

WILD DAYS IN EARLY WEST ARE RECALLED BY THEIR EDITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Pioneering days of journalism in the West were recalled here recently with the retirement of C. C. Cline, managing editor of the Kansas City Journal. Mr. Cline began his newspaper career in 1881 as a "printer's devil" on the Democrat of Leadville, Col.

When the big "rush" to the Cherokee strip opened in 1890 he was an experienced editor, and he set out for the Indian Territory from his parents' home in Kansas in a prairie schooner carrying a complete printing plant. Mr. Cline recounted his experiences at a farewell banquet in his honor.

The voyaging editor set stakes at Pond Creek, unloaded his printing press and got out what he declares was the first paper published in the Indian Territory, carrying an account of the race for land.

His editorial office and a saloon, Mr. Cline says, were the first business establishments to spring up in Pond Creek.

In the rush of events the editor found himself elected the first mayor of Pond Creek. He was elected by a majority of twenty-one over his opponent, who was also his boon companion. Serious problems soon confronted the fledgling municipality.

Fights With Railroad.

"The Rock Island, running north and south, divided Pond Creek into two towns," Mr. Cline said. "The town on the west side of the tracks, that was the 'outside'—wanted to be the county seat. It effected a separate organization and a separate railroad station and brought pressure to bear on the railroad not to stop its trains at 'our' station. So we passed an ordinance making it an offense for trains to run through Pond Creek at a greater speed than six miles an hour.

"Of course the ordinance was ignored, so we got together and set up 50 feet of the railroad track on edge like a picket fence. The engineer of the first train to come alone after that seemed to be possessed with the notion that if he put on speed he could flatten that track-fence down and go over it. For his efforts he piled his cattle train in the ditch. We arrested the crew for exceeding the speed limit."

Mr. Cline told of pleading with a crowd of 3,000 for law and order and of advising them to release the cattle from the wrecked cars, which was done. The following day, he said, 100 railroad police descended upon Pond Creek.

Another Ordinance Passed.

Plainly another ordinance was necessary, he continued, so one was forthcoming forbidding railroad police to carry arms farther than 100 feet from the railroad track. The "restaurant" was more than 100 feet from the track, and when the railroad officers went to eat, a deputized crowd swooped down on them, captured their stacked arms and, at the order of the mayor, arrested every man.

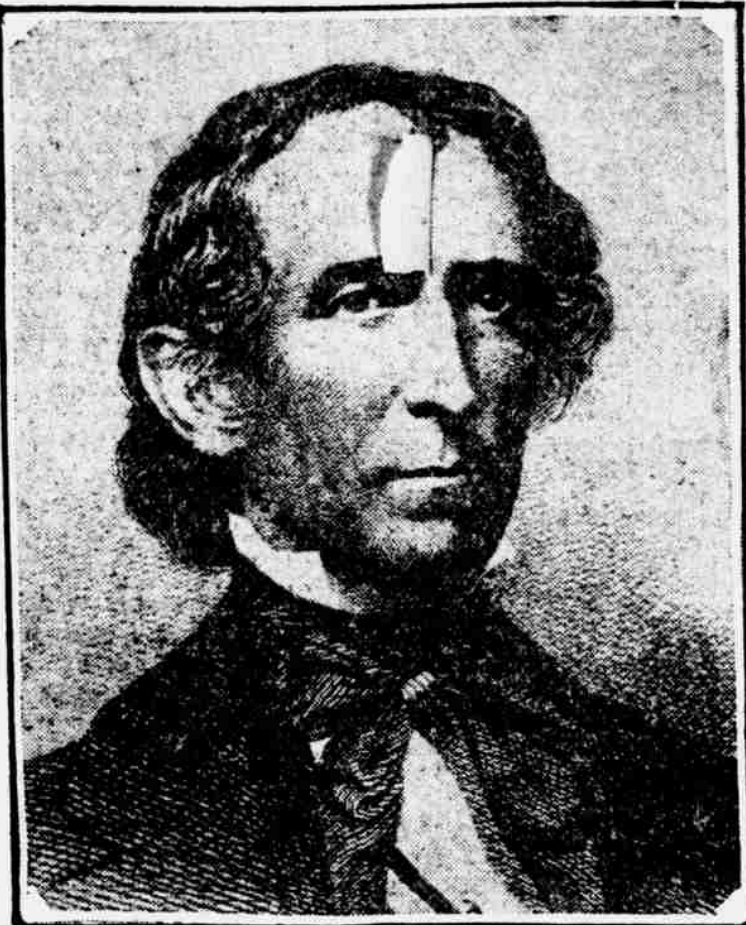
In 1894 Pond Creek had to find a new mayor, for Mr. Cline came to Kansas City, where he did most of his subsequent newspaper work. He was managing editor of the Journal for eleven years, retiring May 1.

In leaving the newspaper business, Mr. Cline is following a desire he has had for a dozen years, to devote himself to fruit farming. He has a farm at Anderson, Mo.

Five Minutes with Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

XXIX—THE FIRST PRESIDENT BY SUCCESSION



JOHN TYLER

Greatness and the presidency found John Tyler down on one knee, playing "knucks" with his boys in a pathway of his dooryard in Williamsburg, that stately old vice regal village of colonial Virginia. He had not even heard that Harrison was ill, until destiny, without steam, wire or rail to carry it, sped to him from Washington by boat and buggy with the news that the president had been dead a day and that the empty presidential chair was awaiting the vice president.

Rising from his game of marbles, the first problem that confronted this president by succession, was to get money enough to take him to the capital. He promptly received the offer of a loan from a money lender of the neighborhood. But since that thrifty man had coldly refused to take a similar chance on him a few months before, the favor was declined now, and personal friends supplied the needed amount to convey to the white house this port of fortune.

It was the first time that a vice president had been called upon to discharge the one duty which gives that office its only excuse for existence—to fill a vacancy in the presidency. People had all but forgotten the purpose for which the place was created. If those who had nominated Tyler had given a thought to the possibility of his succeeding to the chief magistracy, he would have been about the last man they would have chosen for the emergency.

Tyler belongs among the third or fourth-rate presidents. Although a clean-handed, kindly man of good presence and polished manners, he was a mediocre country lawyer and a narrow-minded politician, with a gift for getting offices that he had no gift for filling. Graduating at 16 from

1790—March 29, John Tyler born in Charles City, Charles City County, Va.
1806—Graduated from William and Mary.
1811-16—Member of legislature.
1815-21—Member of congress.
1823-25—Member of legislature.
1825-27—Governor of Virginia.
1827-36—United States senator.
1840—Elected vice president.
1841—April 6, became tenth president, aged 51.

William and Mary, the only college besides Harvard to be the alma mater of three presidents, he was elected to the Virginia legislature at 21, while his father was serving as governor. At 26 he went to congress; at 35 he was chosen to the governorship and at 37 he entered the senate, to which he was re-elected for a second term. His record of statesmanship in those various posts need not detain the reader a moment. It is a blank page, as with so many of our facile vote getters and place hunters. But for the accident of another's death, Tyler's name would have been buried with his dust in the oblivion of the grave.

A Jacksonian Democrat at first, Tyler followed John C. Calhoun off into nullification and to extremes on the dogma of States' rights and the protection of slavery. Rather than obey the instructions of the Virginia legislature that he should vote to expunge the censure which the senate had passed upon Jackson, he broke with the Democrats, resigned the senatorship and reappeared in the state legislature as a Whig member. He was also a delegate to the Whig na-

tional convention, which nominated him for vice president.

Nevertheless he agreed with the Whigs only in opposing Jackson and Van Buren. In the North, they were for protection and internal improvements; in the South, they were for the Union above all else, and Tyler was dead set against each of those policies. Thurlow Weed and the Whig politicians understood this perfectly. To distract the North from the slavery question they nominated the log cabin hero and to attract the slave-holding South they nominated with him a disciple of Calhoun. With a ticket facing both ways, they adopted no platform and stood for nothing except vote catching.

The scheme worked to perfection—at the polls. But in the hour of its triumph the Whig president died and his Democratic running mate was in the white house.

That unforeseen even served the Whigs right. They had set out to fool the people and in the end they themselves were worse fooled. All they wanted was Tippecanoe, but they got Tyler, too.

Anaesthetics Discovered By Accident in Most Cases

(Boston Globe)

In 1844, Horace Wells, dentist, Hartford, Conn., attended a lecture by Colton on nitrous oxide gas. In illustrating the lecture gas was administered to one of the audience, who became unconscious. This led Wells to believe that it might be employed to render painless the extraction of teeth. He tried it on himself and found that it was so.

During the same year William Morton, a Boston dentist, heard that sulphuric ether could be inhaled in small quantities to produce unconsciousness. Accordingly, he experimented. He was insensible for eight minutes. On recovering he concluded

that ether might be employed successfully in surgical work. On October 16, 1846, Morton administered ether to a patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

It was in November, 1847, that Simpson, famous Scottish scientist of Edinburgh, resolved to try personally the inhalation of chloroform. Sitting with his friends, Duncan and Keith, around a dinner table, he proposed that they inhale chloroform. Each consented to the test. First, their minds were lulled; then they fell into a deep stupor. Simpson, recovering first, found Duncan snoring on the floor and Keith, half-sensible, struggling to regain the chair from which he had fallen.

Guthrie, of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; Souberman, of France, and Leibig, of Germany, announced the discovery of chloroform almost simultaneously in 1831. The power of ether to produce insensibility was known as far back as 1823, but no practical application was made of it until Morton and Wells exemplified it. Morton secured patents, both in this country and in England, but never was able to protect them. A bill making an appropriation for the first discoverer of anesthesia brought several times before congress, never was passed.

ONE CANDIDATE AT A TIME

I like the British way of voting for one candidate at a time. Our elections, national and local, involve a long list of candidates. In the excitement of voting for headlines like president, governor or mayor, we elect the wrong dog catcher. It is a scheme that enables politicians to

head the ticket with a shining leader and line up the rabble behind.

In England, on the contrary, they vote for one candidate at a time—now a member of parliament and then the borough councillor, who is equivalent to our alderman. The voters' interest is centered on one officer. If the outgoing borough councillor has failed to give satisfaction and runs again, speaking from the tail of a furniture van, interest may be centered on him so intensely that the voters will pelt him with paper sacks filled with flour—which is a feature of the British system that I do not admire.

The British look at their politics through the big end of the telescope and get a clear focus. We look at ours through the little end, so that men and issues are too remote to be distinguished.

The Horse and the Candle

We just happened to be reading an article concerning a 200-horse power airplane motor, and the pages of said article were illuminated by a 16-candle power electric lamp which hung above the desk.

The motor is all right, and so is the lamp—but we are interested in the power.

While the faithful old horse is run-

idly going into the discard as a hauler of heavy loads, his successor, the motor truck, is measured by his pulling capacity—and probably will continue to be measured by that scale for centuries.

And the electric lamp, by its tiny "night light" or a tremendous glaring affair for street illuminating, is measured by what the antedated tall candle used to be able to do. Very few citizens use candles nowadays—and yet this flickering wick is the standard for great electric institutions all over the world.

A horse or a candle should feel justly proud that such wonderful advancement in the art of power is yet measured by them.

SHE FEELS FINE NOW

Aches and pains often indicate kidneys out of order. Your kidneys surely need help—and quickly—when your hands or feet are swollen and you feel dull and sluggish, lose your appetite and your energy and there is a puffiness look under the eyes. Mrs. L. Gibson, 12th and Edison St., La Junta, Colo., writes: "My kidneys were giving me a great deal of trouble for some time. I took Foley Kidney Pills and they helped me right away. I feel fine now." For sale by A. G. Luker & Co., 430 Main St.—Advertisement.

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Rid of Signature's Scrawl

(Boston Transcript.)
In connection with the recent news report that a train was wrecked because of a station master's poor penmanship, it is timely to call attention to a happy practice which has come into use. At the end of typewritten business letters lately, one often comes across the scribbled signature, below which the typist has translated the sign manual in clear print. This saves the need of deciphering, and is a practice which might well have a wide vogue.

As a matter of fact, few people sign their names legibly. With a great many there is a positive trial or affection of illegibility. It is a relic of the old idea that, to forestall forgery, there should be something peculiar, very individual, even cryptic, about a formal signature. Such signatures are purely cabalistic; they are all right, no doubt, if you are Horace Greeley or Rudyard Kipling or the treasurer of the United States, or somebody exceedingly widely known, but they are a nuisance to the world as you are obscure.

But the signatures of many people are illegible for a very different reason from this—the reason that people have to sign their names a great many times, and get bored and weary, or very hasty, in doing it, and consequently relapse into a mere scrawl. In any case, the great world, which does not know you from a side of sole-leather, is entitled to have your name good and plain at the bottom of your letter; and if you choose to scrawl your name, it should be plainly typewritten also.

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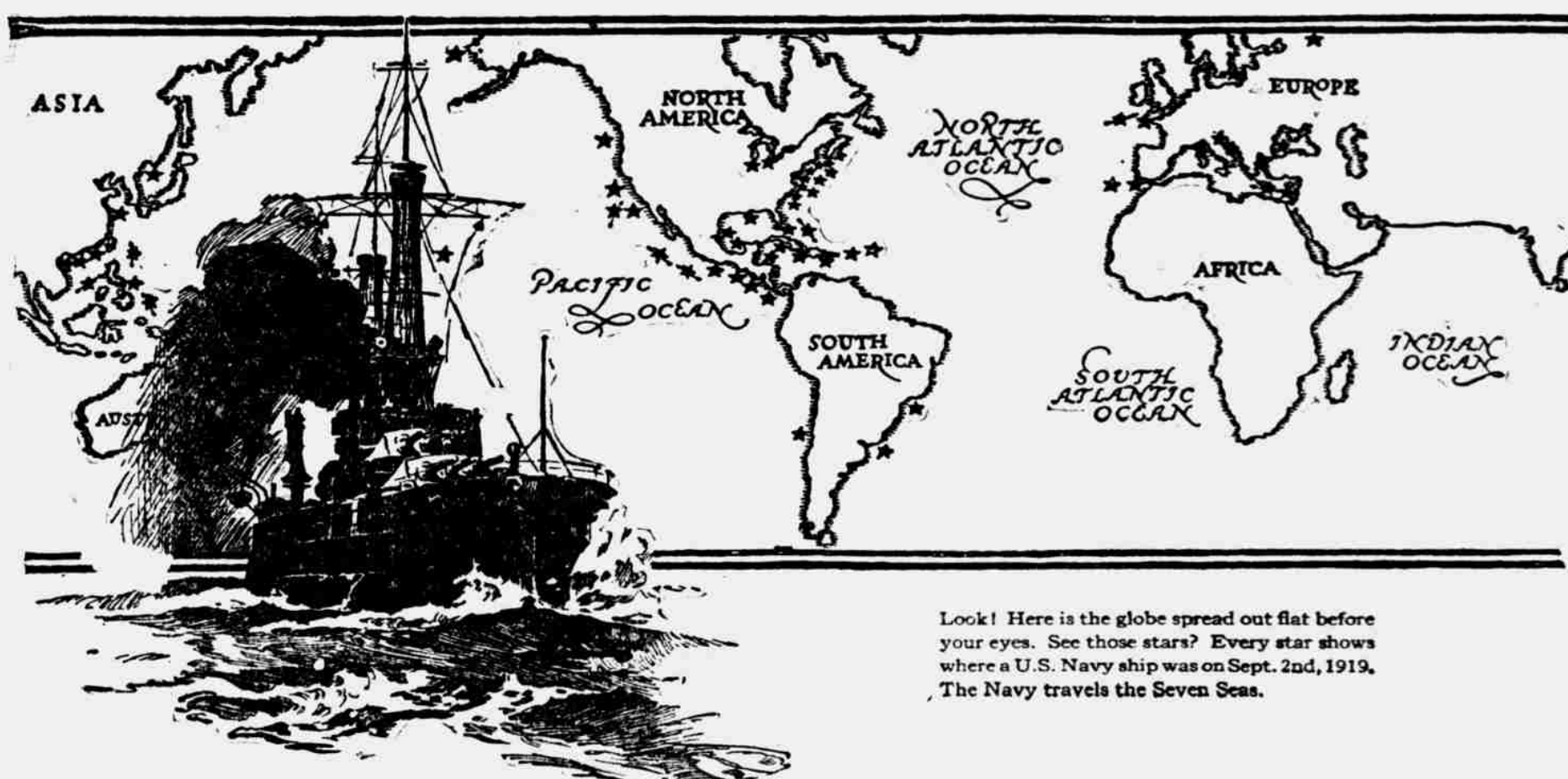
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schools develop skill, industry and business ability. Work and play are planned by experts. Thirty days furlough (vacation), each year with full pay. The food is good. A full outfit of clothing is provided free. Promotion is unlimited for men of brains. You can enlist for two years and come out broader, stronger, abler. "The Navy made a man of me" is an expression often heard.

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