

### CHINESE DISCOVERED ILLINOIS, HE SAYS

#### Asserts Orientals Painted Piasa Bird Centuries Ago.

Springfield, Ill.—Chinese explorers, antedating Balboa, and perhaps Columbus, discovered Illinois four or five centuries ago and set the flag of the Chinese empire on the cliffs above Alton, according to E. W. Payne, a local banker, who for many years has collected Indian relics and studied the early history of the western hemisphere.

"When Balboa rushed into the Pacific, carrying the flag of Spain, he didn't have even a druggist's prescription for one-half pint of the water of the sea," Payne says.

"At the time Columbus discovered America, Cahokia was probably the capital of North America and the most important western city north of old Mexico. It was situated at the junction of the Illinois, Missouri and Kaskaskia rivers with the Mississippi and was near the mouth of the Ohio.

"The country was thickly populated. Probably there were as many people in the country districts as there are today. The bluffs of the Mississippi river were used as a graveyard and the western coast of the Americas was thickly settled from Alaska to Patagonia.

#### Old When Pyramids Were Built.

"Balboa lived with these people for two years and was told again and again about the Pacific. Finally, with a guard of 150 Indians he ventured to cross the divide and claim the Pacific for Spain.

"As he did it, he was standing over ruins that were old when the pyramids were built. If he had been attending a big league ball game today he would have drawn a seat in the grass in front of the bleachers. He was the last one through the gate. The Pacific had been discovered and rediscovered again and again before he arrived, and every island in it of any importance was inhabited.

"Before Balboa reached the Pacific and probably about the time that Columbus was landing on the eastern extremity of North America, Chinese explorers arrived at the west coast of the country, and, following the best marked trails, the Platte trail and the Clark trail, which was centuries old before Clark ever saw it, they penetrated to the Mississippi river and the capital of the continent at Cahokia.

"Like Columbus and Balboa they claimed the country, and in doing so placed the Chinese flag on the cliffs at Alton. This was later known as the Piasa bird. Superficial examination of the painting shows that it is undoubtedly a Chinese dragon, the national emblem of the empire.

#### Probably Never Returned Home.

"In those days there were no afternoon editions. It is doubtful if anyone in China knew what the hardy explorers were about. They may have been members of a crew of Chinese pirates, or they may have been adventurers who sailed into unknown seas out of curiosity.

"Furthermore, in those days travel was so difficult that pioneers never expected to return to their homes. The European explorers returned to report to their kings, but the Chinese probably carried all they owned with them. It is improbable that they ever returned, or that their discovery was ever announced. Only the painting of the dragon, or Piasa bird, remained to tell of their journey.

"The time of this exploration is very hard to fix. Limestone weathers easily, and as the dragon could still be seen 50 years ago, it seems improbable that it was painted more than five centuries ago.

"The theory that the dragon was painted by aborigines of Oriental stock is not tenable as it could not have survived on the cliffs that long. There is no doubt in my mind that it was painted by the Chinese explorers who came at a recent date, historically speaking."

The Piasa bird, which is supposed to have been seen for the first time by a white man when Joliet floated down the Mississippi, was for centuries one of the most mysterious of the stone drawings, or petroglyphs, in America. It was quarried away more than 50 years ago and the original was lost.

Herbert Forcade, a member of the Alton boy scouts, is now preparing to repaint the dragon on the cliffs. The work of smoothing and facing the bluffs is now in progress.

### \$600,000 to Be Spent on the Harding Tomb

Marion, Ohio.—At least \$600,000 will be expended in the construction of the Harding memorial tomb and \$100,000 in beautifying the memorial site and surrounding area included in the general landscaping scheme, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, chairman of the executive committee and in charge of national headquarters of the Harding Memorial association here, announced.

General Sawyer has recommended to the executive board of the association that Albert D. Taylor of Cleveland be employed to have charge of the landscaping. Requests urging members of the executive committee to endorse Taylor were telegraphed from headquarters.

Contributions totaling \$994,000 have been received to date. Funds in excess of the \$900,000 will be set aside as an endowment for the maintenance of the memorial.

### OUTPUT OF MOTORS WORTH \$3,163,327,874

#### Factories' Report Shows New Production Peak.

Washington.—Production of motor vehicles in the United States staged a comeback last year, after a slump in 1921, and reached a new peak. The value of the industry's output in 1923 reached a total of \$3,163,327,874, according to figures in the biennial census of manufacturers, announced by the census bureau. This was an increase of 89.3 per cent over 1921.

Manufacture of almost three times the number of closed passenger automobiles as were made in 1921, 22.4 per cent decline in the number of electric vehicles produced, and an increase of almost six times in the output of public conveyances, such as motorbuses, sightseeing wagons and cabs, featured the year's developments.

The number of establishments with products exceeding \$5,000 for the year was 351, compared with 385 in 1921. Michigan, with 54 establishments, led the country, while Ohio had 46, Illinois, 32; Indiana and New York, 30 each; California, 28; Pennsylvania, 26; Wisconsin, 20, and Massachusetts, 14.

Wage earners employed averaged 241,356, an increase of 68 per cent over 1921, and wages paid totaled \$406,730,278, an increase of 83.2 per cent.

The number of gasoline and steam motor vehicles produced was 3,888,898, as compared with 1,590,469 in 1921. Passenger vehicles numbered 3,472,420, valued at \$2,277,830,046, and commercial vehicles numbered 402,408, valued at \$295,898,451.

Open touring cars led in the passenger vehicles produced, with a total of 1,782,962, while closed passenger cars numbered 1,201,516. Roadsters and runabouts numbered 373,263, sport speedsters 58,944 and other varieties 2,706, while public conveyances numbered 12,878. Of the business vehicles, delivery wagons numbered 27,890 and trucks 252,394, of which the largest number were from one to two and a half tons capacity.

Automobiles valued up to \$500 formed more than half the output of passenger vehicles, the number being 1,727,968. From \$500 to \$800 the number was 814,000; from \$801 to \$1,500 there were 664,189; from \$1,501 to \$2,500 the output was 1,701,948 and from \$2,501 to \$3,500 it was 30,903, the latter class being the only one to show a decline in number, which was 7.5 per cent. From \$3,501 up the number was 11,337.

#### Happy in Poverty, Wealth Parts Them

Iron Mountain, Mich.—After long years of toil and sacrifice, during which the now aged couple lived to-

gether happily, skimping here and there, denying themselves of every worldly pleasure to accumulate wealth, the home of Joseph and Suzanna Tamborini of Iron Mountain has been broken—by wealth.

When success had crowned their years of effort to possess themselves of wealth husband and wife begrudged each the other's share. The quarrel found its way into the divorce court. A pot of gold, kept buried in the basement of the Tamborini home, was the spark that set off the turmoil which had its ending when Judge R. C. Flannigan ordered that all property owned by the husband and wife should be sold at public auction and the proceeds divided between them. The hidden hoard amounted to \$2,700. This money, the husband asserted, was appropriated by the wife.

The husband, the court declared, had never known a day of rest, a vacation throughout the years of his married life, and only once did his wife leave her toll.

Mrs. Tamborini made a trip to Canada. The husband asserted that with her went the contents of the pot.

#### Famous Fort in Apache Country Now Is School

Fort Apache, Ariz.—The rattle of the saber and the thunder of the hoofs of cavalry horses at Fort Apache, Ariz., famous outpost of frontier days, has been supplanted by soft voices of children attending a government Indian school.

The fort, with its 67 stone buildings, has been transformed into an Indian educational institution and has just opened its autumn term with a total enrollment of 450 Navajo and Apache pupils. It is located on the Apache reservation where school facilities were badly needed.

Fort Apache was attacked by Indians August 31, 1881. A captain and 11 soldiers died in repelling the assault. It has been headquarters of several famous Indian fighters, including Generals Crook and Miles. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood was stationed at Fort Apache as a military physician early in his career.

#### Ruins Reveal Romans as Capable Dentists

Richborough, England.—Archeologists excavating the mighty foundations of Richborough castle, the Fort Rutupiae of the Romans, in an effort to uncover evidence of the duration of the sojourn of the Romans in Britain, have discovered a delicately fashioned dentists' probe, exactly like that used by present-day dental operators.

A British museum expert, who is helping with the excavations, declared the old Romans were quite up to date in their methods of dentistry, and that evidence had been found that they used gold filling.

### PLAN TO MAKE SEA DAY LIKE LAND DAY

#### Marine Revolution Makes Old Shellbacks Gasp.

New York.—If ever there was a sphere of existence where tradition rules, it is on the sea. Suggest to a shipmaster a change in the customary routine if you wish to have a perfect illustration of that classic, "Let well enough alone." All of which is apropos of the recent government order that time on board ship shall be calculated as time is calculated on land—that is, from midnight until the following midnight, instead of from noon to noon, as has been the custom for centuries.

This is one of those questions which consist simply of two sides; there is neither time nor space for any other quantities. One finds one side, and then one finds the other, and there is nothing else—no middle ground, no "in-betweens." Six of one and half a dozen of the other are good figures to represent the two camps.

#### Different World.

First of all, men who go down to the sea in ships feel that theirs is a different world from that of the landlubbers. Undoubtedly there is something to be said on that score. Theirs is wet, ours is dry in more ways than one; they tell time by bells, while we look at a clock; they go topside and below when we go up and down stairs; they steer by starboard and port (everywhere except in the navy), whereas right and left tells direction to us. Truly one must be a sailor to know what is going on aboard ship. And chief among these differences of life at sea and life on land has been the reckoning of a day.

Now at sea, where there are no street signs or tire "ads" to guide one, the way you tell where you are is to say a sun in mathematics, looking the while to see if the sun is crossing the meridian, as it should do when it is noon. Obviously, in this changing world the sun is a pretty stable thing to rely on; except for Joshua, nobody has been able to influence it materially.

So after the mariners have made sure that the sun is running on schedule they can figure where they are and what time it ought to be—say, 10. Compared with the references that can be made at midnight, this is much more logical. Comets and meteors and similar wanderers may disturb stars, so it is better to rely on the sun. But you can't see the sun at midnight—so there's the rub. For all these centuries, since the Phoenician astronomers first gained influence over the captains and galleys of ancient times, day has begun at noon on board

### ship, not at midnight. And now certain governments have ordered the change to go into effect this coming January.

#### Means Much Work.

"It will mean a great deal of work and a lot of changing of tables and mathematical calculations," said Captain Hartley of the Leviathan. "All the men who have learned their navigation by the old rule will have to unlearn that and learn the new." He laughed a sea-going laugh and added: "Some fellow will figure that he has his ship just off Chicago."

"As for making the time conform to land time, that would require a lot of changes. We have Eastern standard time, daylight saving time, Greenwich time and various others. It would be great if all the times were made to conform—as they ought to, by the way."

England is conceded to be the country which sets the pace in things maritime. She, together with France, Germany, Spain and Italy, decided that the change would be a good thing. Then the United States followed suit and changed the nautical almanac, despite protests from some of the old shellbacks to whom the change was objectionable. Many of the captains, however, are not disturbed by the new order.

"Errors in dates have been made in the past because of the old methods, and it's reasonable to assume that after we become accustomed to the new, such errors will not occur," said one.

### Lack of \$25 a Year Ends English Custom

London.—Another age-old English custom of the Dorset countryside has passed, and the "Blandford Bell," which has tolled twice a day without a break for centuries, will be heard there no more.

Blandford, a tiny village in the heart of Thomas Hardy country, is rich in ancient tradition, and one of the oldest customs was the daily ringing of a time bell in the church tower at one o'clock in the day and again in the evening.

The custom goes back to a period when clocks were unknown to the humble natives, who measured time by the sun's course or were apprised of the hour by the ringing of a public bell.

A month ago a new rector came to the village. He had no objection to the ancient custom, but church funds are not what they used to be, and the bell ringer gets \$25 a year. The rector argued that if the town wanted to continue the practice the cost should come out of public funds. The town council debated the question long and anxiously recently, and by a majority of one decided that Blandford bell shall not ring if the taxpayer has to foot the bill.

### Dance Hail "Bouncer" at Home in Dress Suit

Milwaukee.—No sheik with patent leather balloon-tire haircut or without can start any rough stuff on one of Milwaukee's dance floors and get more than an inch with it.

Bouncers de luxe, many of them athletes at Marquette university, have been installed at public dance halls. They are equally at home in evening clothes or in a battle royal, every man for himself, winner take all.

"It pays to have gentlemen bouncers," said the manager of one of the dance halls. "So, to make it good, I decided to have only college men."

There was a time when the chief requirements of a respectable "bouncer" were a cauliflower ear, a black eye, a high-necked red jersey and a set of brass knuckles, but times have changed.

The "bouncer" of today, who presides over the peace of a modern dance place, must have the ability to wear a dress suit in addition to a shining set of polished manners, the tact of a diplomat and, of course, the ability to "bounce."

#### Several star athletes at Marquette university, members of the two-year undefeated football team, can be found keeping in trim as "bouncers."

They include La Vera Dilweg, all-western end captain-elect of the 1924 team; Francis (Oxie) Lane, 204-pound tackle; Dick Flaherty, 190-pound end, and W. E. O'Mera, a former Marquette squad member.

### Wild Birds Know, Love Voice of One-Time Enemy

Toronto.—Thousands of wild birds know Jack Miner's voice and return to him yearly at his home in Kingsville, Canada.

"There were 12 of us in our family," said Miner, "and a dollar bill looked as big as a horse blanket, so my eldest brother and I took to hunting for the market. We became expert shots and many times left a bloody trail behind us. Market hunting is not sport, but murder in the first degree."

"I had positive proof that the wild-est of these creatures knew us as their deadly enemies. Finally the thought came to me that surely they would know a friend if they had one."

"I had learned a few notes of the wild goose language. I now have tags returned to me of the wild geese from 33 different states and provinces covering an area of about 4,000,000 square miles. But about the most encouraging fact is that fully 40 per cent of the birds I tag in the fall return to me the following spring."

"The last six or seven years I have fed them during March and April from 1,000 to 3,200 bushels of corn each year. Thousands of people come to see them."

# Coolidge Will Protect Your Constitutional Rights

Calvin Coolidge tells the whole story in these words: "MY OATH WAS NOT TO TAKE A CHANCE ON THE CONSTITUTION. IT WAS TO SUPPORT IT."

Property rights and personal liberty are guaranteed under the constitution. The constitution makes no distinction as to race, color or religion. Every citizen has a sure protection against violation of the rights the constitution gives him.

#### President Coolidge Is Fighting for the Preservation of the Constitution

Colored Americans of West Virginia are opposing the candidacy of John W. Davis on the ground that he is unfriendly to their race. He incurred their opposition, according to colored speakers from that state, because of an effort to strip them of their right of suffrage and to provide JIM CROW cars for their transportation on railroads.

Planks favoring separate cars on railroad trains for the two races and condemning the enfranchisement of the colored race, were incorporated in the democratic platform in a state convention held in Charleston in 1908. John J. Davis, father and law partner of John W. Davis, was chairman of the committee on resolutions, which prepared the two planks. The delegation in the convention from Harri-

son county, of which John J. and John W. Davis were members, supported both planks.

West Virginia, home of the democratic presidential nominee, is now listed as doubtful. Republicans claim they will carry it. William Jennings Bryan, now campaigning for Davis, said at the democratic national convention:

"There are two arguments against him, either one of which would prove fatal in this campaign. One is his professional relationship with the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan. \* \* \* Nothing but an invulnerable reform record could save such a candidate from defeat and Mr. Davis' record is not such as to protect him from the suspicion aroused by his business connections."

United States Senator Howell, elected two years ago by 75,000 majority, sizes up the two major party candidates in this fashion:

"As between President Coolidge and Mr. Davis, there is no question in my mind as to who should be the next president of the United States if the interests of the people are to govern."

#### Fruits of Their Labor

President Coolidge wants the people of this country to have the fruits of their labor. In this connection, he says:

"I want the people of America to be able to work less for the government and more for themselves. I want them to have the rewards

of their own industry. That is the chief meaning of freedom. \* \* \* The people know the difference between pretense and reality. They want to be told the truth. They want to be trusted. They want a chance to work out their own material and spiritual salvation. The people want a government of common sense."

#### What Coolidge Has Done

The republican national administration and congress in a little more than three years, have reduced the public debt \$3,070,442,666.

For the year ending June 30, 1921, national expenditures were \$5,538,000,000 with a national surplus of but \$86,000,000. For the last fiscal year, expenditures were reduced to \$3,497,000,000 while the surplus was built up to more than \$500,000,000.

Short time obligation amounting to \$7,000,000,000 have been refunded or paid.

Tax receipts will show a saving to the people of \$6,000,000 a day as compared with 1921.

The army and navy have been reduced to a low peace-time basis. Wages have increased.

Relative to the foreign policy, the president says:

"The foreign policy of America can best be described by one word—PEACE. We covet no territory; we support no threatening military array; we harbor no hostile intent. We have pursued, are pursuing and shall continue to pursue with untiring devotion, the cause of peace."

#### CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE TICKET

The republican state ticket, headed by Adam McMullen, nominee for governor, is made up of good men. You have voted for most of them. Congressional candidates of the republican party are men who have been tried and found trustworthy.

#### The republican ticket:

##### National and State

- Calvin Coolidge, President
- Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President
- George W. Norris, United States Senator
- Adam McMullen, Governor
- George A. Williams, Lieutenant Governor
- L. B. Johnson, Secretary of State
- Geo. W. Marsh, State Auditor
- Dan Swanson, Land Commissioner
- C. D. Robinson, State Treasurer
- O. S. Spillman, Attorney General
- H. G. Taylor, Railway Commissioner

##### Congressional

- R. H. Thorpe, Lincoln, First District
- Willis G. Sears, Omaha, Second District
- E. C. Houston, Tekamah, Third District
- M. O. McLaughlin, York, Fourth District
- W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Fifth District
- Robt. G. Simmons, Scottsbluff, Sixth District

# EQUALITY ECONOMY PROGRESS SOUND GOVERNMENT