THE PUBLIC BE SERVED

EDITORIAL PAGE

OUR COUNTRY FIRST

The News Scimitar

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IT'S DIFFERENT

A dispatch from Chattanooga indicates that the Hoover Democratic club is about to be dissolved as a result of his recent pronouncement as a receptive candidate for president, a dyed in the wool Republican, and an advocate of the league of nations with reservations.

Had the Hamilton county Democrats supplied their deficiency in wisdom by taking direction from the advice of The News Scimitar they would not be in the contradictory attitude of being for a man one day and against him the next, notwithstanding the man himself has undergone no material change and is just what he has always been, except more so.

For weeks we have been charmed and thrilled with the way some of the newspapers have made the rafters rattle over the need for Hoover as the Democratic nominee, but even that spectacular exhibition was as nothing compared with that which was presented when Mr. Hoover reciprocated by knocking them off the perch when he said he didn't want the California Democrats to put him on the preferential ballot, and that he would accept the nomination at the hands of the Republicans.

If Mr. Hoover is all our contemporaries said he was last week why should they turn against him this week? They said in his defense yesterday that any good Democrat could afford to support him and should do so to get away from machine rule, and today oppose him as a man with few virtues and many faults.

Some of the Democratic journals that wanted to nominate him—draft him in advance of the San Francisco convention if possible, because he was the greatest food administrator the world ever saw—have found that he is a Republican, and we have no doubt that eventually testimony will be forthcoming to indicat that he appropriated the bread to his personal use and consumed most of it.

It wouldn't be surprising to see an effort made to place responsibility upon him for the Armenians who starved yesterday, today and forever, to the great and lasting grief of the solicitors.

The Southern newspapers that praised him now will correct the fault by proceeding to denounce Mr. Hoover for having passed under the denomination of Senator Lodge. Perhaps in Tennessee some of them will go so far in their wrath as to accuse him of having a speaking acquaintance with Senator Shields, which of course would be fatal, in their estimation.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, it has been perfectly obvious from the beginning that Mr. Hoover, having tried all the political parties in existence in the United States and Great Britain, including the defunct ones, would find this a very propitious year to align himself with the Republicans. This conclusion was influenced not by any claim to prescience, but because the Republican convention comes first, thereby giving Mr. Hoover a chance to kill one bird with two stones.

IRRESISTIBLE

Statesmen, candidates, political seers and others convinced that the league of nations is to be dragged like a dead carcass into the November campaign are doomed to disappointment for the reason that they rely upon human intelligence for their conclusion, while astrologers smile good-naturedly and wonder if the senators think they can kill the unkillable.

For we have it on good authority that before the roses bloom in June the league of nations positively will be adopted by the United States, unless the exaggerated magnetic conditions of the atmosphere are irrational for the first time.

There are potential testimonies that cannot be escaped or avoided. The luminaries are due to be in exact conjunction with the place of the pacific Venus in the progressed horoscope of the president, and that happens also to be the exact place of the erratic and revolutionary Uranus in the nativity of Senator Lodge. It follows that the same celestial force will simultaneously effect the pleasurable and gratifying stimulus of the vibrations of the pacific Venus for the president while setting off the TNT that has long been accumulating in the horoscope of Senator Lodge, due to the progressed evil aspects of the sun to both the fiery and explosive Mars and the eccentric and radical Uranus in his nativity.

We ask you, therefore, how it is possible for the league to escape with so great an array of forces that cannot fail to compel observance. If you don't believe it, see if you don't get the same result on the ouija board.

A BOOK

Pessimistic people who are continually saying disparaging things about the American reading public are invited to consider the monthly reports furnished by the Bookman and the book most widely circulated during the period by the public libraries of all the sections of America.

For many months one book has led all the rest.

The most popular book handled by the public libraries is not one of Harold Bell Wright's molasses thrillers, nor one of H. G. Wells' near-thoughtful romances, nor one of Arnold Bennett's painless entertainers.

It is "The Education of Henry Adams."

In view of the record, light readers may now safely take up Henry Adams without fear of getting into low entangling high-brow alliances and of being diminished in the public esteem.

They will find this recent American book to be, among other things, the absorbing autobiography of a Boston aristocrat, the grandson of a president of the United States, the honest effort of a historian who was worried over the drift of hurrying modern life; and perhaps the most beautiful piece of English prose that American letters have yet been able to exhibit.

Nevada authorities are looking for evidence of fraud in a recent notable marriage that took place in that state, but there is no occasion for alarm, since there were only two persons defrauded, and they defrauded each other.

In expelling the Socialists from the New York assembly some headway has been made in removing pernicious influences from the body. The work will be quite complete when the Democrats and Republicans are expelled.

"Millions for rescue, but not one cent for ransom," said Gen. Wood, outlining a Mexican policy. But he didn't say if the Mexicans would be willing to release Americans on that platform.

Gen. Pershing said at the launching of a ship the other day: "Half a bottle of champagne is enough to christen any ship." The man should be nominated for president by both parties.

If It Isn't One Th ing It's Another—By Briggs

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? The Question Box ?

Q. Are all ex-service men entitled to silver victory buttons? B. N.

A. Silver buttons are given to men who were wounded in action. All persons who served in the world war are entitled to wear the bronze victory button.

Q. Does the United States import eggs from China? W. W. T.

A. Frozen eggs are imported into this country from China. They are taken out of the shells and placed in large barrels, and are then frozen. These are used by bakers.

Q. How many governments have diplomatic representatives at Washington? M. A. N.

A. There are 42 accredited representatives of foreign governments in Washington. Besides these, there are many unofficial representatives of nationalities seeking recognition from the American government. Chief among the latter are representatives of the Irish, Ukrainians, Armenians, Lithuanians and Albanians. Only the states of Monaco and San Marino, two of the smallest republics in the world, are without representatives.

Q. How many physicians are there in Montenegro? I. C.

A. The American Red Cross, which has been doing a great deal of relief work in that little kingdom, and other countries in the Balkan states, where disease and pestilence is reducing the population, says that there are only 11 native physicians in Montenegro, some of them aged and unacquainted with modern methods. Health conditions in Montenegro have been improved greatly as a result of the work of the American Red Cross.

Q. Who was "Lilith"? L. W. R.

A. She is a female demon of Jewish folklore. The name means "night monster." In Rabbinical literature, Lilith becomes the wife of Adam, but flies away from him and becomes a demon.

Q. Is it necessary to obtain a permit to distill water? A. M. P.

A. The bureau of internal revenue says that it is not necessary to obtain a permit, but all machines used for distilling water must be registered with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which they are located. Special blanks for this purpose are supplied by him.

Q. What are the two oldest towns in the United States? F. H.

A. They are St. Augustine, Fla., and Santa Fe, N. M.

Q. In what year was the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in the United States on a buffalo hunt? M. K. W.

A. It was during the winter of 1871-72 that the grand duke came to this country and participated in a buffalo hunt which was arranged for him at Red Willow, in the state of Nebraska, about 40 miles south of Fort McPherson. He and his royal suite were accompanied on the hunt by Gen. Sheridan and staff, including the famous Gen. Custer, and were escorted by two companies of cavalry and several Indian chiefs. Buffalo Bill Cody acted as guide for the party.

Q. How many children did the late President Roosevelt have by his first wife? L. S. G.

A. He had one child, Alice, who is the wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. Roosevelt's first wife, Alice Hathaway, died Feb. 14, 1884.

Q. Is there any special reason for the arrangement of letters on a typewriter?—L. H. M.

A. The alphabet is arranged on all standard keyboard typewriters so as to place letters together which are most frequently combined in words. This arrangement is thought to be such as to allow a maximum of speed in operating the machine.

Q. Is there anything I may do to increase my height?—S. T. W.

A. It is possible to increase your height slightly but not materially by taking systematic stretching exercises daily. It would be wise to take such exercises under the direction of a trained physical instructor.

Q. Can a widow of a Spanish war veteran obtain a pension?—I. M.

A. The pension bureau says that widows of Spanish war veterans with an annual income of less than $250 may be pensioned regardless of the cause of death if their husbands rendered 90 days' active service and were honorably discharged.

Q. Why are eggs given such prominence on Easter?—J. K. C.

A. The use of eggs at Easter is a custom of great antiquity. The egg was early regarded as the symbol of resurrection. It is probable that the Christian church adapted and consecrated this earlier custom. The egg is held a symbol of spring, life and of the fecundity of nature.

Q. Is the earth larger than the moon? —D. V. H.

A. The surface area of the earth is estimated at 197,108,530 square miles, while that of the moon is placed at 14,685,000 square miles. The mass of the earth is approximately 256,000,000 cubic miles, while the volume of the moon is about one-forty-ninth as great.

(One reader can get the answer to any question by writing The News Scimitar Information bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical, and financial matters, nor can it attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

STARS INCLINE DON'T COMPEL — HOROSCOPE — FOR THE COMING DAY

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920.

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This is not a fortunate day, according to astrology. Uranus, Saturn and Mars are all in malefic aspect.

During this span the mind is likely to obtain a distorted view of many important religious doctrines and political ideals.

Deception, which is supposed to be much easier when this rule prevails than at any other time, may be apparent among leaders of thought who may easily deceive themselves at this time, the seers declare.

Saturn is in a place supposed to be exceedingly depressing to the old, who are likely to take the view that the present and the future are menacing to the welfare of the nation.

It has been often declared by astrologers that the period after the war begins a new era which in all that pertains to the old order of things will pass away and this will be increasingly apparent in the autumn.

As part of the prophecy of the coming of the new era the prognostication that many famous men and women would end their life work has been fulfilled, but the number of distinguished scientists, statesmen and celebrities who will pass away in the next few months will greatly increase.

Crimes in connection with the postoffice may be numerous between this date and midsummer.

Great heat will drive crowds from the seaboard cities to summer resorts, and hotel proprietors will prosper very greatly.

While the high cost of living may decrease in the next few months, it will not be appreciably less before the winter, and may still be an issue long after the next president has been inaugurated.

Persons whose birthdate it is may have rather a quiet year. Business will be satisfactory, if sufficient care is given to it.

Children born on this day may have rather eventful careers. These subjects of Aries usually find it difficult to save money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—Vladivakis, an important town in Caucasus, has been captured by the Bolsheviki.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920.

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This is an unimportant day in planetary direction according to the reading of the stars. Early in the morning Saturn and Venus are in benefic aspect, but during the hours of business the sun is semi-sextile and Neptune tending toward evil.

There appears to be a tendency that will affect trade, especially where women buyers are concerned. Mercury has malign effect which seems that through writing or propaganda purchases of luxuries will decline.

Women have the most promising conditions under which to do public work, but they will meet much secret opposition, especially in politics, it is predicted.

Not only will women meet with enmity from men when they engage in politics, but there will be schisms in party organizations. Dissensions will not be confined to any party and all will meet similar problems, astrologers declare, for Venus is in threatening place.

This is an encouraging government for the aged, as it is supposed to impart energy and hope, thus overcoming weakness and depression.

Neptune gives warning of much fraud in manufactured articles, especially in certain commodities much used by women.

Some sort of a court case growing out of the recent interest in Spiritualism is prognosticated.

There is a sign read as forecasting embarrassment to one of the political parties because of the women's preference for a candidate of independent ideas.

A sensational book will cause scandal and even the possibility of a lawsuit in which prominent men are involved.

The sun in trine to Saturn in the horoscope of the president is most encouraging, but there is a menacing aspect that must be overcome.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be careful to avoid litigation during the coming year. Flirtations will be dangerous to young or old. Business affairs should monopolize attention.

Children born on this day will probably be quick and keen of intellect. These subjects of Aries are often inclined to spend money too lavishly.

THE HASKIN LETTER

THE SOURCE OF TURTLE SOUP

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 1.—A stench of dead fish that carries a mile. Old gray rotting wharves surrounded by brightly painted yellow sailboats and a harbor of vivid tropical blue. Mexican, Yankee, negro and Italian fishermen lounging about and gossiping in their several tongues. That is the fish and turtle market at Key West.

One of these old wharves is of special interest. Large square holes are cut in its floor, and when you look through these holes, you are amazed to see that the dirty water below is filled with giant turtles. Imprisoned within the walls of the wharf, they swim about with lazy, easy grace, the strokes of their great flippers suggesting the wingbeats of eagles. Every few minutes each of them comes to the surface and discharges his breath with a mighty sigh, then turns and begins again the endless restless exploration of his narrow prison.

These turtles are just like ordinary mud turtles, except that they are hundreds of times as large, and that their legs and feet are simply great seal-like flippers, built exclusively for swimming. The largest of them are four feet long and weigh 400 pounds, and they range from that size down to young ones not much more than a foot in length. There are three kinds of them—the green turtle, of which nearly everyone has seen an occasional specimen lying miserably on its back in front of a restaurant as an advertisement of the fact that genuine green turtle soup may be had there; the logger head, which is also regularly sold in the market, though not so valuable as the green turtle; and the hawk's bill, which carries on its back the material out of which all genuine tortoise-shell articles are made. These turtles are responsible for the weird-looking tortoise-rim spectacles which are so much effected by young ladies who wish to appear intellectual—except when the said spectacles are made of celluloid.

This old wharf is one of the most important turtle markets in the country. The turtles are for the most part captured far at sea in trap-nets which are set over the great submarine pastures where the turtles feed. Some of them come from far down along the coast of Mexico. The boats bring them in every three or four days, and they are dumped into these little prisons, locally known as the "turtle crawls," to await their fate. Some of them are slaughtered here. Part of their flesh is eaten fresh in local hotels and restaurants, and part of it is made into soup and canned, for Key West boasts the only turtle soup cannery in the country. Many of them are shipped alive to the great Northern cities, there to be cooked for the wealthy epicures who can afford them.

The sea turtle has perhaps as hard a lot as any creature who contributes to the perfection of our civilization. Being able to go a long time without food, he is very seldom fed after his capture, although this is occasionally done. When he is to be shipped, he is fished out of the crawl, laid on his back, and thence handled like any other piece of baggage. He lies on his back for days at a time, often in a broiling sun on a station platform or in front of the hostelry where he is soon to be eaten. It is necessary to keep him on his back, not only to prevent him from crawling away, but also because his plastron, or undershell, is so soft that if he is kept right side up on hard land the pressure on his vital organs quickly kills him. He is a strictly marine animal, and can be kept in comfort only in a great tank of sea water.

These great reptiles, which are the largest of that family except the alligators and crocodiles, spend their whole lives at sea except for the brief time occupied in laying their eggs. The loggerheads, which lay their eggs along the Florida coast, are often captured in the act. The great female turtle is almost helpless on land. She draws herself slowly up the sand to a point above the high tide mark, scoops out a great hole, lays the eggs in it, and then buries them. Instinct or cunning impels her to travel such an erratic course to and from the water that the eggs cannot possibly be found by trailing her. They are often discovered by hunters who thrust long sticks into the sand, probing for the stores of hidden dainties. For turtle eggs are very good to eat, and there are hundreds of them in each nest.

Often the great turtle is captured on the sands, when she is quite helpless but defiant none the less. Unless she can get more than a mile an hour, she makes no effort to run away, but blows out her breath with a deep, roaring sound, and if a stick comes within her reach, snaps it in two with her great mandibles, while her beady, snake-like eyes watch every move of her enemies. But all her courage and alertness are useless, for she is easily turned on her back with crow-bars and is then utterly helpless.

If the eggs are undisturbed they hatch in about two months. The young turtles crawl into the shallow inlets where they live until they are large enough to shift for themselves in the open sea. A large percentage of each brood is killed by sharks and other natural enemies before maturity.

It is generally believed that these great turtles are veritable cattle of the sea, living exclusively by browsing upon seaweed and other aquatic vegetation. But, according to Raymond L. Ditmars, a leading American authority on reptiles of all kinds, some that he kept in captivity eagerly ate fish. He thinks it is doubtful whether they could catch many fish in a wild state, however, and believes they must be largely vegetarian.

The green turtle gets its name from the fact that its fat has a greenish tinge. It gets to be over three feet long and weighs as much as 400 pounds, but those seen in the turtle market here are mostly from 50 pounds to 150. One of these turtles is now worth a great deal of money, the demand considerably exceeding the supply. The shell of the green turtle is very pretty, being mottled with brown, olive or yellow, and often highly polished in old turtles. These shells, however, are worth nothing except to the turtles themselves.

The hawk's bill turtle is the most valuable of them all, because of the nature of its shell. It is also the smallest, being seldom more than two and a half feet long, while most of them are much smaller. Its upper mandible is long and hooked, and gives it its name. Its shell is beautifully marbled or mottled in black and yellow or rich brown and yellow, but it is the structure of the shell rather than its color which makes it valuable. The carapace, as the upper shell is called, is made of large scales which overlap each other like shingles. When this shell is heated, the scales can be peeled off, one by one, and this is the valuable "tortoise shell" of commerce. The operation is often performed on a living turtle, who suffers a good deal of discomfort, but is afterward turned loose again in the belief that he will grow another crop of shell. Ditmars says that this belief is at least partially mistaken, as the turtle often grows only a thin shell of no commercial value.

PINE BLUFF TO ASK FOR CENSUS RECOUNT

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 3. (Spl.)—A recount of the people in the city of Pine Bluff will be asked of the government census bureau by the Chamber of Commerce as the result of action taken today by the trustees at their regular noon meeting at the chamber of commerce. The report received here yesterday placed the population at 19,280 and Manager E. B. Bloom told the chamber of commerce trustees today that he felt sure a recount would show at least 3,000 more people.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY.

The young lady across the way says her father never buys on margins but always puts up 10 per cent of the money even if he has to borrow it.

Daily Editorial Digest

THIS column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

What Morgenthau Can Do.

Henry Morgenthau's appointment as ambassador to Mexico is widely regarded as an omen of better relations with our noisy neighbor. "If Mr. Morgenthau could understand the Turks and get on with them so well," says the New York Times (Ind. Dem.), "he will be able to understand the Mexicans and to establish and maintain a friendly understanding between the two countries." The Times goes on to say:

"There is always a tide of mischievous rumor and gossip concerning intrigues in Mexico, adverse to our interests. Mr. Morgenthau had experience enough with this evil business in Turkey to qualify him to deal with it at the Mexican capital. Usually there has been no foundation whatever for these stories; sometimes they have appeared to have a basis of truth. Our ambassador will be able to point out to the Mexican government that the interest of both republics demands that the rumor-mongers should no longer be tolerated."

"One of the troubles from our end of the line," comments the Charlotte Observer (Ind. Dem.), "has been too much politics and too little business in application to the Mexican situation," and this authority anticipates "an improvement after Mr. Morgenthau will have had time to get his policies upon a basis of good understanding." The Buffalo News (Rep.) thinks "he is likely to use good offices against forceful settlement of pending questions, and save the two nations from the conflict upon which they have bordered for the last five years."

"The futility of war between the United States and Mexico," continues the News, "has always been obvious. Nothing could possibly be gained by it. The United States does not desire territory, however much Mexico may doubt our protestations. Such redress as she properly owes us for property destruction and loss of American lives can be settled in terms of dollars rather than terms of blood."

Mr. Morgenthau, the New York Globe (Ind.) says, "never loses his temper, never bullies, never sneers," and it thinks "an ambassador of this sort may do a great deal to remove the sources of friction." But the Globe surmises that his appointment will "be a disappointment to the comparatively small but well organized group of American investers in Mexican properties," although, as the Globe says:

"So far as the legal rights of the few are not in conflict with the human rights of two great nations, they are as safe in the hands of Mr. Morgenthau as in those of any man likely to be chosen as ambassador to Mexico. But as long as the indicated policy stands, we shall not buy oil with blood."

An encouraging sign of better relations is noted by the Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.). "Mexico," says the Eagle, "is shortly to resume payment of her foreign debt and carry out the project of establishing a bank of the republic.

"We hold about one-third of Mexico's notes, which total some $100,000,000," the Eagle continues. "The annual interest is about $12,000,000, and the lapsed interest during the past seven years is roughly $84,000,000. Receipts from new taxation and the restoration of normal conditions are now producing revenue in excess of expenditures, according to reliable reports."

"This is as good news to the public as it is to Mexicans or to foreign investors," comments the New York Evening Post (Ind.), and it "removes one of the talking points of the interventionists." Furthermore, the Post notes that "there has been a great falling off in reports of raids by lawless individuals or by anti-Carranza leaders."

The Birmingham News (Dem.) and the Lexington Leader (Rep.) both emphasize a recent report by the St. Louis chamber of commerce, declaring that "commercial conditions in Mexico are more stable than they have been for many years."

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.), however, believes "Mexico" has been making no honest effort to correct conditions, but has, on the contrary, raised all kinds of quibbles when called upon to do so by the United States," and that Mexico "should be taught that this country means business." To the Butte Miner (Dem.) also, Carranza seems "a pretty tough subject for a diplomat to handle," but it thinks Mr. Morgenthau is not the type of American citizen to submit to any indignities." The Worcester Gazette (Ind.) praises his appointment but adds:

"The country would have greater confidence in the success of his mission if it could feel that his recommendations to Washington would ever be heeded. Past experience would indicate that no advice Mr. Morgenthau may send from the Mexican capital will be considered if he should chance to counsel any vigorous action."

"Unless he is hamstrung by instructions from Washington," the Utica Press (Ind.) is confident that Mr. Morgenthau "will assert American rights and dignity in a quarter where they have been flouted and insulted without danger of being resented, say nothing of being punished," while the Indianapolis Star (Ind. Rep.) holds that he "may be depended to carry out to the best of his ability the Wilson policy in Mexico, whatever that may be."

"There is no sentiment in the United States for armed interference in Mexico," the Baltimore News (Ind.) declares, but "there is fear that a feeble policy ultimately will bring about the steps we wish to most avoid." The News therefore has no great confidence in the success of Mr. Morgenthau's mission. It says further:

"We send ambassadors to Mexico animated by this same sentiment (of non-intervention) and assumed to go with instructions from the White House to avoid at all hazards bringing differences to an impasse. They go, and almost invariably reach conclusions that make it impossible for them to remain in the service and carry out the wishes of the administration. They are replaced, and again is tried out the policy of reasonableness, of submission to diplomatic nectoring, of acceptance with mild protests of the killing of American citizens and the looting of their property as one of the things that must be put up with, until our representative, worn out, throws up his hands in despair and turns the job over to somebody else."

"Neither he nor any other man," submits the Philadelphia Press (Rep.), "can be expected to make friends with the Mexicans and keep them friendly until the government which he represents finds the wit to choose and the backbone to adhere to a definite policy toward our turbulent neighbor to the South."

If confirmation of the Morgenthau appointment is refused by the senate, it will not be for personal or political reasons, but, says the Detroit Free Press (Ind.) because of "conscientious scruples against becoming instrumental in reopening the active diplomatic relation with Carranza that were ended when Mr. Fletcher left the service."

YE TOWNE GOSSIP

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

BY K.C.B.

RING W. Lardner.
GREENWICH, Conn.
MY DEAR Ring.
IN A little town
AT THE foot of the hills.
THAT KEEP piling up.
UNTIL THEY become.
THE SIERRA Nevadas.
A COUSIN of yours.
WHOM YOU'VE never seen.
AND SHE'S never seen you.
JUST AS I have cousins.
AND WE all have cousins.
THAT ARE second cousins.
AND ONE or the other.
HAS DRIFTED away.
AND WE don't even know.
EACH OTHER exists.
AND TO tell the truth.
WE DON'T much care.
WHICH DOESN'T sound well.
BUT IS quite true.
AND SO it is.
THAT IT'S probably true.
THAT UNTIL you read this.
YOU MAY never have known.
THAT AWAY out here.
THERE LIVES this girl.
OF THE Lardner clan.
AND OF course I know.
THAT IT'S not my business.
TO TRAVEL around.
AND DIG up relatives.
FOR OTHER folks.
BECAUSE THIS most of us.
HAVE ALL we want.
WITHOUT LOOKING around.
AND IF it happens.
YOU HAVE all the relatives.
YOU THINK you want.
AND YOU haven't been pining.
FOR ANY more.
AND YOU'RE satisfied.
TO LET things rest.
THE WAY they are.
IF YOU'LL please forgive me.
I'LL PROMISE you.
IF I find any more.
I'LL KEEP it quiet.
AND GO right along.
WITHOUT LETTING you know.
BUT ABOUT this girl.
I'VE GOT to tell you.
THAT A while ago.

SHE MARRIED a man.
AND AFTER a while.
THERE CAME a stork.
AND THE bundle it left.
WHEN THEY picked it up.
WAS A little girl.
AND THEY took it in.
AND THEY have it yet.
AND YESTERDAY.
I WAS at their house.
AND BARBARA came.
AND RIGHT away.
I SAID to myself.
"I'VE SEEN her before."
AND OF course I hadn't.
AND ALL at once.
IT CAME to me.
SHE LOOKED just like you.
AND SHE really does.
AND I had an idea.
YOU MIGHT like to know.
I THANK you.

Carmen Strike Toledo Walks

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—The city semi-is without street car service for the fourth time in less than four years. Following refusal af city council to ratify an agreement reached between Mayor Cornell Schreiber and officials of the Toledo Railway and Light company, providing for an increase in fares to take care of the wage demands calling for a maximum of 60 cents an hour, the men voted to strike.

All transportation ceased at 4 o'clock this morning, the car being sent to the barns. There will be no attempt to operate them with nonunion men, officials of the company said.

More than 4,200 men are involved in the strike which is participated in also by street electrical workers and shopmen. The carmen have been receiving 42, 44 and 46 cents an hour. The working agreement with the company expired on April 1. The scale agreed to by the mayor and company calls for 54, 56 and 60 cents.

Under the triangular plan street car fares were to be increased from six cents and two cents for a transfer to seven cents and two cents.

BOMB WRECKS TRAIN.

BUENOS AIRES, April 3.—One person was killed and many wounded when a train was wrecked by a bomb on the government owned Central Northern railroad, according to dispatches from Santa Fe. The locomotive and six coaches were overturned. There has been a strike on this road for several months.

TURKS OCCUPY TOWN.

LONDON, April 3.—Ada Bazar, a town directly east of Constantinople and 73 miles from Ismid, the British port of entry in Western Asia Minor, was occupied by Turkish nationalist troops on Tuesday, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.