

GREAT CROWD WAS PRESENT CLOSING DAY

Chautauqua Audiences Yesterday Were Record Breakers and the Programs Were High Class.

(Continued from Page One.)

the woman who neglected her children for social pastimes and the father who left the care and training of the children to the mother, while he spent his time "down town" amusing himself after his own peculiar fashion.

That the degeneracy of children was largely due to parental neglect and misdirection, was the opinion of the speaker, who made an insistent appeal for the recognition of the necessity of parental guidance and individual oversight in the rearing of boys and girls.

That this would lessen crime and degeneracy and conduce to the general upward trend of the nation, was the opinion of Governor Glenn.

That children should be taught the value of work, industry, patriotism, and, above all, of character, were the heads under which Governor Glenn elucidated his discourse.

Governor Glenn paid his respects to the bridge playing woman as a useless member of society and to the fashions of the day as conducing to immorality.

He attacked the social evil, pointing out its prevalence and menace to our social and national institutions and gave an account of his campaign, when governor, which resulted in giving North Carolina state-wide prohibition.

The Dumbars. In their role of bell-ringers, the Dumbars gave an exhibition of their peculiar technique to the delight of their audiences. These men are now the only ones before the public who use bells as musical instruments, and play on them with great dexterity and melodious effect.

They are also known as one of the best male quartettes before the public and not the least effective numbers on their programs were those which included this phase of their musical activities with a bell accompaniment.

Their company includes an accomplished pianist, Mr. Arthur Nesbitt, who gave a piano number on Saturday evening which was cordially received and enjoyed. Mr. Nesbitt showed himself the possessor of technical as well as of temperamental qualities and a certain brilliancy of presentation which "carried over" with eclat.

Dr. Davidson. Dr. Wilbur Davidson, of Cleveland, the platform manager who has put the chautauqua program through this year with very few hitches and in a more orderly manner than it has been managed for several years past, was presented yesterday afternoon with two huge clusters of roses, the presentation being made by a number of little girls.

Dr. Davidson's appreciative response and his grace in handing one of the bouquets to his wife who was in the audience made a hit with the latter.

Dr. Davidson is the best platform manager the chautauqua has had since the regime of Mr. Shaw, his dignified presence adding effect to the entire program, and the management is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

The appreciation of the management of the chautauqua for the publicity given the latter by the press was publicly expressed yesterday, as well as of the services of the directors and others who gave their time unselfishly and without remuneration, toward the success of this popular local institution.

WATCHES FOR THE BLIND.

They Are Made With Raised Numerals and Without Crystals.

The fingers of a blind man were skimming over the pages of a book in the reading room for the sightless in the public library when he suddenly drew a watch from his pocket, opened the face, closed it with a snap and then placed his book on the table.

"It's 4 o'clock. I guess I'd better be going," he said to the librarian, who was hovering near to attend to the wants of her readers. The book was replaced on the shelf, and the blind man arose and departed.

The blind man's telling time by a watch impressed a visitor, who asked about it.

"You will find," said the librarian, "that most blind persons carry watches and often consult them. The watches are of the hunting case sort, but they have no crystal, and the numerals are embossed. The blind person opens the case, and by pressing his fingers lightly on the face he can tell the time instantly by the position of the hands. The watches are especially made for the sightless, the hands being made differently, so they may be distinguished at once.

"I have seen blind persons stand near an electric clock, that strikes once on the hour, and with watch in hand wait until the bell rings. As it does so they set their own by moving the minute hand around until it touches their thumb nail, which is held exactly at 12."—New York Times.

Not Reciprocated. "How many children have you?" "Three. Two grown-up daughters and a son in college." "How proud you must be of them!" "I am, but somehow or other I don't seem to be able to act so that they can bring themselves to feel proud of me."—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

You Hear Much Handed Over the Edge of the Platform But Is It Sincere or Oratorical Sky-Rocketing. Woman Great Asset for Reformers.

BY ESTHER GRIFFIN WHITE.

Boil it down and extract its essence. And you may or may not find out its significance.

There's a lot of stuff handed out over the chautauqua footlights in instance.

But what does it mean?

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, for example, yesterday afternoon.

Undoubtedly he said a number of common sense things that were good to be said.

It's good to get three or four thousand persons together and tell them that the integrity of the nation depends upon the training of its youth.

To point out parental responsibilities.

And to arraign parental laxness, neglect and disregard of domestic and civic duty.

This was, and always is, one of the best things that can happen to a community.

For wholesome and sometimes unpalatable truths are rammed home with a force greater through its means of pleasant compulsion.

A dose of castor oil is not less efficacious because it is administered with orange juice.

And such discourses as those of Governor Glenn are none the less effective because their drastic nature is mitigated through the medium of humor.

What he said about the civic duty of the nation toward its women and children in his arraignment of those modern industrial conditions which menaced the physical and mental development of succeeding generations, was fine.

For this evil social state cannot be inadvertently upon too often or too insistently.

But some of his other utterances savored of the merely oratorical.

And did not show indications of anything but a surface and conventional examination into facts.

His remarks on the subject of divorce, to illustrate, were ineffective. And banal.

It is the easiest thing in the world to get up on a platform and say, in a portentous tone, that 91,000 divorces have been granted within a given time.

And that it is because women want to shirk the responsibilities of marriage and children.

That the modern woman is a parasite. An anomaly in nature. Trying to sidestep the performance of her function in the scheme of nature and the part designed for her in the organization of society.

You can hear this almost any place. In churches for one, where a prejudiced clergy pound the dust out of the pulpits cushions to enforce their point.

A point based on false premises and followed with misleading argument.

It might be asked in passing, by the way, what the chautauqua orators and the college professors and the preachers and the magazine writers and the sociologists and the psychologists would do if it wasn't for the women.

For the latter are the stock in trade of 'em all.

If they're not abusing and analyzing and arraigning the women, they're sneering at and ridiculing and advising them.

And woman gets it on every hand.

Both coming and going, to use a phrase of the street.

Anyway you fix it, the women get it in the neck.

Glenn, yesterday, made a pretense of putting the men through their reprehensible paces—after he had skinned the women with much neatness and dispatch—but it was all a bluff.

Maybe he thought he meant it. But he really didn't.

Because he's a man.

And all men are at one in their attitude toward the feminine factor. No matter what they say.

To return, however.

Governor Glenn's references to divorce showed nothing but a desire to make an oratorical climax and to

elicit an emotional response from his audience.

The sanest utterances heard on this subject at this or any other chautauqua—or through any other medium—in this city or any place at any time were those of Dr. Ross who delivered a series of addresses which did and do appeal to the observer of modern social conditions.

Ross said, in effect, that divorce was not a sign of moral degeneracy but was the result of a certain economic condition which enables women to support themselves and thus gives them an opportunity to break away from an anomalous social state.

Or, in other words, which enables the mistreated wife to assert her independence and maintain her integrity as an individual rather than to force her to submit to remain a thing of mere sex.

That there were not more unhappy marriages than formerly.

But that industrial and economic conditions had so evolved that a woman did not have to submit to emotional degradation because she had no way to support physical life.

That the prevalence of divorce did not argue loosening social standards but was a sort of nostrum which cleansed the social body.

These seemed the sanest remarks that could possibly be made on this subject.

Time has past for the insistence of the absolute inviolability of the marriage tie.

And also past for the wigwagging of divorce statistics to explain the change of social base.

Governor Glenn's remarks on the subject of women's clothes were also in somewhat doubtful taste.

So far as men are concerned they always have and always will stare at women and make remarks about their clothes and general sartorial and physical getup.

As to the present styles conducing to immorality, that is more or less amusing.

We have it from the days of hoopskirts that nothing exceeded these huge and deforming masses of drapery in degeneracy.

That people were never more immoral than when the hoopskirts prevailed.

The truth of the matter is that if men's dress was to be analyzed nothing more ridiculous or incongruous in the history of the human race could be conceived of than the modern style of masculine attire.

Think for a moment or two what a preposterous thing alone is a pair of trousers.

They are aesthetically hideous.

And bear no relation to anything in heaven above or earth beneath.

While woman's present day garb is exaggerated, it is the most healthful form of feminine dress that has prevailed for many a day.

For it reduces the weight of clothing on the body to a minimum.

It throws the weight on the shoulders instead of at the waistline—which all physiologists say is the desired end in women's attire—leaves the lower arm and the neck unhampered and enlarges the breathing space in its insistence on straight lines and consequent disappearance of the small waist.

Governor Glenn said, after caricaturing the present day feminine figure and dangling it before his delighted audience, that he did not do this to make his hearers laugh.

Oh no! Of course not! His purpose was serious and beneficent! Now the fact is that this is just where the excellent governor fabricated generously.

The whole diatribe was designed with the express intent to "get a laugh," as the vaudevillians say, and for nothing else.

A thing which chautauqua performers are as given to as those who appear for less alleged altruistic reasons in the entertainment retreats of the low-brows.

T. R. LETTER TO CLAPP IS A "SCORCHER"

Brands Penrose Unfit to Hold Peace in Senate and Denies the Charges Made Against Him.

(Continued from Page One.)

length the Harriman controversy, introducing it with a letter which he wrote to Vice President Sherman in 1906, this letter including a copy of Governor O'Dell's letter to Roosevelt dated December 10, 1904. All the other now famous Harriman letters are reproduced, including the "you and I are practical men" missive to prove that Roosevelt never asked Harriman for a campaign contribution, as Harriman was said to have alleged, and to show that Harriman was never consulted by the Colonel on the subject of prosecution of the railroads, and that Roosevelt refused to comply with the request of New York financial interests, voiced by Harriman, that Chauncey Depew or James H. Hyde be designated as American Ambassador to France. The Colonel reiterates that his message as regarded the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1904 was not changed despite the importunings of Harriman.

Referring again to the subject of campaign contributions, Colonel Roosevelt makes flat denial of the inference of John D. Archbold that he (Roosevelt), through Bliss, knew of the Standard Oil contribution. He says:

"I communicated with Mr. Bliss very frequently, and never made any allusion to contributions in any letter I wrote him of any conversation I had with him."

"I have never discussed the question of contributions with Mr. Perkins," he goes on, "save in connection with discussing the accusations brought before your committee."

The White House Visit.

The visit to the White House of Archbold and H. H. Rogers, about a year after Roosevelt's election, is dealt with at length. They protested, the Colonel says, against the accusations made against the Standard Oil in connection with regates, the prosecution then being in hands of Attorney General Bonaparte, Frank B. Kellogg and James R. Garfield, director of Bureau of Corporations. He told the oil magnates, the Colonel says, that he could do nothing for him. Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania and Senator Bourne tried repeatedly to induce him to alter his course against Standard Oil, but he flatly refused, finally going so far as to order Senator Bourne to desist in his efforts in behalf of the Standard. At this point in his letter the Colonel makes his only allusion to the letters published by Mr. Hearst, which brought on the present investigation. He says:

"I have in times past criticized Mr. Hearst, but in this matter he has rendered a public service of high importance; and I hope he will publish all the letters dealing with the matter which he has in his possession. If Mr. Hearst or anybody else has any letter from me dealing with Standard Oil affairs I shall be delighted to have it published; and if any one can suggest any question as to any letter I have ever written or received on the subject I will at once try to look it up, and if I can find it, will publish it."

Colonel Roosevelt states plainly that he does not believe the statements of Archbold and Penrose that Bliss said Roosevelt knew of Bliss' request for money from Standard Oil. The Colonel presents in this connection a new bit of evidence in the form of a statement purporting to have been made by Bliss several months before his death and printed in the New York Herald, a paper hostile to Roosevelt, December 24th, 1911. The statement upholds Roosevelt in his campaigns in the Harriman matter and Bliss is quoted as saying that there never had been conducted in this country a cleaner campaign than that of Roosevelt in 1904.

After presenting a portion of Penrose's testimony before the Senate committee, Roosevelt says:

"Here Mr. Penrose says that he, a member of the National Republican Committee and a United States Senator, advised Mr. Archbold that it would be a mistake for the Standard Oil Company not to contribute, and if they did not make more liberal contributions they might incur hostility in certain quarters. Surely no more extraordinary testimony was ever submitted by a United States Senator. It embodies a far worse accusation against him than I ever should have dreamed of making. Senator Penrose's language is susceptible of but one interpretation. It was his belief that the Government would sell its protection and would blackmail those who did not buy protection precisely as in the under world of our great cities vice is blackmailed or protection of it is sold for a price. Surely there can be no two opinions among honest men that the man whose actions as Senator are thus described as himself as wholly unfit longer to be senator. I do not wonder that Mr. Penrose championed Mr. Lorimer."

MAKE NO MISTAKE, BUT USE

SUPPONS VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For the blood, and kindred ails. Nothing better, try it. At all drug stores.

CONQUER A DISEASE

Decay of the Spine Has Been Overcome at Last.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Pott's disease, or decay of the spine, which makes its victims hunchbacked, has been conquered at last, it is confidently believed. Within the next few days five patients, three boys and two girls, ranging from 6 to 8 years, will be taken back to their homes from the Sea Breeze hospital, Coney Island, well on the way to recovery, if not completely cured.

The children have been patients in the hospital for about fourteen months and for the last few months have been playing in the sand and bathing in the salt water just like other youngsters.

The patients were treated for tuberculosis of the spine in a way different from that in use before. The operations were performed by Dr. Frederick H. Albee of 125 West Fifty Eighth street, Manhattan, who is on the staff of the Roosevelt, Post-Graduate and Bellevue hospitals.

Dr. Albee has done away with the use of the plaster of paris cast. Instead of inserting a piece of metal in the place from which broken pieces of vertebrae are removed, he grafts there a bit of the patient's shin-bone. After the operation the patient is confined to bed for five or six weeks, during which time the splinter knits firmly

with the vertebrae and forms a bony ridge where the vertebrae has been eaten away. When the patient is well enough treatment by exposing the affected parts to the sun is begun.

This method of curing Pott's disease has been adopted in Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, and physicians in institutions all over the country are becoming interested.

The Sea Breeze hospital is conducted by the New York association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Snake Stone.

In most accounts of snake charming in India the snake stone plays an important part. When the charmer is bitten the stone is applied to the bite and is supposed to aid in his recovery.

Writing in the London Field, Lieutenant L. Mackenzie gives some notes on two of these stones, which he had the opportunity of seeing. They were triangular in shape, flat and rounded, with smooth polished black surfaces. They are said to come from the hills of Tibet and to be the solidified saliva of the markhor. This animal is spoken of in Lieutenant Mackenzie's note as the "Persian snake eater." Its saliva is thought to contain an antidote to snake poison. The markhor is a species of wild goat found in India, Tibet and Kashmir.

Nothing happened.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BALKED THE BURGLAR.

It May or May Not Have Been a Low Down Game, but It Won.

The man with his coat collar turned up and his derby pitched down over his eyes who was slouching along in the shadow of the building suddenly beckoned to the man on the other side of the street. "Here's an easy one, Pete," he growled hoarsely.

"Where's an easy one?" snarled Pete. "This here house. It's like taking gum from a stenographer that's fixin' her hair. Some chump has gone away an' left his latch key in this door."

Pete took a swift look at the house and began to back up. "You can go to it," he said. "I don't want to butt in on it."

"Are youse nutty?" "Naw, I ain't nutty. But do feller wot lives dere is a low down sneak widout no feelin' fer nobody, an' I don't want nothin' ter do with 'im. No, I don't know him, but I'm next ter his game. He sticks that key in dere to ketch suckers like you. Dere's a wire on dat key an' a million volt battery attached to dat wire. I wouldn't touch it if yer'd gimme de First National bank. But go ahead—I'll be across de street watchin' wot happens."

Nothing happened.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knollenberg

PUBLIC SALE

5 1-2 Miles Southwest of Centerville
Tuesday, September 3
22 Head of Good Horses
50 Head Hogs 30 Head Cattle
50 Bushels Timothy Hay

Every lover of good horses is invited to attend this sale
SALE BEGINS AT 10 O'CLOCK
TERMS—12 months' time, or 4 per cent. discount for cash
LUNCH SERVED BY DODDRIDGE CHAPEL CHURCH

DEERING-BROOKBANKS,
Auctioneers

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TOMORROW Hon. Frederick W. Landis

AT THE
COLISEUM
Sixth District Progressive Convention

Afternoon Session
Beginning at 1:30

RICHMOND CITY BAND
Will Furnish the Music

900 FREE SEATS

Balcony Seats 25c Each
Box and Stage Seats 50c

EVERYBODY WELCOME

UNITED BRETHREN MET

DUBLIN, Ind., Sept. 2.—The sixty-seventh annual session of the White River conference of the United Brethren church here is discussing reports of committees and hearing reports from ministers. Applications for licenses to preach were considered.

MAKING UMBRELLAS.

The Way These Necessary Articles Are Put Together.

In most umbrella factories the task of turning out ribs and stems is left to other factories making a specialty of those parts. These are sent to the manufacturer, and the man whose work it is to assemble the parts inserts a bit of wire into the small holes at the end of the ribs, draws them together about the main rod and adjusts the ferrule.

In cutting the cloth, or silk seventy-five thicknesses or thereabouts are arranged upon a table at which skilled operators work.

In one department there are girls who operate hemming machines. A thousand yards of hemmed goods is but a day's work for one of these girls. The machines doing this job attain a speed of some 3,000 revolutions a minute. After the hemming has been done the cloth or silk is cut into triangular pieces with a knife, as before, but with a pattern laid upon the cloth. The next operation is the sewing of the triangular pieces together by machinery.

The covers and frames are now ready to be brought together. In all there are twenty-one places where the cover is to be attached to the frame. The handle is next glued on, and the umbrella is ready for pressing and inspection.

ACCEPTS POSITION

(Palladium Special)

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 2.—

Professor Glen Swiggett, a former Cambridge City resident, who has been instructor at the University of South Sewanee, Tenn., and who spent the summer doing research work in the European universities and libraries has accepted a position in the University of Tennessee.

Keeping on the Safe Side.

"Here," she said when they met after the judge had granted the decree for which she had prayed, "is the engagement ring you gave me. You may wish to use it again some time. Perhaps you would like my wedding ring also. It, too, may come in handy in the future."

"No, keep them," he replied. "I am afraid to accept them."

"Afraid! Why should you be afraid?"

"If I took them back I should not have to buy rings for the next lady, and the courts may find us guilty of combining in unreasonable restraint of trade."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Phenologist Right.

"This large bump running across the back of your head means that you are inclined to be curious to the point of recklessness."

"Right you are. I got that by sticking my head into an elevator shaft to see if the elevator was coming up, and it was coming down."—Houston Post.

Game For Her.

Mr. Knox—You don't want to meet Mrs. Gaybird, you say? Mrs. Knox—No, I pick my friends. Mr. Knox—Well, she's just the sort of woman you and your friends would like to pick to pieces. —Catholic Standard and Times.