

NAVY TO HAVE "HANGAR SHIP" Will Be Parent Vessel For All Kinds of Air Craft. ALSO MUST BE VERY FAST.

Idea Is Plan of Captain Chambers, In Charge of Navy's Aerial Fleet. Some Officers Advocate Separate Hydroplanes For Each Battleship.

The United States navy, according to plans of Captain Washington I. Chambers, in charge of the navy's aerial fleet, will have a "hangar ship," a kind of parent raft for the aeroplanes, balloons and kites which the sea forces will use.

Captain Chambers has filed a report with the secretary of the navy that such a hangar ship is necessary at once, partly to test the real efficiency of aircraft in co-operation with naval vessels and also because there is no room aboard battleships or scout cruisers for such air craft.

The first hangar ship, it is proposed, shall be of size, cruising radius and speed sufficient to enable it to maintain its proper place with either a battleship fleet or a fast scout cruiser squadron. The idea is that aeroplanes may be used far in advance of the actual fighting units, in which case they should, it is said, be carried on a vessel attached to the scouts, rather than the real fighters. On this account great speed will be necessary for the hangar ship.

For a Clear Upper Deck. It is proposed also that the hangar ship will be of the oil burning type, with turbine engines, so that the number and size of the smokestacks may be materially lessened. Instead of having any projections above its topmost deck, it is planned to have this deck clear of all obstruction.

The hangar strap is to be equipped with a set of extra long booms, so that hydroplanes may be swung overboard and started from the water and picked up again on their return. This, it is estimated, will require a sixty or seventy foot boom.

Hereafter all naval aeroplanes of the hydroplane type are to be equipped with special devices and slings whereby they may be lifted from and to the deck of the hangar ship. These slings will, it is said, be made of cable passing through eyebolts fastened in the proper places in the flying machines.

Other Plans Are Advocated. Captain Chambers' plans for a separate ship for aeroplane use are not accepted unanimously in the navy. Many of the older line officers believe that the aeroplane is or should be a part of a battleship's equipment.

The navy is now considering whether it should devote its attention exclusively to hydroplanes or purchase both the water landing and ground landing types. At the present time the type best liked in the navy is the Wright hydroplane, capable of carrying two men for long distances at forty to fifty miles an hour.

Captain Chambers said recently he believed the hydroplane type so equipped that it might land on and start from the ground as well as water, was the best, because congress was not likely to provide money enough to buy a great many machines of different kinds.

If Captain Chambers' plans for a hangar ship are approved the navy department will present estimates to congress in the next naval bill.

NATIONAL ANTHEM DISPUTE.

Rayner Insists on "The Star Spangled Banner;" Heyburn, "My Country."

After several months of failure to reach the desired harmony Senator Rayner of Maryland and Senator Heyburn of Idaho are still unable to settle their dispute over the national anthem. "The Star Spangled Banner" is the nation's anthem, according to the Marylander. This is disputed by the westerner, but he does not name any particular song as his choice, merely picking the "field." Heyburn favors "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" as the national song, it is said.

The dispute, which has been fought out privately between the two senators in the senate cloakrooms off and on since last winter, was provoked by Rayner's championing of a bill to perpetuate and preserve old Fort Henry, which repulsed the British fleet in 1812. Senator Rayner's resolution recited that there the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," was born. Now, Heyburn did not question that "The Star Spangled Banner" was evoked at Fort Henry, but he denied that it was ever officially chosen as the national anthem.

WOULD PENSION MOTHERS.

State Aid For Those Who Need-It Up to Colorado Voters.

A bill to subsidize motherhood by the state will be presented to the voters in November under the Colorado initiative and referendum law.

The petition provides for regular cash payments to widowed or needy mothers with children to support. It is backed by Ben B. Lindsey, the juvenile court judge; George Creel, magazine writer and commissioner of police in Denver's reform administration; leading clubwomen and charitable and social betterment organizations.

NEW YORK, OHIO AND VIRGINIA ARE "MOTHERS OF PRESIDENTS"

Each Can Boast Five, and All Are Represented in Present Campaign.

WHEN Virginia's delegation shifted its votes to Woodrow Wilson at the Baltimore convention a touch of sentiment as well as politics played its share in bringing about the move. Even though Woodrow Wilson is governor of New Jersey he was born in Virginia, and the Virginians could not endure the idea of their beloved state being out of the running in this presidential campaign when their old rivals, Ohio and New York, are both represented with candidates. With Wilson the Virginians see a fighting chance to humble their hated rivals—Ohio, which is responsible for William Taft, and New York, which is the home of Colonel Roosevelt.

Virginia, New York and Ohio have each gazed more or less fondly and proudly upon five sons sitting in the White House as the nation's chief executive. Which of the three rival states is to forge ahead and point to a sixth favorite son writing messages to congress? That is the question to be answered next November. Meanwhile you will hear much from each corner of the triangle of president giving states.

Listen to the Virginian's proud boast: "Three hundred and five years ago, before my ancestors or your ancestors on the other side of the Atlantic knew of the regions that were some day to be called New York and Ohio, they knew of Virginia, the fairest of all lands in the new world. From the day she gave birth to Pocahontas to the day when Woodrow Wilson was presented to the rest of the world by Virginia—yes, even till today, when future presidents are lying in her cradles—her progeny has been world famous. What other state can present such a brilliant array of men who have guided the nation's affairs? First among them stands George Washington, the Father of His Country. Had Virginia not given him to her neighbors New York and Ohio might not be in existence today. Washington had two terms, and the country also gave two terms to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe—to each of them, mark you—and well did they guide the ship of state. Virginia's fifth president was John Tyler, who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Harrison. In the early days of the country Virginia was looked upon as the mother state, and who can say that she did not supply good presidents? Alas, my friend, the struggle over slavery changed the situation, and no longer was Virginia called upon to provide the nation's chief executives. That she has just as good men as those who have been the husbands of the first ladies of the land is proved by the Democratic nominee."

Of the five presidents who cast votes for themselves in New York two went to the White House through assassination and one by the natural death of the president in office. Chester A. Arthur of New York filled the unexpired term of Garfield, and Roosevelt had his "first term" as a result of the assassination of McKinley. As vice president Millard Fillmore of New York was called to the White House when President Zachary Taylor died in office. Martin Van Buren was the first New York citizen to be elected to the presidency. In 1836 he defeated William H. Harrison of Ohio, Hugh L. White of Tennessee, Daniel Webster

M'ARTHUR'S VICTORY.

Olympic Marathon Winner is a Transvaal Policeman.

H. K. McArthur, who won the twenty-five mile marathon race, the classic of the Olympic games at Stockholm, is a tall Transvaal policeman. His time was 2 hours and 30 minutes.

McArthur ran smoothly all the way and showed no signs of fatigue. When he took command he soon opened up a big gap on his opponents. When the stadium was reached he was far in front. As he reached the stadium the entire assemblage arose and cheered him to the end of the journey, which was one lap on the stadium track. When he had finished a crowd of his supporters rushed up to him, crowned him with a floral wreath and carried him off the field.

WRIGHT REMAINS A FLIER.

Refuses Request of Directors of Company to Give Up Aeroplaning.

In spite of the wishes of his millionaire friends on the directorate of the Wright company, Orville Wright will continue to fly whenever he wishes.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore P. Shonts, Andrew Freedman, August Belmont and other directors of the Wright company believed it would be better for aeronautical science if Orville Wright would pledge himself not to fly any more and make the request. Mr. Wright is president of the company.

Abolishing Second Class Fares. An increased inclination is shown by British railways to abolish second class fares, leaving only first and third.

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Ohio's Presidents, Except McKinley, Were Elected For One Term Only.

of Massachusetts and William B. Magnum of North Carolina. But in 1840 Harrison defeated him when he ran for a second term, and Taylor did the same thing eight years later, when Van Buren had again secured the nomination. When Cleveland was elected to his first term in 1884 he was governor of the state of New York, but so close was the contest between him and Blaine that the Maine man almost succeeded in keeping him out of the presidency and in the governorship.

Except in the case of William McKinley, the men whom Ohio furnished for the presidency were elected to one term only. William H. Harrison was the first Ohio man to go to the White House and Rutherford B. Hayes the second, who defeated Samuel J. Tilden of New York after a memorable battle. James A. Garfield left his Ohio home in 1881 as president, and he never returned to it as a private citizen, for an assassin cut short his career. The next president from Ohio, William McKinley, met death in public office, as had Garfield.

Only seven other states besides Ohio, New York and Virginia have been represented in the White House. Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Louisiana and Indiana each have one "first citizen" to point to. The political battle of 1856 gave Pennsylvania her only president, James Buchanan, who was a Democrat. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was selected in 1854 as a "dark horse," and he was successful in the election, defeating General Scott. Zachary Taylor is Louisiana's only president, and Benjamin Harrison remains the one president whom Indiana can boast of, but not as a product of Hoosier politics. President Harrison had little faith in the ways of the politicians, who had been largely responsible for his defeat of Cleveland, and when Senator Quay called upon him shortly after his inauguration with the expectation of receiving Harrison's generous thanks for the success that had attended Quay's efforts he was considerably taken aback when the president congratulated him that Providence had been with them throughout the campaign and carried them safely through.

For her presidents Massachusetts has to go back many years and pick out a father and son, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. When the latter ran for office in 1828 he defeated two southerners, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. But Jackson came back four years later and defeated John Q., who was seeking re-election. When Jackson ran for a second term in 1832 and got it his opponents were Henry Clay, John Floyd of Virginia and William Wirt of Maryland. Tennessee had two other presidents besides Jackson. One was James K. Polk, who also defeated Clay, and the other was Andrew Johnson, whose administration of his powers as chief executive after succeeding Lincoln in office, reflected no credit on himself or his state. Lincoln was one of the two presidents claimed by Illinois, and Grant is the other. Both were elected to two terms, and Grant earnestly sought a third term. When the Republicans nominated Grant in 1868 he was not a Republican and never had been. He had never voted a Republican ticket, nor did he cast a Republican ballot until he had been eight years a Republican president.

NEW BRITISH RIFLE.

A More Powerful Weapon Than That Now In Use.

Some authentic details regarding the new rifle which is shortly to be issued to the British regular troops are now available. Its caliber will be somewhat smaller than that of the present weapon, being .273 as against .303. It will, however, have a much stronger breech action, and this will enable a heavier charge to be fired, while it will have a considerably longer range. The muzzle velocity likewise will be considerably greater, together with a flatter trajectory. The rifle is to be some three and a half inches longer than the short rifle now in use, and since the bayonet is not to be shortened this is claimed to be a decided advantage to the troops when it comes to fighting at close quarters.

The breech action of the rifle now issued has always been under some suspicion and is regarded as weaker than those used by continental armies. The new pointed bullet will be used in the weapon. It is intended that in the first place this rifle shall be issued to the British troops in India, and then will come the turn of the troops at home and in South Africa, while ultimately the Indian native army will receive it. There is no intention at the moment of issuing it to the territorial force.

Ban on Absinth Oct. 1. The importation of absinth into the United States and its sale in interstate commerce were prohibited after Oct. 1 next by a pure food decision signed by Secretary Wilson. "It is generally recognized," says the decision, "that this beverage is dangerous to health."

WHEN REPUBLICAN PARTY WAS BORN

William Pitt Kellogg Tells of Bloomington Convention.

ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVORS.

Appointed Louisiana Collector by Lincoln on the Day Before the President Was Assassinated—Has Attended Many National Conventions.

William Pitt Kellogg, formerly governor of Louisiana and Abraham Lincoln's old friend, related recently some of the incidents of the so called Bloomington convention of 1856, in which the Republican party was born. He is one of the few survivors of the 223 delegates from Illinois who attended that convention. Some say there are only two of these delegates besides Mr. Kellogg living.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the delegates. It was at this assembly that he first gained prominence as a public speaker. It was there that he delivered what has come to be known as his "lost speech"—lost because there were no stenographers to take it down and because the newspaper reporters were so entranced by the flow of words that they neglected to take notes.

The Bloomington convention, it will be recalled, developed from a gathering of Illinois editors at Decatur on Feb. 22, 1856. This meeting of editors, who were opposed to slavery, had been called for the purpose of agreeing on a line of policy to be pursued in the campaign the following year. Of this group of editors Paul Selby, now of Chicago and who at that time edited the Jacksonville Journal, is the only survivor. Abraham Lincoln was a guest and assisted in preparing the resolutions which recommended the state convention in Bloomington.

Building Still Stands. This convention of 1856 was not known as Republican, but as "anti-Nebraskan." Its origin was founded chiefly upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri compromise and thereby removed the restriction against the introduction of slavery into the territory north of the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. Anti-slavery Democrats and anti-slavery Whigs both were attracted to this so-called anti-Nebraskan convention. It wasn't until a year or two later that the name Republican began to be substituted for "anti-Nebraskan."

"The convention of 1856," said Mr. Kellogg, "was held in Maers hall, a two story building that is standing to this day. The ground floor was occupied by two stores, and we delegates marched up a little narrow stairway at the rear to a room on the second floor. The call was for 223 delegates, but the interest was so intense that almost twice that number appeared."

"I was chairman of the Fulton county delegation, and Mr. Lincoln was chairman of the Sangamon county delegation."

Mr. Kellogg recalled that it was in this "lost speech" that Lincoln delivered the famous epigram, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Mr. Kellogg was an alternate to the national convention held in Philadelphia in 1858, which nominated Fremont. He has attended every Republican national convention since then up until 1896. He is eighty-two years old and is still active physically and mentally.

How He Went to Louisiana.

An interesting story has been told of how Mr. Kellogg came to go from the north down into Louisiana in the reconstruction days. When Mr. Lincoln was elected the second time Mr. Kellogg was chief justice of Nebraska. He had gone on to Washington to see President Lincoln inaugurate the second time, and Lincoln called him to the White House and told him he had decided to make him collector in Louisiana.

"That," said Mr. Kellogg, "was on Thursday, the day before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. Mr. Lincoln insisted I should start for New Orleans on Saturday and ordered that the commission should be made out at once."

Mr. Kellogg called at the White House on Friday morning and obtained his commission and received the well wishes of President Lincoln. He had bought two tickets for Ford's theater that night, intending to go to the performance with Richard Yates of Illinois, father of the present Yates of that name and then a United States senator. Mr. Kellogg, however, got mixed up with some of his friends who insisted on celebrating his appointment to the collectorship. The result was he missed the show, but Senator Yates went.

"Late in the evening," said Mr. Kellogg, "I was in my room, No. 12, at the old National hotel, when Yates rushed in as pale as death and cried, 'My God, the president has been shot!'"

"The next day we stood in the drizzle with the other sorrowing thousands and saw the president's body borne from the house in Tenth street where he had died. The next two days as I tramped the streets with my freshly signed commission in my pocket were among the saddest I have experienced."

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