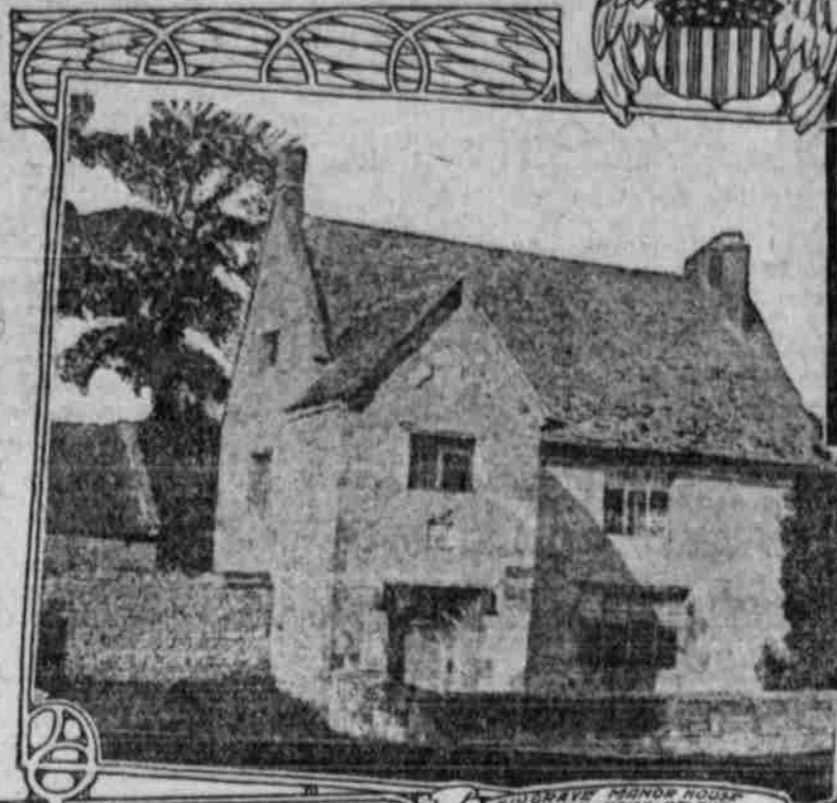


First President's First Political Tour

O. 13," a long-lost diary in Washington's own hand, has at last come to light. This unique journal, which runs from October 1, 1789, to March 10, 1790, is occupied with the first political tour made by the first president. In a coach drawn by two horses Washington, accompanied by three friends and attended by six servants, went through Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and parts of New Hampshire. He thus sets the example of "swinging around the circle," a practice now common in the United States.

"Exercised in my carriage in the forenoon," begins the diary. Then follows a list of the company "that dined with us today."

Here is a peep at his home life: "Am giving sitting to John Ramage, who is drawing a miniature of me for Mrs. Washington." Ramage had a great vogue in the revolutionary era. He was fashion's petted and pampered artist. Born in Ireland, he early drift-



MONUMENT ERECTED AT BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON

Tuesday, 20th—The president visited the woolen mills at Weathersfield. He explains: "(It) seems to be going on, with spirit. Their broadcloths are not of the first quality, as yet, but they are good, as are their coatings, castimores, serges and everlasting. Of the first, that is, broadcloth, I ordered a suit, to be sent to me at New York—and of the latter, a whole piece, to make breeches for my servants. All parts of this business are performed at the manufactory, except the spinning—this is done by the country people, who are paid by the cut.

THE TIME LIGHT

DUKE IS TO GOVERN CANADA



It is officially announced that the duke of Connaught will succeed Earl Grey in September as governor general of Canada. He will hold the appointment for two years and that period may be extended.

The announcement that the duke of Connaught will be the next governor general of the Dominion was received in Ottawa with great satisfaction. Aside from his general popularity throughout the empire, it is felt that the presence of so distinguished a member of the royal family at Ottawa will give the capital more political and social importance than it ever has had.

The duke of Connaught is the only surviving brother of the late King Edward. He is sixty years of age, a field marshal in the British army and was a personal aid de camp to the late king, who desired that he receive his present appointment. This is not his first trip to Canada, as he served in the Fenian raid of 1870. He is grand master of the Free Masons of England. Besides the title by which he is commonly known he is the Earl of Sussex, a prince of the United Kingdom and of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and duke of Saxony. His wife was Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia.

Various reports have been current from time to time, particularly from Canadian sources, that the duke of Connaught would not be the next governor general of Canada, although on the original announcement of his appointment, shortly after the death of King Edward, it was officially stated that it had been the wish of the late king that the duke of Connaught, his brother, should go to Canada as governor general.

FOE OF CHILDHOOD'S ENEMY



In the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute, near New York, Dr. Simon Flexner and his corps assistants believe they are about to conquer that dread disease of childhood, infantile paralysis, now epidemic in several parts of the United States. Hundreds of monkeys are giving their lives every year to the aid of science in conquering this dread disease, the monkey being the only animal in all the list of those suitable for experimentation that they have succeeded in inoculating with the disease. The micro-organism of the disease has been isolated and an early announcement is expected that a preventive, curative and safe serum has been discovered.

Infantile paralysis, or anterior poliomyelitis, as it is known to the medical profession, has long baffled medical science. Ordinarily it attacks children between the ages of 1½ and 3 years, but older children and adults are not immune. Although the death rate is not so high as in cerebrospinal meningitis, the train of permanent deformities which follow infantile paralysis makes the disease fully as much dreaded. Only about four or five per cent. of those attacked succumb, but fully 80 per cent. of the cases result in permanent paralysis.

Infantile paralysis is a comparatively new disease. Its symptoms have been described in medical literature for about 25 years, but only in the last four years, since the epidemic of 1907, has it been brought strongly to the attention of the profession in America.

ADVOCATES GOOD HIGHWAYS



W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads and president of the new American Association for Highway Improvement, asserts that the United States suffers a direct loss of \$40,000,000 annually on account of incorrect and inadequate methods in the construction, maintenance and administration of public roads.

This enormous loss is nothing compared with the indirect loss, through excessive cost of transportation, which is caused by the burden which bad roads impose upon the farmers and others who use the highways, and this amount, according to Mr. Page's report, reaches the impressive total of \$250,000,000 every year.

The American farmer is paying two or three times as much to get his products to market as the man who tills the ground in Europe, and this added cost of transportation is known to be an important factor in the high cost of living problem. Road experts say conditions here and abroad are almost exactly reversed, due entirely to bad roads.

Director Page has described the condition of the roads of the United States in making an announcement that the American Association for Highway Improvement has opened offices in Washington. The organization of this association followed a conference of many of the leading road engineers of the country, the presidents of five of the largest railroad systems and representatives of automobile manufacturers and publishing interests.

SUCCEEDS SENATOR BURROWS



Perhaps because of his own personality as well as because he is the successor of the old veteran, Julius Caesar Burrows, in the United States senate, Charles E. Townsend is regarded as a figure of considerable importance in national affairs.

When insurgency broke out in the house of representatives against the rule of Speaker Cannon, Townsend, who had been elected to congress in 1903, became one of its promoters and supporters. His name was even mentioned as that of an available candidate against Uncle Joe. Then in the summer of last year he began a statewide campaign in Michigan to strip the senatorial toga from the back of Uncle Julius, who was a veteran in the house of representatives when Townsend was a student and who already wore the toga when Townsend was a plodding lawyer in Jackson county, with never a dream perhaps of future legislative honors.

Senator Burrows was beaten in the election of Mr. Townsend to the Senate. Mr. Townsend is a native of Michigan and is fifty-four years old.



WASHINGTON AND HIS FAVORITE HORSE

miles," writes Washington in Diary No. 13. He speaks of the stoney country, "immensely stoney," he calls it. "We find," he adds, "their crops of wheat and rye have been abundant—though of the first they had sown rather sparingly on account of the destruction which had of late years been made in that grain by what is called the Hessian fly."

Friday, 16th—Washington tells that the next day "noon halt" was made at Norwalk, to feed the horses. "Part is very rough road," he goes on. "The superb landscape, however, which is to be seen from the meeting house of the latter, is a rich regalia. We found all the farmers busily engaged in gathering, grinding and expressing the juice of their apples, the crop of which, they said, is rather above mediocrity. The average crop of wheat, they add, is about 15 bushels to the acre from their fallow land, often 20, and from

that to 25. The destructive evidences of the British cruelty are yet visible both in Norwalk and Fairfield, as there are chimneys of many burnt houses standing in them yet. The principal export from Norwalk is horses and cattle, salted beef and pork, lumber and Indian corn to the West Indies, and in a small degree, flour and wheat."

Saturday, 17th—At sunrise we left Fairfield and breakfasted at Stratford, which is ten miles beyond. "There are two decent-looking churches in this place," says the diarist. "There is a busy manufactory of duck and have lately turned out 400 bolts." He speaks of "stoney ground" and continues with remarks on wayside churches.

Once in a while Washington records the beauties of nature. Here is one of his longest notes: "But one of the prettiest things of this kind is at Stamford, occasioned by damming the water for their mills: it is nearly 100 yards in width, and the water now being of the proper height, and the rays of the sun striking on it as we passed, had a pretty effect upon the foaming water as it fell."

Here is the entry on New Haven: "The city of New-haven," which Washington writes with a hyphen and a small "h," "occupies a good deal of ground, but is thinly though regularly laid out and built. The number of souls in it is said to be about 4,000. There is an Episcopal church and three Congregational meeting houses, and a college, in which there are at this time about 120 students, under the auspices of Doctor Styles. The harbour of the place is not good for large vessels—abt. 16 foot being to it. The linen industry does not appear to be of so much importance as I had been led to believe. In a word, I could hear but little of it."

The following day, Sunday, the president went to the Episcopal church and in the afternoon to the Congregational meeting houses. He tells of a dinner at Brown's tavern with lieutenant governor, mayor and speaker. "Drank tea at the mayor's (Mr. Sherman). On further inquiry I find that there has been abt.—(the diarist leaves a blank)—yards of coarse linen manufactured at this place since it was established and that a glass factory is on foot here for the manufacture of bottles."

"The officers of the Continental Army called," Washington adds. "This state could, this year, with ease pay an additional 100,000 £ tax, over what was paid last year."

Monday, 19th—The noted traveler records that his coach was "under way at 6 a. m. and breakfast was taken 13 miles up the road, at 8:30." En route he sees extensive haystacks in the marsh lands, sandy roads, rail fences now taking the place of stone. "At Wallingford we see the white mulberry growing raised from the seed to feed the silkworm. We also saw samples of lustering, exceeding good, which had been manufactured from the cocoon raised in this town and silk thread, very fine. This, except for the weaving, is the work of private families, without interference from other businesses, and is likely to turn out a beneficial amusement."

ed into the British army, saw service in Canada. Coming to New York city, he painted the belles and beaux, was lionized in select circles. Ramage's scarlet coat must have caught Washington's eye. The artist wore a white silk waistcoat, black satin breeches, knee buckles, white silk stockings, silver shoe buckles, cocked hat, well-powdered curls and on the street carried a gold-headed cane. As a top of the day, when he talked he offered a gold snuff box; you took a pinch and vowed Ramage was a deuced good fellow.

Sunday, 4th—Went to St. Paul's in the forenoon.

Monday, 5th—Exercised on horseback between the hours of eight and eleven, and between five and six in the afternoon on foot.

"Had a conversation with Colonel Hamilton on the propriety of my making a tour through the eastern states during the recess of congress, to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth of agriculture thereof."

"And the temper and disposition of the people," adds Washington in his diary, "toward the new government who thought it a very desirable plan," he goes on, stringing out his sentence, "and he advised it, accordingly."

"Upon consulting Mr. Jay on my intended tour into the eastern states, he highly approved it, but observed that a similar visit would be expected by those of the southern," writes the distinguished diarist.

It may be added that Washington later made this trip "to the southern." He started in 1791, went 1,900 miles, was gone three months, and used the same span of horses throughout the journey.

Thursday, 15th—Commenced my journey about nine o'clock for Boston, and a tour through the eastern states. The chief justice, Mr. Jay, and the secretaries of the treasury and war departments, accompanied me some distance out of the city. About ten it began to rain and continued to do so until about eleven, when we arrived at the house of Mr. Hoyatt, who keeps a tavern at Kingsbridge, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and myself, with six servants, which composed my retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers, we proceeded to the tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye—who keeps a very neat and decent inn.

These words show Washington's formal style admirably. He continues:

"The road, for the greater part of the way, was very rough and stoney, but the land strong and well covered with grass and a luxuriant crop of Indian corn intermixed with pumpkins which were yet ungathered in the fields. We met four droves of beef cattle for the New York market, about 30 in a drove, some of which were very fine, also a large flock of sheep for the same place. We scarcely passed a farmhouse that did not abound ("abd" Washington writes it) in geese. Their cattle seemed to be of a good quality, their hogs large but rather long-legged. No dwelling house is seen without a stone or brick chimney and rarely any without a shingled roof—generally the sides are of shingles also.

"The distance of this day's travel was 31