FRANCE LOOKING FOR A PRESIDENT

Bourgeois, Hanotaux, Poincare and Deschanel Possibilities.

FALLIERES NOT CONSIDERED.

Republic Frowns Upon a Second Term For Its President—Clemenceau and Delcasse Are Among the "Dark Horses"—The Situation.

While the United States is in the midst of an exciting presidential campaign France is busy discussing who shall be her next chief executive.

President Fallieres' seven year term will end in a little less than four months and, although there is no constitutional provision against a second term, attempts of presidents to succeed themselves are looked on unfavorably in France; so there is no question of Fallieres' candidacy.

Five men have been conspicuously mentioned as probable occupants of the Elysee, as the French call their White House. Although the choice of the chamber of deputies and senate when they meet in joint session at Versailles is likely to fall upon one of these five, the fact that in strength all are about equal may result in the election of a dark horse."

Senator Leon Bourgeois, who is regarded by many as France's "grand old man," could without much doubt obtain the presidency if he should make the slightest effort to do so, but Bourgeois, who has been prominent in politics for thirty years, has lately been in ill of health and has let it be understood that he will not be a candidate, though he has refrained from positively committing himself. He has been in many cabinets, has held the post of prime minister, and has international fame on account of his work at The Hague conferences. After the fall of the Caillaux ministry Bourgeois was asked to form a new ministry, but declined, agreeing, however, to take a present unimportant portfolio in the present cabinet in order to lend the support of his adherence to the present government.

Hanotaux Booms Ribot.

Gabriel Hanotaux, the historian and former minister of foreign affairs, has started a boom for another former premier, Alexandre Ribot, whose wife is Miss Mary Burch of Chicago. He is a member of the French academy and the author of numerous historical, educational and political works.

There are many who would like to see Poincare, the present premier, elected president of France, and it is not unlikely that the choice may fall upon him, for he has made an excellent record as president of the council of ministers, while his recent voyage to Russia made him an international figure. But Poincare is not politically ambitious. He believes he could best serve his country in his present post and has said he prefers the position of premier to the presidency.

Antonin Dubost, the president of the senate, probably is the most active candidate for Fallieres' place.

For three terms now the president has been chosen from the senate. It is generally considered, therefore, that the chamber of deputies will insist upon selecting one of its members when the joint session is held to choose a president. If it forces its choice upon the people its choice for president will be Paul Deschanel, who now presides over the chamber. Although younger than any of the other eligible candidates except Poincare, Deschanel has had long political experience, is well known as a writer and extremely popular.

Clemenceau a "Dark Horse."

In the choice should not be confined to the five mentioned the two "dark horses" most deserving of attention are Clemenceau and Delcasse. The former favors Poincare and would not make any effort to obtain the place, but if bitterness between candidates develops his known fighting qualities may force him to the front. Delcasse is generally supposed to have a secret ambition to inhabit the Elysee, but his many enemies in political life probably will succeed in keeping the door closed to him.

An interesting commentary on the democratic simplicity of Republican France is found in the fact that Fallieres, who as president for seven years has received in salary and expenses $1,000,000 a year or altogether more than a million and a half, has just rented for $2,400 a year an apartment which he will occupy when he retires from public life. This rental has been commented on in some quarters as extravagant, since Loubet pays only $9,000 a year for his apartment, to which visiting sovereigns go to renew acquaintance with a statesman who entertained them at the Elysee.

To Build Fighting Aeros.

It is stated at Aldershot that the British War office was so impressed by the work of the aeroplanes in the recent army maneuvers that it has decided to build two fleets for special purposes. One will be armed with quick fire guns and the other will be used solely for scouting purposes. The former will be in front and the pilot ship. The propeller will be in the rear instead of in the rear, and the engine will have a speed of eighty miles an hour.

ILLINOIS MAN CAST HIS FIRST VOTE IN 1840.

Michael Markley Was For Van Buren and Recalls Stirring Events.

There are few men in the country like Michael Markley of Mount Carroll, Ill., who can boast that his blood was first stirred in a political discussion in the days when Andrew Jackson was president and who cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, the Democratic nominee against William Henry Harrison in 1840. Mr. Markley recently "reminisced" in the presence of a visitor from Chicago.

Mr. Markley has voted in eighteen national elections. After 1840 he cast his vote for James K. Polk against Henry Clay and in 1852 for Franklin Pierce against Winfield Scott. In 1856 he joined the Republican party and voted for Fremont.

"The year I voted for Van Buren I had a lot of hot arguments," said Mr. Markley. "They had processions for 'Tippecanoe' Harrison and fireworks and shooting of cannon. We never had a rally without firing cannon. The people were intensely partisan, and I never went to a rally without expecting a fist fight. People got so angry when they argued that they would wind up in a row, and somebody would get hurt.

"In the early days a man could work thirty years on a farm and accumulate only about $3,000 to $4,000—money was that scarce. But those sums went a lot further than they do now. The trouble with the country is that money is too cheap. There are too many millionaires. Everybody's got money."

MAY WEAR RELIGIOUS GARB.

President's Decision Not Held to Bar Attire of Church Orders in Schools.

President Taft's decision concerning the employment of the Catholic religious garb in the government of Indian schools is not expected to prohibit the wearing of such garb by nuns and other teachers who have been allowed to wear a distinctive religious attire in the past.

The Indian Rights association, which has been opposing the wearing of the religious garb in the Indian schools and indorsing the position taken by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine, has circularized its members with a statement in which it concedes that the president's decision will go against them to this extent. But the association hopes that the president will refuse to allow new teachers to wear the garb.

Under date of Sept. 4, 1912, the Indian Rights association, through S. M. Brosius, its Washington agent, issued a "progress report" to its members, which makes this prediction respecting the action of the administration on the religious garb question:

"Secretary Fisher has handed to the president his decision in the celebrated garb order of Commissioner Valentine. No intimation is given as to the nature of the decision. Just when the president will make a final decision is not known. Politics being chiefly considered, it will not be surprising if the announcement is delayed until after the fall elections, although I look for a comprehensive decision. I mean to infer that it may be held that those nuns already admitted without civil service examinations shall remain, but that no further violations of the rule will be permitted and the peculiar garb of the orders shall be permitted in other cases."

SILENCER FOR BABY CRIES.

Indiana Mother Designs a Wail Absorber.

Maxim and his silencer has nothing on Mrs. Esther Prouty of Fort Wayne, Ind., and her baby muffler.

Mrs. Prouty entered the Hotel Baltimore lobby, Kansas City, recently and placed her two-year-old baby on a settee while she registered. The baby squirmed and kicked and made faces, but there was no noise.

"Poor thing!" some one said. "It is deaf and dumb."

The mother smiled and said: "No, he is crying his best, but he is wearing his shock and noise absorber. If I would remove it he would fill the lobby with more noise than you ever heard."

A crowd gathered, and Mrs. Prouty assumed the role of lecturer, with illustrations.

A thin rubber hood fitted over the baby's chin and mouth. Of the same color of the baby's skin, it could not be seen at a distance. Around the mouth was a pocket, in which was a filmy cloth resembling mosquito bar, of silk. Mrs. Prouty changes this padding every day, and the baby wears it only when in public. The child can breathe through it, and it is removed when the baby wants a drink. The absorber is fastened in the back under the baby's hood, and cry as much as it wishes, the noise sounds no louder than a dull buzz.

Mrs. Prouty will not patent her device. She wants every mother to have the advantage of it.

Root's Latest Joke.

Senator Elihu Root made his reputation as a humorist at the United States hotel, Saratoga, during the recent Republican state convention. Entering the original model of the first elevator, he settled down for the upward journey.

"What floor do you want, mister?" asked the colored operator.

"The fourth, please," replied the senator without cracking a smile. "What time are you due there?"

TEST GYROSCOPES FOR USE IN WAR

Experiments Being Made With Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

WOULD REDUCE ROLLING.

Navy Department Guards Against Knowledge Reaching Other Governments—Tests Have Been Going on For Several Months.

A policy of greater secrecy adopted recently by the navy department in relation to what takes place in navy yards, on board battleships, in experiments with guns, powder, explosives and submarines has been observed so rigorously that few know that tests of two large gyroscopes of American invention have been going on aboard the topedo boat destroyer Worden for several months.

The Worden, commanded by Ensign W. R. Monroe, has been running in and out of the New York navy yard two and three times a week for the last four months, equipped with the gyroscopes, in an effort to discover if the problem of preventing such craft from rolling can be solved.

Belief that this type of gyroscope, called the active, is successful and fear that spies of other navies will try to steal the secret have kept every officer and man in the torpedo boat on the alert day and night.

Constantly Guarded.

A bluejacket is on guard within a few feet of the gyroscopes constantly. No one is permitted to go near them, although they are under cover until the ship is at sea.

The gyroscopes are placed in the main deck forward, one on the port side and the other on the starboard. From the size of the covering they seem to be about three or four feet in diameter. C. R. Miller, lieutenant commander; Guard Knox, naval constructor, and Lieutenant J. A. Monroe have charge of the tests, and they are on board the torpedo boat whenever she goes out beyond Sandy Hook.

None of those officers can be induced to say a word about the gyroscopes. The type is said to be the invention of a navy officer, and is superior to the passive type of gyroscopes used with great success by the Germans. Tests have been going on for a year, it is said, in the laboratories in the navy yard.

A torpedo boat destroyer like the Worden has an angle of stability of ninety degrees. She has rolled as much as fifty degrees. In the great storm last Christmas, in which a fleet of torpedo boats and destroyers were tossed about and damaged badly on the way to Cuba, several having to put in to Bermuda, one of the boats is said to have rolled 110 degrees. She dipped water with her smokestacks.

Rolling Causes Suffering.

In bad weather life aboard a torpedo boat almost is unbearable. The crew suffers much, and men in the engine room are knocked about and hurt. Walking across the deck is done with great risk of life.

Such secrecy now is being observed in the navy that orders even have been issued that no officer can discuss submarine tactics. The navy department considers the evolutions of a submarine of such vital importance that no navy officers, it is said, save those who formerly served in submarines, now can go aboard that kind of craft and get knoweldge of the newest developments.

The Worden is 248 feet long, 23 feet 10 inches wide, and draws 10 feet 8 inches of water. Her speed is 29.86 knots.

SLEEP BY ELECTRICITY.

German Doctor Announces Successful Experiments.

Electric sleep, to be turned on or off at will, is the alluring promise held out to sufferers from sleeplessness by Dr. Nagelschmidt, a German physician, who describes his invention in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift.

So far the electric sleep has been produced only in rabbits and dogs, but the experiments on animals have been so free from evil effects that Dr. Nagelschmidt thinks that human beings can be subjected to the same treatment without danger.

Sleep is produced by a new form of electric current devised by Dr. Nagelschmidt. When it is applied to the base of the brain, he says, a narcotic effect is caused which can be maintained as long as is desired. The animals on which the experiments were made returned to consciousness and entirely normal conditions within a minute or two.

Dr. Nagelschmidt declares that the new method also has the power of eliminating pain in any portion of the human body. A condition is produced in which even incisions of the surgeon's knife are not felt as long as the patient remains in the electrified state.

Uruguay Being Afforested.

Uruguay, which has the general aspect of an almost treeless prairie, is being rapidly afforested. In thirteen of the nineteen departments the forestry census records 17,402,000 planted trees, principally eucalyptus, pines, poplars, paradise trees and acacias.

He Wants No Such Assistance.

News Item.—Bacon intimated in the senate that the Republican chances in the campaign would be enhanced should the country be plunged into war as the result of the disturbance in Nicaragua or Mexico.

OH! FOR THE JOYS OF MOVING.

"Easy on that bedstead!"
"Don't think you're handling junk!"
"Oh, my lovely mirror!"
"I think those men are drunk!"
"Look out, you'll ruin that table!"
"Catch it by the side!"
"Now you broke my dresser,
I hope you're satisfied!"
"John, don't be so helpless!"
"You stand there like a stone!"
"Lift a little, can't you?"
"Go 'way! I'll do it alone!"
"Where'd you put the hammer?"
"Mercy, I smell gas!"
"Try to be more careful!"
"That barrel is filled with glass!"
"What's that? You've got a van load!"
"You're talking through your hat!"
"You'll have to get it on there!"
"I'm not as green as that!"
"Hurry, John, we're going!"
"Yes, I'll tend to that!"
"Mary, take your dolly!"
"Don't forget the cat!"
"You'll have to stop that swearing!"
"I hope I don't get sick!"
"Before I'd move again, John,
"I'd burn up every stick!"

"A No. 1" Said to Have Been Killed.

"A No. 1," the famous railroad tramp who has been in Honesdale, is dead, having been ground under the wheels of a railroad train in Houston, Texas, September 26, according to a dispatch.

The dispatch from Houston to a Chicago paper follows:

"'A No. 1,' the king of hoboes, is dead. Slipping from the rods of a passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the man who boasted that he had traveled more miles and paid less fares than any traveler of his generation, was caught by the trucks of the heavy coach and literally ground to death.

'Chicago' White, his companion of the last year, brought the news to Houston. 'Chicago' and an old priest had stood uncovered by the shallow grave that held the fragments of flesh and bone that could be found."

"A No. 1" was a puzzle, even to the men with whom he had roamed to all parts of the world. He told no one his name, his birthplace or of his family. He was merely "A No. 1," the king of tramps. From Maine to California his name is painted or carved on box cars, watertanks, railroad sheds, in fact everywhere "A No. 1" could find space his name in big letters and two arrows, pointing in the direction the hobo king was traveling at the time he "signed up." Hundreds of these signatures are to be found along the Erie railroad.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables' blanks.

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in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., late of Sterling, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

Mrs. Libbie Gilpin, executrix of the estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., by Friend B. Gilpin, attorney.

118 North Ave., West, Cranford, N. J., Aug. 28, 1912. 70eo16.

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