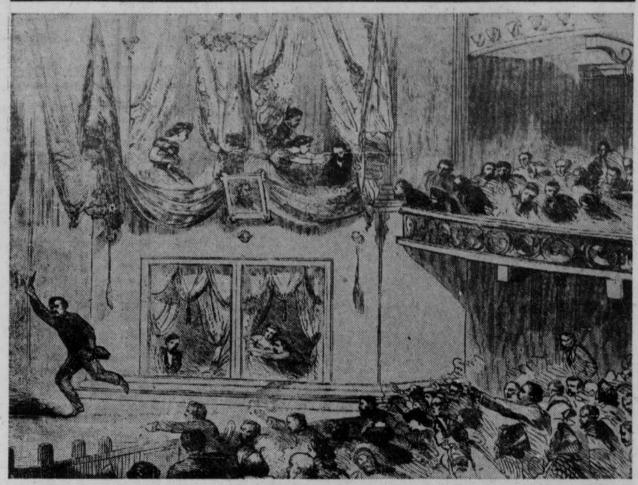
Seventy-Five Years Ago This Month The Whole World Was in Mourning for America's First Martyred President



"STOP THAT MAN!"-John Wilkes Booth flees across the stage of Ford's theater in Washington after firing the shot which ended the life of Abraham Lincoln. (From a drawing which appeared in Harper's Weekly, April 29, 1865).

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

T IS the evening of April 14, 1865-Good Friday. On the stage of Ford's theater in Washington the famous actress, Laura Feene, is playing in a deltantful com-edy, "Our American Cousin." Joining in the laughter that sweeps through the audience from time to time is a gaunt, sad-faced man sitting at ease in a high-backed, satin-upholstered rocking chair in an upper stage box. Abraham Lincoln is forgetting for a few minutes the crushing responsibilities which he, as Chief Executive of a nation torn asunder in civil war, has been bearing for four long

The third act of the play over to whisper something to ater. Mrs. Lincoln who sits beside him. Neither the Lincolns nor Maj Harry R. Rathbone and a Miss Harris, who accompanied them to the theater, notice that a dark-moustached young man has slipped through the door at the rear of the box and is now standing behind the President.

The next moment there is the muffled sound of a shot. It is unnoticed by the players on the stage or the audience, still chuckling over the last funny line they have heard. But the President's head drops forward on his breast.

Startled, Major Rathbone looks around. Through the smoke he sees the dark young man with a pistol in his hand and hears him mutter something which sounds like "Freedom!" The major leaps to his feet and grapples with the intruder, who slashes at him with a knift cears loose from the officer's grasp and springs to the front of the box.

As he vaults over the railing, his spur catches in an American flag which drapes the front of the box. He drops heavily to the stage with one leg doubled under him, then scrambles to his feet. With blood streaming from his wounded arms, Rathbone rushes to the front of the box. "Stop that man! Stop him!" he

"The President has been

But everyone is too stunned to move for a moment. The young man, waving aloft the bloody knife, drags himself across the stage and disappears in the wings. But before he does so, the startled actors recognize in the white face and the black eyes blazing with fanatical hatred the familiar features of one of their own profession - John Wilkes

All this has taken place in less time than it takes to tell it. The next moment Ford's theater is a pandemonium of screaming women and shouting men, shoving, pushing, breaking chairs, crashing through railings and trampling upon each other as they alike draped with the insignia of surge toward the stage or try to climb up to the box where the moaning Mrs. Lincoln is supporting her stricken husband and Major Rathbone is trying vainly to open the door which the assassin had barred from the inside.

Now the soldiers of the Presiand drawn pistols they charge the body, escorted by an impos-



IN SPRINGFIELD-Outside the old Globe tavern, where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd spent their honeymoon, members of the martyred President's cabinet and other dignitaries awaited the arrival of the funeral train in Lincoln's home town.

shouts of "Clear out! Clear out, you sons of hell!" rise above begins. The President leans crazed audience out of the thethe tumult as they drive the half-

> ceeded in unbarring the door to the box and several people, among them a surgeon, rush in. They see the tall form of the Presid ht slumped forward in his chair, his sad eyes closed, never to open again. Someone brings a shutter, torn from a building near by, and they lay his gaunt form upon it. They carry him out of the theater to the house of Charles Peterson across the

Ford's theater is empty, deserted now. Its curtain has been rung down upon the comedy, "Our American Cousin" - and upon one of the greatest tragedies in American history.

Death at 7:22 A. M. The next morning Washington

newspapers carried this story: "The body of President Lincoln, who died from an assassin's bullet at 7:22 o'clock this morning, was removed from the Peterson residence opposite Ford's theater to the executive mansion in a hearse and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small squad of cavalry and by Gen. Augur and other military officials on foot. A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the people, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter. Gen. Grant arrived here at 2 o'clock in a special train from Philadelphia. His presence tends somewhat to allay the excitement."

Leaf through the pages of James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," published in 1886, and read there this description of the events which followed:

"The remains of the late President lay in state at the executive mansion for four days. The entire city seemed as a house of mourning. The martial music which had been resounding in glad celebration of the national triumph had ceased; public edifice and private mansion were

grief. "Funeral services, conducted by the leading clergymen of the city, were held in the east room on Wednesday, the 19th of April. Amid the solemn tolling of church bells, and the still more solemn thundering of minute guns from dent's guard come bursting into the vast line of fortifications the theater and with fixed bayonets | which had protected Washington,

the milling crowd. Their hoarse | ing military and civic procession. was transferred to the rotunda of the Capitol.

was observed throughout the Union as one of ices at the executive mansion, were everywhere attended with exhibition of profound personal grief.

The South in Sorrow. "In all the cities of Canada business was suspended, public meetings of condolence with a kindred people were held, and prayers were read in the churches.

"Throughout the Confederate states, where war had ceased but peace had not yet come, the people joined in significant expressions of sorrow over the death of him whose very name they had been taught to execrate.

"Early in the morning of the 21st the body was removed from the capitol and placed on the funeral car which was to transport it to its final resting place in Illinois . . . The train which moved from the national capital was attended on its course by extraordinary manifestations of grief on the part of the people."

As for the story of that sorrowful journey westward, no one has ever told it better than Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer. The closing words of his masterpiece "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years," (published this year by Harcourt, Brace and company) - words whose stark simplicity remind one of such writings as the Gettysburg Address-are these: 'There was a funeral.

"It took long to pass its many given points. "Many millions of people saw

"The line of march ran seven-

teen hundred miles. "Yes, there was a funeral. "From his White House in Washington-where it beganthey carried his coffin, and followed it nights and days for twelve days . . .

"Bells tolling, bells sobbing the requiem, the salute guns, cannon rumbling their inarticulate thun-

"To Springfield, Illinois, the old home town, the Sangamon nearby, the New Salem hilltop nearby, for the final rest of the cherished dust.

"And the night came with great "And there was rest. "The prairie years, the war

years, were over."

Export Excess Over Import Distorted by Effects of War WASHINGTON. - War distorted | For the first two months of 1940,

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Government Ownership of Land Creates Serious Taxing Problem

Revenue Formerly Collected From Private Property Now Unavailable to Local Units Because of Extensive Federal Holdings.

their state and county and city gov-

ernments to get hold of the horrible

facts that are now being faced-

the same facts that have brought

scores of officials and others be-

fore the house committee on mili-

have running expenses. Thus, the

Members of the committee on mil-

itary affairs are quite well aware of

the job that confronts them in try-

ing to write legislation that will

solve the tax problem for the vari-

ous areas. The states want the

money paid to them; the counties

want a share paid direct to them,

But there is much more to the

problem than just the TVA area.

You see, the government ownership

gang has fought for and brought

about construction of scores of other

publicly owned dams and power

projects. On the West coast, in the

posal. No one can envision its far-

Compensation for Tax Losses

There will be a bill of some kind,

undoubtedly, that will provide that

TVA pay more money to the re-

gions where it operates. They ought

to have it. But the thing that makes

my blood boil is that the people of

those areas have been lied to and

propagandized so thoroughly that

they were not able to understand

how a scheming group was selling

them down the river. That is, they

tion where they cannot run their

congress and beg on bended knee

for help which they ought to be able to give themselves from their

the federal governmen

own resources which are their own

which, in the nature of things, is

expression of their needs and an ex-

There was included in the com-

mittee a set of figures which I am

going to list here. The figures show

that 441 of the principal, privately

owned power and light companies

paid \$317,742,200 in taxes in 1939.

This tax, the record showed,

amounted to 15.5 per cent of the to-

Here are the amounts, by states,

that these companies paid: Maine,

\$2,189,000; New Hampshire, \$2,484,-

300; Vermont, \$1,226,500; Massachu-

setts, \$17,017,400; Rhode Island, \$1,-

824,200; Connecticut, \$5,324,000; New

York, \$61,996,900; New Jersey, \$17,

494,900; Pennsylvania, \$25,002,100;

Ohio, \$16,960,200; Indiana, \$7,988,-

100; Illinois, \$26,422,000; Michigan,

\$10,624,000; Wisconsin, \$8,817,000;

Minnesota, \$4,904,700; Iowa, \$1,892,-

900; Missouri, \$5,859,900; North Da-

kota, \$721,400; South Dakota, \$509,-

500; Nebraska, \$1,731,600; Kansas,

District of Columbia, \$7,120,500; Vir-

ida, \$2,461,000; Kentucky, \$3,093,200;

557,300; Oklahoma, \$3,311,000; Tex-

as, \$8,237,300; Montana, \$2,009,900;

Idaho and Utah, \$3,383,500; Wyom-

New Mexico, \$154,800; Arizona,

\$678,300; Nevada, \$285,200; Washing-

ton, \$3,850,900; Oregon, \$3,443,800;

Study of these tax payments (and

they do not represent all of the pri-

vately owned companies that are

paying taxes) ought to show even

the most stupid person that gradual

expansion of government ownership

means the slow but sure destruc-

tion of another source of funds for

paying the cost of government. And

this slow destruction is taking place

at a time when every government

unit from the small village to the

state and federal governments are

in debt up to their necks and the

taxpayers are being bled white by

exports surpassed imports by \$273,-

689,000, compared with \$95,276,000 in

Exports were 6 per cent less than

in January, partially because of the

short month, but the export excess

was larger than January's because

Curtailed purchases of foreign

rubber and silk were primarily re-

the same months last year.

imports dropped 17 per cent.

sponsible for the decline.

current taxation methods.

California, \$21,134,000.

tal revenue of those companies.

planation of their own wishes.

Legislation Will Provide

reaching possibilities.

and the cities are squealing, too.

tary affairs, seeking relief.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART WNU Service, National Press

Bldg., Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON. - Through some six weeks, the house committee on military affairs has been holding hearings on a question that is vital to the entire nation, but yet it has attracted little attention outside of the areas directly concerned. The problem is one of taxes which six outhern states are not collecting. That is, taxes which they used to collect from private property but are not available to those states now because the federal government has taken over the property.

To be more specific, these taxes once were a fine source of revenue for running the state and county and city governments and the schools and the policing and the building of highways and such like in the states of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. But along came the idealism of Sen. George Norris of Nebraska, who wanted the government to drive out all private ownership of electric power, and along came TVA, the Tennessee Valley authority that has grown like stomach ulcers within the economic body of the southland. When it came, it took over millions upon millions of dollars of property that had been taxed by the state and local governments. So, after some seven or eight years, the governments of those states and cities and counties want money with which to pay the cost of legitimate government.

The original TVA laws provided that this gigantic government-owned octopus should contribute to those state governments-certain sums in lieu of taxes, but this was directed only in the case of Tennessee and Alabama. The others were not mentioned. Those states were to receive 5 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sale of power by TVA. As stated, the money was to be paid to the state governments, alone. Nothing was said about the counties or the cities or smaller towns that must have tax revenue upon which

Operation of TVA Program Would Set Basic Power Rates

But the omission of the counties in Alabama and Tennessee was only one phase of the trouble that was to come. You see, the TVA boys and the dreams of the government-ownership crowd wanted to expand the functions and the capacity and the scope of TVA. It was to be, in the words of President Roosevelt, a great yardstick by which the country was to be able to measure the fasting and prayer. Services in cost of electric power. From the Meanwhile Rathbone has suc- the churches throughout the land throughout throughout the land throughout the land throughout throughout the land throughout which you and I were to know whether private electric companies were charging you and me and the

So, it was only natural that the TVA and its backers soon were promoting something bigger and better in the way of its operations. Like some dread disease, the pressure of TVA on privately owned power companies became too heavy to bear, and they were swallowed up. In one gulp, for instance, the government-owned TVA took over the vast properties of the Tennessee Electric Power company for \$100, 000,000. I understand that TVA got quite a bargain, but the sale of the property to TVA was no bargain for the taxpayers in the areas it served and, moreover, it was a terrible blow to the state and county and city governments in those regions. They had been receiving vast sums each year as taxes on these properties. In one scratch of a pen, the TVA almost put the local governments on relief, for all of the millions of taxable property became non-taxable when the federal agency-the TVA-took title to the prop-

The government ownership crowd which is driving hard now for government ownership of a lot of other things were as happy as a kid with a new toy train. But like that same youngster, they did not stop to figure out just where their train was going. Certainly, the honeyedwords of the TVA promoters in the southland did not disclose to the taxpayers of those areas what the deal was going to cost them, ultimately.

Taxable Property Reduced In Areas Served by TVA

It took several years of operation, actual practical experience, for those taxpayers and the officials of

LOST TAX DOLLARS

Government ownership of land in six southern states is causing a serious tax situation for state. county and local taxing bodies, according to this article by William Bruckart, Washington correspondent. Taxes formerly collected from private property (now owned by the federal government) are now unavailable. Congress is at the present considsidering remedial legislation.

American foreign trade in Febru-

ary to produce the largest margin

of exports over imports for any

month in nearly 12 years. The de-

partment of commerce said that

merchandise sales abroad totaled

\$346,779,000 and imports \$199,775,000,

an export balance of \$147,004,000.

Officials had to dig into the records

back to November, 1928, to find a

difference as large.

Methods Used For Ingrown Toenail Cure

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON U. S. HAS 'SLUMS'

TT IS unfortunate that many physicians give little or no of which their patients complain - painful

arches, corns, bunions, hammertoes, ringworm and COLUMN others.

The cold facts are that scores of those counties in the six states When it is realized that the mentioned have had their taxable entire weight of the body-100 property so reduced in quantity by to 250 pounds-rests on the the continued expansion of TVA that they are almost underoing tax starfeet and that in the simple indoor toilets. Many of them had vation. The committee record is act of walking the front part no toilet facilities whatever, even of replete with testimony showing tax of the foot and toes have to sult, in some rural areas as high as rate increases in almost every area lift and carry forward all this 50 per cent of the school children served by TVA, and evidence of weight, some idea may be are infected by hookworm. More expectation of further tax increases. It is a simple statement, in most gathered of the great pressure on instances. The witnesses - goverthe toes. Instead of leaving the work no screens to keep out diseasenors, county judges, mayors, spokesof corns, ingrown toenails, and other defects to the chiropodists, although men for groups of citizens-told almost identical stories. TVA had many chiropodists are skillful and taken over so much taxable propuse safe or antiseptic measures at erty that there was nothing left to all times, the physician should think tax for use of those local governof the feet as of any other organ of ments. The governments had to

As an ingrown toenail often gives the patient and physician considerable annoyance and concern, Dr. Carl J.

Heifetz, St. Louis, gives some helpful suggestions in the American Journal of Surgery. "The main underlying causes of ingrown toenail are ill-fitting footwear and improper cutting of the nails.

The nails should be allowed to grow to considerable length and then cut straight across.'

nter-mountain area, in Nebraska, Three Stages of Symptoms. where Senator Norris lives, in the The symptoms and signs of ineastern and southern sections-exgrown toenail are conveniently diactly the same tax problem convided into three stages (a) inflamfronts those taxpayers or will come mation and redness, (b) inflammaup to haunt them, soon. Whatever tion and a little moisture (thin at the committee does, it is presentfirst), and (c) formation of new or ing to the house of representatives granulation tissue. a precedent-making legislative pro-

In the early stages of ingrown toenail, Dr. Heifetz suggests careful packing of absorbent cotton moistened with alcohol, between the edge of the nail and the soft parts. Use a small flat instrument. Collodion is then applied to the cotton and allowed to dry. If a sufficiently wide shoe or a cut-out shoe is worn, the packing changed weekly, and the nail allowed to grow long enough so that it can be correctly trimmed, a lasting cure can usually be obtained.

As the second and third stages require more intensive treatment and operation, they should be under

Right now, they are in the posi- Mucous Colitis THE large bowel or intestine is known as the colon, so that an inflammation of the colon is called

is very common these days, as it is very difficult for them to reach for usually due to nervousness or emotional upsetments, which are met with so often now. There is usually soreness over abdomen, pain resembling colic, constipation (due to spasms) with large quantities of mucous, either alone or covering hardened wastes (feces) in shape of strings, shreds and hands sometimes tinged with blood. There are present also headaches and physical tiredness.' The treatment of mucous colitis consists in trying to acquire calmness (avoiding excitement) and the use of soft foodsfruit juices, green vegetables such as grow above ground, cooked fruits, buttermilk, clear soups, puddings, custards. Foods to be avoided are fried foods, preserved, spiced and canned meat and fish, corn, turnips, condiments such as pepper and mus-

Chronic Ulcerative Colitis.

However, there is a more severe form of colitis known as chronic \$1,862,700; Delaware, Maryland and ulcerative colitis in which the lining of the bowel is greatly inflamed and ginia, \$3,152,200; West Virginia, \$4,- ulcerated. In this type of colitis, 294,200; North and South Carolina, slime, pus and blood come away \$8,971,000; Georgia, \$2,392,800; Flor- with the stools which have a disagreeable odor. There is also the Tennessee, \$4,374,400; Alabama, \$3,- distress, pain and tiredness over 734,800; Mississippi, \$1,212,600; Ar- the abdomen, loss of appetite, loss of weight and anemia-thin blood.

kansas, \$1,353,500; Louisiana, \$3,-Diet here is likewise very important. At first all rough or solid food is avoided, only cereal waters being allowed. Then cereal gruels alone ing, \$263,100; Colorado, \$2,419,300; for some time followed gradually by milk, orange and lemon juice. Then scraped meat. Cleansing enemas containing baking soda, table salt and boric acid are used daily. . . .

QUESTION BOX

Q .- Is colitis due to eating rough food?

A .- Colitis is usually due to nervousness and emotional disturbances, but rough foods can aggra-

Q .- I am 23 years old and I am becoming bald. I would appreciate your advice.

A .- If you have had a recent illness your hair will likely return. If not, you should ask your physician about a blood test.

Summon Solomon

Judge Frank C. Collier, Pasadena, Calif., has been called on to answer one that Solomon had the good luck to escape. He has been asked to rule whether, if a wife's dog bites someone, her husband can be held liable for damages. The damage suit is for \$5,000.

Bow-and-Arrow Hunters An area in Arizona has been set aside for bow-and-arrow hunters, with deer, bear and wild turkeys as

FARM

IN RURAL AREAS

attention to the foot ailments | Serious Conditions Shown By Housing Survey.

> A department of agriculture survey of almost 600,000 farm houses scattered through 46 states discloses that many families live in houses as bad as, or worse than, those found in city slums. Only 14 per cent had water piped into the house. In many cases the water supply was inadequate and insanitary. Only 9 per cent of the houses surveyed had than 25 per cent of the houses had carrying insects. Forty per cent were unpainted.

> Serious conditions in rural housing have not attracted as much attentively little has been done to alleviate them, says the Farm Security administration. But the FSA, in connection with its program for rehabilitating low-income farm families, has had to face the rural housing problem. It has built or directed the building of more than 12,000 bouses in the last few years.

> In an effort to find good but cheap housing materials as well as plans and construction methods, the FSA has done considerable experimenting. It has tried conventional lumber houses of many different kinds, steel houses, adobe houses, native stones, brick, and even cotton in

No final appraisal of these experimental houses will be made by FSA engineers until they have been thoroughly tested under actual living conditions. Meanwhile, the engineers point to their simply constructed and planned lumber houses as the best low-cost rural housing ever developed.

Grasshopper Threat Is Less Than 1939

Grasshoppers are a much less serious crop threat this year than in 1939 or 1938, according to Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the United States department of agriculture bu-reau of entomology and plant quarantine. Nevertheless, enough hop-pers will hatch in many parts of the great plains to do a great deal of damage, unless adverse weather or control measures stop them. Dr. Strong says that concerted efforts by all farmers in the grasshopper infested states, aided by federal and state agencies, are needed to con-trol a plague that has cost U. S. farmers millions since the first settlers entered the West.

The co-operating state agencies estimate that crops valued at \$128,-000,000 were saved by the co-opera-tive control work of last season which cost \$2,000,000, exclusive of abor and other contributed assistance. More than 153,000 tons of poison bait were spread over about 25,000,000 acres in 24 states, through ...

the co-operative efforts of the United States department of agriculture, the states, local agencies, and 235,-000 farmers. Crop damage by grasshoppers in 1939—estimated at \$48,000,000—is materially less than in any year

since 1934, when these insects became a national problem and the federal-state control program was

Fence Post Tips For fence posts pick the tree

which grows where the "going is tough" is a good rule suggested by T. E. Shaw, Purdue university extension forester. Trees grow faster in the open than under crowded conberries, alcoholics, gravies, sauces, ditions but their wood is less durable than that of trees grown in competition with others. Aside from osage orange, which is not so plentiful, the black locust, red cedar, mulberry, northern white cedar, catalpa and chestnut are the best sources of fence post material in the order named.

Eradicating Fleas

To rid a farm of fleas, give close attention to the two favorite hosts, the dog and the hog. Destroy all old bedding from the quarters of these animals. Turn the hogs out on pasture and spray their pens and shelters with a strong dip of equal parts of kerosene and used crankcase or crude oil. Repeat the spray after a few days. The dogs meanwhile can be treated with a good flea powder.

Life of Dams

Check dams of brush have a relatively short life while rock dams last the longest, according to experience with soil erosion control work. Although check dams may hold only two and one-half to three years, they are in long enough for vegetation to grow on the silt accumulated in the gullies behind them. Better than brush dams are pole dams, which may last a year or so longer. Eventually, however, the poles decay.

Seed Treatment

Blaming poor germination for failure of garden plants to produce a satisfactory stand sometimes is unjustified, for it may be due to damping-off organisms which thrive during poor growing weather and kill the seedlings before they emerge from the sun. Chemical seed treatments can serve as an insurance policy against unfavorable weather conditions, with one being cuprous onide, which is effective for

