

Picking the PRESIDENTS 1856 - 1932

By Alexander R. George
WASHINGTON (AP)—Thirty-six years have passed since a young man in a black cutaway coat with a mop of hair hanging over his collar stood in a stuffy little room in a farmers' hotel in Chicago and shook hands with a multitude of "free silver" enthusiasts.

That silver issue carried that young man—William Jennings Bryan—to political fame and almost to the presidency.

This month in Chicago the two parties in convention may recall Bryan's famous words—words that made 20,000 convention listeners back in 1896 sit "spellbound as the last period fell from his lips: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'"

Bryan vs. McKinley
 Bryan was nominated by the Democrats, and the Republicans, under the expert guidance of Mark Hanna, nominated William McKinley on a gold standard plank. McKinley won easily in the electoral vote but the popular vote was close.

The "great commoner," lambasting "corporate greed" before large audiences, hung up a record of 24 speeches in 24 hours. Even the less strenuous McKinley, inaugurating the "front porch" campaign style, made a total of 214 speeches. His high mark for a day was 21.

Four years before Bryan entered so strongly into the national political picture, "Honest Grover" Cleveland had emerged from retirement to reenter the White House. Cleveland had been defeated in 1888 by Benjamin Harrison, only to stage a successful comeback in the 1892 campaign.

The tariff issue stood out in 1892, and the Democratic and Republican platforms of this year may carry tariff planks similar to those that made "the great issue" then.

Cleveland, standing on the Democratic platform, pledging a reduction of the high tariffs enacted during Harrison's term, defeated Har-

riason who sought re-election as an advocate of protection.

Cleveland found himself in the famous depression of 1893, the business slump being the main front page news of the time. Cleveland stood for gold, but the Democrats decided to back Bryan and silver in the 1896 campaign. McKinley, the Republican's choice, was known as the "Napoleon of Tariff" and he supported gold.

Leader of the pre-convention fight for McKinley in Illinois was none other than Charles Gates Dawes, young business man of Evanston who was later to become the "Hell and Maria" director of the budget, vice president of the United States and ambassador to the court of St. James.

Samuel Gompers was just beginning to hit his stride as an organizer of labor, and lady bicyclists had tool kits mounted in silver.

Bicycles in Parades
 McKinley and Bryan bicyclists carried flambeaus and red, white and blue lights in night parades. Trolley cars were embellished for pageant purposes.

In many staunch Republican households the popular inscription "There is no place like home" was supplanted by "Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity." When Bryan spoke at Martinsburg, W. Va., he was escorted by a cavalcade of southern horsemen who gave the "rebel yell."

McKinley, wearing high silk hat and frock coat, sat in a rocking chair on his porch the day after election and "smiled graciously at the plaudits of his supporters." Frightened by the noise made by the celebrants, the sedate horse that drew the McKinley carriage ran away.

Bryan, seeming little fatigued by his strenuous campaign, said: "The fight had just begun."

Iron Hands on Coffins
 Archeologists in the Eastern Alps found left hands made of iron nailed to a coffin of about 600 B. C.

Health

DIABETES

(By Dr. Frederick D. Stricker)
 Diabetes should not die and yet they do and more of them most every year. Why do they die and why is the number increasing? The reason for these needless diabetic deaths is simple—the patients have not studied their disease.

Acid poisoning—diabetic coma—has been the diabetic's greatest danger, but with the use of insulin it should now no longer occur. Coma comes because patients overeat and break their diet and thus neglect to keep their urines free from sugar. Coma comes during acute infections whether general, like pneumonia, tonsillitis, grip, or during local infections such as carbuncles and abscesses. Again come comas because patients leave off their insulin. Insulin is the mainstay of the diabetic today, but it should never be omitted if sugar is present in the urine. Sometimes patients have nausea and vomiting and so do not care to eat, but they certainly should not stop their insulin if the test shows sugar in the urine. Usually the stomach will retain a little orange juice or the same amount of gingerale until the digestion is righted.

Coma comes on slyly. Therefore if you are a diabetic and feel sick you should always (1) call the doctor (2) go to bed (3) drink a cupful of hot liquid every hour (4) get some one to take care of you (5) keep warm and (6) move the bowels with an enema. When the doctor arrives he will examine the urine and perhaps the blood, decide what the trouble is, give extra insulin and if necessary either stay with you and give salt solution and protect your feet or send you to the hospital. A stitch in time may save you nine days in the hospital. Therefore if sick, call the doctor early!

Another diabetic danger is gangrene which most commonly attacks the feet and often begins with injuries to the toes which become sore, because they were cut or bruised particularly when they were not clean. A clean diabetic can contract gangrene but this is rare. My patients are taught to keep their feet as clean as wise.

their face and indeed the diabetic should be the cleanest citizen in the community.

Diabetes is becoming more frequent because it is a disease chiefly of middle life and old age and today people are refusing to die young and so are living to die old. If one does not die of tuberculosis or diphtheria, it leaves more to die of diabetes and cancer and hence the mortality from these diseases is rising. We are learning so much about them however that I am sure eventually they too will become less frequent. All in all however, diabetes is a good disease. It is not contagious, it can be controlled by diet and insulin along with common sense and exercise and if you have it you know you are in good company because so many famous people have had it too.

But if you don't want it, you stand a good chance of escaping it, if in middle life you keep your weight at what the insurance companies with their weight tables and life tables have shown to be the best for longevity, namely a few pounds below the standard weight for age and height—in other words above forty years of age be thin rather than fat.

Chats With Parents

REPRESSIONS

By Allen Judson Peale
 Usually it is possible to make a child stop doing what we do not like. We have only to punish severely enough, disapprove heavily enough to make him give up his dearest satisfactions. But what other results does this method have?

The instinctive wish, the expression of which was thus drastically cut off, still exists. That it is strong is evidenced by the very fact that it required such stern measures to stop its further expression.

A tremendous amount of psychic energy is required further to keep it in check. The energy thus tied up is not available for use in other directions. The child does not learn as well, play as imaginatively, or progress in his emotional development as wholesomely as he would otherwise.

These things, as well as the fact that the original impulses themselves continue to exist unchanged below the surface and are therefore likely to burst forth in all their crudeness at some time of particular strain (re-sulting not infrequently in what is generally called a "nervous breakdown"), show how expensive education by repression is to the child's mental health.

It is much better to be content with slower progress, with helping a child gradually to relinquish his earlier aggressiveness, uncertainty, immaturity or greediness.

This is accomplished partly through the influence of parental example,

the wish to be like other children, and the pressure which these exert upon him in his play.

It is perhaps partly the result merely of growth which more and more brings other interests to take the place of the earliest, primitive ones. Finally it is assisted through the conversion of the primitive wishes themselves into socially acceptable channels.

One Advantage

"Ancient books," said H. H. Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "have this advantage—they tell untruths sometimes, but never in a way to make them popularly interesting."—Washington Star.

Middies' Color Girl



Envid of girls throughout the land is Mary K. Douglas (above) of Manlius, Wis. She has been chosen as this year's color guard at graduation exercises to be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. She's a student at Holton Arms School for Girls in Washington.

Ireland Ahead!



It was with this smile of quiet confidence that Amelia Earhart faced the cameraman just before she took off from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to become the first of her sex to span the Atlantic in a solo flight.

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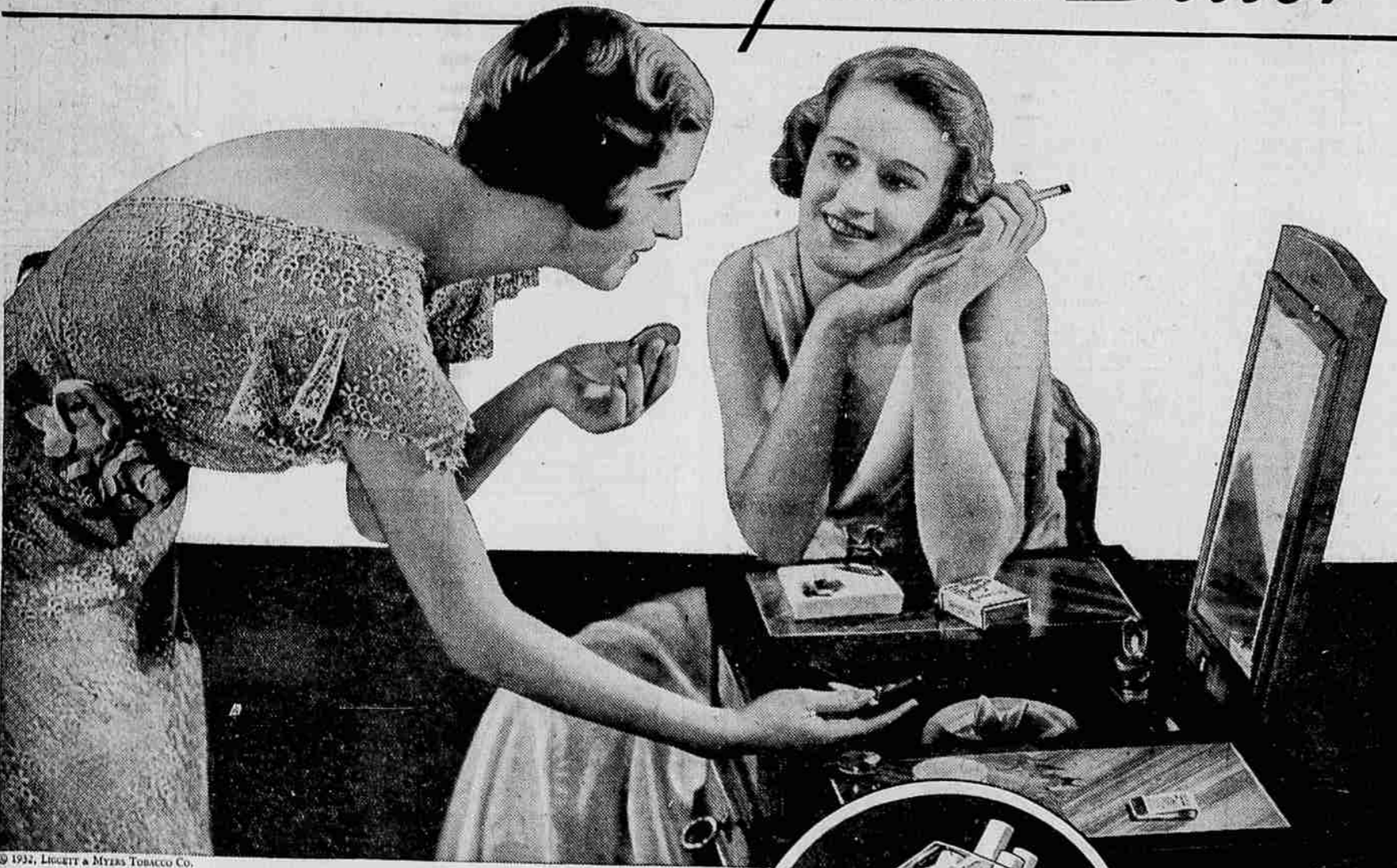
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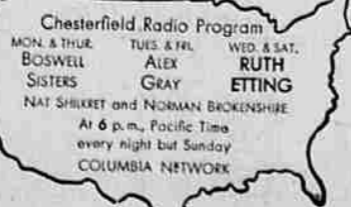


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