# HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

## **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Election Day Results in New York, Detroit and Elsewhere.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

G OV. AL SMITH'S stock as a Presidential nominee possibility, already pretty high, took quite a jump as a result of the elections in New York state. The Democratic organizations elected nearly all their candidates in the metropolitan district, but the party's biggest victory was in the vote on the nine proposed constitu-tional amendments. The governor oposed the sixth of these, to lengthen the term of the governor to four years and hold the state elections in Presidential years, and this was defeated by a huge majority. The other eight proposed amendments, all supported by Smith, went over by big votes. One of them raises the debt limit of New York city so that additional bonds for \$300,000,000 may be issued for new subway construction. The adoption of this was considered a personal victory for Mayor Walker.

Detroit's exciting mayoralty election resulted in the defeat of Mayor John W. Smith, an avowed enemy of prohibition, by John C. Lodge, the candidate of the Anti-Saloen league and other reform organizations on a bone dry program. However, the glee of the drys was somewhat tempered when Mr. Lodge, who had maintained silence during the campaign, asserted that he was absolutely free from obligations and pledges, and continued:

"This wet and dry matter was into the campaign. It was never an issue. We can have orderly law enforcement without asking the aid or advice of the professional drys, with the emphasis on 'professional.'
There will be positively no 'snooping.'"

In Ohio the Anti-Saloon league met with defeat when the voters rejected the Marshall bill which would place justices of the peace on a fee salary basis and thereby give them authority to hear and decide cases involving infraction of the prohibition laws.

Lovers of horse racing and those who like to bet on the ponies rejoiced in the victory of Judge Flem D. Sampson, Republican, over J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, for governor of Kentucky. The winner made his campaign as a friend of racing, and the loser was opposed to it and to pari-mutuel betting, and the Kentucky Jockey club took a most active part in the fight.

Senator-elect William S. Vare of Pennsylvania scored in Philadelphia, where his campaign manager, Harry A. Mackey, was elected mayor, defeating J. Hampton Moore, Citizens' party candidate. But this may involve Mr. Vare in a new slush fund scandal, for the Citizens' party council asserts that the Vare forces expended "approximately \$1,-000,000" and crowded the polls with watchers and workers, "some of whom not only intimidated voters but doled out copious allowances of \$10 notes and dispensed liquid refreshments lav-Wherefore the council may

seek to invalidate the election. At this writing it appears certain that James Rolph, Jr., was re-elected mayor of San Francisco, defeating

Indianapolis has a new mayor, who will serve until 1930, when the city manager system goes into effect. He is L. Ert Slack, former United States district attorney, and he was elected by the city council to fill the unexpired term of John Duvall, who resigned after conviction of corrupt practices. Stack at times has served as an attorney for the klan and for the Anti-Saloon league. He is personally a dry. His friends point out he is not a klansman, and that his sole income has always been his legal fees.

O IL is being spattered all over the place down in Washington, where the grand jury is investigating the alleged attempts to fix the Fall-Sinclair tury or to subject the jurors to im-Proper surveillance. William J. Burns, Lead of the detective agency whose operatives were employed by persons revolution with great demonstrations

acting for the defense, sought to justi- in Moscow and other cities. In the fy the actions of his men, asserting that the defense had the same right to shadow and observe juries as the prosecution has. An apparent at-tempt to start a back-fire was the charge made by Burns' men that a young assistant attorney general had had improper contact with one of the jurors, but this fell through. A. Ma-son Day and Sheldon Clark, Sinclair company officials who were charged with directing the operations of the detectives and receiving their reports, refused to testify before the grand jury as to who actually hired and paid the investigators and what relationship existed between them and Harry Sinclair. Both Day and Clark were arrested and held under bonds. Every Burns operative who was sent to Washington for the Teapot Dome job was quizzed by the government prosecutors in the effort to establish the identity of two strangers who approached Jurors J. J. Costinette and G. P. Grenfall, as related by those two men to the grand

S EVERAL thousand residents of the Mississippl valley, with Mayor Thompson of Chicago and a big delegation of his admirers at their head, went to Washington and presented to the house committee their demands for comprehensive flood control legislation. Mr. Thompson, Governor Small of Illinois, Mayor O'Keefe of New Orleans and a number of others adspecific legislative program was proposed there was agreement among the speakers that the federal government must assume complete responsibility for the adoption of a program to avert future flood disasters on the Mississippi. Willingness was expressed for the most part to support whatever program might be recommended by the army engineers. There was insistence that other legislative projects, which might be attached to a Mississippi flood control bill, be kept sepa-

While in the national capital Mayor Thompson reached an agreement with General Jadwin, army chief of engineers, in Chicago's water meter dispute with the government.

NEW ENGLAND'S floods, which spread death and disaster throughout several states, are subsiding, but the conditions in the stricken regions are so serious that President Coolidge and the Red Cross were asked to go to the rescue. Bitterly cold weather, impassable roads, shortage of food supplies and threatened outbreaks of pestilence combined to render the situation of the people desperate. About 150 lives were lost in the floods, and the damage to property probably will run far into the millions. Farmers lost great quantities of live stock and in many cases all their buildings were swept away. In cities and towns along the rivers the losses of both lives and property were

ONTRACTS calling for the con C struction of eight Atlantic cargo airplanes, similar to the one piloted across the Pacific to Hawaii by Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, have been let by the War department. The planes will cost approximately \$35,000 apiece. They are tri-motored monoplanes, with a capacity of ten persons to each plane.

FROM native sources comes the story of the heroic fight and tragic death of Lieut E. A. Thomas and Sergt, Frank Dowdell, American marine aviators who were killed by Nicaraguan rebels several weeks ago. When their plane crashed they escaped unhurt and made their way toward Jicaro, capturing two prisoners whom they met. One of these men suddenly attacked one of the marines with a machete, severely wounding him. The other marine shot the rebel dead, but the other prisoner fled and carried word of the happening to Sandino. The outlaw leader sent a force that trapped the marines in a cave. In the desperate fight that followed the Americans killed a number of the guerrillas before they were themselves shot to death.

S OVIET RUSSIA celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik

capital a wild, cheering throng of a million men, women and children marched through the streets, passing before the tomb of Lenin, on which stood President Kalinin of the soviet union. Thirty thousand troops under General Voroshiloff took part in the parade. In Shanghai, China, and Harbin, Manchuria, the White Bussians staged counter demonstrations and there were bloody encounters between the two factions, which were finally

ended by the consular guards.

SEYMOUR PARKER GILBERT, the American agent general for reparations payments, scolded the German federal states recently for their lax administration of finances, and part of the German press and public was greatly offended by what was considered dictatorial interference. Especially was Bavaria angered, and that state and Wurttemberg threatened to separate from the German republic and join Austria. It developed later that Mr. Gilbert issued his warning at the instigation of the government in Berlin to open the way to administra-tive reform and financial economies. Chancellor Marx planned a trip to Munich to calm down the Bavarians.

FRANCE has arranged for the disposal of \$75,000,000 in government 5 per cent bonds to the Swedish Match company and thus will be enabled to retire the balance of the 8 per cent Morgan loan of 1920. Financiers in Paris believe the Swedish concern expects sooner or later to get the very lucrative French match monopoly. From the start the Swedes will win important commercial advantages by the deal. The French agree to buy millions of francs worth of matchmaking machinery, which the Swedes alone manufacture, in the hope of trying to make a good thing out of the monopoly, the potiential value of which is evident from the fact that everybody in the world wants to ex-

G EN. ARNULFO GOMEZ, Presiden-tial candidate in Mexico, and chief of the late insurrection, was captured with a number of his supporters in the mountain region of the state of Vera Cruz by Gen, Gonzalo Escobar. Gomez and his nephew, Francisco Vizcarra, were summarily tried by court-martial and executed. Later several of the military officers who had followed his fortunes were condemned and shot.

Generals Matus and Espinosa, leaders of the Yaqui Indians lately in rebellion against the Mexican government, have surrendered and with 600 of the Indians were taken to Mexico City. The Yaquis were lodged in barracks to await forced enlistment in various sections of the army. The entire tribe will be dispersed in accordance with the plans laid by General Obregon some time ago.

COLORADO'S coal-mine strike seems to be fizzling out, for the men have lost nearly all their leaders. Thirty police in a concerted drive designed to put an end to illegal picketing, and though new leaders sprang up, the men appeared to have lost heart and were reported returning to work in considerable numbers. On the other hand there were stories of plots to storm the jails at Walsenburg and Pueblo and release the imprisoned agitators, and at the former place mob of 400 strikers attacked a squad of state policemen and severely beat six National Guard officers.

M ILLICENT ROGERS, daughter of Henry H. Rogers of New York, who recently divorced Count Salm von Hoogstraeten, was married last week to Arturo Peralta Ramos of Argentina. It was reported the bride received \$500,000 from her father as a wedding gift. The couple sailed for the groom's home in South America.

A NOTHER wedding, of more inter-A est in Europe, was that of Prin-cess Anne of France, daughter of the duke of Gulse, pretender to the throne of France, and Prince Amadeo Umberto, duke of Apulla and cousin of the king of Italy. The ceremony was performed in Naples and was wit-nessed by a brilliant gathering that included the kings of Italy and Spain and many members of the nobility.

left to Newton to demonstrate what that force was. He spent twenty years studying the problem before be was able to give to the world his con-

berry leaf is used as the Insignia or. the English ducal coronet is not known. Various decorative leaves were employed in heraldry and the



And the turkey hens are chatterin'
As they do the turkey tret;
When the gray clouds of November
Shut the sun out of the sky,
Then we can't help but remember
That Thansgivin' time is nigh.

Then a feller gets to thinkin'
How his season's work was doneOf the bay and grain he gathered
Underneath a summer's sun;
And he sizes up his treasures
Names his blessings, one by oneCrops in corneribe, bins and cellarsFine a family as anyone.

Then he 'most forgets the hardship And the hard knocks he's passed And the hard knocks
through,
And, in spite of comin' winter,
He is glad, instead of blue;
And it doesn't seem to matter if
He's a dollar or a dime,
He just can't help a-feelin' thankful
At good old Thanksgivin' time.
—Dakota Farmer.



#### Day Tends to Foster Spirit of Kindliness

The day on which the nation is called to the giving of thanks is a home and family day, and as such is a valuable institution. Those have no homes are often invited to become for the day members of familles that are blessed with them. In a word, the home that is in all our thoughts today is the hospitable home And that is well. There is great need in these times to develop and strengthen the family feeling, and to weld it more closely as a social unit. To the accomplishment of that work a properly observed and honored Thanksgiving day may powerfully contribute. To give thanks for what? —some may ask. But that is not at all the thought. What is important is that there should be in all a thankful spirit, a right attitude toward life, whether considered spiritually or ma-terially, and a frame of mind that knows something of contentment and inward peace. There is much for which to be thankful if one only looks at life and its problems and difficulties—and blessings—in the right way. The day would remind us that kind-liness is a great virtue, and that the world would be happier if there were in it a good deal more of the spirit of friendliness-even among nations. -Indianapolis News.



Day to Reflect on Why to Be Thankful

It is one thing to be officially thank-ful and quite another to be actually and personally so. To accept Thanksgiving as an admittedly welcome holiday; to spend it at home enjoying a good dinner followed by a comfortable nap and then to go out for a call or two on friends is not enough. One might do this and still not be in the spirit of the day. As the greatest of the apostles has written, "the letter

killeth but the spirit giveth life."

To be in the spirit of Thanksgiving is to reflect upon the reasons that one has for national, family and personal thankfulness. Maybe a glance at the pages of a echool history of our country might belp to quicken the pulse and brighten the eye. Possibly a steady gazing on the familiar features of Washington or Lincoln might be an aid to reflection.



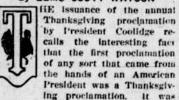
Sentiment That Uplifts

Gratitude is one of the noble sentiments which wells from the hu man beart. It purifies, uplifts and ennobles. It is an attribute of stability in character. A man may have many imperfections, but if he is capable of bad. And when gratitude is offered to the Most High, it brings the soul into tune with the Divine as scarcely anything else can.

First Thanksgiving Proclamation By the Reposal of the United States of America a Grelama Fron

Whisted it is the duty of all tations to acknowledge the pro-19th food to dry his will to be grattful for his brught, on himily we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late was

BY ELMO SCOTT WATSON



issued by George Washington, the first President of the United States, on Oc toher 3, 1789. in New York city, then the capital of the nation. Quite aside from its importance in the realm of "historical firsts," this document has had a remantic history. Soon after it was issued it disappeared and for more than 120 years its whereabouts

### Jersey Man Started It

The story of how this proclamation ame to be issued is also an interest ing one On Friday, September 25 1789. Elias Boudinot of New Jerses ook the floor of the house of repre sentatives, and declared that the ses sion of congress should not end with out offering an opportunity to all citizens of the country to join in a mighty thanksgiving service, principally be-cause the adoption of the Constitution guaranteed their future "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." He there-upon presented the following joint

resolution:

Resolved, that a joint committee of both Houses be directed to wait upon the President of the United States, to request that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a Constitution of government for their safety and happiness.

Strange as it may seem, this reso ution precipitated a bitter debate Aedanus Burke, a Democrat from South Carolina, declared that he did not like this mimicking of "European customs where they made a mere mockery of Thanksgiving," since two nations at war frequently sang "Te Deum" for the same event, even though to one it was a victory and to the other a defeat. Thomas Tudor Tucker, a Federalist of South Carolina, declared that the house had no

business to interfere in a matter which did not concern them. Why, he asked, should the President direct the people to do what perhaps they had no mind to do, since they might not be inclined to give thanks for a Constitution until they had experienced that it promoted their safety and hap-

day of Detoles in the year of our tot 1789

After some further argument the resolution was finally adopted by the house and sent to the senate the next day. The upper body acted upon it immediately as follows:

Resolved, that the Senate do concur in the above recited resolution and that Messrs (William S.) Johnson (of Connecticut) and (Ralph) Izard (of South Carolina) be the committee on the part of the Senate.

Accordingly, Senators Johnson and lzard, acting with the committee ap-pointed from the house, composed of Boudinot, Sherman and Peter Sylvester of New York, notified President Washington of the wishes of congress and on October 3 he Issued the proc lamation. Both the New York Dally Advertiser and the New York Daily Gazette gave it prominent display in their issues of October 8, and so far ns is known the day designated (Thursday, November 26) was generally observed as a day of thanks

### Proclamation Disappears

How this proclamation disappeared from the archives of the nation is still a mystery, but disappear it did-and no one seemed to have noticed its absence until 1921, when it was advertised with numerous other manuscripts by the American Art Galleries in New York and was purchased there by J. C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress. The handwrit-ing of the document itself is that of William Jackson, Washington's secretary, but the signature at the end is Washington's, It is curious to note that the great seal of the United States does not appear on it nor is the proclamation countersigned by the secretary of state, as has been the case with all later Presidential proc-lamations, including those for Thanks-giving. The text of this historic docuBy the President of the United States

lather plox

of America
A Proclamation.
Whereas it is the duty of all nations
to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God to obey His will, to be
grateful for His benefits, and humbly grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor—and whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a dry of public Thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of this state to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be. Th. we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks—for His kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercles, and the favorable interpretations of His Providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one pow lately instituted—for the civil. of government for our safety and hap-piness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowl-edge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And that we may then units in most humbly offering our prayers and sup-

pleased to confer upon us.

And that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplication to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech Him to pardos our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether is public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shown kinship unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue and the increase of science among them and us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such temporal property as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the city of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1739.

G. WASHINDTON.

### Theories Proved by Giants of Intellect ets moved around the sun in elliptical

Three notable figures in science, Copernicus, Kepler and Newton, stand for the three most far-reaching generalizations known in the history of human intellect.

Copernicus, entirely unnided, worked out the theory that the earth moved around the sun, instead of the sun moving around the earth. That was in 1531. Then in 1609 Kepler an-sounced that the earth and other planorbits, and stated the laws of motion that determined it.

Then in 1687 came Newton with the "Principia" and "Gravitation," and the mechanism of the heavens was complete. Ever since the publication of Coperaicus' book, 125 years before, the existence of some kind of force had been thought of as accounting for the ducal coronet in its present form was movements of the planets, but it was decided upon by Charles II.

clusion.-Kansas City Star.

**Ducal Strawberries** 

The exact reason why the straw-