? By sheer force of his rugged, courageous, in-



James Monroe.

dustrious, honest, loyal character—a triumph of the homely virtues.

Although he failed in some of his most important tasks, Monroe's failures were forgiven because they were honest mistakes. The ridicule and the disgrace brought upon him by the most spectacular episode of his undramatic life would have buried forever a man more brilliant and less sincere.

This remarkable scene was enacted on the highly theatrical stage of the national convention at Paris directly after the Reign of Terror and the fall of Robespierre, when France was the outcast among nations. At that moment, Monroe appeared as the envoy of the only sister republic and, to let all the world see that the Revolution had at least one friend left on earth, the president of the convention melodramatically folded the rustic Virginian in his arms.

After two years, he was recalled for his zeal, and came home in a rage of indignation. Passing by the gate of Mount Vernon without paying his respects to Washington, he paid them instead in 500 pages which he published in defense of himself and in denunciation of the administration. Nevertheless, the discredited diplomat was sent to Paris again by President Jefferson in a few years, when he came away covered with success, and with the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana under his arm by a fitting prelude to the Monroe doctrine, 20 years later.

There is a most interesting souvenir of Monroe in Paris. Like Madison, he had fallen in love while a member of congress and had married Elizabeth Kortright of New York. Two children having been born to them, one of the girls was placed in the famous French school of Mme. Campan, where she formed a friendship with Hortense Beauharnais that outlasted the many vicissitudes of Josephine's daughter.

Recently the notable figures in the court of the first consul of Malmison were modeled and grouped about Napoleon for a celebrated wax works show in Paris. In that brilliant galaxy of monarchs and dukes yet to be, Eliza Monroe, in girlish prettiness, is seen again by the side of the future queen of Holland and the destined mother of Napoleon III.

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LAST OF THE VIRGINIANS

1817—James Monroe, inaugurated fifth president, aged fifty-eight.
1831—July 4, died in New York, aged seventy-three.

MONROE'S administration was the most serene and yet one of the most important periods in the life of the nation. It was an eight years crowded with glorious and lasting victories of peace, such victories as swords never can win.

By a mere exchange of notes between the United States and England, those two jealous neighbors pledged themselves to disarm forever on the great lakes. By a common-sense business transaction, Florida, which was of little use to Spain, but of much use to the United States, was bought over the counter in 1820, a peaceable conquest that ranks only second to the Louisiana purchase. By a civil notice to the old world, in 1823, the whole new world was set aside under the Monroe doctrine as an immense preserve of international peace. By give-and-take in the Missouri compromise in 1820, North and South were bound together anew, though with false ties.

Monroe's two terms cover what is known as the "era of good feelings." The old Federalist party having given up the ghost, he succeeded to the presidency as the last of the Virginia dynasty almost as easily as an heir apparent receives the crown of his father. Washington's second election would have been entirely unanimous had not a New Hampshire elector cast one dissenting ballot.

Yet that "era of good feeling" really was filled with many bitter feelings aroused by personal ambitions and the quarrels of factions. But Monroe formed one of the strongest cabinets in history, and, with John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun and William Wirt



Elizabeth Kortright Monroe.

among its members, he succeeded in reconciling to his administration the most divergent elements. In his desire for harmony, he would also have included Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, but they declined.

One day the British minister glared across the White House dinner table and shouted to the French minister: "Are you biting your nails at me, sir?" The Frenchman responded by drawing his sword, and the two diplomats rushed at each other. But as they were about to clash, the president drew his own sword between them and stopped the fight.

That little incident gives us a picture of the spirit of Monroe and his administration. While he was in the White House, men and factions had to leave their quarrels at the door.

The quiet, modest president was not so successful in keeping the peace among the women of the official circle, and their disputes over social rank and precedence brewed many squalls.

Although Jim Monroe, as he was familiarly called, was the last president to cling to the ancient knee breeches, cockade and sword, he was as plain and easy as an old shoe. When a newly arrived European diplomat saw a bald-headed, watery-eyed man in a striped seersucker coat, a dirty waistcoat spotted with ink and with slippers down at the heel writing at a White House desk, he wondered that the president would have such a slovenly clerk until he was dumfounded to find that he was in the presence of the president himself.

In the six years that remained to Monroe after retiring from the presidency, he set himself, as an ex-president, a high standard of conduct. Having received the supreme honor at the hands of all the people, he felt that his name belonged to them and he refused to lend it to any candidate or any party.

Feeble and alone after the death of his wife, Monroe sold Oak Hill, his Virginia farm, in the closing months of his life. With the feeling of an exile, the last of the Virginians left his native state to live with a son-in-law in New York city, where he died on July 4, 1831.