

PURPOSE IN HIGH MORTALITY?

Writer Asserts It Is in the Nature of a "Purification by Fire" of the Human Race.

Great mortality in itself is not necessarily a great racial catastrophe, writes Vernon L. Kellogg in the Atlantic Monthly. Indeed, it is, in the face of the geometrical progression by which reproduction moves, one of the veritable conditions of advance in animal life. Throughout the kingdom of life, plant as well as animal, the overproduction of individuals and their reduction by death to a fractional part of the original number is one of the basic conditions of progress if Darwinism is a sound explanation of organic evolution. For this death will be in the nature of things selective, and hence will make for the modification of the species toward a condition of better adaptation to conditions of life. Indeed, the upholders of war have used precisely the argument of war's high mortality as a proof of war's real beneficence to the race. Ammon, for example, consistently develops this thesis, cold bloodedly to its logical extreme, and Seck and numerous others are attracted by it in certain degree.

However, the advantage of mortality depends upon the impartiality of the application of its causes. Submit the whole population to a stress of living that results in a certain mortality, and this selection by death may well be advantageous to the race. It may weed out the weak, the biologically incompetent, the stupid or the depraved. It may be a purification by fire.

DON'T WAIT FOR GREAT CRISIS

Attention to the Daily Little Things Will Go Far to Lighten Burdens and Make Life Happy.

It is in the small things of life that we make or mar its future development, declares a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The big things usually take care of themselves. There is so little choice when the great crisis arrives. Usually there is no choice but to rise in your might and triumph, or to bow and be crushed by the rush of events.

It is just here that so many women lose out. They wait for the great moments, and when they come, like great rolling waves, only the most powerful swimmer is fit to do battle.

But in life's daily current there is a trend, an imperceptible flow, easily fought against if perceived, easily bent to one's will if desired.

This is the right time for action, for keen vision, for constant vigilance.

The small current making for unhappiness can easily be stemmed if the judgment is awake.

Not to condemn, not to censure, not to make a martyr of yourself, and not to seek to martyrize others are some of the rocky shoals to be avoided.

To go with, to enjoy with, to cooperate with, to share pleasures, and to lighten burdens constitute the fundamental spirit of a happy life.

Tonsorial Enterprise.

A barber who had no customer, and consequently no tip, for three hours rushed to the door and beckoned to a boy who leaned wearily against a lamp-post.

"Guess who's inside here getting a shave and a haircut," he whispered. The boy peered past the barber at the row of chairs, but perceived no familiar figure. The barber named a well-known politician.

"Jiminy! Him?" said the boy, and hastened to spread the news among those outside. Instantly curiosity possessed the block, and men who needed a barber's services and those who didn't hurried in and filled the vacant chairs. One loiterer who had resisted the bait smiled.

"When it comes to advertising," he said, "barbers don't miss many points. Never one of them that fails to work that prominent personage scheme when trade runs low."

Great Financier Poor Writer.

Illegible handwriting may prove an aid to prosperity. The late Lord Goschen said of his father: "He has told me, half in joke and half in earnest, that when he came to London he was obliged to found a firm because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would take him for a clerk." Of Lord Goschen himself his biographer remarks: "In his latter years he might have spent as he chose, for no one could have affirmed with certainty how many 'I's he might have put in 'although.' At length his script became undecipherable even by Goschen himself. He could not when speaking in parliament make out what it was that he had put on paper, and he thus came in later years to abandon almost entirely his old practice of making notes."

Little Hand-Painted China.

Decoration of china has been reduced to an art in Limoges. The process of lithographic and decalcomania have replaced all hand painting, except for rich decorations and special orders. Another process is that of applying soft underglaze colors so as to produce fine effects, and it is probable that very soon the leading styles of the best classes of goods will be decorated in this manner. The large manufacturers make their own decalcomania sheets, work out their designs, and control their decorations. They employ girls to apply the decalcomania lithographs on the china. After the paper has been removed therefrom the articles are fired in the "mouffles" to set the colors.

THE CAMPFIRE

FACTS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS.

To become President of the United States is the ambition of many a native-born and our form of government and popular election makes his selection possible if not probable. The twenty-six men who have been the chief executive of our nation have had such a variety of characteristics that no one need despair because of occupation, religion, physical state, or what not, if he has character and ability. These are essential.

No one but a native-born citizen may become President, yet if one were asked who was the first president of the United States born in the United States, he would have to think a little before replying Martin Van Buren, all of whose predecessors were born before there was any United States of America.

Virginia has been justly called "The Mother of Presidents," Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor; seven in all having been born there but Ohio is a close second, with six native sons—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Taft. Thus two states have furnished one half of the presidents. The remaining thirteen were from eight states although the birthplace of Andrew Jackson has been questioned, he calling himself a native of South Carolina, having been born a short distance over the line. Crediting him thus, North Carolina fathered Jackson, Polk and Johnson, New York also had three—Van Buren, Fillmore, and Roosevelt—while Massachusetts claims only the Adamses. Five states each had one—Kentucky, Lincoln; New Hampshire, Pierce; New Jersey, Cleveland; Pennsylvania, Buchanan; and Vermont, Arthur. However, all were not residents of the state of their birth when elected. Jackson, Polk and Johnson were living in Tennessee; W. H. Harrison, in Ohio; Taylor, Louisiana; Lincoln, in Illinois; Grant in the city of Washington; Cleveland, in New York; Benjamin Harrison, in Indiana.

All our Presidents, except Van Buren and Roosevelt, whose paternal ancestors were Dutch, were of offspring of the British Isles the paternal ancestors of fifteen (Washington, the Adamses, Madison, the Harrisons, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Garfield, Cleveland, Taft), being English; of five (Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley), Scotch-Irish; of three, (Monroe, Grant, Hayes), Scotch; and of one (Jefferson), Welsh.

John Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Monroe, of the Constitution.

Of occupations, lawyers predominate, nineteen—the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, and Taft,—being of that profession.

Washington was a planter. Monroe, Johnson and Roosevelt were public officials. W. H. Harrison was a farmer; and Taylor and Grant, soldiers. In early life Washington had been a surveyor; John Adams, Garfield, Arthur, and Cleveland, teachers; Monroe, a lawyer; Fillmore and Johnson, tailors; and Lincoln, a farm hand. But the majority of them were descended from farmers, or planters, as known in the early days, the list including the fathers of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Garfield, and Benjamin Harrison. The father of W. H. Harrison was a statesman and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the father of Tyler was a jurist; the fathers of Buchanan, Hayes and Roosevelt were merchants. Johnson's father was a sexton and constable; Grant's, a tanner; and McKinley's an iron manufacturer. John Quincy Adams was the son of John Adams, and Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of William Henry Harrison.

All the Presidents were married men when elected except Buchanan and Cleveland. The latter however was married during his first term of office, in the White House, having the unique distinction of being the only President married there. Thus Buchanan was our only bachelor President. Jefferson, Van Buren and Arthur were widowers; the wives of Tyler, Fillmore, Benjamin Harrison died during their husband's term of office; Tyler, Fillmore, Benjamin Harrison and Roosevelt were married twice, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Fillmore (second marriage), Benjamin Harrison (second) married widows, while the wife of Jackson was a divorced woman.

Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk were childless while Taylor holds the family record of eight sons and six daughters, the others having families ranging from two to ten. Van Buren and Lincoln each had four sons and no daughters. Pierce had three

sons. Monroe and McKinley each had two daughters and no sons.

The majority of our presidents were college graduates, yet some of the greatest were not—Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Cleveland, and McKinley lacking the advantages of a college training. The oldest university of the land (Harvard) and the second oldest (William and Mary) each have the distinction of graduating three young men who became presidents—the Adamses and Roosevelt from Harvard, and Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler from William and Mary. Madison was graduated from Princeton; W. H. Harrison from Hampden-Sydney; Polk, from University of North Carolina; Pierce, from Bowdoin; Buchanan, from Dickinson; Grant, from West Point; Hayes, from Kenyon; Garfield from Williams of which college his son, Henry A. is now president; Arthur, from Union; Benjamin Harrison, from Miami; and Taft from Yale.

All the presidents were church members or attendants except Jefferson. His biographer, Randall, however, positively affirms he was a believer in Christianity but not a sectarian. Washington, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce and Arthur were Episcopalians; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, Presbyterians; Johnson, Grant, Hayes and McKinley Methodists; the Adamses Congregationalists, Van Buren and Roosevelt, Dutch Reformed; Fillmore and Taft, Unitarians; and Garfield was a member of the Disciples.

The youngest man to become president was Roosevelt, at the age of forty-two, and the oldest at sixty-eight. Buchanan was sixty-five; Taylor, sixty-four; John Adams and Jackson sixty-one; Monroe, fifty-eight; Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams, fifty-seven; Johnson, fifty-six; Benjamin Harrison, fifty-five; Van Buren, Hayes, and McKinley, fifty-four; Lincoln, fifty-two; Tyler, and Taft, fifty-one; Polk, Garfield and Arthur, fifty; Pierce, forty-eight; Cleveland, forty-seven; and Grant, forty-six.

The first five Presidents had only one Christian name, as had twelve of their successors, only nine having middle names. There were five named James and three named John, three William, and two Andrew; Grant and Cleveland were christened respectively Hiram Ulysses and Stephen Grover but changed to the

form of Ulysses S. and Grover as we know them, and here we record the peculiar fact that Grant's second Vice-President Henry Wilson, was christened Jeremiah Jones Colbath, but had his name at the age of seventeen by act of Legislature.

While the President elected last fall was inaugurated at Washington, all have not been so. Washington was first inaugurated at New York on the spot where the sub-treasury now stands, and took the oath of office for his second term in Philadelphia, as did also John Adams. All the other Presidents were inaugurated in Washington but of the vice-presidents who succeeded to the office by the death of the incumbents, Arthur took the obligation in New York City and Roosevelt in Buffalo.

John Quincy Adams, Pierce, Garfield, McKinley (second term), were inaugurated on Friday; in fact, that fateful day seems to have quite a prominent place in the history of our Presidents, for Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce, and Hayes were born, Tyler, Polk and Pierce died, and Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

Up to the time of Lincoln, following the general fashion of the time all the Presidents were clean shaven, Lincoln being the first President to wear a full beard, and Grant being the first with a mustache.

John Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, and Roosevelt had been vice-presidents; the first three having been elected to the presidency, but the others succeeded to the office by the death of the incumbents. W. H. Harrison, the first President to die in office served only one month as chief executive, and was succeeded by Tyler. Zachary Taylor served a year and four months, and was succeeded by Fillmore. Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, were assassinated, Garfield having been in office six months. Lincoln and McKinley were in their second terms.

Three times, in 1824, 1828, and in 1832, did Andrew Jackson receive a plurality of the popular and electoral votes of the nation, but a majority being necessary, and he not having it in 1824, the election was thrown into Congress, and John Quincy Adams was there elected.

Not one of the Presidents was a wealthy man as now reckoned although Washington, who left an estate valued at over \$800,000 was one of the wealthiest men of colonial days. Probably Cleveland left a more valuable estate than any. Most of them died moderately well off, except Jefferson,

who would have died practically a pauper if Congress had not purchased his funeral for \$20,000; and Monroe's funeral expenses had to be borne by his relatives. A remarkable coincidence is that second and third Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both died on the same day in 1826, and that the Fourth of July! Five years later James Madison also passed away on the Fourth of July.

Of the twenty-one Presidents who died natural deaths ten had reached or exceeded the scriptural limit of seventy, John Adams being in his ninety-first year. Madison died at the age of eighty-five; Jefferson, eighty-three; J. Q. Adams, eighty; Van Buren, seventy-nine; Jackson, seventy-eight; Buchanan, seventy-seven; Fillmore, seventy-four; Tyler and Cleveland, seventy-one; and Hayes, seventy. Seven were over sixty: W. H. Harrison, sixty-eight; Washington and Benjamin Harrison, sixty-seven; Johnson, sixty-four; Grant, sixty-three. Arthur was fifty-six, and Polk, fifty-three. The assassinated Presidents were taken away in their prime, Lincoln being fifty-six; Garfield, forty-nine; McKinley, fifty-eight.

John Adams and Madison died of old age and Monroe and Cleveland of debility incident to age; the others of various diseases, Andrew Jackson, of consumption, and Washington, of pneumonia.

Many of our Presidents have been pictured on our paper currency and postage stamps, the latter containing medallions or full-face views of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Taylor, Grant, Garfield, Madison, Benjamin Harrison, Monroe, and McKinley.

The salary of the President is \$75,000 a year, with a special fund of \$25,000 for traveling expenses. Washington and his successors to Grant received \$25,000. During Grant's first term this was increased to \$50,000, Grant receiving \$100,000 for his first four years and \$200,000 for his second.

The address of the President is, "The President of the United States," and his official residence is "The White House."—Selected.

"It is the duty of everyone to make at least one person happy during the week, now, have you done so, Johnny?"

"Yes," said Johnny, promptly. "That's right. What did you do?" "I went to see me Aunt, and she's always happy when I go home."—Answers.

Kankakee Inter-State Fair

September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1913

GRAND OPENING, LABOR DAY

Horse Show

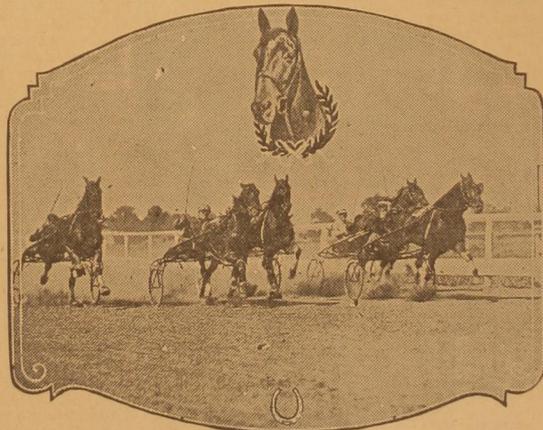
The World's Champion Six-Horse Draft Team. Holders of Ever Draft Team Championship. One hundred and fifty of America's most highly educated Saddle, Light Harness and High School Horses. Animals of human intelligence. Will give a real, up-to-date Horse Show in front of the grandstand every afternoon from four to six.

Live Stock

The acme of the breeders' science. Five hundred of the most perfect Horses: Percherons, Belgians, English Shire, Draft, Coach and Road Horses, and Shetland Ponies. Cattle: All Middle Western breeds. A complete breeders' exposition in itself. Hog and Sheep Departments entries come from every part of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

Industrial Exposition

The result of centuries of invention, years of labor, and months of preparation. Our Machinery Hall attests that human ingenuity reigns supreme. The Agricultural Hall; Fruits and Grains in profusion. The best products from the best farms in the Kankakee Valley.



Races, Fair and Fast

An Aggregation of Fast Racing Horses. DAILY PROGRAM. Every Race Guaranteed to Go.

Monday, September 1.	2:20 Pace (open purse)...	400.00
2:10 Pace (early closing)...	2:12 Pace (open purse)...	400.00
2:25 Trot (open purse)...		400.00
2:25 Pace (open purse)...		400.00
Tuesday, September 2.	2:16 Trot (open purse)...	400.00
2:15 Pace (open purse)...	Three-year-old or under	300.00
Three-year-old or under trot	Country road race	300.00
(half mile).....	Friday, September 5.	50.00
Wednesday, September 3.	2:08 Pace (open purse)...	400.00
2:21 Trot (early closing)...	2:12 Trot (open purse)...	400.00
	Running Races Every Day.	

Entries in All Above Races Close Aug. 26th.

Aviation

The Famous Young Aviators. Flyers of unsurpassed fearlessness and daring. In beauty and execution these flights will outdo anything ever seen at any Fair.

There will be a Flight every day, embodying all the Feature Aero Tricks: Vo!planing, Spiral, Cork-screw, Death Glide, Cross-Country, and Altitude Flights.

Circus

Twenty big Circus Feature Acts, including 100 of Europe's and America's most renowned, skillful and graceful performers, free. A program of brilliant, daring Aerial Feats. One hairbreadth escape after another.

The place from which to witness these acts to best advantage is the great Grandstand; so write for tickets at once.

Carnival

Johnny J. Jones Exposition Shows, the delight of the elite. A magnificent Carnival Collection with a big Wild Animal Exhibit and twelve other Big Shows; two Brass Bands, with Two Hundred and Fifty People, traveling in twenty-two cars.

\$35,000 Premiums—Races and Attractions

From a Seat in the Grandstand from 1 to 6 p. m. you can see all of the Races, the Circus and Special Feature Acts. Aviation Exhibition and Horse Show—the complete program. Make reservations for seats early.

C. R. MILLER, President

LEN SMALL, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.