

## FIVE MINUTE CHATS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS

By JAMES MORGAN

### ONLY DISPUTED ELECTION

1822—Oct. 2, birth of Rutherford B. Hayes at Delaware, O.  
1852—Married Lucy Ware Webb.  
1861—Major in Ohio Volunteers.  
1864—Brigadier General.  
1865-67—Member of Congress.  
1867-71—Governor of Ohio.  
1876—June 15, nominated for President by Republican National Convention at Cincinnati.  
1877—Jan. 30, electoral commission appointed March 2, Hayes declared elected, March 5, inaugurated 19th President, aged 54.

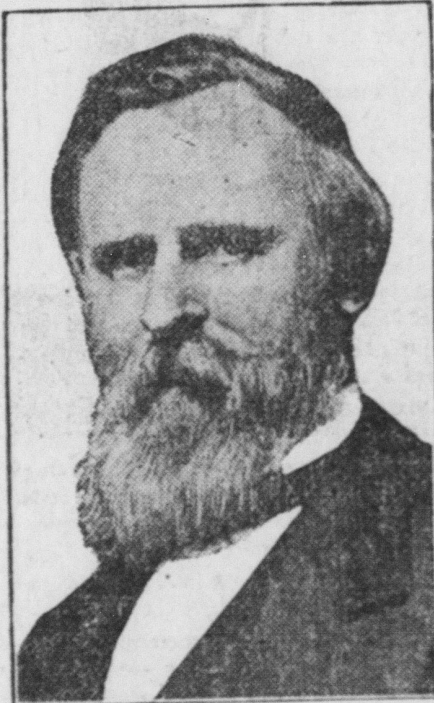
### A NEW EPOCH

1877—April, President Hayes withdrew Federal troops from Southern State capitals.  
"Banished alcoholic liquors from the White House."  
June and July, ordered out Federal troops in the great railway strike.  
1878—Vetoed Silver bill, which was passed over his veto.  
1879—Specie payments resumed.  
1893—Jan. 17, death of Hayes at Fremont, O., aged 70.

THE tidal wave which swept down the Republicans in the congressional elections of 1874 still was running so strongly in the campaign of 1876 that Rutherford B. Hayes himself never was confident of his success. Nor was the country surprised to read in the headlines the morning after election that Tilden, the Democratic candidate, had won the race.

The Republican national headquarters in New York city shut up shop early election night, and the Republican campaign managers went to bed resigned to defeat.

Tilden was elected on the face of the returns, with 203 electoral votes to 103 for Hayes, and had also a



Rutherford B. Hayes.

plurality of 250,000 in the popular vote. His election indeed rested on the same basis as Cleveland's in 1884 and Wilson's in 1916. But in 1876 the Republicans had not yet acquiesced in the suppression of the negro vote in the South. And if the negroes had not been "persuaded" by various means from going to the polls, Tilden could not have been elected.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats claimed to have carried Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and from those states two sets of returns were sent to Washington. Who should decide between them? The Constitution provides merely that the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house, open the certificates, "and the votes shall then be counted."

But when there are two sets of votes, who shall say which shall be counted? "The president of the senate," answered the Republicans because the president of the senate was a Republican. "The two houses," said the Democrats, because one of the houses was Democratic.

Compromise was necessary to save the government from chaos and the country from another Civil war. The bitter dispute was left to 15 men, one-third of whom were senators and another third were representatives, equally divided between the parties. To guarantee a calm, judicial decision the remaining third were justices of the Supreme court.

Nevertheless, the commission proceeded to decide every essential question in favor of Hayes by a strict party vote of 8 to 7. Alas, the partisan zeal of that feverish hour burned just as fiercely beneath the gowns of the justices as under the frock coats of the legislators.

The judgment of the commission was without force in law until adopted by the two opposing houses, and some disappointed Democrats in the house balked at ratifying the decision against Tilden. But representatives of Hayes whispered to certain southern Democrats in a secret conference at Wormley's hotel that if they would let the Republicans have the presidency, the Republican president would let them have their own state governments. The bargain having been struck, it was kept. After a turbulent night session of the house the result of the election was declared at four o'clock in the morning of March 2, 1877, just 56 hours before the inauguration.

For three months Hayes himself had been alternating from day to day between expectation of success and defeat. Even when he started for Washington on March 1 he was still so uncertain that he frankly told the people of Columbus in his parting speech that he might be back with them and in the governor's chair again in less than a week.

"HE serves his party best who serves his country best."

With those watchwords Hayes had sacrificed himself and his administration to reunite North and South, to cleanse the civil service and to regenerate the Republican party. So quietly, so coldly, so undramatically did he go about all those great objects that he remained to the end of his term one of the most misunderstood, most underestimated presidents, the Republican leaders hating him as an apostate and the Democrats despising him as a fraud.

He selected one of the most distinguished cabinets in history. But he did it without consulting party leaders or considering the claims of factions, and the offended senate threatened and muttered for nearly a week before it confirmed the nominations. To the disgust of "practical politicians" he "threw away" a high-class foreign mission on a man like James Russell Lowell, "a dashed literary feller," as Senator Cameron said, and he enraged Roscoe Conkling by flinging the political machine of the imperious senator out of the federal offices in New York city. He would also have made a start toward the removal of the civil service from politics and spoils-mongering had not both parties combined in congress to thwart his every effort in that direction.

Hayes' boldest challenge to the Republican politicians was his abandonment of their 12-year struggle to reconstruct the Southern states from Washington. Ever since congress had seized from Lincoln's lifeless hand the control of reconstruction, the entire proceeding had been a tragic failure.

Hayes came to the presidency in the depths of an industrial prostration when wandering bands of tramps thronged the highways of the land, and soon the first great railway strike paralyzed transportation between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. In response to the popular cry for "more money" both parties in congress were for repealing or modifying the resumption act and for inflating the currency with greenbacks on silver coinage. The president firmly resisted such a surrender. Had not his veto of the silver bill been overridden he would have saved the country from taking the first step on the road that led it to the brink of free silver in 1890.

All this independence cost Hayes the support of the political time servers and the applause of the partisan press. These united in denouncing and ridiculing him as a renegade in politics and as a sniveling hypocrite in private life.

The White House "went dry" for the first time under the Hayes', and the president was held up to con-



Lucy Webb Hayes.

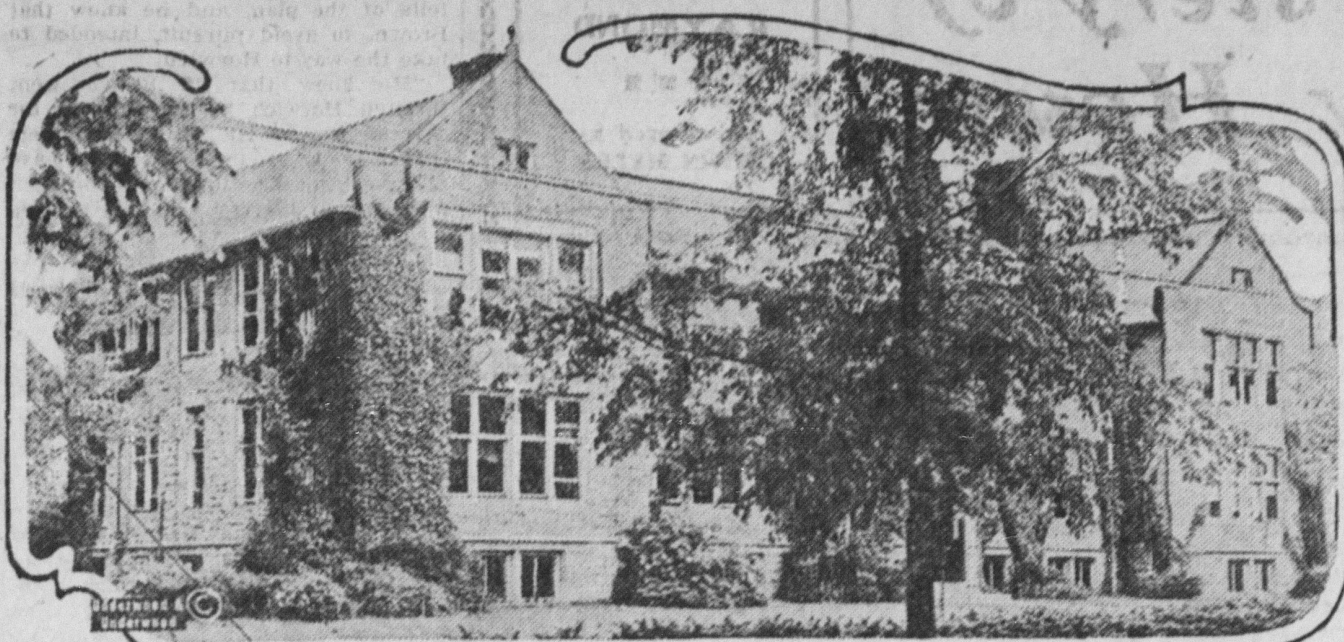
tempt as a man too stung to stand tempt and too weak to resist a dominating wife.

Hayes found the North and South divided and he left them more nearly reunited than they had been in a generation. He found the national currency paper and he left it gold and silver. He found the prosperity of the country at dead low tide and he left it at high tide.

It fell to Hayes to ring down the curtain on the epoch of the Civil war and to usher in another epoch. The voices of the past cried out against him, but in his complete retirement from politics he lived to hear the voices of the new time give a more favorable and a more just verdict on his administration.

(Copyright, 1929, by James Morgan.)

## Where Disabled Veterans Learn Agriculture



One of the buildings (horticulture) of the college of agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., where the federal board for vocational education has placed disabled world war veterans who desire training in agriculture.

## Make Gas From Waste Material

Government Engineers Endeavor to Perfect Method of Utilizing Straw.

### MAY HAVE ECONOMIC VALUE

An Automobile Has Been Operated With New Combustible and It Has Been Used for Illuminating Purposes and for Cooking.

Washington.—A gas which is obtained by the destructive distillation of wheat, oat and rye straws is now being produced upon a small scale at the experimental farm of the United States department of agriculture at Arlington, Va. Although an automobile has been operated with the new combustible, and it has been used for illuminating purposes as well as for cooking, the possibilities of straw gas are not yet fully determined, the department says. In order to determine the exact commercial value of the gas David J. Price, engineer in charge of the new office of development work, a subdivision of the bureau of chemistry designed to help commercial and industrial concerns to use new processes and discoveries developed in the bureau, has placed H. E. Roethe, Jr., in charge of a series of production tests with the experimental apparatus at Arlington.

May Have Economic Value. The work can be carried on but slowly owing to the limited funds available at present, but it is planned to do much that will determine the quantity and nature of the gas that may be obtained from wheat, oat, barley, rye and rice straws, and from

cornstalks, corncobs and other vegetable matter usually burned as waste. If the results of these tests warrant further investigation the experiments will be extended to the problem of plant equipment for producing the gas on a scale sufficient to allow the farmer to supply light and heat for his house, power for stationary engines and possibly for his tractor, from a small individual outfit. If a suitable unit can be constructed so that the farmer's initial cost will be small, it seems likely that the straw gas may have a certain economic value in the sections of the country where the raw material is now considered as waste and burned or left to rot on the fields. In some sections of the country the straw is used as a fertilizer, but in the West and Northwest there is an unlimited supply of the material available for conversion into light and fuel for the farmer.

While it has been possible to operate an automobile with straw gas and it is known that 50 pounds of straw will produce about 300 cubic feet of gas—an amount sufficient to drive a light roadster 15 miles—the problem of reducing the gas to liquid form or condensing it sufficiently to allow it to be carried conveniently is an essential one that must be solved before straw gas can be considered as a possible motor fuel. This will be another of the tasks taken up by the engineers in the development division.

Is Not New Thing. Straw gas is not a new thing. The present process was developed by George Harrison, a Canadian engineer at Moosejaw, in 1914, who later cooperated on the project with Professor MacLaurin of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada. The

### Materials of Paper Money Widespread

Washington.—The materials that go to make up American paper money are gathered together from all parts of the world. Part of the paper fiber is linen rags from the Orient. The silk comes from China or Italy. The blue ink is made from German or Canadian cobalt. The black ink is made from Niagara Falls acetylene gas smoke, and most of the green ink is green color mixed in white zinc sulphide made in Germany. The red color in the seal is obtained from a pigment imported from Central America.

university, in conjunction with the United States department of agriculture, exhibited a straw gas equipment at the exposition of chemical industries in New York city during the fall of 1915. This equipment was later purchased and improved by the department. The Canadian investigators succeeded in operating an automobile with the product. However, the fuel supply was carried in a large flexible bag on the top of the car—a method of doubtful practicability.

Several valuable by-products are obtained in the manufacture of the gas. Carbon residue suitable for manufacturing lampblack of exceptionally fine quality is one. This residue also contains certain amounts of potash, phosphorus and nitrogenous compounds which give it fertilizing value.

The tar and ammoniacal liquids resulting from the process, aside from their value as disinfectants and preservatives, may prove useful in the dye industry. If the engineers succeed in perfecting the present apparatus and in reducing the cost of production, there is no doubt that straw gas will have an important commercial future.

## Uncle Sam Turns Auctioneer



Swivel chairs and equipment once used by Washington's famous desk officers, are now being sold at auction at the storehouses on Potomac Park drive.

### Wearing Gas Helmets to Foil Bees of Indiana

Vincennes, Ind.—Bees, which lived in the ground until brought out by recent rains in many cases have completely halted plowing for wheat in sections of Knox county. According to the farmers, bees are more numerous this year because of the long dry season and the plentiful supply of red clover. Some farmers are foiling the bees by wearing gas masks, which were brought back from France by their sons who were in the service.

Prize Pig Rides in Plane. Lincoln, Neb.—An airplane, piloted by E. V. Gardner, carrying the prize pig, Corn Husker, of the University of Nebraska agricultural college, left here for Milwaukee, Wis.

## WILL OPEN MONGOLIA

General Hsu Says It Is to Be Restored to China.

Equal Commercial Opportunities Will Be Given to All Foreign Nations.

Urga, Mongolia.—Mongolia, restored as an integral part of the Chinese republic, will soon be opened to foreign nations," said Gen. Hsu Shu-chen, commander of China's frontier defense forces in Mongolia.

It was Gen. Hsu Shu-chen's army of 10,000 men marching 700 miles across the Gobi desert in the winter of 1915-1916 that occupied Urga and put an end to the political power of the Buddhist priest who leader, termed "the living God," then ruled Mongolia as an autonomous state.

"All Mongolia-Russian treaties, granting special privileges to Russians

### BRAZIL WILL BUILD HOMES

Shortage of Houses in Rio de Janeiro to Be Relieved by Government.

Rio de Janeiro.—Both federal and municipal governments are about to take action to relieve the shortage of houses here.

In the chamber of deputies a bill has been introduced providing for a special bond issue of \$50,000,000 for the construction of houses for working families. In the municipal council a measure was presented providing that all workers' houses built in the next two years be free from the usual municipal taxes.

The federal bill proposes the construction of 20,000 houses in various districts of the capital wherever nationally or municipally owned ground is available. It is intended that the houses shall be sold to heads of working families, payment being spread over a period of twenty years. In addition, the bill provides for the construction of two huge apartment houses, for families and for bachelors, respectively, with common kitchens and other communal installations, the rent being placed at a very low figure.

### WILL OPEN MONGOLIA

General Hsu Says It Is to Be Restored to China.

Equal Commercial Opportunities Will Be Given to All Foreign Nations.

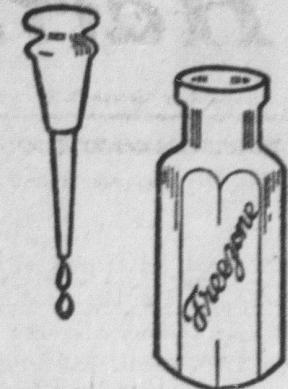
Urga, Mongolia.—Mongolia, restored as an integral part of the Chinese republic, will soon be opened to foreign nations," said Gen. Hsu Shu-chen, commander of China's frontier defense forces in Mongolia.

It was Gen. Hsu Shu-chen's army of 10,000 men marching 700 miles across the Gobi desert in the winter of 1915-1916 that occupied Urga and put an end to the political power of the Buddhist priest who leader, termed "the living God," then ruled Mongolia as an autonomous state.

"All Mongolia-Russian treaties, granting special privileges to Russians

## "CORNS"

Lift Right Off Without Pain



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

### Considerate.

John, age five, had put in an unpleasant evening trying to keep himself amused, while his father and mother were entertaining company. The evening wore on with no one paying any particular attention to John, who, in desperation, finally approached his mother and said: "Mother, we'd better go to bed. These people want to go home."

## "DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.—Adv.

### Smart.

"The gentleman who came to see papa yesterday were away said I was the smartest child they had ever known, and each gave me a quarter." "Oh, that pleases mother very much. You recited for them all the nice pieces you know?" "No, I said I knew a lot of pieces and then I didn't recite any."

### BOCHEE'S SYRUP

A Harmless Soothing, Healing Remedy for Coughs and Colds.

Here is a remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, throat irritation, and especially for lung troubles, that has been sold all over the civilized world in many thousands of households for the last fifty-four years. Its merits have stood this test of time and use, and surely no test could be more potent or convincing. It gives the patient with weak and inflamed lungs a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning. Try one bottle, accept no substitute. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.—Adv.

### A Way Around.

Wife—Dear, can you give me some money for a poor, deserving woman who wants to go to church, but who hasn't clothes enough to go in? Husband—Certainly. We must do some charity with our means. Who is this poor, deserving woman? Wife—It's me.

### Catarah Can Be Cured

Catarah is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. All Druggists, Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### How to Learn.

"Say, old man," said a friend to a golf player, "what is the best way to learn to play golf?" "Well," replied the other man, "take a couple of dozen balls, a wheelbarrow load of mud, and forget that you ever went to church."—The Globe.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally.—Adv.

### Unconsciously True.

"Mollie met a skin doctor who says he can take away wrinkles and make old faces as good as new." "I guess he does it with one of them new-fangled things they call wrinkle preventatives."

**MURINE** Night and Morning, Eye Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.