

EXPENSE MONEY FOR DELEGATES AT PARIS ASKED

Wilson Asks Congress for Additional \$825,000 to Pay Bills of Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$825,000 for the expense of the American Peace Commission in Paris from last July 1 to the end of this calendar year.

The president said that up to July 1 the total cost for the commission had been \$1,250,629 and he estimated that by the end of the year the total would reach \$1,506,709. A part of this has been appropriated.

Among the largest items up to July 1 were included \$14,914 for subsistence, \$103,000 for salaries, and \$105,000 for expenses of the commissions sent in to other countries.

President Wilson called attention to the fact that no action had been taken on the State Department's request for an additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 for its current expenses.

He said that as a result the department had found it to be necessary to draw its emergency fund. He asked that the \$5,000,000 appropriation be made.

MISUNDERSTANDING

(Continued from Page One)

young men not connected with the Malleable Co.

Bricks, large stones, parts of unfinished lawnmowers stacked across the street, and other missiles, were thrown at the windows on the south and west sides of the plant were demolished, except those protected by wire-screens.

After the stone-throwing, the crowd again became restive, and after trying all the doors, the large north door of the plant was forced. There was much hesitancy here, but the men at last forced their way inside.

Several shots were fired at point-blank range by the men inside, but no damage was done, and they said that the guns were loaded only with blanks. After the shooting they came forward with hands up, and a parley ensued.

Officers Do Good Work
Sheriff Carr and Assistant Chief of Police McNally took charge of the situation here, returning from the conference, and by their prompt and headed action, secured an agreement from the employees to let the men alone, provided they took the first train out of town.

After a long delay, during which the hundreds of people in front of the plant grew restive and sporadic stone-throwing was resumed, the strike-breakers were marched to the station in the midst of a hollow square, followed by jeers, shouts, and threats of violence.

At the station there was a long wait. The men were secluded in a separate room, and many persons went home. When the train arrived, they were bundled aboard followed again by jeers and threats.

After the train moved out, some of

the hotter heads went to the Reliance plant and broke windows there.

Militia Called.
While the disturbance was at its height, a call was made upon Governor Goodrich by long distance telephone for state militia, by Mayor Zimmerman and Chief of Police Gorman.

The governor called Myron Malby, captain of Company K here and head of the Cambridge City militia, instructing them to hold their commands in readiness for use.

Two men were injured during the evening, one being struck on the head by a brick thrown by someone at the malleable building, and the other whose name is said to be Frank Strison, a strike breaker, suffering from bruises and other injuries when he was found in a box car at the station.

One Arrest Made.
At both the Reliance and Malleable foundries practically every pane of glass in the windows and doors was broken, and the glass was scattered about the streets in front of both plants.

At the Malleable factory, a number of the window casings were broken and a large number of castings, which had been piled in front of the F. and N. lawn mower works across the street, were scattered about the sidewalk, together with stones and pieces of bricks.

Offices Are Damaged.
The offices of the F. and N. and Malleable factories were also badly damaged, every window in the office being broken, and the glass scattered about the inside of the office.

Several windows were also broken at the F. and N. Practically no damage was done to the Beebe Glove factory, which is located in the same building as the Malleable office.

In addition to all of the windows, two doors were battered down at the Reliance foundry, and the glass scattered about. Pieces of castings from the lawn mower factory were also found at the Reliance plant.

A number of moulds which had already been made up inside the two foundries, were destroyed by the missiles hurled through the windows.

Acres of Beautiful Blooms Within 400 Miles of Pole

[London Tit-Bits]
That one should find sweet blossoms in the ice-bound, dreary wastes of the north pole seems incredible.

It is, nevertheless, a fact that there the explorer has found many thousands of acres of buttercups, heather, blue-bells, dandelions and rhododendrons. It is a veritable garden on top of the earth, a land of exquisite beauty at seasons, as well as of midnight sun.

June brings the first warm, bright rays of the sun. The Eskimo housewife starts spring cleaning, and soon the flowers begin to show even up to the northern point of land in the world, 550 miles from the pole. A botanist has collected over 125 species of plants and flowers on the roof of the world. Even large, delicious mushrooms are there, while orange-colored lichens are in abundance.

And, strange to say, all with but a single exception, are perfectly odorless. Thousands and thousands of acres of flowers, and yet no perfume.

SPEEDER IS ARRESTED; FINED \$1 AND COSTS

Lionel Maupin, driver of a delivery car, was arrested for speeding and fined \$1 and costs in police court Friday by Mayor Zimmerman.

LEATHER IS COMING DOWN! JOYFUL NEWS GIVEN BY HARRIS

Already hides are down ten cents a pound, and in the opinion of no less an authority than Mr. John B. Harris, president of the Harris Abattoir company, there is every likelihood of a still further decline. He says there never was any justification for the high mark reached not long ago, and while the embargo is partly responsible for the drop, the public's protest, in what amounted to almost a boycott of the market, had a big effect.

"I don't know how or why high prices got to be so high," he says, "but I do know there was absolutely no necessity for it. Prices were absolutely too high; there wasn't nearly the value in a hide to justify the price that was being asked. In my opinion, I think you will see hide prices go cheaper the world over as a result of increased production, and because the people are saving by refusing to buy leather, preferring to use what they have. When harness and shoes and other leather products get as high as they have become, the people simply won't buy them."

It will be three or four months, at least, Mr. Harris says, before the consumer can receive any benefit from a declining market. It takes that long for the hide to pass from the farmer to the tanner, to the shoe manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, and eventually to the consumer. Shoes now on the market and in process of manufacture are made of high priced leather, and the consumer will have to foot the bill.

Cut Finger Hurts Because Air Starts Oxidation

(Book of Wonders).

It hurts when you cut your finger—or, rather, where you cut it—because the place you have cut is exposed to the oxygen in the air, and as soon as it is so exposed a chemical action begins to take place, just as when you cut an apple and lay it aside you come back and find the cut surface all turned brown.

If the apple could feel it would hurt also, because the chemical action is much the same. The apple has a skin which protects its inside from the oxygen in the air, and you have also a skin which protects you from the oxygen as long as it is unbroken.

What happens, of course, is this: When you cut your finger you sever the tiny little veins and nerves which are in your finger. They are spread all over the body like a network under the skin, close to the surface in most places. The nerves when cut send a quick message to the brain, with which they are connected, telling that they are damaged, and the brain calls on the heart and other functions to get busy and repair the damage along the line.

There may be some hurt while this process of repairing is going on, but the principal part of your hurt, outside of what we call your feelings, is due to the fact that the inside of you is thus exposed to the chemical action of the air.

A successful experiment in peanut cultivation on the Euphrates river in Mesopotamia has been accomplished.

BERLIN IN THROES OF GAMBLING CRAZE; FORTUNES CHANGE HANDS

From the London Times

BERLIN.—The night life of Berlin has become proverbial. The words are taken from a well known guide to the capital published in 1914.

It might have been supposed that the war with all its attendant losses and sobering influences would have done something to check the dissipation which the expression night-life implies. Since the catastrophe, however, especially since the armistice and the coming of the revolution, the pursuit of pleasure has gone on, if anything, at an accelerated pace.

Berlin is today indeed unquestionably the greatest gaming city in Europe. Gaming clubs shoot up in all parts of Berlin like mushrooms in a meadowland. There are as many as sixty I was assured in the west alone, in the neighborhood of the Kurfurstendamm, and the newspapers are constantly publishing advertisements connected with gambling. Croupiers are offered situations, roulette tables are offered for sale, and not the slightest secrecy is observed with regard to this demoralizing pursuit.

The Largest Club
The largest and most elegant gaming club is in Unter den Linden. There every day and as much as \$12,500 and more a night is spent on card money alone. Smaller clubs which are quite as smart in their ways are to be found in many of the streets in this locality as well as in the neighborhood of the Zoo station.

At the present moment more than \$75,000 is said to be spent every night in card money alone in Berlin. Of course this implies enormous expense of other kinds connected with the gambling industry. The cashiers in the clubs earn on an average at least \$125 an evening and the attendants not infrequently get \$250 and more when it is a matter of special service, as, for example, getting a taxi.

Of course, the attendants share with the motor car drivers. You can see at all times of the day crowds of taxis, which you seek for in vain elsewhere, standing in the neighborhood of the clubs, but they only consent to take you if you observe the prescribed diplomatic methods and do not engage them directly, but through the intervention of a charge d'affaires in the form of a liveried servant of the club. The external appearance of these

clubs is very discreet; a small place on the door, often not even that, is all there is to indicate the nature of the premises. Within the upholstery is sometimes very elegant, sometimes very modest, according to the locality. There is, however, always an extremely good restaurant at which excellent dishes and wines can be obtained at extraordinarily moderate prices. Very often other comforts are provided. You can get a bath, be massaged, manicured, or have the attentions of a barber. The manicure is in particular demand by the nouveaux riches, who form a large portion of the frequenters of the clubs.

The "Habitués"
The habitués consist of the most motley company conceivable, both male and female, the shadiest elements of the German capital rubbing shoulders with people who pass for the most respectable. Thus there are well-to-do merchants and irreproachable physicians, lawyers, manufacturers and bank directors, high officials, and it is even whispered that judges and public prosecutors are to be found among the company. The clubs are supposed to close by midnight, when blinds and curtains are drawn as a concession to the conventions. Play goes on all night, however, and I have heard of one club in an suburb of Berlin which keeps open till 8 in the morning.

For the rest, what one sees here is what one can see in any gambling hell anywhere—a crowd of people intent upon gain, utterly regardless of everything but the satisfaction of their desire.

And this is taking place not only in Berlin, but in Chemnitz, Crefeld, Essen, Breslau, Hamburg, Dresden—in a word, everywhere in Germany, even in, as might be expected, the principal center is Berlin.

Fabulous Winnings

At the large clubs it is no unusual thing for a man to lose £4,000 (\$20,000) in an evening, while a loss of £1,500 (\$7,500) is quite common. The people who are able to lose £500 (\$2,500) are too numerous to attract attention. It is safe to say that in the smaller clubs an average loss of £150 (\$750) per person takes place every night. The chances of winning are correspondingly great, but in the long run, of course, the bank makes the profits. The heaviest loss hitherto so far as known amounted to £37,500.

HONOR OF HOLDING PRINCE'S UMBRELLA FALLS TO OFFICIAL



Lieut. Gov. Pugsley holding umbrella over Prince of Wales.

The much sought honor of holding an umbrella over the kingly head of his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, fell to Lieut. Gov. Pugsley of New Brunswick during the former's stay in St. Johns. In Britain it is considered beneath the dignity of a prince of the royal blood to hold his own umbrella.

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WORDS IMPORTANT "STAR-SPANGLED" BANNER PROVES

[Boston Herald]
The Boston Herald in an editorial article, "A New Constellation," asked: "Who can say how much of the popularity of Key's song has depended upon the compound adjective which he used to describe our flag—the 'star-spangled' banner? If one has doubts about this, let him try to substitute any other adjective which he can find in the dictionary, and see what the result will be."

This is not too fanciful. Greater poets than Key knew the value of the word "spangled" in connection with the stars. Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, not to mention lesser ones, Sylvester, Drummond, Bailey, Francis.

What weakness, what power lurks in the choice of a word? A Frenchman named Albalat wrote that Chateaubriand, using the phrase, "the palpitation of the stars," only imitated a former expression, "the sparkling (or scintillation) of the stars." For saying this M. Albalat was attacked by Remy de Gourmont. Millions of human beings have spoken of the stars. The common sensation awakened by the sight of them is that of light. Dictionaries of commonplace phrases and synonyms inform one that the stars shine, twinkle, glow, blaze, laugh, redden, pale; that they shed their rays; that they are like diamonds; that they even tremble, but the idea is always one of light. With Chateaubriand the idea is of life. The stars shine and tremble, "but like a diamond necklace on a bare neck; the world comes to life; the night is a woman asleep on the surface of the earth."

And in like manner how free from commonplace is Walt Whitman's apostrophe to a summer night which ends: "Night of south winds—night of the large new stars!" Still, nodding night—mad, naked summer night.

How tame, how ordinary the first line would be if Whitman had written "night of the few large stars." And so Key builded better than he knew, when, acknowledging rhythmic exigence, he hit upon "star-spangled."

American silk factories are now turning out products worth \$500,000,000 yearly, against \$250,000,000 at the commencement of the war.

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