

Five-Minute Chats About Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

A SECOND-HAND PRESIDENT

1800—Jan. 7, Millard Fillmore, born in Cayuga county, New York.
1829-31—Member of New York assembly.
1833-35, 1837-43 Member of congress.
1848—Elected vice president.
1850—July 9, sworn in as thirteenth president, aged fifty. Sent Commodore Perry to Japan.
1852—Defeated for nomination.
1856—Nominated for president by Know-nothings and Whigs, and defeated.
1874—March 8, died at Buffalo, aged seventy-four.

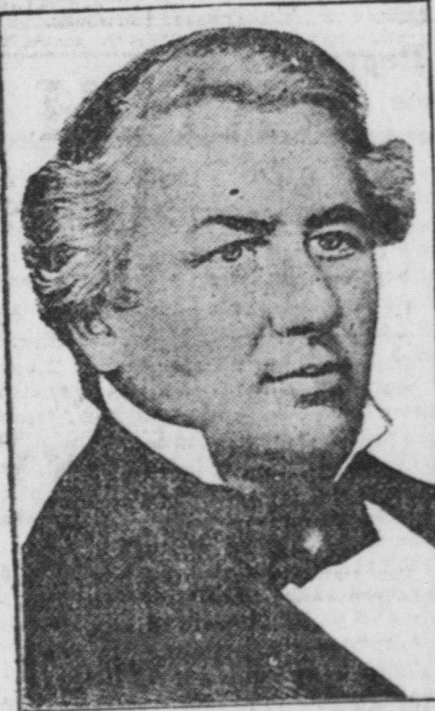
FRANKLIN PIERCE

1801—November 23, Franklin Pierce born at Hillsboro, N. H.
1829-33—Member of New Hampshire legislature.
1833-37—Member of congress.
1837-42—United States senator.
1847-48—Brigadier general in the Mexican war.
1852—June, nominated by the Democrats.
1853—March 4, inaugurated fourteenth president, aged sixty-four.
1854—The Missouri compromise repealed.
1856—Pierce defeated for re-nomination.
1869—October 8, died, aged sixty-four.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the second vice president to be promoted by death, was the most commonplace president even in a twenty-year period when the presidency remained at low-water mark. Tall and with managerial front, but cold and hollow, he looked the part which he played—the dummy of northern trimmers in politics and of southern traffickers in slaves.

A fable of the day hit off the truth. The new president must have a carriage, and "Old Edward" Moran, a White House attendant in many administrations, took him to see a handsome outfit, whose owner was leaving Washington and would sell it at a bargain.

"This is all very well, Edward," Fillmore mused, according to the pop-



Millard Fillmore.

ular yarn; "but how would it do for the president of the United States to ride around in a second-hand carriage?"

"But, sure," argued "Old Edward." "Your Excellency is only a second-hand president!"

In Fillmore we have another frontier president. For western New York was an outpost when he was born there of New England parents. After receiving about the same kind of schooling as our other log-cabin presidents, he was bound out to learn the trade of wool carder.

The one enduring act of the Fillmore administration was taken when it sent Commodore Perry to knock at the long-closed gate of Japan, and, with the gift of a toy railroad and a toy telegraph, to tempt the Japanese to come out of their hermit seclusion. The rest is politics.

As American men struggled to rise from the bottom in the more primitive days of the country, their women often failed to keep up with them. By the time half of Fillmore's predecessors gained the presidency, their wives were either dead, worn out or lagging behind.

Mrs. Fillmore, finding herself without strength or ambition to reign with her husband, her place was taken by a daughter. This girl of eighteen, Miss Mary Abigail, was enough of a new woman to have insisted on fitting herself by a course in a normal school to earn an independent living. Being obligated to teach a certain length of time after graduating, she went on teaching school even after her father became vice president. She kept at it until her mother summoned her to preside over the White House, where she promptly induced congress to install a library, the mansion having been until then a bookless desert.

A month after the end of her husband's term Mrs. Fillmore was dead. Next Miss Mary died of cholera, and then, after a tour of Europe, the pathetic loneliness of a retired president was relieved by a marriage with a wealthy widow.

Fillmore had tried to avert this retirement by an unsuccessful effort to be nominated to succeed himself. Four years afterward he attempted to break the retirement and return to the presidency. Although he had both the Know-nothing and Whig nominations, he ran third in the election. He lived on in his Buffalo home until the very year when another Buffalonian, Grover Cleveland, started for the White House by way of the shrievalty of Erie county.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was the second dark horse and the third New Englander to enter the White house. He was chosen not as a representative of New England, but rather as an agent of the south, and New Hampshire debated half a century before it grudgingly set up in the yard of the capital at Concord a statue of her only president.

A member of the legislature at twenty-nine, while his father was governor, and twice a member of congress, he was a senator of the United States at thirty-three. Resigning when his term had yet a year to run, he afterward refused a second election to the senate and refused the governorship of the Mexican war tempted Pierce from his retirement and, as a brigadier general, he served with Scott in the advance on the city of Mexico. Returning to his family and a first-class law practice at Concord, General Pierce, at forty-three, had no thought that any further public distinction awaited him.

Pierce was elected in a more sweeping victory than any other president had had since Monroe. He had the mandate and the opportunity to be president of the whole Union. With all his good qualities of head and heart, he was not broad enough to be more than the servant of a section, "of those who placed me here," as he expressed it.

The new president's appointment of Jefferson Davis to be secretary of war identified his administration at the outset with the aggressive faction in the south. Under its counsels Pierce not only surrendered to the ambitions of the slave power for expansion over the north and west, but also for its expansion into foreign lands.

Slavery was in its last throes everywhere. Great Britain had abolished it in her West Indian islands, Mexico had abolished it next door to our own slave states. Even Spain was tending toward the freeing of the slaves in Cuba when the American ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain met in Belgium and issued the "Ostend manifesto." That shameful document proclaimed the threat that if the Spanish government should refuse to sell us Cuba we would take the island by force.

At the same time congress at home was repealing the Missouri compromise and wiping out the dead line against slavery, which had been drawn



Franklin Pierce.

a quarter of a century before. This threw open Kansas to a wild scramble between settlers who wished the new territory to be free and those who wished it to be slave.

Then there the Civil war began. "Border ruffians," as the north called the settlers, who rushed in from Missouri and other slave states, and settlers no less rough in their fighting who poured in from the free states, quickly turned that primeval into "bleeding Kansas." Rival territorial governments were set up by the two factions, and Pierce threw the weight of the federal power on the side of those who were desperately striving to create another slave state.

The whole country was drawn into the struggle, and the Republican party sprang into life. At the election in the middle of his term, Pierce saw the Democratic representation in the house cut down one-half and the opposition sweep in with a big majority.

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Films Help to Foreign Trade

Motion Pictures a Silent Partner of Uncle Sam in His Export Trade.

CREATES DEMAND FOR GOODS

Latin People Disposed to Pattern After What They See on Screen That Pleases Them—Aids Live Stock Introduction.

Washington.—Uncle Sam has as a silent partner in his export trade the motion pictures.

How the "movies" are developing trade and spreading confidence in American goods and American methods, and creating an Americanized atmosphere which should prove the strongest possible asset toward permanency of trade in South America, is told by Dr. Julius Klein, commercial attaché at the American embassy, Buenos Aires, who was formerly chief of the Latin American division, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The Latin people, he points out, are disposed to pattern after what they see in the motion pictures that appeals to them. Thus the films have made them familiar with the appearance of American automobiles and of what they can do. The movies have created a demand for American-made office furniture by showing the fittings of a business magnate's office, which the South American merchants in their prosperity are eager to copy.

As regards ready-made clothing—the South Americans, particularly in Cuba, have gotten into the habit of ordering a suit of clothes like their favorite hero wore in a certain film. Thus the merchants have come to stock up with good lines of ready-made clothing, which are very popular. The movies have had a like effect on industrial development.

All this, Doctor Klein emphasizes, has happened naturally and has not been forced as trade propaganda.

Boom to U. S. Trade. The more use that can be made of educational films introducing industries comparable with their own industries—such as agriculture, cattle-raising, mining—the more benefits to American commerce will result. Such films can and should carry a romantic scenario, such as appeals most strongly to the Latin temperament, with cut-ins on our methods in industries similar to theirs. As we show them a new and better method their confidence in us and the output of our industries grows cumulatively.

Germans and Italians particularly have been thus endeavoring to ingratiate themselves in South American countries, Doctor Klein says, and the influence of the Italians in the South American markets from an economic and commercial viewpoint, must be reckoned with.

American manufacturers of farm machinery are now co-operating with the Philippine department of agriculture and natural resources, in an endeavor to arouse in the farmers of those islands a true appreciation of the possibilities by using such machinery. Motion pictures are being prepared to show the most approved methods of cultivation, preparation of seed, use of farm machinery, harvesting and storing crops, and methods of packing and handling where these processes are involved.

Aids Live Stock Introduction. Introduction of American breeds of live stock and poultry into South America, particularly Argentina, is to be aided by the use of motion picture films, prepared for this purpose by the United States department of agriculture. These films also will show American methods of breeding live

stock and handling it in its many phases from the farm to the home table. The Argentine government has shown special interest in the introduction of American methods of handling live stock, as it has indeed in the agricultural practices of the northern half of the continent generally.

As evidence of this, the Argentine embassy in Washington has already purchased ten films on these subjects for educational use in Argentina and has frequently had United States department bulletins translated into Spanish for home consumption.

The Buenos Aires & Pacific railway has also been a heavy purchaser of such films for use along its system. Its representative in this country was recently negotiating with the United States department of agriculture for films showing the swine industry in the United States, and in making arrangements for the introduction of American swine in Argentina.

It is planned to show important

"Cut Pay, I'm Not Earning It," Says City Employee

Cleveland, Ohio.—"I am not earning the money I am getting and I want my salary reduced."

This is the request sent to City officials by Gottlieb Pfahl. He is sixty-seven.

He worked for the city for fifteen years. When he made the request he was foreman of a bridge repair gang.

Last March his right arm was affected by paralysis. He cannot use it now.

That's why he asked for a salary cut. His request was granted.

Adrianople Is a Beautiful City

Airman Describes Romantic Charm of Mosques and Gardened Homes.

DECADENCE OF CITY GOES ON

Strangers Treated Kindly in an Atmosphere of Friendship—City Endures Its Shabby Gentility With Pride and Calm.

Adrianople, Thrace.—The decadence of two centuries, present political and economic disintegration, wars without end, and an uncertain future, have been unable to destroy the ineffable charm the Turks originally gave to this city of eighty-odd thousand souls. Adrianople is still a holy city in faith and in appearance. Romance still abides here.

"The Orient is the only place left to Europe where cities seen at close range are beautiful," remarked Jules Sebold, a French aviator, while visiting the most beautiful of all mosques, Sinaan's masterpiece here, the mosque of a thousand windows here, one erected at the order of Sultan Selim II, in the sixteenth century.

The first impression of the city has been one of infinite beauty. Arriving from across the lofty Balkans in an airplane, the city had been seen with a rush, a place of spires, and slate domes and red roofs, planted at the intersection of three rivers. It had been a welcome sight. It had come at the end of a four-hour ride, and it

National Anthem Turned Policemen Into Statues

Boston, Mass.—By playing "The Star Spangled Banner" over and over an Italian band kept two policemen, who ordered them to stop, standing at salute in the Fells reservation, near here, until their arms dropped numb and helpless. A few Italian women and children, who were along for an outing cheered and applauded in great glee. Then the bandmen fled.

Soon after the tumultuous strains had begun resounding through the woods Policemen Jordan Frost and Roberts appeared and informed them they must stop, as they were in the state reservation. The leader at once ordered "The Star Spangled Banner" played.

swine-breeding farms, the work in the big Chicago packing houses and the preparation of the product for the table. Pictures will be made of the various types of American hogs, and an effort will be made to give some idea of the vastness of the industry in this country.

CATTLE RUSTLERS USE AUTOS

Cattle Are Now Taken Across the International Boundary by New Method.

Regina, Sask.—The motorcar, it seems, has achieved another success by winning its advent into the cattle rustling business. The old and well-known practice of cattle rustlers, when they used to drive their stolen herds before them, is now a thing of the past. A few days ago three calves were stolen from herds near Bengough and spirited across the international border by two motorcars. Three of the rustlers were arrested on this side of the line and two others in Montana and are now awaiting trial.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Like a New Car.

"She seems very proud of her husband." "Yes. She's had him only a few weeks."

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Main Thing. He (loftily)—"I cannot woo you with soft words. I am a man of deeds." She (angrily)—"Title deeds?"

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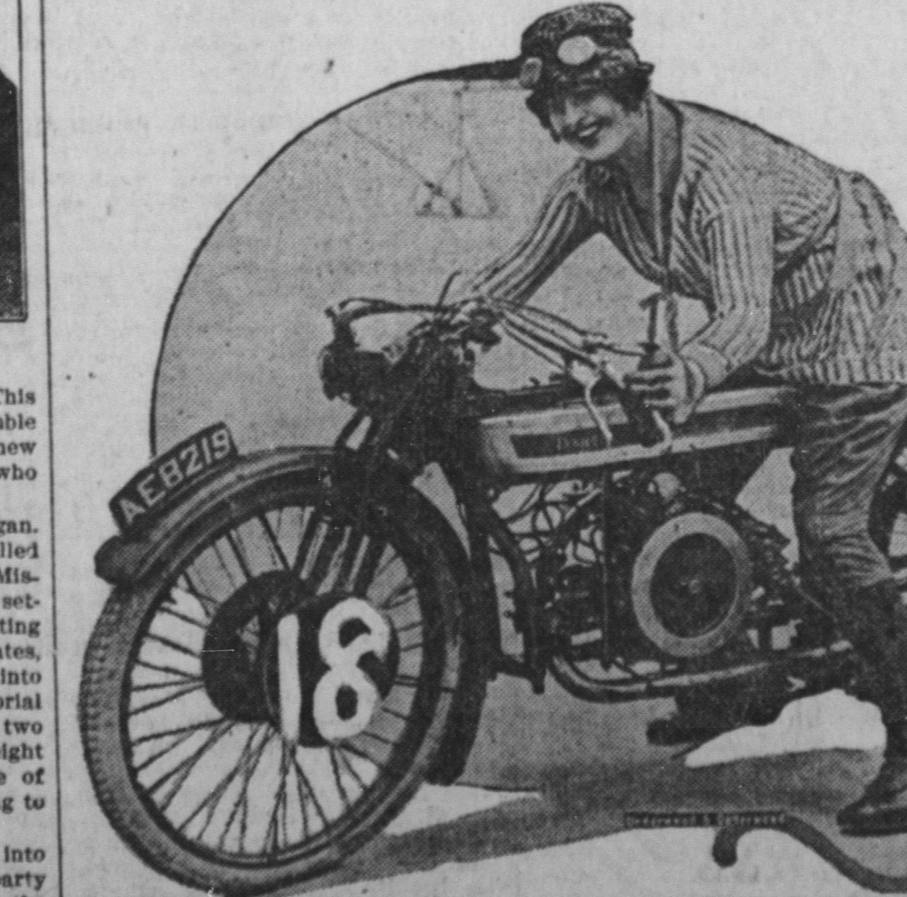
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Woman Rides in Motorcycle Derby



Mrs. Longdon afforded quite a thrill to a record crowd at Brooklands, England, recently when she donned her goggles and started in the 100-mile race. Mrs. Longdon was among the leaders when she was forced to retire on account of engine trouble.