

BIRTH OF NEW ERA IN ITALY

Claim Made That Triumph of Fascisti Has Saved the Country From the Bolsheviks

Rome, Oct. 31 (By the Associated Press).—The triumphant entry of Fascisti troops into Rome today was the apotheosis of Italy's bloodless revolution. Old Roman who witnessed the entry of the soldiers of the king of Italy into the capital of his newly welded kingdom on September 20, 1870, wept for joy and vowed that October 31, 1922, will forever mark a great epoch in Italy's national life. For in 1870, they said, Italy was born. Today she has been saved from Bolsheviki.

The younger generation, which in a few days accomplished this tremendous change in Italy's political aspect, will look back upon their country's leader, as those veterans with dimmed eyes today recalled Garibaldi.

The day broke clear and fine, with one of Italy's brightest suns lighting the way to Borghese park as the Fascisti troops, abroad early, proceeded up Pincian hill, from Tivoli, Santa Marinella, and other places on the outskirts of the city, where they had been camping for the past three days.

"It is a Fascismo sun," said a sturdy young black shirted peasant from the plains of Piedmont, as he led the Piedmont contingent into Borghese park, where 15,000 Fascisti, representing all the provinces of the kingdom, from northern Veneto, and Lombardy to southern Calabria and Sicily, assembled.

With military precision they formed and automatically fell into the places assigned to them—dark visaged youths with set, determined faces, upon which shone the light of victory, all wearing the ubiquitous black shirt. But the rest of their equipment varies from skull caps to soft felt hats and steel helmets—some of them were without hats—and most nondescript trousers, multicolored socks and shoes that ranged from top boots to dancing pumps. They were armed only with riding crops and bludgeons, one man from Ancona swinging a baseball bat.

Briskly they swung into line to the tunes of innumerable bands, the Roman contingent leading the way along the Pincian Hill road to the Piazza del Popolo to the Porta del Popolo. The army of the people entered the kingdom's capital through the gate of the People into the People's square, then marched down the Corso Umberto, Rome's main street, lined with flags. Every window was filled with Romans cheering, some showering flowers upon the passing black shirts, while those in the streets saluted straight armed from the shoulder and hand extended towards the west.

Straight through the heart of the city the procession continued, the youths never looking to the right or left, and acknowledging the acclamations and cheers only by singing Fascisti marching songs. Thus they reached the monument of Victor Emmanuel and the tomb of the unknown soldier.

After the ceremony was concluded at the tomb of the unknown soldier the Fascisti proceeded to the Via Nazionale, Rome's national highway, past the ruins of the earliest wars and reached the Quirinal square, where they were formed in front of the palace.

ITALY'S NEW RULER.

Romantic Career of Benito Mussolini, Fascisti Dictator of Italy.

Geneva, Oct. 31 (By the Associated Press).—Benito Mussolini, whose spectacular rise to the Italian premiership has excited world-wide interest, spent an exciting few years in Switzerland during his youth.

His entrance into this country was dramatic. He was pursued over the frontier at Chiasso by Italian gendarmes who had a warrant for his arrest, but won his race for freedom by a scant hundred yards and the Swiss customs officers refused to surrender him.

Mussolini at that time was about 20 years old. Penniless, he crossed the St. Gotthard pass on foot and upon his arrival in Lucerne was arrested as a vagabond without visible means of support. Political friends, however, came to his aid.

Later he entered the University of Lusanne but as he was a revolutionary Socialist and wrote many fiery articles for the Swiss and Italian Socialist press, he was finally expelled from Switzerland after several police warnings which he refused to heed.

Then he went to Trent, in the old Austrian Tyrol, whence he was also expelled in 1911. Upon the declaration of a general amnesty

he left Trent for Milan, where he founded the newspaper Popolo Italia.

He aroused the hatred of the Socialists in the conduct of his paper, however, by his campaign in favor of Italy's entrance into the World war on the side of the entente and later fought with the Italian forces at Monte Nero and at Carso, where he was severely wounded.

He left a number of small debts in this city and at Lusanne which upon his departure he laughingly promised to pay when he should become a member of the Italian government.

STRONG CABINET FOR ITALY.

Mussolini Has Gathered Strongest Men of Nationalist Party.

Rome, Oct. 31 (By the Associated Press).—Whatever the outcome may be when the new Mussolini cabinet goes before the chamber of deputies, there is general agreement that the new premier has gathered about him a cabinet exceptionally strong from the Nationalist standpoint, comprising a body of men who were leaders of Italy in the great war and the outstanding protagonists for Italy's territorial claims in the peace.

Mussolini brings with his ministry a well defined foreign policy, the cornerstone of which is expansion. The Fascisti party, ever since its inception a year ago, has always preached the extension of Italy's territorial claims. When former Premier Giolitti ordered the evacuation of Albania by Italian troops, the Fascisti sent up a cry of protest against the veteran statesman, burning him in effigy and hurling stinging epithets against him in hostile demonstrations.

Mussolini himself has declared that the Mediterranean is an Italian lake and he advocates complete control of the waterway by Italy. The claim of Greece for the Dodecanese islands was always bitterly contested in Fascisti councils.

Total repudiation of all Soviets has been a constant cry among Fascisti. When the Russian commercial mission arrived in Rome in 1921 their rooms were broken into and their baggage ransacked by Fascisti, who contended for no negotiations in any form with the Soviets.

In their domestic policy the aims of the Fascisti have not been clearly defined. Indeed, it has been constantly maintained by their opponents that they had no domestic policy. One thing, however, has stood prominent in all their domestic actions, namely, their hostility to the extreme Socialists and Communists.

They have defiantly fought the strike in any form. Whenever and wherever strikes have been declared they have strained every effort to keep industry going.

Communism has been almost made helpless in Italy by the onslaught of Fascismo revolutionists.

A Happy Idea.

L. Baker has long been recognized as one of the leading spirits of Gaffney. He has, without doubt, built more storerooms and houses in Gaffney than any other man. This, because he is a builder. He has always been interested in the growth and development of Gaffney. He it was who conceived the idea of the Gaffney Manufacturing Co., and it was he who was primarily responsible for Capt. H. D. Wheat coming to Gaffney. In every enterprise that would tend to the development and growth of Gaffney, L. Baker has been a staunch supporter. Mr. Baker realizes that the advent of the boll weevil to this section means changed conditions. No longer can we depend upon cotton for our principal crop. Our farmers must learn the lesson of diversification. In order for them to diversify their crops they must have a market for whatever they raise, so again, Mr. Baker comes to the front with the idea of a cold storage plant to take care of the produce of the farmer. His idea to organize a company large enough to take care of everything that could be raised in Cherokee county and stored in a cold storage plant. Of course, he would start off in a modest way, but plan so the plant could be added to as farms could be educated to the new order of things and the necessity arose. He would make this plant capable of taking care of vegetables of every description and country produce of all kinds, pay the farmers cash therefor, and store the product in the cold storage plant until a suitable market could be found. He would distribute this stock in small blocks to all classes of people, but more especially farmers. It looks to us as if Mr. Baker has hit upon a happy idea.—Gaffney Ledger

Death.

Mrs. Lula McKnight, of Haxton, Col., died at the home of her father, Mr. E. M. Doar, Georgetown, S. C., Wednesday afternoon, after a long illness. The funeral services were held in Georgetown Thursday afternoon. Mrs. McKnight is survived by her husband, Dr. J. H. McKnight of Haxton, Colorado and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Doar of Georgetown, S. C. Mrs. McKnight was a Winthrop graduate and has many friends in Sumter. Dr. McKnight is a native of South Carolina and a brother of Messrs. John McKnight and T. C. McKnight of Sumter.

Detroit wants an airplane plant. Detroiters say Fords do not bounce high enough for them.

Another woman has tried to drown her troubles by pushing him into the river.

Turkey, the sick man of Europe, is really the sick man.

Easiest thing on earth is deciding what to do instead of work.

THE PASSING OF THE COW PEA

Cow Peas and Soy Beans Compared

(N. L. Willet in Augusta Chronicle).

North Carolina will make this year three million bushels of soy beans which is three bushels to every man, woman and child practically in the state. Nine-tenths of these are Mammoth Yellow. The beans are gathered by the Little Giant horse which straddles the row and picks and shells. The same machine will negotiate Biloxi and Laredo, but cannot negotiate Oototan and Barshett. These last two beans are recumbents and largely droop, when yellowing to one-half their usual height and much of the branches lie prone on the ground which causes a great loss in seed gathering and makes seed gathering expensive. About the only method that can be employed in quantity here is to use a mower and then thresh but the wastage as left on the ground is very heavy.

The Cow Pea's Successor.

Neither North Carolina today nor Tennessee, once large cow pea growers, grow this commodity any longer. These states have gone bodily over into soys and we are going to follow suit here just as quickly as the farmer can find out and believe the facts as found in this comment. I asked Mr. Hamilton of Clemson College a few days ago if all of this country here would not follow North Carolina and Tennessee and if the days of the cow pea were not numbered and he said "Most assuredly." This legume known as soy beans, unplanted here before, does not do well without inoculation until the second year. With inoculation it does well the first year. After growing the first year the ground remains inoculated.

Soy Nodules.

A most remarkable exhibit is the tremendous root system of all soy beans, a root system that carries thousands of tiny little rootlets on which are strung like beads a large number of bacterial nodules. Some of these nodules may be as large as a cow pea. It makes an amazing exhibit. The usual belief is that these nodules contain the nitrogen. It is true that one-eighth of these nodules are pure nitrogen but the real office of these nodules is not to store nitrogen but to manufacture nitrogen for the plant and because there are more nodules on soy bean roots than on any other plant, they find necessarily a tremendous plant and full of foliage in all of our soy bean fields. Plant a field in Biloxi late in April, three feet between rows and six or eight inches in the row and later on the whole field will be one solid mass of forage and filled from bottom to top with seed and the whole field will be covered and a solid mass of leguminous forage, in many cases may be high, affording thus an immense rough hay forage and serving for turning under and land manuring in a sensational manner.

Pea and Bean Strips.

A bushel of cow peas—Bakewell, Whips and Ramshorn, and Clay, contains about one hundred and fifty thousand peas while Iron, New Era and Brabham average about two hundred and thirty-five thousand to the bushel. In the soy beans the Biloxi is a little larger than the Clay peas and average about one hundred and twelve thousand to the bushel but the very small Laredo and Barshett soys average about six hundred and fifty thousand. It is interesting to know what an acre planted, say in Laredo soy bean and in cow peas will produce in seeds and how many acres can be planted respectively the next year from one acre as seeded down to these two products the year before. We do not get more than ten to twelve bushels possibly of cow peas usually from an acre and broadcasted it takes close on to two bushels. Therefore one acre planted in cow peas will not produce more than seeds sufficient another year for eight or nine acres. In other words cow peas are expensive matters where grown per acre for seed. Now one bushel of Laredo soys will easily plant ten acres. One bushel of Oototan will plant about eight acres. The Georgia experiment station for five years has produced twenty-five bushels of Laredo per acre and Doctor T. H. Tuten of Hampton county this year made more than thirty bushels. Theoretically, therefore, one acre planted to Laredo will produce seed enough to replant the following year two hundred and fifty acres! This is almost incredible, and as a seed matter and a money seed matter, we see how one acre in Laredo far outshines the acre in cow peas.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

(Dillon Herald). A boy in a South Carolina college joined the football squad. His weekly letters to his mother spoke of nothing but "punts," "end-runs," "forward passes," "touch downs," etc. The monthly reports did not show up very well. The mother soon wearied of such stuff. Then she took her pen in hand and wrote as follows: "If you are going to college to study I'll pay the bill; if you are going there to play football you'll pay the bill." The boy decided to study. Thousands of other parents are facing the same problem. Football was started to build up the college spirit and now it is killing it. It is the topic of the hour outside of classroom doors. The craze has reached the high schools and football has become an obsession with students of all grades. Recently the football squad of a leading southern college went on a three weeks' tour of the north. A professor accompanied the boys to hear lessons, but one local. There will be regular monthly meetings and in the season of tobacco delivery meetings will be held oftener if desired.

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The right of way maintained is sometimes the way to the hospital.

A new show dog can tell how much money a man has. She (it must be 'she') is almost human.

"See that tree stump? It was chewed off by a beaver. Did you ever see a more smooth surface? Even an axe couldn't have done it as smooth. It is more like the surface left by a sharp auger."

"Uh-huh. It's beaver-bored." Disston Crucible.

Her Life a Sea Romance



Taken on shipboard by her sea-captain father when three months old, Helen Jean Lowell never knew a white woman till she was 16. Her father educated her in his cabin, giving her an ordinary schooling plus an expert's knowledge of navigation. Today at 19 she's employed in a Los Angeles office.

another use as can be made for the large type of soys as cracked and that it makes a fine poultry feed. The Japanese eat green, large soys and also the dried ones, make oil and meal of them and also make sauces.

Cow Peas and Soys.

Soy beans are weevil proof. In the southern sections of the south the weevil lays eggs in all the green pods of all cow peas, thus rendering seed gathering here almost impossible. Cow peas are a very certain crop. Soy beans are always a sure crop. Many growers will not sell cow pea hay. It is very often fermented. Soy bean hay cures always safely. Stock like it and thrive on it because it is not a leguminous hay but this hay always carries a certain amount of beans in the milk, thus making it a double ration. The soy bean, as can be seen from the above, has every possible advantage over cow peas and the sooner our agricultural in Georgia and South Carolina find this out the better.

Milk Ahead of Cotton.

Scarcely a day passes but what we gather from papers from all over the south of the rapidly increasing popularity of the cow over cotton as the way out for southern farmers. Local instances have been many times multiplied. Scores of Gaston county farmers are turning to the dairy cow as the boll weevil ravages continue to increase. From Alabama by way of the Wilmington Star, we gather additional evidence:

The remarkable thing that has come to pass in the once great cotton market of Montgomery is that the value of Montgomery county's milk production now exceeds that of all the cotton grown in the county. That is the story we get in a leading editorial in the Montgomery Advertiser, which explains it by saying that "this means that cotton growing as an industry has gone back on account of the boll weevil and other conditions, while the dairy industry has come forward with amazing rapidity." Meanwhile, Montgomery farmers and city people are buying more automobiles than ever. "It means," says the Advertiser, "that our people are prosperous despite cotton—they are no longer dependent on cotton." Nobody in Wilmington has thought of a creamery yet; but farm dairymen are shipping; but-terfat to Raleigh, Florence, Darlington and Richmond. Farm dairying seems to be developing in Eastern North Carolina without any encouragement from this neck of the woods.—Gastonia Gazette.

For Cooperative Units

Tobacco Growers of Belt Are to Be Organized

Florence, Nov. 1.—Work will begin in a few days on the organization throughout the tobacco belt of South Carolina of tobacco growers' association cooperative units in the various counties and school districts, according to the statement of Field Agent W. E. Lea here today. C. C. Zimmerman, of Raleigh, N. C., who has been actively engaged in organization work, has arrived to assist Mr. Lea in the organization of these units and the two are now working out the details of the plan. The community local will consist of all the members of the association in that particular school district and the county units will be made up of the chairmen of the community locals. There will be regular monthly meetings and in the season of tobacco delivery meetings will be held oftener if desired.

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Mr. Harding on Deflation.

(Springfield Republican).

The president, for campaigning purposes at least in the agricultural west, has adopted the view of the farm bloc and Senator Tom Heflin of Alabama that the federal reserve board merits condemnation for the "too rapid deflation" of prices which set in early in 1920 and continued for a year and a half. In his campaign letter to Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, Mr. Harding refers to "the mistaken program of drastic deflation adopted by those who were then in control of government policies."

If that program was mistaken the Harding administration has not hitherto gone on record against it through the utterances of its chief financial adviser, Secretary Mellon. This administration has been in power over a year and a half. The policy of the federal reserve board for a long period at least after President Harding's inauguration was not reversed. There was not a line in Secretary Mellon's annual report last December criticizing the board because of the "too rapid" or the "drastic" deflation that had already taken place.

The head of the board, W. P. G. Harding, has been generally praised in financial circles for his sagacity and it is regarded by numerous Republican papers as a discredit to the president that he has failed to renominate the governor of the board for another term in recognition of his great services in a peculiarly trying period.

What the critics of the board desired was inflation until it reached the sky. Rather than have the upward trend of prices checked they preferred easy money in unlimited measure through bank credits and currency issues. But the consuming masses had revolted against the high cost of living before the banks began curtailing credits. The "overalls" movement, in which people began curtailing credits. The "over-end of the United States to the other, as a protest against the ever soaring price level, precipitated a crisis.

The banks recognized the storm signal and there came an end to the wild deflation which had continued in the year following the end of the war. The deflation was "drastic" because the previous inflation had been drastic. Prices had gone up like a rocket; of course, if they came down under such circumstances, the fall in some lines was bound to be rapid and someone was sure to get hurt. Mr. Harding's letter to Mr. Mondell indicates that he is circumspectly playing for what in the greenback agitation after the civil war was called the soft money vote.

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WHO KILLED MRS. CARLETON?

Husband of Dead Woman Blackens Reputation of Rev. Christler

Have, Mont., Oct. 31 (By the Associated Press).—Following findings by two Have doctors this afternoon that the bullet which killed Mrs. Margaret Carleton in the double killing here last Friday morning ranged downward through her at a sharp angle, instead of directly in and slightly upwards, as was testified at the inquest by Dr. Carl Foss, civil authorities were prepared tonight to make further investigation of the tragedy.

Prosecutor Max Khur stated that the development warranted a new investigation was expected. He was called to attend the post mortem examination of Mrs. Carleton's body as the discovery of the bullet's course was made by Drs. W. F. Hamilton and A. E. Williams. The examination was made at the request of Mrs. Carleton's mother, Mrs. Joseph Pyle of Butte, Mont.

The bullet was found by the physicians in the muscles beside the spinal column. Neither Dr. Hamilton nor Mr. Khur would comment on the possibility of a self-inflicted bullet following the path of the one which killed Mrs. Carleton.

At the request of Mr. Pyle, the home of the Rev. Leonard J. Christler, who was killed at the same time and place with Mrs. Carleton, was opened by the owner of the house. Local authorities and a number of newspaper representatives, with Mr. Pyle, examined contents of drawers, suitcases and trunks in an unsuccessful effort to find evidence that the gun which discharged the fatal shots was the property of the Christlers.

Because of unexpected developments in the investigation today into Mrs. Carleton's death, Mr. and Mrs. Pyle did not present to Mr. Khur the list of questions they formulated late last night, dealing with his official attitude toward the investigation and asking what had become of the diamond rings Mrs. Carleton had been wearing the evening of the shooting.

Los Angeles, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Margaret Carleton, who with the Rev. Leonard J. Christler was found shot to death in the Christler home at Have, Mont., last Friday, had confessed her love for the Rev. Mr. Christler to her husband, Frank E. Carleton, former judge of the district court at Have, Mr. Carleton declared tonight in a signed statement to the Associated Press.

"I can no longer remain silent in the face of the startling statement of Bishop Faber, given to the Associated Press, that I believe that as a result of the investigation I have made of the tragedy which occurred in the Christler home early Friday morning and after questioning those who knew about it that if this woman had been able to work her will on Mr. Christler he would be alive today, unfaithful to his wife, but still living," the statement said.

"This attempt to make it appear to the world that Margaret threw herself upon this man and he tried to renege on his word and lead her into a spiritual bath has goaded me into expression.

"I wonder did the reverence know when he made the statement above referred to this pastor, who, it is now claimed maintained only a friendly and ministerial interest in the Carleton family, had written letters to Margaret Davenport, my wife's maiden name, and sent them 'care general delivery'."

"Let it be well understood that in making this statement, I intend to cast not the slightest reflection or condemnation upon my wife, for no one knows as well as I do the influence which this man held over her and which could reasonably be termed hypnotic.

"I have known of Margaret's love

for this man for several years and it is only fair to her to say that she confessed it to me. I will not further violate her confidence, but I do want to state unqualifiedly and unreservedly that it is a fact that this preacher had led her to believe that he returned that love."

That young man stayed very late again, Edith."

"Yes, papa; I was showing him my vacation snapshots."

"Well, the next time he wants to stay late, you show him some of my electric light bills."

A Mr. Smith (not the one you know) will use \$19,000,000 to help poor singers. It is about a dollar each.

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FIGHT ON PAROLES

Lawyers Having Gala Time in Supreme Court

Columbia, Nov. 2.—C. T. Graydon, Columbia attorney, announces that he will bring a case in the supreme court similar to the Grover Crooks case, heard by the supreme court Wednesday and taken under advisement by that tribunal, though Mr. Graydon declines to announce the name of his client. He appeared as one of the attorneys for the Crooks case, B. E. Evans, counsel for Crooks, announcing to the court that Mr. Graydon would present arguments in the case, because of the fact that he was soon to appear in a case of his own of similar nature. He will ask the court, under habeas corpus proceedings, for the release of his client, who had a parole revoked by Governor Harvey, on the ground that the governor did not have authority to revoke the parole.

This will be the third case brought by convicts whose paroles Governor Harvey has revoked, the first being Reed Shaw, of Anderson. While Mr. Graydon stated that he would not disclose the name of his client, he did state that the client lives in the Piedmont section and has recently had a parole revoked by Governor Harvey.

Dr. Amos W. Butler, of the Indiana Board of Welfare, Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, of Richmond University, and Miss Emma Lundberg of the Children's Bureau, Washington, will be visiting speakers at the Social Workers' conference for South Carolina, to be held in Charleston, November 7th, 8th and 9th.

James Adams Hayne, M. D., State Health Officer, will present the Sheppard-Towner act in relation to South Carolina. Wilson Gee, Ph. D., of the University of South Carolina, will discuss the general hospital and medical facilities in the State from a social worker's angle. Dr. W. H. Mills, head of the department of rural sociology in Clemson College, will survey for the conference the social organizations in the state. The problem of the delinquent child will be dealt with by B. L. Parkinson of Columbia, State High School Inspector. C. F. Williams, M. D., superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, will discuss hospitalization of the insane. Mrs. W. C. Cathers, of Columbia, will speak on health problems with special reference to children.

Josiah Morse, Ph. D., of the University of South Carolina, is chairman of the conference. Dr. A. T. Jamison, of Connie Maxwell Orphanage at Greenwood, is vice-president, and Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, of Columbia, is secretary. An automobile ride around Charleston will be a feature of the opening day. The closing event will be a boat trip as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Williams.

The fact that every branch of social work in South Carolina will be presented, that speakers of national prominence will be present, will make this co-operative meeting, one of the most important and most interesting conventions of the year.

Washington, Nov. 2.—President Harding today celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth almost as quietly and simply as the average citizen.

Sasnett: "How's a fellow going to keep ahead of his bills these days?"

Downie: "That's easy." Sasnett: "How?" Downie: "Carry them in your hip pocket."

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