

THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

THIRTEENTH YEAR—NO. 3881

BENNINGTON, VT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

PRICE ONE CENT

A Man Who Always Talks of Fighting For His Rights Fools Himself. Most of Us Have More Rights Than We Know What to do With

FORD BRINGS LIBEL SUIT FOR MILLION DOLLAR DAMAGES

Automobile Manufacturer Starts Proceedings Against Tribune

Called Him An Anarchist

Scorned for Refusing to Permit Employees to Serve in National Guard.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Suits for \$1,000,000 were filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against the Chicago Tribune in the United States district court here yesterday. Mr. Ford asks for personal damages as compensation for an editorial printed in the Tribune July 23, which it is charged, called Ford an "anarchist." The bill charges that the Tribune sought to bring the plaintiff into public hatred, contempt, ridicule and financial injury by publishing the editorial.

The editorial, it is charged, referred to Mr. Ford as "ignorant," a "deluded human being," and "an anarchistic enemy to the nation which protects him in his wealth." The editorial also charged that employees of Mr. Ford would lose their positions if they went to the border as members of the national guard.

The bill quotes the editorial as saying:

"Ford is an anarchist. Inquiry at the Henry Ford offices in Detroit discloses the fact that employees of Ford who are members of or recruits in the national guard will lose their places. No provision will be made for anyone dependent on them. Their wages will stop, their families may get along in any fashion possible; their positions will be filled and if they come back safely and apply for their jobs again they will be on the same footing as any other applicants. This is the rule of the Ford employees everywhere. Information was refused as to the number of American soldiers unfortunate enough to have Henry Ford as an employer at this time, but at the Detroit recruiting office it was said that about 75 men will pay this price for their services to their country."

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL

American League

Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 5, New York 1 (first game).
New York 3, Washington 2 (second game).

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	76	55	.580
Detroit	75	58	.564
Chicago	74	58	.561
St. Louis	70	63	.526
New York	69	63	.523
Cleveland	68	65	.511
Washington	66	64	.508
Philadelphia	22	101	.223

National League

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2 (first game).
Philadelphia 2, Boston 0 (second game).

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	75	49	.605
Brooklyn	74	51	.592
Boston	71	51	.582
New York	60	62	.492
Pittsburg	61	67	.477
Chicago	59	72	.451
St. Louis	56	75	.427
Cincinnati	51	80	.389

Members of Automobile Club of Vermont Attention.

Will you please take the trouble to call to the attention of the State's Attorney of your county or the Selectmen of your town any cases you may know of in your vicinity where proper guide posts or guard railings are not erected as provided in Sections 3533 and 3544 of the Public Statutes.

If each club member will try and secure the co-operation of their local officials, much can be accomplished for the benefit of the tourists from outside the state and the motorists within the state.

See what you can do to better these conditions in your locality.

Auto Club of Vermont,
Lester H. Greene, Sec.
Montpelier, Vt.

J. R. Wilson, M.D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

GRADUATE OF
NEW YORK POST GRADUATE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNA
VIENNA POLYCLINIC
OFFICE HOURS
10:30 to 12:00; 1:30 to 4:30; 6:30 to 8:00
SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT
TELEPHONE 392
201 Union Street Bennington

ARTHUR DELUDE

Bennington Young Man Died in New Brunswick.

News was received here today by telegram of the death at Otty Glen, New Brunswick, of Arthur Delude. Whether death was due to illness or accident, the message did not state.

The young man, who was 26 years old, left here about five months ago for Otty Glen where he had since been employed in a copper mine. He had been a resident of Bennington for the past 17 years, coming here from Canada at the age of eight. His last employment here was at the woolen mill of the Holden, Leonard company.

He leaves a widow, who was Miss Rosa Golden of Bennington, and three small children. Other family survivors are a mother, Mrs. Thomas Delude, three sisters, Mrs. Napoleon Short, Mrs. Edward Short and Mrs. P. J. Kelly, and four brothers, Napoleon and Honore who live in Bennington, and Thomas of Williamstown, and Henry of Shelburne Falls, Mass.

It is expected that the remains will arrive here Tuesday and that the funeral will be held from St. Francis de Sales church Wednesday morning. The burial will be at Old Bennington.

STANDARD BARREL LAW

Vermont Shippers Notified of Change by State Commissioner

Montpelier, Sept. 5.—Commissioner of Weights and Measures George E. Carpenter has sent out copies of the new federal law establishing a standard barrel. In his communication Mr. Carpenter said that this United States standard barrel law, which went into effect July 1, 1916, is one which is of special interest to Vermonters owing to the fact that this state is one of the best apple growing states in the Union. It is important that every one should be familiar with this law because it governs the measuring of a multitude of commodities besides apples.

The department of weights and measures is in receipt of a letter from the bureau of standards, Washington, D. C., containing regulations in regard to this law. A part of that letter is quoted below:

"Until October 1, 1916, barrels having a capacity of less than one standard barrel and more than three fourths standard barrel may be used but only in case each of such barrels so used is clearly, conspicuously and permanently marked, branded or stenciled in letters and figures at least one inch in height, with the words 'Three fourths standard barrel.' If the barrel has two heads such marking shall be upon both heads or upon the side of the barrel, and if the barrel has but one head such marking shall be upon the side of the barrel. Barrels having a capacity of less than one half standard barrel and more than one third standard barrel may also be used but only if each such barrel is marked 'one half standard barrel' or 'one third standard barrel' respectively, in the same manner as is required in the case of the barrels mentioned above.

"The condition under which such barrels may be used should be thoroughly understood and strict followed since if they are not fully complied with the user will be liable to the penalties provided for in the act."

That portion of the federal law that deals with the size of the standard barrel reads:

"That the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities other than cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without destination of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one half inches; diameter of heads, seven and one eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches, four tenths of an inch; Provided, that any barrel of a different form having a capacity of seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard barrel for cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without destination of its parts: Length of staves, twenty-eight and one half inches; diameter of head sixteen and one fourth inches; distance between heads, twenty-five and one fourth inches; circumference of bulge, fifty-eight and one half inches; outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four tenths of an inch."

The department is also sending out extracts from the adulterated butter act of May. A portion reads:

"Adulterated butter" is hereby defined to mean a grade of butter produced by mixing, reworking, reconditioning in milk or cream, refining, or in any way producing a uniform, purified, or improved produce from different lots of parcels of melted or unmelted butter or butter fat, in which any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever is introduced or used for the purpose or with the effect of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity, or any butter or butter fat with which there is mixed any substance foreign to butter as herein defined, with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product, or any butter in the manufacture or manipulation of which any process or material is used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk or cream.

CONGRESS WOUND UP SESSION AT 10 TODAY

Final Agreement to Adjourn Was Reached Last Night

REVENUE BILL IS DOCTORED

Stamp Taxes Are Removed and the Bill Made Less Drastic—Corrupt Practices Bill Falls.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Congress will adjourn this morning at 10 o'clock. After nine months' devoted to legislation both houses held protracted sessions last night to wind up their affairs by approving their conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000 desired by the administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

Only the physical impossibility of engraving the revenue measure in time for the president's approval before this morning prevented final adjournment last night despite the waning protests of members of both houses who threatened, but did not execute the threats to prolong the session by demands for action on measures which were forced over until December.

Leaders of the Senate and House agreed upon a concurrent resolution to adjourn at 10 o'clock in the morning and scores of members left town on midnight trains eager to reach their homes for participation in the national political campaign.

The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the revenue bill. The corrupt practices bill to limit campaign expenditures and the immigration bill, which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were put aside and will be taken up and passed to a vote early in the December session.

The revenue bill as it will go to President Wilson for approval tomorrow contains drastic provisions empowering the president to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates non-partisan tariff commission, increase the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign made goods into American markets after the war and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

The revenue provisions of the bill include a normal income tax of 2 percent with increased surtaxes, an inheritance tax, a tax of 12 to 12 percent net profits of munitions manufacturers, a license tax of 50 cents on each \$1000 stock of corporations capitalized in excess of \$99,000, wine, beer and liquor taxes, brokers taxes, and a re-enactment of the theater and amusement taxes of the existing war revenue. All stamp taxes in the present law are repealed and all that were included in this bill were eliminated in conference.

I Don't Mean to Be Mean, But—

There is no one so tall that he couldn't be taller;
There is no one so small that he couldn't be smaller;
There is no one so thin that he couldn't be thinner;
There is no one so fat that he needn't have dinner;
There is no one so mild that he couldn't be milder;
There is no one so wild that he couldn't be wilder;
And so on and so forth, this, that and the other.

But, just for the fun of it, here goes: There is no one so keen that he couldn't be keener—
But there are folks so mean that they couldn't be meaner!

—Arthur Goodhart in Life.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont thunderstorm this afternoon or tonight. Saturday fair and cooler.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—28 White Wyandotte yearling hens. Bell Bradish R. F. D. 3, Seales Crossing. 816*

WANTED—Will pay \$25 per month for first class housekeeping suite of three rooms, furnished, heated and heated. References exchanged. 627 Main street. Telephone 455-M. 817*

FOR SALE—Blizzard Ensilage cutters from \$99 up. Big stock, prompt shipment. Also seed for fall planting; new Timothy Seed, Winter Wheat, Rye, Sand Vetch. Write today. Gordiner's Big Country Store, Troy, N. Y. 812*

CHARLES AINSWORTH

Bennington Veteran Died Thursday at Vermont Soldiers' Home

Charles Ainsworth, a veteran of the civil war whose home was on Park street, died Thursday afternoon at the Vermont soldiers' home. He was taken to the institution on September 1 in a serious condition from which he made no improvement.

He was a native of Warren, where he was born in 1836. He served during the civil war in company C of the 9th regiment of Vermont volunteers and had an excellent record.

The family survivors are a widow and one son, Albert Ainsworth, who reside in Bennington and a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Laplant who lives in Tawtucket, R. I.

The funeral will be held from the home at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The chaplain, Rev. P. L. Dow, will officiate and the burial will be in the Hinckleyville cemetery.

WILLIAMSTOWN MAN HELD

L. S. Hickox Charged With Enticing Girl Away From Home.

Lincoln S. Hickox of Williamstown was held to await the action of the grand jury, and bonds were placed at \$1000 in the district court Thursday morning, after a hearing that lasted nearly all day and in which Hickox was charged with having enticed Lena Thomann of North Adams away from home for immoral purposes. The Thomann girl was charged with being a stubborn child, but the case against her was not pressed.

The girl testified that she had at one time been employed at the Hickox home, and that she had later worked in a restaurant at 85 Center street, the established being conducted by her parents. While employed there she said that Hickox, who is 52 years of age, a grandfather and a recent divorcee, called frequently to have meals served. She said that last July he came about 11:30 one night and invited her to go "home" with him, which she did. She recounted her experiences there and a trip to Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and Pittsfield with the defendant, and later her return to his home, from which place she was taken to the home of her parents by the defendant's father. Hickox's arrest followed, the parents of the girl being the complainants.

TUESDAY'S PRIMARY

Polls Will Open at 12 o'clock Noon and Close at 8 in the Evening.

The board of civil authority will meet at 7 o'clock Saturday evening for the purpose of making corrections and additions to the check list to be used at the primary elections next Tuesday.

The polls on Tuesday will open at 12 o'clock noon and will close at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The following officials have been appointed to act at the primary: Ballot clerks, W. C. Clark, Frank A. Greenleaf, Ward L. Lyons, Clark Rice, E. Wheeler Rice, Bart L. Waite, Willis T. White, Ralph White; assisting clerks, Fred Allen, J. M. Ayres, Eli Briggs, Henry G. Camp, James E. Grennan, Joseph Longtin, Elmer Mattison, John Nash, Jr.

TRUE VERMONTERS

Some Ideas and Inference From the Campaign

Calhoun Park, Vt.
Sept. 2, 1916.

Dear Sun
Kumpter think out I ain't rit too ye fer quiter spell—ye probably haint heard on the most stepen-jewus fraud in the 19th century and as I heard all about it I thot ide better rit ye—Well, theas a man up in fletcher, this stail, named Allin M. Cavendish whoos runnin sunn offis agin our feler towns men sennitor Caneless Page

This man Cavendish got elected time & agin to munnt peesler an finely he got to be givint those how he done it nobuddy noes considerin what we lvev found out about him sense—it seems they was a bank wet or sunthin an after thade of all the vilas and drunk all the drink an was feelin abbe & seven sunthin happened like a blow out from a bran new tire—ExGov. Smithlock Holmes the grate detective appeard and in holter tones an glavin eyes anounst his awful discourtesy vis namly that this Cavendish was not a True vermonter! I didn't quite tumblike to the ide at first—of course we knew all about him when we voted for him for gubvnr whar he cum from and when an all that—but that aint the idee—ye know as well as I do if ye kumpter think out a feler that spends some time outen the state—he gits broad minded en highgenated an sunthin like that—and we dont want them kind near one thing why ime ritin is the time ye was heer ye spoke of my keepin in the old plais so they yare boy when he grew up could come and live on the old plais—we dont want him heer—I don't want to think of the old Cum-ber farm harbora anybuddy but True vermonters & don't yew fertit it I remane your father

Asa Z Cumber
your ma sees this aint the 15th century that may be but what has a True vermonter got to do with the 20th century

TEUTONIC ALLIES TAKE 4 TOWNS IN RUMANIA

Hungarian City of Orsova in Hands of Enemy

MADE BIG BAG OF RUMANIANS

20,000 Soldiers Who Had Just Entered the Big War Made Prisoners.

Sofia, Sept. 8.—Bulgarian and German troops have captured the Rumanian towns of Dobie, Belchik, Carvan and Kolliska, it was officially announced today. It is admitted that the Rumanians have captured the Hungarian town of Orsova.

London, Sept. 7.—The infantry of the belligerents in the Somme region of France was inactive today except south of the river where the French to the east of Denicourt captured elements of trenches from the Germans and brought forward their front more in alignment with their newly acquired line running through Belloy-En-Santerre and Bery-En-Santerre.

The Germans are heavily shelling the French in the old first line German trenches a mile in length between the Vaux-Chapitre region and the town of Chenois in the Verdun sector which were taken by the French Wednesday night.

In Galicia the Russians are still actively in quest of Lemberg, keeping up their pressure against the Austro-Germans westward from the regions of Brzezany and Halez. Near Brzezany the Russians have driven back the Teutons from fortified positions and advanced to the Naravina river, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa and at some points have crossed the stream. Near Halez the railway line has been cut by the Russians who are now heavily bombarding Halez which, although in flames, the forces of the central powers are still stubbornly defending.

London, Friday, Sept. 8.—The entire Rumanian fortress of Tutrakani, on the south bank of the Danube, has been captured by the Bulgar-German Army with 20,000 men and upward of 100 cannon, according to an official announcement issued today by German Army Headquarters at Berlin. The announcement says:

The victorious German and Bulgarian forces have taken the strongly fortified town of Tutrakani by storm. The number of prisoners taken by them, according to accounts already received, exceeds 20,000, among whom are two Generals and more than 400 other officers. More than 100 cannon were captured. The Rumanians suffered heavy casualties.

An attack of strong Russian forces against Dobrich, (Basardjik, in south-eastern Rumania) was repulsed.

In the Carpathians, southwest of Zilowa, (35 miles southwest of Stanislaw) and on the Bagaludova, west of the Kibaba Valley, (on the border between Bukovina and Hungary), the Russians made attacks which were repulsed. We also repulsed attacks delivered by Russian and Rumanian troops on both sides of Dorna Watra, (in Southern Bukovina, near the Rumanian and Hungarian borders).

REAL ESTATE SALES

Recently Made Through the Nash & Hutchins Agency.

The following recent real estate sales are announced by the Nash & Hutchins agency:

Sold for Henry F. Spencer his thirty acre farm located near North Bennington to Chris Jenson of South Shaftsbury.

Sold for Nicholas J. Morrissy his house and barn located 112 County street to Patrick and Josephine Perrot.

Sold for Mrs. John Gunshannon the property known as the Philip Casey place located 219 Maple street to Peter Green.

Sold for John P. Daley his home place located on East Main street to Hugh Chase and wife.

Sold for Julia A. Moore of Boston, Mass., building lot at Fairlawn Park to Bert Stratton and wife of Bennington.

Sold to Charles H. Maynard 4 building lots at Allendale Park for Mrs. Dr. Crawford of North Adams, Mass.

Sold for Edward Bacon of Sunderland one building lot located on Grand view street to C. N. Powers.

C. N. Powers is in Arlington today on business.

The St. Francis de Sales alumni lawn festival will be held tonight at the academy grounds. Admission ten cents. In case of rain the entertainment will be given Saturday evening.

Ansel Huss, Stephen Morse and James Smith of Bennington are in the Hoosick Falls company of the Second New York regiment which is announced as one of those to be sent home at once.

Dillingham on Page

No man in United States Senate has been more regular in attendance, more devoted to his work and more painstaking in the discharge of his duties, than Senator Page. He has brought to the Senate all of those characteristic activities of mind and temperament which gave him leadership in the business and political circles of Vermont.

His general characteristics can best be described, perhaps, by referring to a recent conversation had with a distinguished Democratic Senator who made this remark:—"My observation has been that the Senate is made up of two classes of men, those who feel it their duty to speak on every question but who are quite frequently wrong both in their premises and conclusions, and secondly those who speak less frequently, and never unless they have something of value to say, but who by reason of careful study and patient investigation are almost invariably right in their action." Senator Page belongs in the class last mentioned.

Those who have watched the course of the two great parties as represented in the Senate must have observed that the Republican party has been composed of men who have done their own thinking and maintained a self-respecting independence. Caucus action is not tolerated among them.

On the other hand, the caucus system has long been in vogue in the Democratic party, and its binding authority upon its members has been declared superior to their individual conscience and judgment. That party since coming into power has devoted itself almost exclusively to the work of securing the adoption of purely administrative measures, dictated at the White House, approved by the caucus, and pushed through the Senate by sheer force of numbers.

In the meantime, a vast volume of business, less spectacular in character but vitally important to the welfare of the nation, has been under consideration by the appropriate committees, at the meetings of which the Republican members, trained to the importance of this work, have been faithful in their attendance while, to a lamentable degree, the Democratic members have been conspicuous by their absence. When it is remembered that the character of the work done by the Senate committees is so fully recognized by that body that more than 80 percent of the measures favorably considered are adopted upon their recommendations, and without debate, the importance of individual attention to committee work cannot be overestimated.

These observations are preliminary to, and intended to give force to, the statement that no Senator of my acquaintance has more consistently attended meetings of committees of which he is a member than Senator Page, and no senator has given more serious, laborious investigation and thought to the problems under consideration than has he.

In a single term of service Senator Page has, in addition to less important committees, been assigned to agriculture and forestry, banking and currency, education and labor, Indian affairs, and naval affairs, all of which rank high in importance, and on each of which he has done exceptional work. Should the senate again become republican, he would undoubtedly become chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, one of vast importance both to the nation and to the individual state, and a position which was held by Senator Proctor at the time of his death. In this connection I want also to say, what is not generally known, that the committee on Indian affairs demands more time and attention, presents more complex problems to be solved, is more exacting in its demands upon the time and patience and integrity of its members, than almost any other one of the Senate committees. It has been customary to assign one New England senator to this committee with the thought that, as a representative of a state unaffected by Indian legislation, perhaps his service would be of special value in protecting both the nation and the Indian wards of the nation against frauds and loss. The late Senator Platt of Connecticut stood for years as a rock of defence against encroachments upon the rights of both. When he, by reason of other public duties, was compelled to relinquish that work I was, at his request, assigned to the vacancy thus created. Later my time was demanded in other directions and Senator Page took the laboring oar and has spent nights as well as days of faithful but inconspicuous work in perfecting Indian legislation.

But I want to call special attention to his work as a member of the committee on education and labor. He early gave attention to the subject of vocational education and, as some question has been raised as to the degree of credit to which he is entitled and I do not hesitate to say that when that measure becomes a law, as it surely will, he will be as much entitled to credit in connection with the establishment of the Land Grant colleges. Senator Page worked substantially alone upon this measure for a period of two or three years. He gave it his time, his effort and his means. He put himself in touch with educators in every part of the nation, published their views to the world, made them known to the senate and, by his tireless and resistless energy, impressed that body with the importance of the

GENERAL ELECTRIC STRIKE MAY END THIS AFTERNOON

Workers' Committee and Officials in Conference Today

ARBITRATION BOARD HELPS

Makes Consultatory Suggestions Which Are Adopted by Company Officials.

Pittsfield, Sept. 8.—General Manager C. C. Chesney has given a point to the strikers of the General electric plant at Pittsfield, upon recommendation of Charles G. Wood and Frank M. Bump of the state board of conciliation and arbitration and will meet a conference committee of strikers at his office at the plant at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There is great hope that satisfactory arrangements can be made to settle the strike. A conference committee from the strikers, consisting of two men from each department affected by the strike will confer with Mr. Chesney. The state board members obtained from Mr. Chesney an offer to meet the committee for a peaceful discussion of the issues involved.

The situation is now entirely up to the General electric company and the strikers. If they fail to agree the state board will come to Pittsfield again to offer its services for mediation. That General Manager Emmons of the Schenectady plant has been in the city this week conferring with Mr. Chesney has been definitely learned. His visit may explain the change of attitude of the local manager relative to meeting committees at his plant. Members of the various organizations of strikers will meet this morning to choose members of the conference committee. Picketing operations are being continued.

RAISE PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS

Measure Passed by Senate—House Had Passed It

Washington, Sept. 7.—A bill giving to widows of officers or enlisted men who served in the Civil or Mexican wars or the war of 1812 and who have reached the age of 70 years pensions of \$20 a month instead of the present \$12 a month was passed today by the Senate. It already has passed the House.

Widows of Civil war soldiers, dropped because of marriage to another person, are restored to the roll by the bill.

The brief debate on the bill did not disclose the additional cost to the government.

Born Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, a son, Robert Munson, to Mr. and Mrs. Edw. M. Clark of Dewey street.

There will be a meeting Monday evening of the Bennington County Foresters, Fish and Game association officers at the office of the secretary, William H. Willis.

movement. His speech of July 6th, 1912, was a most comprehensive presentation of the question. It has been the fountain of information from which educators and statesmen have since drawn their material in advocacy of the measure. Its value was so apparent that the senate, on the day of its delivery, ordered it printed as a public document, and thousands of copies have been distributed in every part of the country.

In the 63rd congress the bill passed the senate as the result of Senator Page's persistent efforts, but it did not pass the house that time because of peculiar political conditions then existing. But in the present congress the bill was again introduced, considered by the committee on Education and labor and heartily endorsed by the democratic members (now in the majority) as well as the republican members of that committee, and was again favorably reported to the senate. On July 24th, 1915, Senator Page again addressed the senate at length in advocacy of this measure and a few days later Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, chairman of the committee, expressed the hope that an hour might be given in which, "with the aid of the senator of Vermont (Mr. Page) the bill might be fully presented and brought to a vote, in his remarks at this time Senator Smith stated his recognition of the fact that had the senate remained republican, Senator Page would have remained the leader and he the helper, and added, "I . . . almost regret that we have a democratic majority and that he is not in charge of the bill instead of myself." In the debate which followed, Senator Thomas of Colorado, referring to the measure as a monument to Senator Page's career, said, "I am sure it will keep his memory fresh and green in the hearts of a grateful posterity."

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