

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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This Week

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By Gertrude McNamar Carter

LINCOLN PORTRAITURES AND LINCOLN PICTURES

By H. O. Bishop
Roland Ringwalt
and Others

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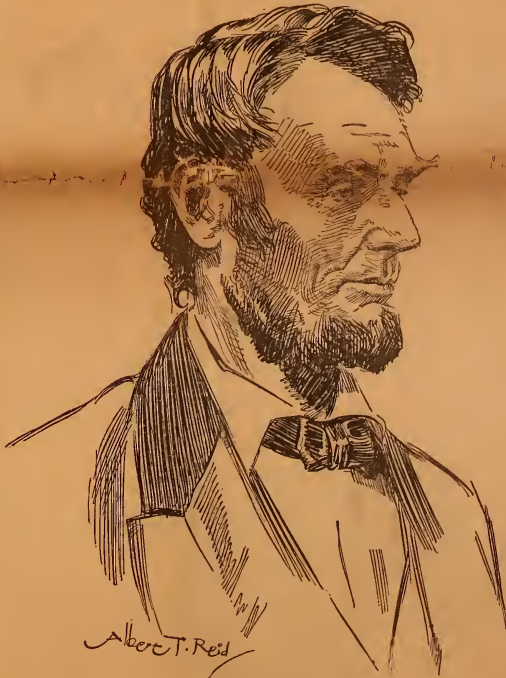
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THE NEAR FUTURE

A SECOND ARTICLE, by H. O. Bishop, continuing the story of the life and death of Abraham Lincoln, together with many special and regular features which had to be omitted this week because of the great quantity of material commemorating the birth of Lincoln, will appear in the next issue of The National Republican.

Special Announcement

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN asked Cartoonist Reid for a Lincoln drawing for this Lincoln issue of The National Republican, and the result, presented upon this page, is believed to be the finest pen drawing of the great savior of the Union ever made. The imperfect photography of the Civil war era made it impossible for the camera to do justice to the strong yet gentle lineaments of Lincoln. The predominance of the beard in such pictures and the awkward posing have given an impression of ugliness in Lincoln not justified by the man himself or by the photographs of the face only, without the beard, before the Civil war. Mr. Reid has drawn the real Lincoln in this remarkable picture. New copies of the sketch suitable for framing, signed by the artist, Mr. Reid, may be had, it is said on the second page of this issue of The National Republican.



THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1922

THE SCOTCH MARION

This Unusual Story of the Lost Love of Abraham Lincoln, Which Also Was the Lost Love of John McNamear, Lincoln's Rival, Was Written for The National Republican by McNamear's Granddaughter

By Gertrude McNamear Carter

Illustrations from Photographs by Robert H. Reid, of Petersburg, Ill.

(or a rief time held the undivided love of Anna Rutledge, his heart.

He purchased 250 acres of land from John Canscon, near Concord and sold for the Rutledge plantation and the birthplace of Anna.

About this time, or to be exact, in the year 1833, a gawky, foreboding-looking man made his appearance at Old Salem and it was noted with poverty his only drawback, he was this most amiable and honest young fellow who soon won for himself the respect of the people of the community and a warm place in their hospitable hearts.

He soon became very popular, his intellectual and solemn brooding created much amusement among his acquaintances. The general nature of this amusement need not be recounted here as the many books on his life written by those who were closely associated with him, have amply attested to his dig-

personality. Neither need it be told here in detail how he, too, fell in love with the beautiful and gentle Anna, but in his poverty and humility, must be contented to see her happiness enjoyed by the love of another, and that other a man of his own friendship and admiration, and, in turn, his friend and well-wisher.

In this, too, the patience, forbearance and unselfishness of Anna, must be mentioned, which Lincoln a man above men, crossed his life work in glory and caused his memory to be wrapped in the everlasting love of a great nation, marked his role in the little drama.

But this being a delight to the main action of that story, we cannot dwell upon that thought.

About this time John McNamear was appraised that adversity had overtaken the home folks in New York.

With the means of his hand and the disposition to meet his end squarely, with dignity his only reliance from his protracted temporary separation from the man of a wife, John pondered the situation and finally decided it was his duty to make the long trip back to New York and give the needed aid.

He confided his intentions to his betrothed and also told her the secret of his assumed name, as well as the village people believed up to this time that he was, in truth, John McNeal.

John McNamear's sudden horse and rode way he was considered of his early return and to hurried away like the wind upon a storm when he departed.

In an eight hundred-mile journey and a long, hard and arduous journey, he was brother at the end of it, a glad surprise in store for those who had longed for the renewing of childhood friends with them, the other brother from them, this time with their families, the return journey to the land of opportunity, there to receive the glowing smiles, the warm, waiting arms and read in her eye the approval of his act, with these pleasant thoughts to beguile him, the Scotch merchant, journeyed eastward. We dare say that many of the song he sang was as each day the sun rose to find him already in the saddle and seek to rest him in the evening, his last shanting says: "Hurry to give unnumbered warning that the day was done. And the most popular refrain on his lips, fitted strains of that beautiful old one of his own native Scotland:

"Alaxwellton, beava or bonnie,
Where early Iak the dew."

But was not of the breezes of Scotland, the reminiscence of which was long since blown from him, as he quickly left his parting friends, the banks of the Sangamon River that he sang as he sailed for home.

"Was there that Annie Laurie
G'd me her promise true."

And in the first months of the waiting back there in the village of Old Salem, it might have been the joyous liberty of the lost favored woman to bid in a good natural manner the gentle Anna with

"Oh, when will I see you
In your Highland island home?"

And Anna could have answered, with but slight exaggeration of the truth, was there "His face with streaming banners
Where noble deeds are done,
And I'm O'er him in the world,
I wish him safe at home."

And it was so, all but the streaming banners, for the Scotchman rode in his living colors, but with an honest purple in his heart.

Upon reaching his destination, he found the situation in the parental home such worse than he expected. It was there his father sickened and died. It took some time to adjust business affairs. It was not till about a year had overpassed, a long time, that the return journey could be undertaken. By that time it had been nearly a year, a twenty-four months period, had slipped by.

A few letters to friends and customers at Old Salem would explain, just one or two, for everybody was generally informed of the contents of any communication that came to the life of settlement within a few hours after its arrival, and besides, the postal service between the east and the frontier was entirely inadequate to the dis-

It will be noted that in this story Ann Rutledge is referred to as "Anna." An explanation of this comes from Mrs. M. McNamear, of Cottage Grove, Calif., daughter-in-law of Andrew McNamear, son of John McNamear. Andrew McNamear, of Cottage Grove, was great-grandfather of his daughter-in-law, and is quoted thus: "The father who was referred to as the ancestor of his granddaughter, Anna Rutledge, and pointed out to me by Mrs. McNamear, and other Mrs. I have heard him use the great name of Anna in speaking of her, but that it has come down through our family as such." Mrs. McNamear adds: "No doubt, you being the wife of my son, the name 'Anna' appeared more deeply to John McNamear than the mere poetical name of Anna. While visiting the Rutledge family in Petersburg, Ill., I heard the name spoken three times, 'Anna, Anna and Anna.'"

C OINCIDENT with the early love affair of Abraham Lincoln and the lost but never forgotten, Anna Rutledge, whose story history and literature have made familiar to all, and by no means lacking in the romantic incidents thereof, is the part played by my grandfather, John McNamear, in love of the great and immortal emancipator.

As the story is handed down through the generations, it is due through my father, Andrew McNamear, son of John McNamear, born and reared in the old Scotch village of Ann Rutledge, Illinois, the same place being the birthplace and childhood home of Anna Rutledge, and, my father, my own Irish-treacherous Sangamon River, being by Old Salem.

Here and there, as in those primitive days of settlement ninety years ago, beautiful rolling hills and green valleys showed their way by bluffs under the foliage of the ivy tendrils that droop from the waving branches of the oak and elm trees, and in volume and power until they finally mingle their water with the foam of the beautiful, treacherous Sangamon River, flowing by Old Salem.

Sangamon and Old Salem—river and village. Sweethearts, we'll say, for a moment in the vast expanse of time that witnesses the flight of ages. The one, in its tranquility, doomed to perish in the freshness of its youth, the other roll on forever, murmuring softly and plaintively of the undying longing in its heart for the loved and lost.

The village of Old Salem was founded in 1838 by the hardy frontiersmen who penetrated the wilds and tamed the privations of the crude civilization of the Mississippi Valley. It was altogether typical of that period; it failed to have contained of twenty houses in 1838 and said to have vanished almost overnight.

It means that the little place existed only long enough to provide a background for this quiet romance, which might be ended a play to one of the greatest dramas this world has ever known, and which, in the end, the sideline of a play, imposes its merit.

About the year 1837, John McNamear, a young and ambitious Scotchman, left his home in New York to seek a fortune in the west that lay beyond the Appalachians. His home being one of plenty, above the average, John's parents disapproved of what they considered, this wild adventure on the part of their son.

No coaxing could break down their opposition to his ever-growing desire. There was no alternative but for him to steal away, and change his name to avoid identification, for his parents would be sure to recognize whereabouts if he traveled under his own name. By the change of name he could easily lose himself in the throngs of migrants westward and become the treasure hunter he longed to be.

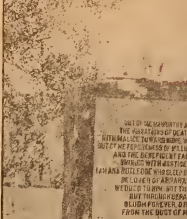
He did this and in due course of time established himself as John McNeal, the merchant, at Old Salem, Morgan County, Illinois. Here the curtain goes up on the first act of the drama which stars Abraham Lincoln as the patient and devoted lover, with John McNeal (McNamear) first to appear on the scene.

His personality strongly portraying his Scotch lineage, of average build, light brown hair, blue eyes, a man of few words and of dignified and stately bearing, just in his denials and with others, and his self-discipline and later strict on the discipline of his children, was this John McNamear, who commanded the respect and the friendship of those with whom he came in contact, and

Happily prospered until upon this young Scotchman and he bade fair to become that one in the thousands who meets with success in the more venturesome undertakings of life. But not with one stroke of the hand did he realize his ambitions, as his youthful dreams would have it, but by honest and earnest endeavor.

Not only prosperity and good standing in his favor, but to be first in the esteem of the most popular and most-esteemed young lady of the village, Anna Rutledge, admired by all for her beauty and loved for her sweet disposition and John McNamear not the least of her admirers, was, in truth, a happy situation.

Having won the promise of the maiden to be his wife, for it was known to the village people that John and Anna were betrothed, the Scotch merchant, in his dig-



GRAVE OF ANN RUTLEDGE, WITH HEADSTONE INSCRIPTION BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

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THE HILL-MCNAMAR STORE (RIGHT) AND THE LINCOLN-BERRY GROCERY

THE SCOTCH MERCHANT

(Continued from page 3)

tance and the conditions at that time and letter writing was not a common thing. These facts being well understood by John McNamar, he felt no anxiety upon receiving no reply to the inquirer communications he

editor alighted, followed by his widowed mother, whom he had brought to share the comforts of his new home.

Ah, surely, it was the irony of fate, for the old love of Anna Rutledge's heart was not dead, but sleeping, and the new was a living flame.

John learned of the circumstances, and though his disappointment was keen, he mastered himself and the situation by gracefully declining to renew his suit, thus giving

American history.

But just one thing immortalizes it, the decline and death of Anna Rutledge.

In those days, when people considered such promises sacred, to the faithful young maiden the breaking of her vow was an unpardonable wrong, both to the lover and society in general. And though she had acted in all good faith, and her new-found love was sincere and honest, the thoughts

in the nation's heart and the everlasting love of it, every step in the name of honor and justice, and never, never once by the path of pride or self-commendation, and all the way the eternal tenderness with which he ever held the gentle Anna as his ideal of all womanhood, are also facts too well known to elaborate upon here, but always are sure to be remembered.

But John McNamar, what of him?

He, too, stunned by the blow fate so cruelly dealt him, also turned his attention to public welfare.

Being vindicated of all wrong intent by the new growing community which soon spread beyond the little settlement at Old Salem, spilled over into New Salem, across the Sangamon, and finally established its center at Petersburg, the beautiful and picturesque town Lincoln himself had built, McNamar was elected to the office of county school commissioner, a position he held for some years, thereafter being elected county assessor and then county treasurer, which offices he honorably filled.

Ever the friend and lieutenant of Lincoln, he embraced the great cause that Lincoln embraced. But, being advanced in years, he could not take up arms in the civil conflict of the nation, but sent his only able-bodied son.

And in after years, when all personal recollections of Anna Rutledge was fast fading and all knowledge of her was becoming history, and the great emancipator himself had snuffed his life work, the work in which he, too, found "there was life alone in lofty aims," and done for the good of others, this John McNamar lived on in the same community, retiring to the home he had purchased for his first love, her own birthplace, there rearing his children and welcoming his grandchildren in his sequestered way. In the evening of his life, which is within my early recollections, this grandfather of mine who ever held a faint reserve, even toward those of close relationship, inspiring in them a feeling of awe rather than one of friendliness, a feeling that respect and honor superseded love, that justice stood above mercy in the Christian graces, would sit in the gathering gloom of the evening, as I have often seen him, silent and pondering, ever with that dignity of bearing, gazing out over the landscape that stretched away to a certain spot, a spot, no doubt, with every detail well known to him. Once upon being interviewed about this event of his early life by one of the many authors who have written of Lincoln's life, namely a Mr. Herndon, with a sereep of the hand he designated the spot and said sadly: "She lies buried right over there." Thus the secret of his silence and gloom was out.

Who can say what were the depths of this great man's sorrow—in the death of Lincoln was so perceptible to his friends, even in the hour when he—Lincoln—gave voice to those anguishing words, "I cannot bear to think of that dear old lady lying out there in the rain." Nor can we be wiser whether the lives of these men have been different had fate handled them less cruelly in early life. Would the stern man have

(Continued on page 3)

THE LINCOLN MUSEUM AND RUTLEDGE GYVERN (FOREGROUND), AT OLD SALEM, ILL.

sent to friends or the more lengthy one he sent to Anna Rutledge. The maiden was the most of truth and loyalty and he knew the feelings of his own heart, so why fear for a glad reunion?

In the John's letter to Anna reached Old Salem and Abraham Lincoln, who was postmaster at that time, filed it away under his hat and till he found an opportune moment to hand it to the young lady in person. This delivery of letters was quite a common custom with early day postmasters.

Receiving the one message of assurance from her lover, Anna began the long wait for another. As time went by, she began to doubt, yet hesitated to doubt, the sincerity of the man to whom she had pledged her truth. The months of anxious waiting grew into a long year, and still another went by, bringing no man nor no further message from him and finally she gave up hope.

The village people, too, ceased to await the return of the Scotchman, in whom they had placed such faith and confidence, and tongues wagged and tales grew prolific and multiplied.

The Scotch merchant was an adventurer who had betrayed them all.

Then comes the story we all know so well. The story of the young girl's grief and Anna from Lincoln's growing love for her. The story of how this man, who, it seems, was born to compose the troubles of others, here to soothe and uplift, the broken-hearted, here to bear the burdens of the weak as well as to calm the strife and tumult of a nation, now stepped into Anna Rutledge's life and tried to lighten these dark hours.

His deep sympathy, his efforts to cheer and to shield her from the possessing terrors of the village, their hours together, his in the capacity of a teacher in preparing her for a suitable course, the absolute nobility of his motives, all played a part, and, as it is with youth, time doing much to make her advancement, caused the gentle Anna to lay aside the bitter disappointment she had suffered at what was apparently desertion on the part of her first love. She learned to love Abraham Lincoln as truly and as faithfully as she had loved John McNamar.

Again it was noted about that Anna Rutledge, that betrothed, and this time Lincoln, and the people of Old Salem settled down to wait for his wedding to take place.

Consider the astonishment of all, when, at the close of a long summer day, a tired, travel-worn team, drawing an immigrant wagon on horse in sight, came lumbering along and drew up in front of the store and post office and John McNamar, former owner and pro-

the last lover an unquestioned right to the maiden's heart and hand.

If this had been the end of it all, there would never have been the story of Abraham Lincoln's first love affair. The story that, in the lapse of ages, is destined to become one of the most beautiful legends of

of her broken trust fell heavily upon her mind and sped as early passing.

The story of Lincoln's grief and despair that last hour with her, the desolation that followed in his otherwise none too pleasant life, his gradual mastering of self, his toil some and tedious climb to the highest place



THE SANGAMON RIVER OF LINCOLN'S TIME, AS REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH

The Birthday of the Immortal Lincoln

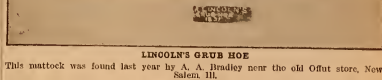
The First of Two Articles Dealing with the Life and Tragic Death of Lincoln; the Conclusion Will Appear Next Week

By H. O. Bishop

Bang! went Mordecai's rifle. The Indian dropped in his tracks. Young Thomas ran as fast as his little legs could carry him. Every time a rockin showed his head Mordecai would blaze away at him. The return of Jovany with help from the stockade caused the marauders to skedaddle into the surrounding forests.

IN LINCOLN'S CHILDHOOD

With a father whose early life and surroundings had such exciting incidents and hardships, it will be imagined how the boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln were revealed with hair-raising tides of adventure. When Abraham was four years old his father managed to acquire a little farm on Knob Creek, six miles from Hodgenville, where the land was richer and the scenery more attractive. His marriage to Nancy Hanks seemed to have aroused his ambition for a general betterment of life. She even taught him how to write his name, although she was capable of little writing herself. They were both members of the Baptist Church. Knob Creek was a magnificent stream in the eyes of little "Ab", as he was fondly called by his parents and sisters and the neighbors. It was in this stream that he had his first experience at fishing, wading and swimming. It was also in this stream that he was saved from drowning by an older companion named Billy Caldwell. Ab had discovered that much fun could be had by swimming out over the creek from the bank of a wide-spreading prairie. On one occasion his hold slipped and down he plunged into the water far over his head. He had not yet learned the art of swimming and was therefore helpless. Billy was cool and capable, and instead of running for help, he calmly assisted Ab to the shore. The Knob Creek home of the Lincoln



This mottock was found last year by A. A. Bradley near the old Offutt store, New Salem, Ill.

was not much different from the one they moved from. It was made of logs, chinked with mud, floorless and windowless. It was furnished with home-made stools, home-made beds, a home-made table, and a home-made Dutch oven. Shortly after settling in this home Ab and his sister, Sarah, had their first experience in going to school. The name of their teacher was Hezekiah Riney, who had settled in a little log cabin half a mile from the Lincoln home. Riney wasn't much of a teacher. It was unable to write and knew nothing about arithmetic. He merely agreed to teach the children how to read. This being the best that could be had in that section of the state, the parents eagerly took advantage of it and scolded and scolded in order to get together the meager tuition fee. Ab and Sarah were not overburdened with the carrying home of books each night from school. They possessed one second-hand book between them—Dilworth's spelling book. Nevertheless, both children made gratifying progress during the six weeks Riney's "pioneer school" was in existence. Shortly afterward a

teacher by the name of Hazel opened a school four miles from where the Lincoln mottock was looked upon as a very good one. Hazel was looked upon as a very learned man, being able to read, write and cipher. Sometime or other Tom and Nancy Lincoln managed to raise the necessary funds to send their boy and girl to this school. For a morning or two Nancy Ab and Sarah trudged the four miles along the crude road to Hazel's school. Late every afternoon they could be seen hurrying those four miles homeward. They carried their dinner (which was an unusual word then), with them. This frugal dinner was always the same. Every day of those ten weeks it consisted of corn bread—nothing else.

THE LINCOLN LIBRARY

Through the tactful efforts of his teacher Ab soon became enthusiastic and wanted to learn all about reading, writing and figuring. At the end of the brief term he had absorbed practically all that Hazel was capable of imparting. He was eager to read, but the Lincoln library at that time consisted of no books except the Bible, the catechism and the old primitive spelling book. He liked to turn these books every time he had any spare time from his work. His remarkable ability to apply quiet scriptures after reaching the White House is doubtless the result of this youthful eagerness. It is tradition to say that "Ab" was called his "first reader."

The miller of the Kentucky horse in 1810 when Ab was seven years old and the mother of the family to Spencer County, Indiana, an interesting chapter in the life of Lincoln. Selling a farm in those days was not an easy problem, and the security of cash. After many months of effort the log cabin and the surrounding new cleared acres were traded to a man named Colby for twenty dollars in cash and ten barrels of flour. Of course, Thomas Lincoln would have preferred all cash, but such a trade was out of the question. He accepted the whiskey with the idea of trading it down the river on a flatboat and converting it into cash. The flour was traded in at a value of seventy cents per gallon, or \$70 for the entire ten barrels, a rather poor bargain at that time.

SHIPWRECKED

After constructing a flat boat, Lincoln placed the whiskey and the heaviest of their household effects aboard and set out to locate a new home in Indiana. His wife, Nancy, and Sarah remained at the old home until his return. At a certain point an accident occurred on the Ohio several days after the commencement of the journey. The cargo shifted and tilted the craft on one side, spilling practically the entire contents into the water. Except for the two barrels of flour and the flour and assisted in lifting the lost freight. Seven barrels of flour were lost, went to the depths and could not be recovered. Many of his carpenter tools and household articles, however, were salvaged from the stream. Assuming the journey, Lincoln first landed at Thompson's on the shores of Indiana. Here he made a unique deal with a chap named Peery. The deal was for Peery to find a new home was presented to Peery as compensation for the services of himself and team of oxen in hauling the remaining barrel of whiskey and other articles to a point 19 miles into the interior which had been recommended as a "likely locality" for new settlers. There was no road to this place, making it necessary for Lincoln to precede the oxen and clear a way with his axe. Leaving his property with a neighbor named Wood, Lincoln made the return home-and-journey on foot; was a distance of 22 miles, and required three days of steady walking from sunrise until sunset. Then came the goodbyes to old neighbors and with a sad farewell glance at the little log cabin, that had been "Honesty House" to them, the Lincolns set out for their future home in Indiana. With a team of two horses they were to make a journey across country to see the land they had no wagon. The bedding and the harness were piled up on the back of the horses. Mr. Lincoln, Sarah, and Ab walked alternately ride and walk the miles, as they were to lay their blankets on the ground and sleep in the open. "I

(Continued on page 12.)

WHERE LINCOLN DIED

(The House Opposite Peoria, Wash. England, D. C.)

THE PEOPLE of America are about to celebrate the birthday of a man whose memory becomes dearer with the passing of the years. On Sunday, February 12th, it will be 113 years since Abraham Lincoln was born in a small one-room, floorless and windowless log cabin in a lonesome section of the Kentucky frontier—a cabin that was built by a father who with age bore the fangs from the forest; a father who could neither read nor write, but who was a worthy, hardy man and a Christian gentleman despite that educational handicap.

They proudly called their place Rock Spire Farm, on account of a rushing spring of pure water. People of today who express dissatisfaction with their condition in life will profit by ceasing their lamentations long enough to look into the early struggles of the mortal Lincoln. They will find, most of them, that they now are, and always have been, a thousand times better off in most respects than was Lincoln. His entire boyhood and young manhood was filled with direst poverty—a never-ending struggle for very plain food and mighty few clothes. However, instead of bewailing his circumstances in life, he cheerfully and constantly sought to improve them. So successful was he in this determination that 52 years after his birth in that humble log house he had the honor of making his home in the White House at Washington.

LINCOLN'S PARENTS

The maiden name of Lincoln's mother was Nancy Hanks. At the age of 23 she married Thomas Lincoln, then a sturdy man of 28. Three years after their wedding a boy was born. A daughter named Sarah (generally called Nancy), had been born two years previously. The third child, a boy named Thomas, died in early infancy. Contrary to few people are aware of the fact that Lincoln had a sister and a brother. When Sarah was nineteen she married a neighbor named Aaron Grigsby, two years later she died.

In 1790, when Abraham Lincoln's father was a babe of two years, his parents were taken to Kentucky from Virginia through the fascinating trails of the Kentucky backlands to live. At that time Kentucky was largely inhabited by Indians and some bad people made of real stuff were willing to venture that far from the eastern settlements. The grandparents of the future President of the United States did not know the meaning of fear and were not discouraged by the prospects of many perils. Packing up their few belongings the parents with their five children, trudged across the mountains in quest of a home. Four years later the head of the household was killed by Indians. Accompanied by his son Thomas (who was destined to be the father of the future President), he was in a distant field building a fence. His two older sons, Menard and Josiah, were working in an adjoining field. Suddenly the Indians fired from ambush, and the father fell dead. The young Thomas was badly wounded, but Josiah ran to a stockade two miles away, while Mordecai ran home. Grabbing a rifle he climbed to the loft of the cabin where he could see the Indians through a loop-hole. As he reached the point of danger a young Indian was about to pick up the little brother, Thomas, and run away with him.



THE FIRST MONUMENT TO LINCOLN EVER ERECTED

This monument to Abraham Lincoln, the first to be erected anywhere in the United States, originally stood in front of the courthouse of the District of Columbia, as shown in the photograph. More than a year ago it was removed, but Congressional action has been taken to have it restored to its original place. The work of restoration, however, has not yet been accomplished.

Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens

A Friendship that Is Worthy of a Place Beside That of Grant and Lee Who Sat Together, When the Smoke of the Fray Was Over, and Talked of Those Earlier Days of Theirs at West Point

By **ROLAND RINGWALT**

by men who did not, and that had taught the lesson, recognize their great qualities. After reading what Lincoln endured from leaders of his own party, how Seward at first underrated him, how Stanton likened him to a porcupine, how Chase carped at him, how Greeley patronized him, it is startling to read in a Southern tribute to Stephens, "This is the man whom the Confederate Senate so humiliated on an occasion by a refusal to hear him speak, that he asked to resign his position as its presiding officer and the Vice President of the Confederacy." Both men were accused of atheism, and both spent secret hours in the devout study of Holy Writ.

YEARS WITHOUT MEETING

Years passed during which the tall man in Illinois and the little man in Georgia did not meet; but after the election of Lincoln, Stephens made a speech against Secession. Lincoln, he added, with both Houses of Congress against him, could not, if he wished, injure the South. Admitting that secession might some day come, he felt that it could then be averted, and his address was so powerful that his opponent, Robert Toombs, moved an adjournment with three cheers for "one of the brightest intellects

of the South" for his speech. The conference, seemingly fruitless, showed that Lincoln was still willing to compensate the South for slaves and that Stephens yearned for the Union. The old friends shook hands. Soon the South laid down its arms and the great President was shot down by a madman.

STEPHENS' BOOK

When it is said that Stephens wrote the abet of all books ever written on the side of Secession no one is inclined to deny it. Had Alexander H. Stephens chosen to support Lincoln as a seceder, Congress, or to deny the circulation of the book he would have been as plausibly. But after his book is forgotten it will be remembered that in



FORD'S THEATRE AS IT APPEARED WHEN LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED

N FEBRUARY 2, 1862, Congressman Lincoln, of Illinois, wrote to his law partner, "I take up my pen to tell you that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, a little, slim, pale-faced enough to be man, with a voice like Logan's, has just concluded the very best speech of an hour's length I ever heard. My mind, withered, dry eyes are full of tears yet."

It may not be unusual for men to shed tears at burials, at tragedies or at pathetic appeals to justice; but Lincoln was not one whom we think of as given to weeping over congressional addresses. He was more likely to admit what he heard to his own purposes or to plan a reply than to be carried away by the emotions, nor was it easy to reach the sentimental part of his nature without first appealing to his logic. He might lament the fate of a sleeping country, he would not often be overcome by talk on a sentimental subject. For this his account of the oratory of Alexander Hamilton Stephens.

In the nearest pond, he was to regard it as a mere incident of the festive season. A commercial failure long burdened Lincoln with debt, Stephens worked hard to repay funds advanced for his college expenses. As at Lincoln's month appearance reunited through Illinois townships, Stephens was taunted for his puny figure, and when thirty was constantly mistaken for a boy. At a varsity inn, a landlady, with the best of intentions, lade him gin and gave his seat to a gentleman. In both respect he had to make headway against the first impressions that were only too vividly shown in surprised and seafog faces. Both men were fond of sailing clients who could not pay, impatiently generous, sympathetic with those who bore heavy burdens. There was much to bring them together, and both rejoiced over the election of the brave old soldier, Zachary Taylor.

NOT THE REAL MAN

When abuse by political foes, Stephens could and even did address the people on the African slave trade, and did not represent the real man. It is fair to quote his better self too: "My opinion on slavery, as often expressed, was that if the institution was not the best, or could not be made the best, for both races, looking to the advancement and progress of both races, physically and morally, it ought to be abolished. It was far from being what it might and ought to have been. Education was denied. This was wrong. I ever combated the wrong. Marriage was not recognized. Many things connected with it did not meet my approval, but excited my disgust, abhorrence and detestation." This is more justly the Stephens who hoped to so amend the Confederate constitution that non-slaveholding states would join in the insurrection.

From babyhood Lincoln and Stephens had listened to stories of the Indian on the war path. In each case a brilliant step-mother had lightened the gloom of poverty, and in each case a love disappointment had embittered life. The yearning of Lincoln to be commissioner of the land office, and his interest in mechanical progress may be satisfied by the fact that Stephens came in for ridicule because of his espousal of the telegraph and ocean cable projects. If Lincoln was an attorney for young railroads, Stephens has been called "the father of the Weather system." Throughout life these strange and melancholy characters were strung and mou-

SURRAT HOME, MARYLAND, NEAR WASHINGTON, BOOTH'S FIRST REFUGE

and purest patriots that now lives," where-on denouncing applause followed. Lincoln wrote asking Stephens for a review of one of the speeches. The story that he thought of placing Stephens in his cabinet is doubtful, and we have the word of Stephens that no such offer was ever made, yet it may have been turned over in Lincoln's mind. Lincoln put New Orleans under the command of Butler, who had urged the nomination of Jefferson Davis in a Democratic convention; he gave the War department to Stanton, whom he had personal reason to dislike; he may have weighed the case of Stephens as a representative of the old Whigs of the South.

War came, and Stephens was the Vice President of the Confederacy. He did his utmost for a cause that was alien to his inner self; he was at odds with Davis, and when Davis was ill anonymous letters

1878 he spoke at the unveiling of Carpenter's statue, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Long years had gone since the congressmen had sat in House together, and Stephens said, "I knew Mr. Lincoln well. We met in the House in December, 1847. We were together during the Thirtieth Congress. I was an intimate with him as with any other man of that Congress except perhaps one. That exception was my colleague, Mr. Toombs. Mr. Lincoln was warm hearted; he was generous; he was magnanimous; he was most truly with malice toward none, with charity for all."

In its own way the "Constitutional View of the War Between the States" may be the masterpiece a British critic termed it. But it comes nearer home to know that the man who wrote it said of Lincoln: "Every touch of his heart was ever overflowing with the milk of human kindness." From my attachment to him, so much the deeper is the pang in my breast at the very thought of his not being what he was. I had seen him at the close of his taking off. It is the friendship between the man who dealt slavery its death stroke and the man who could not reconcile it to his sensitive conscience of a place beside Grant and Lee sitting together, and talking of their early days at West Point?

A SMALL SHEPHERD

My duty in childhood was to tend the sheep. One evening after a snow day, I went to call them up, fold and feed them. I found all but one had strayed, and some time but she did not come. The following evening she was still missing. Next morning my father went with me, but I did not see the ewe, and asked how long she had been missing. He said, "I did not say anything of it before" he asked sternly, "I could say nothing, for the truth has been told me." I had been out in the dark and the snow. I had supposed she had been drunk in a ditch. He took me out to search for the ewe, and found her dead, with a lamb she had borne dead before her. It was a mild thought to me for a long time that "Mistle Flax" was called the ewe had suffered and died through my neglect. So darkness, cold

TOIL AND HARDSHIP

"To both the White Congressmen early life had been full of toil and hardship. It was not possible for the little Georgian to split rails, but farm labor beyond his strength was exacted of him. His school days were few, and he like the rail splitter, passed through the quaint old training in rural etiquette that has vanished elsewhere. If Lincoln had known the drunken backwoods pedagogue, Stephens had had an instructor who was seized by his older pupils and held until he subsobriety sent for a gallon of whiskey to treat his inebriate old branches. Rural Georgia at that time assumed that the master, so long as he did not kill any of the rising generation, might rule as a despot for the bulk of the term, but as holidays neared he must expect a riotous outbreak. If the boys ducked their preceptor



SHOWING STAGE AND BOXES OF FORD'S THEATRE AS THEY WERE AT THE TIME OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

(Continued on page 19)

How Lincoln Viewed Jackson and Clay

If, Before Lincoln Cast His First Vote, There Was No Soldier Who Had Not a Story of Andrew Jackson, There Was No Lawyer Without One of Henry Clay, and to Lincoln Both Were Men of Greatness

By R. R. CARMEN

been driven back, almost routed, under the deadly fire of a chieftain from the back woods. The general who saved New Orleans was the rough, swarthy dietier who had grown up on the backside of an Indian raid, yes—the one who also the poor fatherless boy, the Waxhaw settler, Jackson, with little schooling, had gone to the hard school of the Revolutionary war, he has been seen prisoner, a brutal officer's sabre had bitten into his skull, he had nearly died of smallpox, his mother had yielded up her life in nursing sick soldiers, and the lonely orphan had made his way to the academy, to lead the army that won the great victory of our second war. Here was a true story for a child in a frontier case, for a whipping on a flogging, for a gaunt and mazed polecat. In later years Lincoln the Whig may have condemned three-fourths of the measures of Jackson's administration, but the young man bent on climbing never forgot how "Old Jolly" had climbed.

The lad who lanketed corn and split rails was aware that the orator of his day and generation bore the nickname of "The Mill boy of the States." Clay's early schooling had been meagre. He must often have felt his lack of the training by which Jefferson, Madison and the younger Adams had profited. Clay had missed what Dartmouth did for Webster, not had he the solid learning of Benton. But, evident as this may be to any mature student of Clay's life, young Lincoln was more likely to reflect on the poor boy who read law in the office of George Write, the young attorney who moved out to Kentucky, the man who passed from his own state to Washington and back again, the legislator whom Congress enthusiastically chose for speaker. We read how David Conopchick rejoiced to fancy himself hewing down trees in the forest of difficulty. Is it fantastic to suppose that Abraham Lincoln in all his struggles kept before his eyes the unconquerable soldier and the unquarrelled statesman of his time? Whatever Jackson and Clay might say about each other matters little, for their love and their hatred and their envy have now perished. Let us pity the American who is not proud of what both achieved and let us be sure that to Lincoln they were proofs of what brains and backbone can do.

IN THIRTY YEARS

Three decades passed between the battle of New Orleans and the death of Andrew Jackson. How often in those thirty years must Lincoln have heard of the Revolution, of the wild frontier, of the Indians, of the British fleet in the Gulf, of the force gathered to take New Orleans, and of the sleepless general who, with his motley force, ranging from partisans to pirates, saved the city. No strife between Whig and Democrat could blind Lincoln to the merits of the warrior, who, by his own saving grace

part of the territory bought in 1803. Had he been on the fourth of January, 1812, treaty of Ghent or no treaty of Ghent, there might have been a new man: Lincoln was not a man to overlook this, and he paid a characteristic tribute when he said, in 1848, that the Democrats had run five presidents then racing under Jackson's coat and were then running the sixth under the same cover.

Before Lincoln cast his first vote Clay had been a lawyer of nationwide fame, in the Senate, a speaker, a diplomat, a candidate for the Presidency and Secretary of State. There was no soldier who had not a story of Jackson there was no lawyer without one of Clay. Nor did the speaking fraternity run short of anecdotes of two men who occasionally tilted the race track. Directly or indirectly the great leaders of the West were connected with everything that happened. There was no man beyond the Alleghenies who could make a speech or hit a target who was not a partisan of one or the

JOHN WILLIAMS BLOTH,

LINCOLN'S SLAYER

Lincoln's experience to prove for Clay's death as for the loss of a personal friend. It came to him above all men of his time to echo Jackson's words: "Our Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." Known, except that he was a respectable

IN MEMORY OF CLAY

that Henry Clay is dead. His long and eventful life is closed. Our country is poorer, prouder and poorer still; but could it have been quite all that has been and is, and is to be, without Henry Clay? Such a man the times have demanded, and such in the providence of God was given us. Let us be gone. Let us strive to deserve, as far as justice may, the continued care of Divine Providence, trusting that in future national emergencies He will not fail to provide us the instruments of safety and security.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1854

JACKSON AS PARTY CAPITAL

A fellow-organizer advertised that he had made a discovery which he could make a new man out of. He said, "I am, and have enough the stuff left to make a new yellow dog. Just such a discovery as General Jackson's popularity have to you. You not only twice made him President out of it, but you have had enough of the stuff left to make Presidents of several comparatively small men since, and it is your chief reliance now to make still another.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1848

A POOR BOY'S ORANGES

Henry Clay was born on the twelfth day of April, 1771, in Hanover county, Virginia. Of his father, who died in the fourth or fifth year of Henry's age, little seems to be

(Continued on page 19)

SERGEANT BOSTON CORBETT,

WHO SHOT BLOTH

CHOLANAS and men of letters have found pleasure in writing speeches or essays which are attributed to famous characters, or modeled on the style of recognized authorities. The great historian of Athens, Thucydides, frankly says that he constructed his speeches on the basis of what an orator would be likely to say. Dr. Johnson's reports of parliamentary oratory, whatever they may have been, were certainly no literal Lincoln's "Imaginable Conversations" long held a place in the affections of our forefathers. Macaulay contrived an ingenious debate in which Cowley defends the Cavalier and Milton the Cromwellian cause. Daniel Webster's supposed speech of John Adams was once recited by young patriots in schools all over the land. Since those times Andrew Lang has written letters in the style of writers from Sir John Mandeville to Pope and Byron. Bret Harle has imitated novelists as well as South imitated the poets of an earlier generation.

There would be nothing unprecedented in imagining how young Lincoln probably regarded Jackson and Clay, nor would it be vindictive for any student of Lincoln to have a similar action after the stage of their era. Campaigns of grave importance to the country have taken place since the victor of New Orleans and Harry of the Union have been slighted. The same question has pressed for solution, the Union itself has been near the rending point, the champions for the Presidency have fought and still have their partisans, the tariff system has been in the foreground, the financial system has been debated from ocean to ocean, our relations with foreign powers have been discussed in complex columns. But we have never, since Jackson and Clay, known such intense hero worship on both sides nor perhaps have any later president. These seemed to be no middle ground.

"DESPOT AND DESPERADO"

Clay in his combative moments, and talks were not far apart, believed Jackson to be half a despot and half a desperado. He saw in the most possible light all the high handed actions of the stern warrior in Florida, and gave little weight to palliating circumstances—that is to the undoubted fact that Spaniards and Englishmen in Florida had encouraged the red men to burn the cabins and butcher the children in the outlying settlements. Jackson, for his part, believed that Clay had at least indirectly aided Mrs. Jackson, and that his own defeat for the Presidency was due to a tricky movement of Clay and the younger Adams. "I do not wish to be angry, even unto John," each man's passion set his own followers aglow; each man's personality enkindled the wrath of the opposing side. There was Clay a beaten candidate, and twice, when the Whig nomination meant his election, it went to another. There was Jackson a candidate, twice did he succeed, his protégé Van Buren fought for him, and the evening of his life was brightened because he knew that Polk had defeated Clay.

From these facts, known to millions, facts the most careless child can scarcely drift through sleep without learning, he has had another standpoint. Lincoln, a poor boy with no influence no relatives likely to aid him, his struggles were yet from his childhood eager for knowledge and fond of power. The old-told story of his high school in supporting that he drank in all that the best of the great political characters of his own time. Were not those stories more exciting than any legend of a knight who bore away a princess from an enchanted castle?

LINCOLN AT SIX

Enthusiasm may at six years of age be more intense than it can be in maturity. At six Abraham Lincoln heard that British troops, well equipped, carefully drilled and trained on the fields of the Peninsula had



LAURA KEENE, AOTING AT FORDS WHEN LINCOLN WAS SHOT

other. Jolly stories from barbecues were better because some one who knew Jackson or Clay had told them. Tragic reports from the dining ground began with the admission that a reflection on Jackson or Clay had started the dispute. It was part



FUNERAL CORTEGE OF LINCOLN, PASSING ALONG PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON

Flatman on the Great River

Could Any Film Filly Show the Contrast Between the Lanky Boy on the Fatboat and the President Who Wrote: "The Father of Waters Again Goes Unveiled to the Sea?"



LESS than half a generation before the birth of Abraham Lincoln our first President delivered his farewell address. In that gemlike oration he made mention of all his friends and fellow citizens the importance of union and adherence to national policies.

"The inhabitants of our western country," he added, "have had a full lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the Executive and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the national election at that event throughout the United States derivative proof how unadvised were the aspirations propagated among their people in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi."

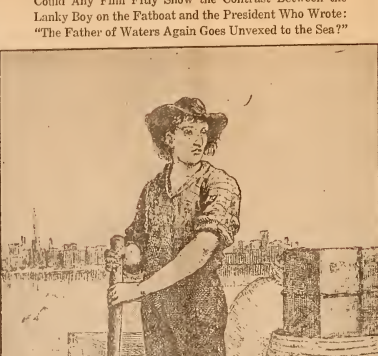
The importance of the Mississippi was recognized by every pioneer in the days of George Washington the river received larger, wider and deeper when Thomas Jefferson told us that all the mighty western areas ours. What that region might be, what agriculture might do, what state might bring from the wild, what courage and capital might effect was as akin to our forefathers as the Western Hemisphere was to John Jay when he first signified land, but the gigantic victory belonged to us and that is how.

In Lincoln's infancy the youngest man of all the huge hoards residing in the Louisiana Purchase. He was nearly six years old when the British sought to west New Orleans from us and up the river for the long years came the news that the discipline of the First and Second Seminole wars, the needless fire of rifleman trained to will, demerit to shoot game or starve, to bring down the Indian to his knees, to the hawk.

TITLE SECURE

At the close of the War of 1812 our title to the great river was fairly secure. France could not be gotten out of the country, but neither had she wished. England did not desire a third coast. Spain was every day less formidable. The current that known the course was familiar with the river bank, and a year after the signing of New Orleans the Erie canal made the eye on the West eager for new water ways. The river was illustrated when he sighted it, to the historic Flatboat and went down the river. He saw evidence of the slave market to turn from it with horror, but he saw enough of the Mississippi to feel during his long life that it was of the greatest value to his peace and war. It is of little importance to him as he understood. He was an awkward boy, immature, incapable of thoughts which later came to grow with growth and strength with his strength. Let us simply note with the landmarks of our career the great river, the Mississippi, lay on the river that might easily have swallowed the Yamanca and the Tiger. Suppose that his first impressions of the country were even juvenile—we do not know how much Farragut leaves the line that climaxed the zigzag or whether Schliemann understood what the Greek alphabet would mean to his people.

When the Union treachered in the balance our man goes here the name of the Army of the Potomac, of the Chamberlain, of the Ohio, of the Janney—history records them for the days to come. No one born within the last half century can understand the anxiety then felt over the Mississippi. Oliver Perry Morton, his biographer tells us, believed that most powerful among the reasons which had contributed to satisfaction in Indiana was the belief that the interests of all the people of the Mississippi valley were identical, and that so long as the revealing states controlled the destinies of that river, economic and political destiny from theirs. In a letter of singular interest, dated March 27, 1855, he expressed to Lincoln his belief that if the



LINCOLN, THE FLATBOATMAN, FROM AN OLD PRINT

Independence of the seceding states would be recognized another war would be necessary to retain Ohio, Indiana and Illinois within the bonds divided against itself. Fear to his soul was a plan for "the complete clearing out of all obstacles to the navigation of the Mississippi River and the thorough conquest of the states upon its western bank. This done, our gunboats could hold the river, and the insurgent troops who had come from Arkansas and western Louisiana could not return. Texas would easily fall. French aggression in Mexico could not menace us. He added that another result would be the creation of a guaranty against the further degradation of the loyalty of the Northwestern States by the same assurance

that whatever may be the result of the war the river navigation and control of the Mississippi River will be secured at all events."

"CONQUERED NATIONS"

Railroads were not then what they have come to be since Morton wrote. The mighty river was even more that it is now, and what he may be for a time obscured by strange dianna caused searching of heart to the President who could not forget the Mississippi than Chautau or Story could forget the roar of the waves upon the rocks.

In 1871 John W. Daniel delivered before the Literary societies of the University of Virginia his celebrated address on "Conquered Nations." His reference to the great river

should be placed beside the letter of Oliver Perry Morton. In every school and in every town hall that history lesson and the letter of the republic will find Daniel said ought to be well known. Geography and history should go hand in hand. John W. Daniel recognized what lay in that great and swelling stream.

"Passes sea to land, what conquered the South? Physical geography had much to do with our defeat. Mountain rivers and oceans are great philosophers, lawgivers and nation-builders. The conglomeration of the continent in a large measure preserved the unity of the American race. The Mississippi River flows from north to south a thousand miles long—through a Mesopotamian valley, capable of sustaining the population of Europe, and emptying into the ocean of the vast granaries and commerce of the continent West. And the Western pioneer who carried his straw for slavery vowed that a foreign state should not cut in on this great artery—his inland sea—of Western navigation. And his straggle arm cleared upon its channel through the barriers of Southern steel. The Mississippi River is the reason that Daniel W. Voorhees, the tall speaker of the Senate, did not transplant himself with a force of Indian bayonets on the southern banks of the Ohio and Kentucky.

Lincoln's message of 1862 shows the dread of a seceded republic. Our nation, a part, not from the land we inhabit, not from national bonds, but from the fact, as possible severance of this but multiply, and not mitigate, evil among us. In all adaptations of the great river to the union and abhors separation. In fact, it would have been a good deal more than a drop of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.

We need to think of all these, of the trade that went down to the Gulf, of the plantations on either bank, of the outlet to Southern shores, of the hope of the Secessionists, of the ions that the Lion might be stricken in its death throes by the west of Grant at Vicksburg. Could any film filly show the contrast between the lanky boy on the flatboat and the President who wrote: "The Father of Waters again goes unveiled to the sea?"

THE SCOTCH MERCANT

(Continued from page 4)

been less stern and grave would 'honor' it have been less and thoughtful?"

John McNamee died in 1879, and his body lies in Oxford, just around the turn and across the ravine from the family home, the last acres of which will only recently pass to John McNamee and his five daughters. Lincoln lies at Springfield in his beautiful sepulchre, a spot beloved by every American citizen. All this time the name of Anna Barataria was removed some thirty years ago from a Maryland station and the name of the line changed to the beautiful Petersburg cemetery down the river a short distance from the village. To greetwhats have liked these.

The village is gone, but the river flows on forever as does the memory of the triad, and to our fancy, it is every morning in the broken rhythm the story of the loved and lost.

The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader; to pursue them requires not the aid of many counselors. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and you will find that you have credit where you fall.—Thomas Jefferson.



LOWELL'S Harvard Commencement oration tells that in a tribute to Lincoln which he delivered on that day, he repeated things without counting and heard sound the world. Perhaps it is so, so well known that Pan's caustic recognition of Lincoln's greatness and his appeal to young readers as Walt Whitman's "Oh Captain, My Captain," does among readers of forty and upward it is rated as one of the finest poems ever written on this side of the Atlantic. It is not and probably never will be a Lincoln ode on which it is not quoted by orators and delivered in type.

Granting this and who in dispute it, there are many in the general public who do not know that Lowell, in the phrase of the war period, drew a comparison no student of Lincoln's greatness would make. I will bear many readings, and grow better each time I read it.

We have seen Mr. Lincoln contemptuously reproached by Sancho Panza by persons incapable of appreciating one of the wisest pieces of wisdom in the profoundest ever written in any language. That white boy Quixote was incomparable in theoretic and ideal state-manship. Sancho, with his stock

of proverbs, the ready mode of human experience, made the best possible practical government."

There may be those who do not see the force of this, and who have not recognized the path of the homely phrase "mother wit." But consider for a moment what we mean by "mother wit," or by what we may have heard old country folk call "faculty."

There are courses of training so careful and prolonged that even the dullest can hardly pass through them without profit. There are courses in no courses in salesmanship. Ashley Cooper, as a boy, saw a plume-headed lady hair and instantly stopped the flowling the hunter's ability of the land showed itself before he knew what the word meant. There are boys who the lonely frontier who move to the city and are chosen efficient reporters on marvellously short apprenticeship, and there are boys from crowded tenements who at one stage applied themselves to the prize farm or the mountain ranch.

We cannot understand this latent power

that anticipates experience, that often leaps without teaching, that feels its way without book or man, that does what it can, that explains, yet what results prove have been done. All we can do is to accept the fact that there is a mother wit, which may be for a time obscured by strange manner or oddities of speech, but that will surmount a hundred obstacles, or find an opening in the thickest hedge.

Miguel Cervantes had known proverbs and generalities he had studied life in camps and fleets, he had been the friend of scholars and a captive among the Moors; his range of experience was among the widest in human history. Once, several times, it may be frequently, he could tell friend and peasant, the man who was availing in his hearing and whose speech was not taught in any schools, yet who could tell friend and stranger, the man who was availing in his integrity as the chemist can tell gold from brass. All men who watch men, as we say in Spanish, must sense someone on the order of Sancho Panza; it across the power of Cervantes to so develop the character, to bring Sancho on the stage so often and to show that his everyday sagacity never fails.

A duke, bent on sport, pitches on Sancho as one who should, for a brief period, serve

as governor of Barataria—the intention being to mock the peasant for his harsh language. The duke would not be so merciful, however, the rustic governor was so practical, so ready for every emergency, that he would not be so easily deceived.

Two centuries later novelists still tell the tale of Sancho Panza's adventures. In the novel is Andrew Fairweather, a conny gamester, provoking, open to ridicule, outwardly in many things, yet pitifully alive to his own interests. Dickens portrays Sancho Panza as a man who would not be so merciful as the White Hart Inn, the body servant of Mr. Pickwick, and Sancho's "level-headedness" as we call it, would not be so easily deceived as the sharks that he cuts down Pickwick's damper, or by any other fiction that they had lost sight of the man who owes little to schools, but has resolved in plenty in his own mind.

When, as Lowell pithily said, the hostile intention of many things, yet pitifully alive to his own interests. Dickens portrays Sancho Panza as a man who would not be so merciful as the White Hart Inn, the body servant of Mr. Pickwick, and Sancho's "level-headedness" as we call it, would not be so easily deceived as the sharks that he cuts down Pickwick's damper, or by any other fiction that they had lost sight of the man who owes little to schools, but has resolved in plenty in his own mind.

That Gold Is Not the Measure of Money

HERE are eleven kinds of money employed in the monetary system of the United States. One kind is just as good as any other kind for the satisfaction of the wants of the people; that is, one kind will purchase as much food, clothing, necessaries and luxuries as much rent or buy as much land as any other kind, and will be equal to, each other in purchasing power.

The eleven kinds of money are: (1) gold coin, (2) standard silver dollar, (3) silver dollar coin; (4) minor coin; (5) gold certificate; (6) silver certificate; (7) national bank note; (8) Treasury note; (9) national bank note; (10) Federal reserve bank note; (11) Federal reserve note; that some are "legal tender" and some are not. "Legal tender" means that the money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive, in payment of money obligations. The distinction between legal tender and non-legal tender is important, in ordinary business transactions—important only in law when contracts or payments may be in dispute. All but silver certificates, national bank notes and Federal reserve notes are legal tender.

Silver certificates are merely receipts by the Treasury for silver dollars, therefore redeemable only in silver dollars. Treasury notes, United States notes (greenbacks) are redeemable in gold. Treasury notes are redeemable in gold, but Treasury notes were originally issued only as deposits of silver held for no further use, since Treasury notes to pay gold yet based on silver. If contained in fully cashed certificates, they are redeemable and the credit of the government. National bank notes are redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at the bank of issue. Federal reserve notes are redeemable in "lawful money" at any Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve bank notes are redeemable in "lawful money" at any Federal reserve bank, upon deposit of government bonds, while Federal reserve notes are issued on rediscounted paper or Federal reserve Federal reserve bank members.

LEGAL TENDER.

Gold coin and silver dollars are receivable for all public dues. In fact, "lawful money" receives like a payment of debts due to the government. Standard silver dollars are receivable for all public dues up to \$10; minor coins for all dues up to \$10; silver certificates for all public dues up to \$5; national bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes for all public dues; Federal reserve notes receivable for all public dues. "Except coupons" applies to national bank notes and the time of the enactment of the national bank law. The Treasury and Federal reserve bank notes, issued like national bank notes, have the same exception for the sake of uniformity. In practice, however, and in ordinary transactions, these exceptions cut no figure. In the last analysis, so far as the public is concerned, every form of money is receivable for all public dues. For this reason, and for the additional reason that all forms of money are at par with all other forms, so far as the public is concerned, one form of money is just as acceptable as another; one form is just as redeemable as another. In the United States government or any of its agencies, receives any form of money for public dues, one form is just as acceptable as another.

The holder of a national bank note not redeemable for currency, or a Federal reserve note, or any other form of "legal tender" money, and the holder of a silver certificate, or the same is true of Federal reserve bank notes. All these forms of paper money, except silver certificates for \$5, are payable to pay in dollars of 23 1/2 grains of gold. In this fine, it is gold in value. In fact, it is true of "greenbacks" and United States notes. These were issued originally during the Civil war, and because of the fact that many of them, all promises to pay gold, they were depreciated in purchasing power. It is in another way, gold was at a high premium as compared with greenbacks. When the United States in 1871, and other specie payments, and agreed to pay or receive any form of money, one form of gold (which meant in gold), every greenback or United States note outstanding at once be made as good as gold. It is true that had nothing but the United States bank notes, they had no intrinsic value, but they were and a promise and agreement to pay in gold, upon demand. As soon as the holders of the greenbacks realized that they could get gold for them on demand, they redeemed the paper for gold, and the bank convenient. Furthermore, the amount of these notes was limited to \$36,683,104, where remains today.

"UNIT OF PRICE"

The money question is of vital interest to the man who contracts, who enters into a contract, the farmer as well as the manufacturer. To all, the "unit of price" or the "common standard" has the same meaning.

In This Series of Articles About the Origin of Money, Its Functions, and Why the Gold Standard Prevails, the Author Clears Up Misapprehensions Caused by Henry Ford's Anti-Gold Standard Propaganda; and Another Article in the Series Will Appear Next Week

By EDWARD N. DINGLEY

variable and changeable, as compared with other things, whether tangible or intangible. It would be impossible for man to do business without having a standard or standard bond, both of which are established by law. It is equally impossible to do business without some legal standard of monetary measurement. The only difference between gold and silver is that, if an article, is itself bought to some slight change in relation to all other articles, but not material.

Money was a "unit of measure" before it was a "medium of exchange." History shows that our early days, articles of common use were made a unit of measure such as skins, beads, cattle, wampum, iron, copper, mainly gold and silver. In the historical development, an article that had value was used as a standard of measure.

It was learned that the "unit of measure" or monetary standard can be no vague or intangible abstraction, but an individual concrete substance, having about it that which causes vast numbers of men and women to possess the same the first material goal of the concentrated effort of their lives."

It will be observed that in every step of this process, the legal establishment of anything as a standard or "unit of measure," always followed the actual establishment of that standard in every day practice. Monetary changes, in fact money itself, are traceable to causes in operation behind the scenes or centuries. The law merely records what had already taken place. The goal always was some article of commodity that possessed the highest value in itself, and was the least variable in value as compared with other commodities. Experience covering many years, established those requisites for a "unit of measure." First, it must not be "indispensable for material needs, such as food, medicine, clothes, iron and copper, was not employed; second, it must not be a metal subject to violent variations in supply, which was true even if silver was ultimately abandoned; third, it must be an article which, covering years of experience, manifests slight variation in supply as compared with the growth of population and the demands of trade and commerce. It was found that the cheaper metals, such as iron, copper and later silver, was the standard in countries in a low state of commercial and industrial development. In Greece, Egypt, Phoenicia and Persia, silver, gold was made the standard. Genoa, Venice and Florence made iron the standard as far back as the 13th century. The gold burn of Florence was the commercial money of Europe. Florence banks became the banks of the world. In the 14th century, the commercial cities of Germany made bills payable in gold.

FAILURE OF BIMETALLISM

England actually had the gold standard as early as the 16th century, but it was not legally set in 1816 which established it, and in the teeth of a statute establishing bimetallic.

WASHINGTON IN THE THROES OF A BLIZZARD

Washington is in the throes of a blizzard. The city is covered with snow and the temperature is below zero.

Being bimetallic. In practice, bimetallic, that is a double standard, has failed away. As a matter of history and experiment, the commercial world has used gold and prefers gold as a unit of measure and the only standard of value wherever standard public coin is to gold. It can get it. The gold is the gold instead of silver as money and measured all values in gold, and finally adopted it as their standard. Legislation had nothing to do with it. Legislation cannot make it. The gold standard has evolved. The British Columbia act of 1916 altered the gold dollar of 23 1/2 grains of gold and the American unit of measure in 1793 and again in 1800, altered nothing; it simply legalized that state of things already existing. Gold over its universal acceptability to all men, and its use by all men, is the power who use gold in the part of the people, the power that it has in the part of the people, the power that it has in the part of the people, the power that it has in the part of the people.

It is asked, "Why is gold selected as a unit of value?" On the fallacious reasoning that such a unit is needed, the contrary is demonstrated that a unit of measure is necessary, and that unit must be the least variable and most compact of the articles man knows, which has been found to be gold. The experience of centuries cannot be swept away by the mere dictum of a title in the day of our Lord 1922. The government has fixed the price of gold at \$20 an ounce, just as a yard is fixed by legislation. There must be some fixed starting point, some unit.

NO FIXED VALUE

It is asserted that an ounce of gold "nearly" appears to have a fixed value, but this is not a fact. Nothing has a fixed value of price; but to establish any system to determine value of price, there must be some unit or starting point. The only option attaches to silver or labor or energy as a unit of value. The fact that American gold coins are estimated as bullion only in other countries, is no argument against the gold standard in this country. It is 23 1/2 grains of gold 3/4ths fine, whether coined or bullion. It is the same with the English pound sterling, which is gold.

It is said that money is merely a "medium of exchange." It is more than that. It is a measure or unit of value. Living price, and as such it is very important that that measure or unit have in itself its own unit of value. It is a very material of what that unit is. It is the "unit of value" as a unit of measure, we mean a certain amount of a given commodity which

custom first and law later, has established as a dollar. In common practice, there is a certain amount of value to the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. The fact that a standard of value is not a standard of value, is not a standard in substance, all other dollars are dollars and are not a standard of value, and are not a standard of value, and are not a standard of value, and are not a standard of value. The decree of government does not make a standard of value of silver or a piece of paper a dollar. What matters is the agreement or promise of the government which is the standard of value, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. It is a common fallacy to assert that certificates of a piece of silver or paper or any other material or thing of value, makes that thing "one dollar." It does nothing of the sort. The fact that the government has received these several certified articles as "one dollar" for all public dues, makes them one dollar as good as a grain of gold. They continue to be dollars so long as government will exchange them for 23 1/2 grains of gold upon demand.

IN ANCIENT TIMES

It is true that in the Bible, some countries, were not of the choice of silver or labor or energy of gold. It was due to the over-valuation of gold, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. Silver content gold as a collage metal, automatically had a value of 25 grains of gold. They have in the history of a bimetallic system, there can be only one monetary standard.

Credit or paper money was found among the Hebrews 4000 years ago, and in the beginning of exchange. The King's money, which appeared 700 or 800 years before Christ, was not a standard of value, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. The bank certificates brought in currency, often these metals. There are other similar instances of the same kind, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. The government has fixed the price of gold at \$20 an ounce, just as a yard is fixed by legislation. There must be some fixed starting point, some unit.

There was not coin, but represented a certain value of gold. The fact that the United States issued bills of credit or paper money, was not a standard of value, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. In all these cases, coin or bullion was the final basis of the credit money. The government paper money or scrip can be freely issued on the strength of the government's credit. In the United States has \$36,683,104 in government notes in circulation; but they are limited, and backed by a gold reserve. For any country to issue an unlimited amount of such money, is to invite the possibility of credit of the country, means into disaster and ruin. Russia is a good example of such a case. The story of the fiat continental money in the American Confederacy and the story of the American state bank circulation and wildcat money in the forties and sixties, is suffering from this fiat disease. The story of the fiat continental money in the American Confederacy and the story of the American state bank circulation and wildcat money in the forties and sixties, is suffering from this fiat disease. The story of the fiat continental money in the American Confederacy and the story of the American state bank circulation and wildcat money in the forties and sixties, is suffering from this fiat disease.

MONEY AND PRICES

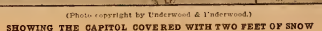
Price fluctuation and price level is intimately associated with money. The standard of value, which is the unit of value, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. Change, and the real dollar of last history may not change; but the dollar as a price measure, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. Prices, may change violently. It never has been more than a few dollars in the course of years or in any given period, the gold standard has had any effect on the general level of prices, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. The gold standard and the security of gold, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce. The gold standard and the security of gold, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce, and that amount is known as the ounce.

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(Concluded on page 12)

ly well calculated to cause "Old Hickory" to turn over in his grave, but it was utterly inconsistent with the philosophy of Lincoln.

The heritage of these two great nationalities, Lincoln and Washington, is too precious to be discarded by the Government and its politicians who preach a theory of patriotic loyalty so real and so just, that it is the man who says he loves his whole world as well as in loves his own country has merely won a war can fight for his own country.

It is never to be forgotten that Washington and Lincoln were not internationalists, but they were unswerving in their devotion to their own country, which the internationalists would have insulted by the cry of "meretricious loyalty."

LINCOLN, HIS AGE

It is the rule of the great masters of a war plan to the military and naval leaders, the famous kings of the world from David to Napoleon, the great statesmen of the world, during in attack and war in regular and irregular warfare.

In our own country the early leaders of the War Department are surely less well known than the names of the great warriors of the past.

On the sea this is, and so is it on the land. The Revolutionary committee on military supplies are not mentioned in one school for a legend that echo the stories of the men who compelled Burnside and Cornwallis to surrender.

Washington and Lincoln stand forth in history as the supreme exponents of American idealism. In their hands the world had not yet established and maintained upon its continent the type of civilization we describe in the word "Americanism."

Washington's sword and Washington's wisdom cut as these men Europeanized those who are preaching in America today the substitution of American to Europe.

As the memory of fortress and fleet become less vivid, the whole struggle seems to be centered at the close of the Civil War. Lincoln was ridiculed like a private in the awkward squad. McClellan's flatterer Mrs. Fremont told Lincoln that her husband would be glad to see him.

While it is true that Lincoln sometimes fell a victim to his own grandeur; no one now can tell us all the country endured in the strain he put upon it.

While it is true that Lincoln sometimes fell a victim to his own grandeur; no one now can tell us all the country endured in the strain he put upon it.

THE FARMER'S MARKET IS IN AMERICA, NOT IN EUROPE.

The American farmer who is worried about low prices for his products should seriously consider the possibility of being set down by the various federal officials and departments. It might be well to enumerate the reasons for this.

First—According to government figures, there is a vast amount of machinery work men, normally employed at profitable wages, who are out of employment in so far as their trade is concerned.

Second—As set forth in an annual report of the Department of Agriculture, the consumption of wheat in the United States was more than 2,000,000 bushels less than in 1921.

Third—The National Commission appointed by the Congress to inquire into the causes of the present crisis has made a report which sets forth the fact that farm prices are not dependent upon foreign markets.

Fourth—In 1921, according to figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the value of exports from our farm exports than in any previous year, in the history of the United States.

normal years and of meat products 80 per cent more than the average for the years preceding. There are also a few other things which were two and one-half times that of the normal years.

The above facts should convince the agricultural community that White House and the statement made by Vice President Coolidge are not true.

The manufacturers are customers of the agricultural products of the country. They will grow. On the other hand, the great majority of the population will look to the farmer, not only for his supply of food, but also for his supply of raw materials.

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Figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Political Economy show that the total value of the United States exports to Europe in 1921 was \$1,150,000,000.

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I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and to men who count their peculiar privileges that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear.

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON: SUPREME NATIONALISTS

Mirrored in the waters of the Potomac is the most beautiful shrine ever set to the memory of a man, one that is dedicated in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

But the memorial to Lincoln which overshadows all others in magnitude and beauty, perhaps be exact from elsewhere. It might fit it that the shrine of Lincoln should stand in the white shaft carved in commemoration of Washington.

Lincoln and Washington stand forth in history as the supreme exponents of American idealism. In their hands the world had not yet established and maintained upon its continent the type of civilization we describe in the word "Americanism."

Washington's sword and Washington's wisdom cut as these men Europeanized those who are preaching in America today the substitution of American to Europe.

But for the success of Lincoln in defeating the designs, the work of Washington would have been in vain. The division of the United States into two hostile nations, as proposed by further divisions, would have established on this continent the same system of multiple and warring nationalities.

Washington had failed America where it has won a European dependency, in that he had been utterly subservient to Europe, politically and economically.

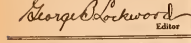
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Editor

JEFFERSON'S WAYS IN WASHINGTON

V--The Administration of John Adams

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD

THE second President inaugurated in the old state house at Philadelphia was John Adams, for the third term, March 4, 1797. He had been in correspondence with the people since the signing of the Continental Congress.

There he was an active leader. He was a member of the committee that framed the Declaration of Independence, and one of its most powerful advocates, and by his eloquence obtained the unanimous vote of that body. Mr. Jefferson said Mr. Adams was the "Columbus of the world." He sent his countrymen far and abroad. He was Vice President when General Washington was President.

It is generally conceded that in framing fundamental laws and state papers, he displayed great qualities of statesmanship and was a profound jurist, and was considered one of our strongest and wisest "state builders" and he was had a claim above his to succeed President Washington. However, the Anti-Federalists, or Democrats, who had retired from the administration and were pervaded by sympathy which was hostile to England, whose attitude was at least suspicious, sought to restrict the influence of the central government with the states and allow full play to the sentiment of state independence and of local and personal independence as well.

Both parties were strongly attached to the new republic—that is, to the ideas involved in contradiction to a monarchy; but Jefferson had faith in the masses. In fact, Jefferson went so far, not only to be the representative of democracy, but of a freedom with very little government. He held that the people were sure to go right, and to be trusted to keep the peace without authority, and the best policy would be to interfere with them as little as possible; and argued that authority was tyranny, a community interfered with as little as possible by any external power came nearest to the ideal of a truly free people.

QUESTION OF FUNDAMENTALS

Mr. Bryce says that "the salient feature of the Constitution is the effort it makes to establish an equilibrium between the force which would carry the planet states off into space and the force which would draw them into the sun of the national government." There have always, therefore, been minds inclined to take sides upon this fundamental question, and a party has always had something definite and weighty to appeal to when it claimed to represent either the autonomy of communities or the unity of citizenship and permanent activity of the national government on the one. The former had been the watchword of the Democratic party, the latter was seldom distinctly avowed, but was generally, in fact, represented by the admixtures of the first period, the Whigs of the second, the Republicans of the third.

It is readily seen that two parties grew out of these conflicting ideas, each with leaders, projects, sympathies and bitterness of feeling which at times ran high; no one

escaped. Washington was sometimes called "the stepfather of his country" by the opposite party.

When John Adams stepped into the front rank of his party, Jefferson naturally became the leader of the Democratic party. The election was very close. Adams had one vote to spare and Jefferson fell three short. Adams was therefore President and Jefferson Vice President.

On the day of President Adams' inauguration there was a notable gathering in the chamber of the House of Representatives. It was an occasion notable in many ways. Washington was among those who participated, also Jefferson. It was the last inaugural ceremony in the old State House. It was the last time Washington and Jefferson ever met, and it was the last inaugural that placed a Federalist in the presidential chair.

President-elect Adams was escorted to the room by the heads of departments and the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Adams entered the hall there was great demonstration of popular approval. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Ellsworth. Adams read his inaugural address with great dignity, and took the occasion to contradict with telling effect the assertions that had been made by the opposite party of his preference for a monarchy.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

After his address was ended he saluted his friends bowed to the assembly and retired, and thus ended "the last of the inaugural ceremonies held in Philadelphia." During Adams' administration the seat of government was removed to Washington. Mr. Adams' cabinet was a reappointment of that of Washington.

The Navy department was organized April 30, 1788. The first Secretary of the Navy was George Cabot, of Massachusetts, appointed May 3, 1788. The French Revolution had now reached its apex, and our people were divided in their sympathies. Adams found that he would have to arm for neutrality, to be ready for the aggression of either of the opposing forces. This is the first we had known of "armed neutrality." Every preparation was made for defending our rights. France demanded a loan and prices for the members of the directory as a price for peace. Our envoys disclaimed the offer, and this was when Pinckney uttered the famous sentence, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." An army was ordered, and Washington was again called from his retirement. The President and his cabinet were hopelessly divided. The feeling of the country was for war. Adams counseled moderation, and suffered from both parties, as he was no extremist. The Democrats did not like him because he

would not be the ally of France and the extreme Federalists did not like him because he would not rush headlong into a crusade against the directory and for all it stood.

The relations between Adams and his cabinet were daily growing more and more strained because he would not form an alli-



JOHN ADAMS

ance with England against France. He was held responsible for the unpopular alien and sedition laws, with either of which he had had much to do. The alien act authorized the President to expel from the country any foreigner not a citizen who might be suspected of conspiring against the republic, or to imprison him if he persisted in remaining. The act was vindicated on the ground that there were more than 2000 Frenchmen in the United States, that they were league together by clubs. The story of the "Acobets" is well known in this country. They were devoted to their native country. It has often been asserted that Jefferson became a "Jacobin" while living in France. And then there were 5000 persons who were subjects of Great Britain, who were thought to be not altogether friendly to the United States.

THE "SEDITION ACT"

The "Sedition act" punished with fines and imprisonment those who might criticize "any false, scandalous and malicious writ-

ing against the government of the United States or either House of Congress or the President." Jefferson was utterly opposed to these acts. It is said that they had the approval of Washington.

The war taxes were another Federalist restriction unpopular. At first Adams' administration appeal to the people was not vain, for the reaction against the weak alliance with the old Confederation, which had been formed by the people, was so strong that they believed in a strong central power.

Washington was with the Federalists—but in the days of Adams' administration they made some vital mistakes. Hamilton's arguments appear to the people, which had been weakened by his attacks on the President, while Jefferson's appeal to the masses, their prejudices, and pointing as the apostle of liberty, laid far more than the representations of order through a central government, and so we see the star of Federalism on the wane, for in the next contest, in 1800, John Adams was again the nominee for President and Charles C. Pinckney for Vice President. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the candidates of the anti-Federalists-Republicans. The Republicans-Jefferson and Burr each had 73 votes; the Federalists-Jefferson and Burr each had 65 votes to Adams and 61 to Pinckney. Burr's ambition prevented this. The election had to go to the House to be settled. Jefferson was elected on the 36th ballot.

The power of the Federal party was gone. It had been a brave party when entrance was needed. It organized the Federal government, and saw it, too firmly planted for partisan strife to ever wobble. The defeat of Adams was deeply regretted by his friends. He holds no second rank among the founders of the republic, in his love of human liberty and his hatred of despotism he had no peer in the history of our country.

IN THE NEW CAPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with the sixth Congress, left Philadelphia and took up their abode in the new capital city. This was November 17, 1800, twenty-four years after the Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia was far more attractive a place of residence. Many were the complaints of congressmen, that they have come down to us, who attended the first session held in Washington, over the discomforts of the new city in the wilderness. All told, the government officials only numbered fifty-four persons, and it was difficult to find accommodations for them.

We have known changes as a nation, and some distant recollections in this beautiful land of ours, yet the voices that came to us out of the country around us by the stories of the re-employment of these men and women of that early day.

During the revolutionary period Mr. Adams

Lincoln and the Civil War Democrats

Abraham Lincoln was a President of Such Patience that Provided a Man Did Not Avow Hostility to the Union He Might Say What He Pleascd About the President, Who Was Great Enough to Forgive All

Consider the personal abuse showered on Lincoln, the courtesies of many references to him, the moderation of his language in several cases, and the vigorous denunciations of self-ordained enemies of his, all in a brief reign. He who had been the target of virulence could thus reply:

"The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular election. The election of a President causes and is itself, the purpose of the people under the civil system to maintain the integrity of the Union, never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters voted and unpledged at the polls give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to endorse, and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unshakable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek such votes on the ground that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no variety among the people. In showing the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world his firmness and unswerving purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause."

by many who to their dying day will recall Lincoln, standing, like an observer in the sunset, and seeking to get the fairest view of the fading landscape. In a little while those who called Abraham Lincoln hard names would have been in the majority to forget the heat of the campaign. He wished to record for history the character of those who voted in November, 1864, and resolved that government of the people by the people for the people, should not perish from the earth.

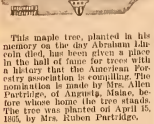
WHAT PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW

(Continued from page 9)

of it credit money. Inevitably prices in this kind of money advanced rapidly, simply because the people doubted the ability of the government to redeem all these notes in gold. These instances demonstrate the peril which attaches to large issues of paper or credit money by the government. A rise in the level of prices, such as took place during the World war, was due, not to the gold standard or fluctuation in the gold standard, but to the excessive issue of paper or credit money. The first to suffer are the common people, who experience the high cost of living. They want a steady and essentially unchanging dollar. Money lenders can insert a "payment in gold" clause; however, they are obliged to accept the best of their money. Unlike expansion and inflated dollars will cause the borrower to give up additional days work and additional toil, to pay a debt incurred on the basis of a credit gold dollar of high purchasing

BANKS AND MONEY

It is nonsense to say that banks hoard money. It is their business to make a profit, and they cannot make an adequate profit without loaning liberally. Banks lend more on reputation and good standing than on collateral. Credit is intangible and unseen; it is character. Yet no bank can issue currency or give credit without having it in advance. A bank's banking fund is the accumulated wealth of many people called depositors. The bank is a custodian. It cannot get money out of the air, out of nothing. It is a fallacy to argue that banks force business and production on a credit basis. The credit system exists before banks. Nineteenth of the business of the country goes on a credit basis, that is, it is done not because of banks. A manufacturer or producer who has no money must obtain credit from those who have it. He cannot simply ask the government for funds and get it.



This marble tree, planted in his memory on the day Abraham Lincoln died, has been given a place in the hall of fame for trees with a history that the American Forestry Association is cultivating. The nomination is made by Mrs. Alben Purdick, of Augusta, Maine, because whose home the tree stands.

The tree was planted on April 10, 1865, by Mrs. Ruben Purdick.

FOR a generation after the Civil war there were sharp verbal contests and barrels of printer's ink were spilled over the amount of credit due to the Democrats who supported the Union. There is no question that McClellan, who organized and reorganized the Army of the Potomac, was a Democrat. Mencké, who won at Gettysburg, and Hanscock, who proved to be the best man after the leading general, was a Democrat. Frank Sael was a Democrat. Averell, of Cavalry renown, was a Democrat. Robert E. Lee, of Cavalry fame, was a Democrat. If the Democrats had made a long list of worthy officers and sturdy patriots who were sincerely Democrats. To them should be added men who afterwards returned to it, but who during the conflict supported or made party and the untrustworthy party. No record of these men could ever be called accurate, and no list could be made three decades following. It is known that many of Democratic antecedents offered their lives as they rallied round the flag.

An old time Jew is not quite forgotten: When a Democratic orator said "There were more Democrats than Union soldiers" and a bystander answered "There certainly were. It was one of our armies!" It may be that the War Democrats never retained their due mesh of praise. Many of them voted for candidates at least semi-alloyed, they stood by their ticket during the outrages counseled by the War King; they failed to protest against the madmen of Andrew Johnson and the ravens of Frank Blair. Strange as it may seem, there were soldiers of approved valor on the right side and Union soldiers on the left side, and soldiers of approved valor on the right side and Union soldiers on the left side, and soldiers of approved valor on the right side and Union soldiers on the left side. They were willing to overlook all that Copperheads had done and were doing.

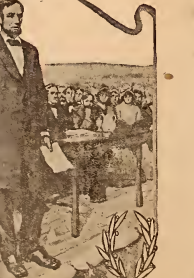
MERIT RECOGNIZED Lincoln, at least, even in the heat of the civil strife, recognized the merit of the War Democrats. In May, 1863, Ernest Corning and others sent him resolutions pleading support to the Union, but expressing their opposition to the military administration for arrests and other activities which they considered oppressive. Lincoln defended his general course and made a special point of the much-blamed arrest of General Copperhead Vallandigham. His famous letter he says: "He who on those occasions depicted the Union as a man of blood on the battlefield, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, who I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assure that there are none."
This reply of Lincoln's to his Albany Congress cannot be called a state paper, but his message of December 6, 1861, is the paper of the highest importance. When we

DEHONORED AS TYRANT

He who wrote this calm paragraph had been accused of renouncing McClellan from no higher motive than jealousy of a rival. He had been denounced as a tyrant because some approved enemies of the Union were arrested. Advocates of slavery had called him a thief. Opponents of the draft had raked the putters for abusive epithets, too low to hurl at the man who bore his burden without complaint. Under less provocation Cleveland raged like a madman to keep up under the strain of constant jabbing. But provided that a man did not avow hostility to the Union, he might say what he pleased about the President, who was great enough to forgive all.

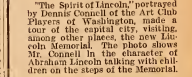
One of the dearest scries the Democratic party has known, Samuel S. Cox, him self a member of the Union, has written a readable history entitled "Three Decades of Federal Legislation." He makes as good a case as he can for the party, and his labored performance will be forgotten

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG



Shelton G. Rowson

A canvas of rare historical value, portraying Lincoln's Gettysburg address, has recently been completed by the artist Shelton G. Rowson. Mr. Rowson's painting is the only canvas in existence that pictures the immortal address of the great emancipator on the Gettysburg battlefield, November 19, 1863.



The Spirit of Lincoln, portrayed by a member of the Art Club.

Players of Washington, made a tour of the capital city, visiting, in various places, the new Lincoln Memorial. The photo shows Mr. Connell in the character of Abraham Lincoln talking with children on the steps of the Memorial.

for the government has no way of obtaining funds or credit or money except by taxing the people or borrowing. The banking system is designed to give business men what they need—credit; and the banks take this credit to sell by accumulating the funds or credits of depositors.

The theory advanced that the government should itself issue money without the intervention of fiscal agents, such as banks, is a dangerous error. It is the one last sissy idea, the greenback idea, the Populist idea. This money, it is argued, should be based on "the faith and credit of the nation and limited only by the taxable value of the land. The government should keep out of the banking business. It is not a function of government, save to an advisory and regulatory capacity. It would be dangerous and unadvisable for the government to be given authority to issue money, or its notes, to a limit of the total of the taxable values of the land. The notes would soon be of little value unless redeemable in some sort of tangible dollars—a fixed commodity of some sort. What would be the dollars? A bushel of wheat, a barrel of apples, a hog, a cow, or even a day's work? Printing a billion pieces of paper and making them \$1 or \$10 or \$100, does not make them dollars of that amount or value. The stamp or ostentation cannot make a piece of paper valid at perhaps three or four cents, worth \$1, or \$2, or \$100 or \$1000 in value. It is not possible to make it so. The government could not compel people to take them in exchange for goods or commodities for the "faith and credit of the nation," whose government consists of elected officials elected every two, four, years, amounts to nothing when private wealth, the value of the land, and the owner of land, wheat, or land wants to know what is worth of these pieces of government paper. The value of these pieces of paper is as uncertain as the wind. Further, it would be possible to make it so. The federal government. That source of income is denied the federal government. The federal government can tax incomes, profits and a variety of trades and business, and can impose duties on imports, and levies between two and three billion dollars taken from these sources to run the federal government. It is possible to raise another billion or two, perhaps three billion more, from the duties on imports, and from the billion dollars in notes issued by the government as currency, wholly on the "faith and credit of the nation, and limited only by the taxable value of the land." Such a situation is a complete fiction. It is not a question of an answer. Look at Germany whose paper mark is worth about one-half of one cent in gold.

NO GAMBLON FOR PEWSTERISM

R. G. Dunn & Co., credit investigators, announce that the assets of the First National Bank, founded 1852, and which has been in business for 69 years, are now in a state of liquidation. It is reported that the bank has been unable to meet its obligations, and that the assets are being sold. The bank was founded in 1852, and has since that time been one of the oldest and most prominent banks in the city. The assets of the bank are estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000. The bank's failure is a significant event in the financial history of the city.

In 1918 there were 26,495 failures of business in the United States. In 1919 there were 20,000 failures. In 1920 there were 15,000 failures. In 1921 there were 10,000 failures. In 1922 there were 5,000 failures. This shows a general trend of decreasing failures over the years. The reasons for this are many, but one of the main reasons is the increased stability of the economy. The government has taken steps to stabilize the economy, and this has resulted in fewer failures. The business community has also become more conservative, and this has resulted in fewer failures. The overall health of the economy is a positive sign, and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

What the Administration is Doing

PROPOSAL TO PUT STOP TO LYNCHINGS CAUSES BRYAN TO BREAK OUT

William Jennings Bryan in an interview given to the Baltimore Sun, denounces the new anti-lynching bill which is now before Congress. In commenting upon the bill, Mr. Bryan said: "I am not at all opposed to the end of the indefensible manifestation of mob violence. It is the most appalling crime that has been reported in this country since a generation ago."

"One of the facts of the anti-lynching bill is nothing but a nuisance in support of law enforcement. There is nothing sectional in it. It deals with the law in the same manner as to persons and to property, and for officers of the law who make a mistake and breach within the law which is their justification. It also provides protection for municipalities or counties in which mobs are organized and caused murder. It applies alike to the state of Maine and to the state of Texas, and to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the state of Kentucky. It is the same in the case of the negro-riddled Republican state of Pennsylvania and the solid Democratic state of Arkansas. Mr. Bryan receives himself either of government or misgovernment was his construction of the bill as being a partisan one.

"The Baltimore Sun, in carrying the interview, stated that Mr. Bryan is now a delegate from Florida, which he now claims as his home territory. It would be hard for Mr. Bryan to rapidly and really become acclimated, and he would like to be in his home territory. There is existing in the New York-anti-lynching bill and the congressional committee on the floor of it, it will, if it becomes a law, be operative only on those who were in the country at the time of the crime. The bill would apply to all acts, everywhere, no matter what the country where the crime took place.

"Furthermore, the argument which Mr. Bryan advances is altogether unavailing. It is not true that the Democrats in justification of such a law, it is unnecessary to justify it. In the year 1919 there died only 14.6 per cent of victims of mobs ever have been lynched in this country. In other words, five out of six victims of mobs are innocent. Furthermore, the data shows that of the total number of deaths in 1919, 1346, 44 were lynched.

"The answer to Mr. Bryan's home, it may be said that one of the more recent mob outbreaks occurred in Florida, Florida, in November, 1920. The occasion of the mob attack, in which Mr. Bryan is mentioned, was his attempt to represent the United States Senate from Florida. Mr. Bryan is a very qualified lawyer, to exercise the right of suffrage and the right of citizenship. He received an army by Democratic politicians. He received a commission for two years as a judge. He had a permit to call his ballot an American citizen, a constitutionally recognized right. For this infraction not only was he expelled from the office of judge, but he was killed and his wife was driven from her home and woman had been attacked, some of them burned in their homes.

"This is the sort of thing that is discriminating the United States and under the Constitution and the laws a mockery. It is the sort of thing which the New York-anti-lynching bill will punish in order the bill is enacted into law. In the case of such a person, the law would newly acquired neighbors by his democratic attack upon the United States. The bill would be holding of the law and the orderly procedure of the courts, but the law would be applied to his reputation among fair-minded, law-abiding citizens by his most recent outbreak.

EUROPE MUST HELP HERSELF

U. S. bankers are urged they must help for the curing of Europe. Frank A. Vanderlip said that the United States must help Europe, we should be used to rehabilitate Europe. It is not the most important part of the program. The most serious danger is not in Europe, but in the hands of American to bring about a more stable financial position. The most serious danger is not in Europe, but in the hands of American to bring about a more stable financial position. The most serious danger is not in Europe, but in the hands of American to bring about a more stable financial position.

PAY MORE ATTENTION TO POLITICS

An autocratic government is expected to rule in almost any country in the near future. A democratic government is different. We must believe in government for the people. We must be prepared to put some into politics even if it does mean war.—Kansas City.

THESE WHITE HOUSE GAITS TO GO

The famous gates guarding entrance to Executive avenue running between the White House and the State, War and Navy departments are to be torn down and sent to the City of Fremont, Ohio, where they will be placed in a museum. (Photo copy right by Underwood & Underwood.)

CONGRESSIONAL BOARD'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT

Part II of the report of the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry issued last week is devoted to the subject of these famous gates guarding entrance to Executive avenue running between the White House and the State, War and Navy departments are to be torn down and sent to the City of Fremont, Ohio, where they will be placed in a museum. (Photo copy right by Underwood & Underwood.)

CANADIAN TARIFFS HAVE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST U. S.

FOR TWENTY YEARS
By F. W. Wilson, Washington correspondent of the London Daily News and a former member of the British parliament, saying Canada is deeply stirred by the complaint that it has been discriminated against throughout the Dominion for the United States. Now there is a feeling of irritation, which is developing into actual hostility as a result of which Canada is very likely to pass a tariff law which will give English goods equal preference as to duties on imports, which would favorably would have a decidedly bad effect upon business in the United States.

The record shows that Canada's tariff laws have given preferential tariff rates to British goods from the United Kingdom were one-third less than duties on the goods imported from the United States. Canada has enacted two tariff laws since then,—in 1904 and one in 1911, but the departure from the rate of preference, as above stated, was not wise. (1) Extension of the preferential rates to imports from the United Kingdom over imports from the United States. (2) Extension of the preferential rates to imports from other British countries.

The record actually disposes of the claim that the tariff bill passed in the United States is causing so much resentment in Canada that it is likely to cross that nation to enact a tariff that will discriminate against the United States. Canada has made such discrimination for a quarter of a century. Incidentally, all of the British colonies discriminate against imports from the United States by giving these from England preferential rates. In 1901 Canada's tariff law gave the Canadian packer a distinct advantage over the American packer by giving preferential rates to imports from her various Dominions.

AMERICAN VALUATION

The standard in the American valuation plan in determining import duties on shipments of foreign produce by Canada and other countries has been brought home to the packing industry of this country by the recent heavy shipments into the United States of Canadian beef products. Canadian packers have found it possible to sell their product at a higher price than that paid with English money and, after paying the excessive rate, they have secured a distinct advantage over the American packer.

Representatives of the Corn Beef Packing Company of Dubuque, Iowa, in connection with this complaint and have recognized the need of an action to determine support duties for the production of imported meats if such industries as theirs are to be benefited. There are 400 packers in Canada and all continue in business. There are 2000 packers in Germany, France, Holland, which will be a vast number. The need for an American valuation plan to determine support duties for the production of American industries is still more acute. The country's interests will be protected if the United States Congress would probably attend to short order. The country's interests will be protected if the United States Congress would probably attend to short order. The country's interests will be protected if the United States Congress would probably attend to short order.

FARM PRICES LINKED WITH HOME PROSPERITY IN AGRICULTURE REPORT

No one who has been reading the news columns of the public press for the last 20 days can doubt that there is a tremendous drive organized for the purpose of making the farming interests of the United States that their prosperity depends upon farm products.

In view of this drive, it is especially fortunate that the public has been given Part II of the latest report of the joint congressional committee on agricultural interests.

In discussing the causes of the decline in the prices of farm products which took place in 1920, the following facts are set forth: "The decline in prices of agricultural products in the years 1920 and 1921 was not due to overproduction, as the crops of those years were not relatively excessive in proportion to the population of the United States than the crops of those years were in many of the principal agricultural products of those years, such as butter, cheese, etc., coincided with the period of the greatest increase of dairy production.

"The prices of all kinds of farm products in the United States have been declining since the commencement of those products. Domestic consumption of those products, however, has not been declining, but has increased and directly upon industrial employment.

"This emphasis is placed in the report and is clearly demonstrated by the tables which the report contains. Spinning of the domestic wool in the United States in 1920 was 130 million yards more than in 1919, and in 1921 was 130 million yards more than in 1920. In 1921 there was 130 million yards more than in 1920. In 1921 there was 130 million yards more than in 1920. In 1921 there was 130 million yards more than in 1920.

Continuing to quote the reporter's conclusions in his report, he says: "Perhaps the most salient fact shown by the data in this report is that the decline in prices of farm products in 1920 and 1921 was not due to overproduction, as the crops of those years were not relatively excessive in proportion to the population of the United States than the crops of those years were in many of the principal agricultural products of those years, such as butter, cheese, etc., coincided with the period of the greatest increase of dairy production.

"The report does not attempt in any way to draw any precise conclusions from a very detailed analysis of the various factors which enter into the production of farm products. It is only possible to say that the decline in prices of farm products in 1920 and 1921 was not due to overproduction, as the crops of those years were not relatively excessive in proportion to the population of the United States than the crops of those years were in many of the principal agricultural products of those years, such as butter, cheese, etc., coincided with the period of the greatest increase of dairy production.

THE CRACKER BARRELS

In the lamented "good old days" every crockery had its group of cracker barrels and their sale was an important part of the national and international politics. Those crockery barrels were used to hold the cracker barrels, which were used to hold the cracker barrels. Those crockery barrels were used to hold the cracker barrels, which were used to hold the cracker barrels.

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PREAMBLE OF A PACIFIED NATION

China is in the unfortunate position of a nation that has been the victim of a war that she would hardly have to find time to straighten all of them out.—Washington Star.

WOULD PREVENT WAR WARS

Compulsions much of it persuades nations to meet face to face, instead of being blindfolded at the base of Washington Star.

IMPORTEES vs. PRODUCERS

Free-Trade favors the importers. Protection favors the exporters. The importers will help themselves while the exporters furnish the work for the working classes.—Washington Star.

e, the people, Congress Assembled

The Minutes of the Senate

Debate in the Senate was marked by discussion of economic conditions in Europe and an attack on the constitutionality of the allied debt reduction bill. Senator Borah declared as long as the Allies were pursued in Europe we are justified in transacting this debt business on a parity, he said. While the treaty of Versailles remains in force, he said, it would be futile for the United States to seek any satisfactory adjustment of the foreign debt and that any assistance this country might seek to render European nations would be of little avail. Senator Walsh, of Montana, attacked the constitutionality of the proposed measure because Congress was attempting to transfer the treaty-making power from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and a committee of investigation was retained by Chairman McChamber and others, who held that the demand obligations to be refunded were the property of the United States and that Congress alone had authority to dispose of government property.

In a brief speech Senator Borah, of Georgia, made a demand for early action on further restrictive immigration legislation. He cited statistics on unemployment to be framed by the influx of what he termed "pauper labor." The Senate passed a resolution calling on Attorney General Daugherty to furnish data covering practically all phases of the government's prosecutions under the wartime espionage and conspiracy laws. Government employes engaged in the enforcement of prohibition laws would be placed under the civil service by a bill introduced by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota. Sixteen or more witnesses

in the special investigating committee, but none of them presented direct testimony relating to charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France. Representatives of labor organizations before the Interstate Commerce committee entered a general denial that the agreement between the government and railroad employes during the period of federal control had resulted in unnecessary increase of operating expenses or that the government had returned to private control.

The movement to amend Senate rules to compel a speaker to confine his remarks to the subject actually under consideration received a setback when only three members of the committee gave it their support. Republican leaders at a joint conference with House leaders assured the latter the tariff bill would be passed before the end of the present session. A subcommittee of the Judiciary committee heard hearings on a resolution for an investigation into the motion picture industry. Witnesses urged federal censorship or control of the industry.

AT THE FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Addressing the Senate, Senator Johnson, of Missouri, opposed the allied debt refunding bill in its present form. He urged an amendment under which all payments to be made by the commission must be subject to Congress for approval. In response, the constitutionality of the California senator, Mr. Watson, of Indiana, said that the bill, as drafted, called for the adoption of the proposed amendment would indicate a lack of confidence in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Senator Borah, of Idaho, asserted that Congress had created the foreign debt through appropriations and that Congress must bear the final responsibility as to what happens to that debt. The first amendment to the allied debt bill adopted provides that the refunded bonds should not bear interest at a rate less than 7 1/2 per cent. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate on the agricultural conference expressed his disapproval generally and declared that palliative measures would not suffice to ease the agricultural situation in this country. Senator Borah, of Georgia, introduced a resolution providing for a special committee of five to investigate activities of recent years by the government of the United States in connection with the Ford. Nominations included Charles L. Kemmerer to be United States attorney for the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama, Frederick H. Bernard to be United States attorney for the district of Arizona, and Edward E. Whitcomb to be superior of customs for the district of Portland, Maine. The committee investigating charges that American soldiers were hanged in France without trial heard evidence without obtaining testimony directly in support of the charges. The Commerce committee ordered a favorable report on the Wadsworth bill providing for the creation of a bureau of civil aviation in the Department of Commerce. The Finance committee continued its work on specific rates in the permanent tariff bill, Chairman McChamber stating it was his hope that the bill could be reported to the Senate by March 1.

In the Senate the debt-refunding bill was under consideration. The Finance committee continued its work on specific rates in the permanent tariff bill, Chairman McChamber stating it was his hope that the bill could be reported to the Senate by March 1.

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The Journal of the House

The House completed general debate on the Dyer anti-lending bill and began consideration of the Dyer anti-lending bill and began consideration of the Dyer anti-lending bill.

The House, by a vote of 200 to 119, passed the Dyer anti-lending bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 200 to 119.

The House returned consideration of the bill to the committee. The bill was returned to the committee.

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USING THE NEW SUPERPHONE

This picture shows Maj. George O. Sulley, Chief Signal Officer of the army, and R. D. Dunham, Chief Engineer Signal Corps Research Laboratory, Bureau of Standards, testing out the new superphone which looks like an ordinary telephone and is installed on regular wires in a few minutes yet provides absolute secrecy of communications without any change of conversation being overheard or interrupted. While designed primarily for military purposes, the use of communication is necessary. It will no doubt prove of great utility in ordinary commercial life. (Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

On Saturday night, the catastrophe was marked by most agonizing suffering by victims sent instantly silent, and the work of rescue covered many hours, some of the injured being near death from exposure when due from the debris. Investigation of the disaster to determine whether the building laws were in any manner lax and to determine whether in the same themselves were inadequate.

AS THIS ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN goes to press, a gloomy session of the conference on limitation of armament and on Far Eastern affairs has been called and the conclusion of the conference is anticipated. Through the intervention of President Harding, who conferred with the Japanese ambassador, Kato and Japan, the Shanghai problem is expected to be on the point of solution.

THE REQUIREMENT OF THE TREATY OF THE TREATY OF AMSTERDAM in the forthcoming Treaty of Amson and the President of Great Britain and China has been refused with the view of maintaining the trade treaty, which was made public by the State Department. The Harding says that the matter of British participation in the League of Nations was not a condition of the trade treaty, but that the American government is not prepared to make the trade treaty a condition of the League of Nations.

THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED men to the total male population of the country shows a decrease and over increased from 42.1 per cent in 1910 to 40.7 per cent in 1920. The Census Bureau has issued a report on the statistics made public by the Census Bureau. The statistics show that the proportion of the population—30 per cent in 1910 and 28.7 per cent in 1920—was not a growing propensity to matrimony.

THE ACTION WILL BE brought by the Department of Justice to recover more than \$7,000,000 on a shipping production company. The action was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reports show that the sums which the department has collected in the past year to the Treasury were overpaid on the basis of a 10 per cent rate.

NEW IRELANDY REGULATIONS require that all persons who are engaged in any business, profession or occupation must have a license. The regulations require that the applicant have a certain amount of capital and that the relationship of stockholder in a corporation. Permits to sell liquor will be issued only to those who have obtained from the Internal Revenue

THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES show that the population of the United States was 103,000,000 in 1920. The population of the United States was 103,000,000 in 1920. The population of the United States was 103,000,000 in 1920.

Left to right, seated: Secretary Henry C. Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture; Congressman Sidney Anderson, permanent chairman of the conference; and Secretary of the Farm Loan Board. (Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

Finance and Affairs of Home Concern

MATTERS IN GENERAL

A COPY OF THE CELEBRATED Duets manuscript known as the Codex Frobeniana, the original of the "Divina Commedia," has been procured by New University of Lausanne, Switzerland, by the Lausanne Convention of Chicago. The manuscript is one of 75 which will be given to the White House library, the remaining to the National Academy of Sciences. It is reproduced in facsimile and is accompanied by means of the helio chromatic art.

RAILROADS WILL CONTINUE to be in the hands of the general public as long as business depression is not so severe as to require a change in the railroad director general of railroads, department of interior. Following the Board of Directors of the Interstate Commerce Commission, New York, but the problem will be solved, he said, and not by government ownership. My opinion, before I went into the railroad administration, all the time I was here and after I left there," he said, "was that government ownership would be a bad thing for anybody concerned for the railroads, for the employers, for the public and for the government."

HONORARY T. LINCOLN, INTERNATIONAL spy and former member of the British parliament, was taken from a cell in the District of Columbia, New York, by an agent of the Department of Justice. Lincoln was arrested in Brooklyn in 1914 at the residence of the British minister, but escaped from his guards. He was again arrested in New York and finally appearing to the courts was returned to England as an undesirable alien.

POSTMASTER WALTER D. WOOD, assistant Postmaster General, was returning to Washington, D. C., by telephone message from Postmaster General Wood in New York. Wood said Mr. Wagoner has been removed from his position by Edward H. Riedel, Postmaster General, in the collapse of the Knickerbocker Hotel in New York City.

MISS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has accepted the position on the National Board of Health. She is the daughter of the late President Woodrow Wilson and is the widow of the late President's son.

BURIED UNDER MORE THAN 1000 tons of earth and debris from a mine, several dead men were buried at the side of the Atlantic station of the Connecticut coast.

RESEARCHERS SUSPECTED activities in the United States. Weather bureau at the west in the United States. Slightly more and east of Cape Cod. The weather bureau at the west in the United States. Slightly more and east of Cape Cod. The weather bureau at the west in the United States. Slightly more and east of Cape Cod.

Commerce and Labor

NOTWITHSTANDING the protest of the corporation are running at only one-third their normal capacity. The board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have voted to appropriate \$15,000,000 for the construction of additional facilities. The board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have voted to appropriate \$15,000,000 for the construction of additional facilities.

ALLEGED CLOSURE of all railroad ship rates recently promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered new domestic shipping rates to be fixed. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered new domestic shipping rates to be fixed.

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN reported in the United States. Unemployment has been reported in the United States. Unemployment has been reported in the United States.

THE PROTOCOLO PARTY of the United States is reported to be a resolution calling for retrogressive and conservative policies. The resolution calls for retrogressive and conservative policies.

IN THE SENATE

(Continued from page 15)

port on the investigation of the West Virginia coal fields distribution. The West Virginia coal fields distribution. The West Virginia coal fields distribution.

IN THE SENATE regarding the coal fields distribution. The coal fields distribution. The coal fields distribution.

Monday bill under limits. The bill under limits. The bill under limits.

SENATOR CUPPER of the District of Columbia, introduced a resolution providing for a drastic investigation. The investigation providing for a drastic investigation.

SENATOR JOHNSON of California, providing for a drastic investigation. The investigation providing for a drastic investigation.

TO INVESTIGATE EVICTION OF MINERS

DR. FREDERICK C. DAVIS and Senator Johnson of the United States introduced a bill to investigate the West Virginia coal fields distribution. The bill to investigate the West Virginia coal fields distribution.

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STATE LEGISLATORS

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATE has adopted a resolution calling for retrogressive and conservative policies. The resolution calls for retrogressive and conservative policies.

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GOVERNOR GENERAL WOOD

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DRIFT OF POLITICS

ARCHIE C. BYDGER, chairman of the Republican county committee of the Wisconsin tax commission, has been elected to the Wisconsin tax commission. The Wisconsin tax commission.

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AN OLD-MAN PENDING

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MY WAKEMAN'S RE-ELECTION

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Yesterdays in Washington

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WORDS AT PARTING

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ADDRESS to the Citizens of Springfield on Leaving. Abraham Lincoln's address to the Citizens of Springfield on Leaving.

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THE HOUSE

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WASH. NEWS

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Advertisement

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GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN NOW ASSAILING THE SYSTEM OF BOLSHEVISM

A Revolving Asiatic form of Extortionism, Is What The Deportees Call It

"The bolshevik government's barbaric procedure," revoluting Asiatic form of extortionism... Goldman and Berkman now assailing the system of bolshevism.

The who are thus assailing the Lenin regime are not hazy... Goldman and Berkman, who are less than two years' experience...

The Stockton Syndicalist publishes a slashing pamphlet of the bolsheviks by Goldman and Berkman. They say: "The preservation of revolutionism..."

Ought by the Debs We say 'hold views'... for the friends of the party is not at all necessary to express your dissent in words or in writing...

United States Not A Moral Debtor From the Chicago Tribune Of all the nations engaged in the war the United States alone had nothing to do with its causes, and it is the wronged nations of the United States alone who have nothing to do with its results...

ers and members of Leo Tcherny's Underground Group. The bolsheviks seek thus to justify their foul murder of the American soldiers... The bolsheviks seek thus to justify their foul murder of the American soldiers...

The statement closes upon all bolshevik governments... These American sacrifices were made in a war of which the origin... The American sacrifices were made in a war of which the origin...

United States Not A Moral Debtor From the Chicago Tribune Of all the nations engaged in the war the United States alone had nothing to do with its causes, and it is the wronged nations of the United States alone who have nothing to do with its results...

Of all the nations engaged in the war the United States alone had nothing to do with its causes, and it is the wronged nations of the United States alone who have nothing to do with its results...

so long as it possibly can. In the moral duty of a government to provide intermediate credits for farmers through commodity financing... The American army was in what was virtually one great offensive...

When the war was won the United States army came home and the United States soldiers were permitted a penny salute in repatriation... These American sacrifices were made in a war of which the origin...

These American sacrifices were made in a war of which the origin... The American sacrifices were made in a war of which the origin...

United States does not face its future owing Europe anything.

FARM SESSION ENDS; SEEKS MANY LAWS

Wide Program to Better Agricultural Conditions at Home and Abroad Proposed by Committee

The national agricultural conference... Mr. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture in his closing address...

Houses Built of Coral

From the National Geographic Magazine

In the early days the Bermuda colonists lived in houses built of coral. Now they live in houses built of coral rock. It is usually regarded as the premises...

GOD'S FOOL

From the Arkansas Gazette

So when you come to the reckoning (You who have been God's fool) What will you bring that will stand up as gold in the Stars on a pool...

What may you claim of goods and lands (We have watched your youth pass by) And where is your report that shel-

What do you hope in banor and pride (We have laid no gain in store?) I own God's earth—I pass content, I own God's folk forevermore. Davis.

providing intermediate credits for farmers through commodity financing... Mr. Everts was very proud of his estate in a farmer on his large estate in Verde, Ariz. He sent to the National Geographic Magazine a copy of his essay on Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase...

Wittiest Man He Knew

Chauncey M. Dewey in Scribner's Magazine

William M. Everts was the Wittiest man I ever met. It is difficult to establish this in the sayings of a wit the complete flavor of the wit's utterance. It is easier with a man of letters...

Mr. Everts was very proud of his estate in a farmer on his large estate in Verde, Ariz. He sent to the National Geographic Magazine a copy of his essay on Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase...

President Kinley Right

From the Kewanee (Ill.) Daily Star-Courier

President David Kinley of the University of Illinois, speaking in Chicago, said that it has become force a very real menace in this country...

Howes Bull of Coral

From the National Geographic Magazine

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MR. COOLIDGE AND THE MODERN HOME

From the St. Louis Times

The sound sense of Vice President Calvin Coolidge was apparent in every word of his comment on the modern home. He said: "If he is a 'silent cat,' he is an observant one, as well. Mr. Coolidge is a man who is not merely a satirist 'right here and there'..."

"Home life in America," he declared, "is on a higher plane than it has ever been in the world. We are doing right for right's sake."

That thought should be burned into the minds of those who are possible moonover the days of the world, as compared with the mourning of the past. The simple living of our fathers was as it has been described in praise of it; therefore it produced its kind in better form and increased volume...

What could we think of the living and the influence of those pioneers in the world? It is making it good fruit had not been here by living the life of the future? There could be but one conclusion: that the early days of the world were as good as memory and tradition made them, and that those who do not begot bad homes.

Mr. Coolidge belongs to a state which has been the source of contributions to the fine morality of American domestic art. There have been many who have setts family ethics were looked upon as a thing of the past. He is proud of that state's past of what the people of earlier days had done in the world. It is in the light of that that we can see the life of today as highly of the fireside of today.

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What do you hope in banor and pride (We have laid no gain in store?) I own God's earth—I pass content, I own God's folk forevermore. Davis.

Extortionism Continues The bolsheviks bristled the court... In the list of the executed he appears as "Turchinoff," which though his real name was unknown to even some of his closest friends.

This time it was the universal... The bolsheviks were the victims of a group which even the bolsheviks themselves considered unfriendly to themselves. Among the arrested were Ashkoff and Nitzberg, both members of the United States secretariat and well known to the Russian Revolution. They were caused by being bandits, counterfeit...

It is a nation's duty to avoid war... The Bolshevists are beginning to believe that the United States is not ready for the fighting that they think that America and that America was with the Bolshevists. They are beginning to believe that the United States is not ready for the fighting that they think that America and that America was with the Bolshevists.

If you receive a sample copy of The National Republican, it is an invitation to subscribe, which you can do by sending \$1.50 for one year, \$1 for eight months, or fifty cents for four months to the Washington office, as per the blank below.

The National Republican, 425 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclosed send \$..... for which please send The National Republican each week for a period of to the address below. Name (write plainly) Full P. O. Address

LINCOLN MEMORIAL DEDICATION MAY 30

LINCOLN AND STEPHENS

now could have kept me from hunting her up if I had thought of her being in such a condition.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

A BOY'S FIRST LETTER

It was, I think, the second Sunday after I went to our new home upon the breaking up of our little family circle on the death of father and mother. Uncle Aaron Stephens, of Pennsylvania, giving an account of our affliction. Uncle Aaron then went to meeting. Brother Aaron Grier and I were both writing. We had a table in the middle of the big room. It was some time before we could get a pen piece. At that time I was such that I could not write. But a good quill, was ever heard of, in those parts at least. Our inkstand was a little vessel covered with wax. Uncle Aaron took when he went from home; in it was some cotton that held the ink and the pen. I was filled by pressing it against the cotton. It was all day at that letter. When Uncle Aaron came home, he looked over both letters, made some corrections, and then we had to write them over again. This letter was the utterance of the bitter grief.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

IN AN OLD TIME SUNDAY SCHOOL

It was an epoch in my life. Then I first took to make fat reading. I was a little over twelve. All my reading had been limited by the spelling book and the New Testament. I was put into a class beginning with Genesis. It was no task for me to get the lesson and put it into a class beginning, but Sunday mornings and evenings, or at night by light of a pine knot fire. My entrance into this world gave me a new reading, history and chronology.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

FROM A YOUNG LAWYER'S DIARY

I was introduced to a man who addressed me familiarly as "My son." Such often happens to me. My weight is 94 pounds, height 67 inches, and eyes which appearance that of a youth of eighteen.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, 1823.

BORROWING AND BORROWING

Tried to borrow a horse to go to Great Britain on business, but was so disappointed as to fill me with mortification, and a due regard to my business dependence. Rather than have Alexander take it walk than send for a horse.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, 1823.

FEAR OF FOURBURN

A bushels of this corn just above me have been burned over to a party of slaves on the night of the 1st of January. In two days transportation of John's army. For this corn, he was to deliver 500 bushels of whiskey. One bushel, it is said, will make two gallons in winter and the slope from an attic will be as much work as the corn would. This contract is a small affair compared with others on the same principle. It is to all contracts I call your attention. The army can do better without whiskey than they can do without corn.—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, 1824.

JACKSON AND CLAY

(Continued from page 7) man and a preacher of the Baptist persuasion. Mr. Clay's education to the end of life was comparatively limited. I say "to the end of life" because I have understood that from time to time he added something to his education in the winter when he was his whole life. Mr. Clay's lack of a more perfect early education, however it may be, is a general lesson at least a profitable lesson. It teaches that in this country one does not need to possess high education to get through the world respectably.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1822.

JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS

And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of his day. After the battle of New Orleans, while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before the news had been received in the city, Jackson still maintained martial or military order. He had said the day before that over, the clamor against martial law, which had extended from the first great misfortune. Among other things a Mr. Louallier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jackson ordered him a lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Hall, Mr. Louallier, Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the man. He retained the custody of both of some part of the matter that it was a dirty trick. General Jackson arrested him. When the other understood to serve the writ of habeas corpus, General Jackson took it from him and went with a man with a whip to judge the judge in custody a few days. The general sent him beyond the limits of his government, and sent him at liberty in an order to remain till the ratification of peace with regularity and to remain in the British should have left the southern coast

THE BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN

(Continued from page 13)

to thinking the Crawford log house. He was paid the munificent salary of 25 cents a day. Any hot time—even a few minutes as deducted from this amount.

James Taylor was the next man to employ Lincoln. He was now ill and remained with his man nine months. Taylor paid him six dollars a month and board. All that Lincoln was called upon to do was to wash the first one to get up in the morning, build the fire. All the kettles, got things prepared for cooking, feed and curry the livestock, carry water and wood, work in the fields, winter clothes, and other things. History of the United States and several other books. Far into the night he would sit beside a candle in his left room wading through these fascinating pages.

Centerville, a short distance from home, was the next scene of Lincoln's activities. He worked for a country merchant named Jones. When Jones asked him if he thought he could work in a store, Alexander replied: "I never tried it, but if I can in anything and grateful that I visit attract customer." His business-like and awkwardness treated to amuse him and his others. Jones kept the boy busy all the time.

THE JONES STORE

Nowhere in the United States today is there a more accurate illustration than the Jones store of Centerville, Maryland, such as dressed linen, various kinds of cloth, and consisted. At that time corn sold for six cents a bushel and wheat for ten. Alexander's work consisted of sweeping shops articles, looking after corn, sowing, cutting and curing pork, driving a team, packing and unloading merchandise, and setting such articles over the counter as molasses, whiskey, crockery, calico and various other items. He also found sufficient time to assist Mrs. Jones in work of the house. Jones possessed several books that were new to Lincoln, among them being the History of Independence. He also took a weekly newspaper which the youngster carefully read from breakfast to noon. Jones was a devout Jackson Democrat, and often lectured to the people. When there was a lull between customers, some historians claim that Jones made Mr. Jackson do his own work. Jones never did not change his views until several years later when he read the History of Clay.

All in God that is he is to be, and God is good. John C. Whittier



(Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

A WINTER VIEW OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Lincoln Memorial will be dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, according to a decision reached this week by the memorial commission which met at the Capitol. Under the leadership of the commission, and John Temple Graves, president, commissioner, were appointed a committee to handle the details of the exercises. It is planned to have Mr. Taft present the memorial to the government, President Harding accepting it.

A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more and the judge called General Jackson into court and fined him \$1000 for having arrested him and the others named. The General paid the fine, and then the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress retroactively nullified and interest.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1823.

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 11) was sent to Europe on a mission for his government, taking his little son, John Quincy Adams, to hear his company. We can hardly imagine the loneliness of the wife left at home. But through the years of the Revolution, while Mr. Adams was in Congress, she with her small family lived alone, managing the farm, doing the work her hands found to do—spinning, and such things as a steady education by study, listening to the British arrival at Boston, and doing more for her country's sake than letters—so full of patriotism and sound judgment as to rank almost as a statesman. After a year's absence he returned, only to tell her he had been called by his country to go to France. When the news reached him, and the uncertainty of his return faced them, and everything looked toward a residence abroad, Mrs. Adams at last closed her home, took her children and sailed for England, where her son met her. She had not of any appearance of his former self. They lived six years in France, and then Mr. Adams was made minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States at this court.

Who among our nation's makers did more to secure the sturdy education by study, listening to the British arrival at Boston, and doing more for her country's sake than letters—so full of patriotism and sound judgment as to rank almost as a statesman. After a year's absence he returned, only to tell her he had been called by his country to go to France. When the news reached him, and the uncertainty of his return faced them, and everything looked toward a residence abroad, Mrs. Adams at last closed her home, took her children and sailed for England, where her son met her. She had not of any appearance of his former self. They lived six years in France, and then Mr. Adams was made minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States at this court. Who among our nation's makers did more to secure the sturdy education by study, listening to the British arrival at Boston, and doing more for her country's sake than letters—so full of patriotism and sound judgment as to rank almost as a statesman. After a year's absence he returned, only to tell her he had been called by his country to go to France. When the news reached him, and the uncertainty of his return faced them, and everything looked toward a residence abroad, Mrs. Adams at last closed her home, took her children and sailed for England, where her son met her. She had not of any appearance of his former self. They lived six years in France, and then Mr. Adams was made minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States at this court. Who among our nation's makers did more to secure the sturdy education by study, listening to the British arrival at Boston, and doing more for her country's sake than letters—so full of patriotism and sound judgment as to rank almost as a statesman. After a year's absence he returned, only to tell her he had been called by his country to go to France. When the news reached him, and the uncertainty of his return faced them, and everything looked toward a residence abroad, Mrs. Adams at last closed her home, took her children and sailed for England, where her son met her. She had not of any appearance of his former self. They lived six years in France, and then Mr. Adams was made minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States at this court. Who among our nation's makers did more to secure the sturdy education by study, listening to the British arrival at Boston, and doing more for her country's sake than letters—so full of patriotism and sound judgment as to rank almost as a statesman. After a year's absence he returned, only to tell her he had been called by his country to go to France. When the news reached him, and the uncertainty of his return faced them, and everything looked toward a residence abroad, Mrs. Adams at last closed her home, took her children and sailed for England, where her son met her. She had not of any appearance of his former self. They lived six years in France, and then Mr. Adams was made minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States at this court.

VICIE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT

In 1783 Mr. Adams was elected Vice President, and eight years later he was elected President. Mrs. Adams' training and advantages had fully equipped her for the position. She was a woman of the land. Even Lady Washington, whose life had been chiefly spent in the quiet tasks of old Virginia, was not a lady of days so well prepared for the position. Mrs. Adams' success was due to her correspondence with Jefferson show that she was not only a woman of action, but deep thought, and the encouragement of public men never swayed her from independence of thought, and the courage to report to believe in the success of the new republic.

She took up the duties of wife of the President and carried them out with dignity and honor. She was the first to live in the White

Write for Booklet

Your Government wishes the names of every man and woman living in the United States. This booklet will give you the names and addresses of all the people in the United States. You will receive this booklet free of charge. Write for it today. The booklet is a valuable reference for all citizens of the United States. Write for it today. The booklet is a valuable reference for all citizens of the United States. Write for it today.

INFORMATION BLANK

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD. Information Office 253 Washington, D.C.

The Admiral Line. The Admiral Line is a leading shipping company. It operates between the United States and Europe. The Admiral Line is a leading shipping company. It operates between the United States and Europe. The Admiral Line is a leading shipping company. It operates between the United States and Europe.

The Commerce Commission and the Farmers

FEDERAL NATIONAL Republics, recently brought to the attention of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, contemplate reduced freight rates on agricultural products from the Northwest to the east. The commission has furnished The National Republican the following reply to the complaint submitted:

We are keenly alive to the fact that the farmer has been the first to decline and has been hard hit. This condition on the railroad, however, have not been slow to give attention to. Since August, 1921, important reductions have been made. The carriers made a voluntary withdrawal of the entire increase of 1920 as to rates on range cattle and other live stock from points in the Southwest, Texas, New Mexico, etc., to feeding grounds in the Middle West and Northwest, to and including Montana and North Dakota, by a heavy movement during the summer months of stock cattle between the points affected; therefore the reduced rates of stock, under ordinary circumstances, would be a very heavy increase of traffic. So far as is known, however, the movement this year has been lighter than usual and there is little ground to believe that the increase in rates eliminated the movement to any material extent, except that which would have taken place without the reduction. A reduction also of a voluntary nature has made of 10c per 100 pounds in rates on fresh apples from points in the Pacific Northwest to points east of the Rocky mountains. This reduction would apply to the railway apples carload, in your correspondent's letter, and on the basis of an average loading of 31,000 pounds per car, would amount to \$2.50.

As a result of the proceedings before the commission in December, 1921, National Republics, John P. Leggie, et al., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al., the carriers, on the advice of the commission made a reduction of 20 per cent in freight rates on cattle, hogs and sheep in the territory on and west of the Missouri river and Chicago. The amount of reduction in the commercial returns on these commodities is not definitely known, but has been estimated to be from 35c to 50c per car.

In ticket No. 12029, Interstate Rate from Grain, Grain Products and Hay in carloads between points in the western and non-western territory, the commission has ordered the carriers to reduce to one cent for each 100 lb. increase on rates on wheat and hay, and to reduce rates on corn, oats and other coarse grain 10 per cent beyond this. This order means a reduction in the average freight group of 22.5 per cent on hay and wheat, and 22.5 on coarse grains; and in the Western group

per cent, with 10 per cent added on coarse grain, and between points in the mountains and low ground 10 per cent, with the 10 per cent group cut on coarse grain. This reduction on the Western coast is being effected as resulting in a loss of revenue to the carriers of from \$5,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The carriers in September put into effect a reduction of 10 per cent on freight of about 12 per cent on agricultural products.

The carriers have furthermore voluntarily agreed to reduce all rates on live stock from points in the United States with the exception of New England, to rates as provided by the commission. Better ground has been shown to exist, much greater than that assumed to any other important industry. This condition at present is engaged in a general investigation of rates to Chicago, to further reduction, if any, can be required. In this case, begun on December 1, all live stock rates are being given an opportunity to be heard.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics dealing with wholesale prices, for the first week of the year, 100 per cent of cattle; Steers, good average, \$128.00; compared with \$170.05 for December, 1911. The bureau informs me that the average price of cattle in the West was new cattle were carried to market for one-third of the cost of the live stock. The farmers on the railways have been exempted from the general increase in the upward trend of prices.

It would be unfair not to recognize the fact that the unsettled world-wide economic conditions attendant upon the war and its aftermath, the general depression of the country and the railroads, together with the fact that the railroads, which Congress thought necessary and stipulated in the interstate commerce act, it would be unfair not to recognize that the carriers have increased their rates 151 per cent, while the pay roll costs of the carriers have increased only 128 per cent. In the same period, that the wages of the carriers have increased 150 per cent, while the pay roll costs of the carriers have increased only 128 per cent. In the same period, that the wages of the carriers have increased 150 per cent, while the pay roll costs of the carriers have increased only 128 per cent. In the same period, that the wages of the carriers have increased 150 per cent, while the pay roll costs of the carriers have increased only 128 per cent.

Per car-mile	Per loaded freight car-mile	Average rate of freight car-mile	Average rate of freight car-mile
0.05397	0.07335	37.23	8.3403
0.07121	0.09059	41.49	9.3292
0.06347	0.08192	24.74	6.3302

	Average rate of previous year
Eastern District 23
Southern District 15
Western District 15
Total, United States 17

FLOWERS BATTLE FOR PRESERVATION

Flowers fight much as do the males of most species of animals, and for a similar reason, an intrinsic self-preservation. In the crowded border of a garden, they will throw out a number of sharp-pointed, veils horizontally all over the ground, or other plants, to ward off other plants. "Flowers" are also pugnacious. If they find their own ground too closely they have a habit of leaning their leaves down, and so smothering the intruding plants. Many of the smaller hydrangeas are regular floral tyrants. Any

NEW BEDFORD PROUD OF LITERACY WORK

Masts Challenge of Annual Index of Foreign Born Workers

The federal census figures show that the percentage in New Bedford, Mass., of 121 of literacy was the highest in any city of over 10,000 people in 1910, and over in the highest of any city of over 10,000 people in 1920. But the state supervisor of Americanization is authority for the statement that no other city of the population from other lands. The literacy percentage for the city of New Bedford is 97.5 and the city long since accepted the challenge of the literacy work.

For thirty years and more immigration has been rolling into New Bedford in waves unparalleled in almost any other part of the country. Virtually half the present population was born in foreign lands, with more than half that part of the population having its origin in non-English speaking countries.

New Bedford has from a day antedating compulsory evening school legislation maintained a permanent effort to draw in the adult population who were not literate. The initial movement for teaching the problem of adult literacy was made by the state supervisor of Americanization, which organized early in the 1900s a study class within industrial plants.

Then the state provided for cooperation with local communities and the city was one of the first to accept the challenge of Americanization through elementary study classes in English for foreigners to strengthen its evening schools.

For the children who came from foreign lands the Evening Star newspaper has long maintained a department through which the foreign speaking clubs and in the city of New Bedford have already been made before the attention of other agencies of the state division of immigration and Americanization, and it has been active in putting new immigrants into the English and English study classes within industries.

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Racial Equity Issue Side-stepped

From the Cincinnati Times-Star

With great relief the nation learns that war between the United States and Japan will not come over the affront to pretty Yuki Kashiwa. The incident is closed. But it seems to have brought a narrow escape.

And just who is Yuki Yara? She is a pretty American-born girl, the daughter of a Japanese father and an American mother, who walked away with all of the prizes and honors in the Oakland (Cal.) High school beauty contest, and was selected the faculty to deliver the valedictory address at the graduation commencement. The rest of the story is well known. A row was the result. Yuki, with her father's consent, refused the faculty request to receive the valedictory address. The faculty refused to receive her. The incident is closed. But it seems to have brought a narrow escape.

Hiker from Danville

Hiker from Danville, Ill., leaving the White House after having delivered to President Harding four sealed messages from the chamber of commerce of Danville, which he had "hiked" to Washington.

H. H. Rufin, of Danville, Ill., leaving the White House after having delivered to President Harding four sealed messages from the chamber of commerce of Danville, which he had "hiked" to Washington.

protest not because they had failed, but because they had succeeded in getting their message to the president. They were certainly not mad. The Danville chamber of commerce is worthy of the business spirit and one that has been in the forefront of the country. We do not have to go to the White House to see the president in Congress, instead of opposing the president in the White House. We do not have to go to the White House to see the president in Congress, instead of opposing the president in the White House. We do not have to go to the White House to see the president in Congress, instead of opposing the president in the White House.

URGES NEW FAITH IN WALL STREET

When captains of finance along Wall Street win the confidence of the American people and make them feel that the success of the climb of gold across their counters is not so great as the national interest, they are doing their duty. There are in the country a great many who will have done a great service to American banking and a greater service to the American people. Mr. Sheffield's appeal to finance was made in address, "The Soul of Wall Street," before group of the American Bankers' Association.

The name "Wall Street," is one of the many names that the country with approach, Mr. Sheffield said.

Heardless of who is responsible, the speaker continued, "if the country believes that this prejudice prevails."

Somewhat, some way, the people must be made to see that you are Americans before you are bankers; that the stockholders in this big government you intend to vote your shares for broad policies and men, and are willing to even become directors in the new enterprises.

They must learn that, in spite of crooks who believe they are here, generally from elsewhere than New York, the financial district of New York is a place where and reckless financial practices are being carried on, and are rewarded and ever condemned. You are the only men who can make the country believe that the "lovely miner standing by the side of the road" is not of Arizona, waiting for the better times when the mines will reopen, does not understand that the last analysis his hopes depend on the success of the country and its own mine, the railroads which transport the products, the agency that ship and sell it abroad, operate because you make it possible to get the goods out of his pick and shovel of earth, stand the faith and the credit, the men who stand the trust and the people to make certain that he is paid."

WHAT OUR READERS SAY ABOUT US

J. P. APPLEGATE, HENR DANK, N. J. I indicated in my review of the National Republican from the Southern states in my country. I would not have thought that Newberry, I couldn't help but think that the National Republican was doing so much for the country. I have read the National Republican for some time and I have been very much pleased with the way you do your work. I have read the National Republican for some time and I have been very much pleased with the way you do your work.

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COME PER WHEN

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In a volume of 222 pages, the title "Americanism," Geo. B. Lockwood, editor of the National Republican, gives the answer. Just at present a desperate attempt is being made to rally the forces of internationalism, and undo the work accomplished by the American people. When they repudiated European internationalism in November last, they repudiated internationalism in American history.

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