

1ST MASSACHUSETTS VICE-PRESIDENT IN LAST HALF CENTURY

Calvin Coolidge Has Been Active in Politics of State.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Calvin Coolidge is the first Massachusetts man to hold the office of vice-president since Henry Wilson served in the second Grant administration, nearly half a century ago. His advent into office adds to the prominence of his state in national Government affairs, for it is regarded as almost certain that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be again chosen as Republican leader in the Senate.

Should Mr. Coolidge succeed himself, a Massachusetts man will preside over each branch of Congress, a most unusual coincidence. More unusual still is the fact that both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Gillett come from the congressional district of Northampton, the home of the vice-president being in the same district as Springfield, the home of the speaker. Both men are graduates of Amherst College.

Vice-President Coolidge is entering upon his first service in the field of national politics, but for years he has been active in the political service of his state, rising from membership in the council of his city to governor of the commonwealth.

In some respects Mr. Coolidge is a figure strange in American public life, being taciturn to a degree and apparently shunning the spotlights which usually surround high public officials. To his most intimate friends he is known as "Silent Cal," it is related in illustration of this characteristic that a personal and political friend who had conferred with him in his executive offices at Boston without receiving more than monosyllabic answers finally quit the office in disgust, exclaiming as he came out: "My George, I'd like to be that fellow's stenographer."

But after all, holding public office comes naturally enough to the vice-president. For generations, ever since his forebears settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630 and later went to the rough, backwoods section of Vermont, where he was born on Independence Day, 1872, his family has been identified with public affairs. His father served in the Vermont State Legislature and on governor's staff, and for years has been known as a sort of unofficial magistrate and counselor in the town of Northampton, where the family has always been known as the Coolidges.

By intellectual preference Vice-President Coolidge has since early youth demonstrated a taste for problems of statecraft. As a senior at Amherst he won the \$500 gold medal in competition with students of all American colleges for the best essay on an historical subject. His choice was "The Principles of the American Revolution."

Burke and other political leaders of intellectual distinction have always been his favorites and he has studied carefully their writings.

It was this intellectual study of affairs of state that first attracted him to the attention of prominent Massachusetts leaders, notably the late Senator Mr. Murray Crane of Massachusetts. For a number of years these watched with interest the career of a man who, by a direct line into the national political arena.

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ON TRIP OF INSPECTION



MAJOR-GENERAL H. BURSTELL, Inspector-General of the Canadian militia while on tour of inspection in Eastern Canada.

FORMER KAISER BLAMES PEOPLE FOR 'DESSERTION'

Says Germans Signed Their Own Doom.

[By Clifford Clayton.]

BERLIN, March 6.—I am able today to publish an authentic interview with former Kaiser Wilhelm.

In answer to a question as to why Germany lost the war, the Kaiser said: "We would never have lost the war if my people had remained true to themselves. I always assert with Martin Luther that 'if the world were full of devils who would allow us to not still would succeed if we did not fear ourselves.' We had already overcome hunger and need, despite the fact that America had joined hands with our eternal enemy, Britain. The betrayal of Germany signified her death sentence."

"And notice how God scourges the whole world—how evil avenges itself here on earth."

Admitted by Benckick.

Through the good offices of Count Goldenberg Benckick I was invited to Amerongen to be presented personally to the Kaiser by Gen. von Gontard, court marshal.

When I entered the garden I saw the Kaiser marching up and down with the court marshal. The Kaiser had seen the court marshal, the Kaiser had seen the court marshal, the Kaiser had seen the court marshal.

The Kaiser was in brown hunting costume with a dark grey cane and wore a small hunting cap with a feather. Suddenly he turned about, stepped up, and as von Gontard presented me the Kaiser grasped my hand firmly.

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MOSCOW PLAYS DEER GAME TO FOOL RUMANIA

50,000 Red Troops Look On Bessarabia.

BUCHAREST, March 6.—Inwardly fearing a decent Bolshevik army on Bessarabia, the Rumanian Government is outwardly assuming an attitude that an invasion of the Reds is remote and highly improbable.

This position is mostly likely due to a desire not to give Rumania an excuse for a possible war with the idea that the difference between Bucharest and Moscow may be settled diplomatically.

Another reason may be that reports the country (fearing an attack might destroy Rumania's credit abroad).

For some time a certain cabinet minister in Rumania has been informing the newspapers and foreign representatives that the country has no reason to believe it is exposed to a Bolshevik invasion and as far as the Rumanian presence of the Red troops on the Bessarabia border is merely on account of its advantage as a winter quarters.

The minister of war has informed the cabinet that he is satisfied the concentration of Russian troops is intended to either surround the Ukraine and make that country completely soviet, or take Bessarabia from Rumania.

Observers, including American, who have visited the front, express the belief that the Reds intend to attack Bessarabia with a shocking speed. The Dniester is frozen. This year the river is open so far and it is impossible to cross against resisting currents; hence Moscow has adopted a more friendly attitude towards Rumania.

The new attitude is reflected in the Moscow wireless, which reports the Vilna occupation and other alleged Russian moves on Russian soil. It is understood Russia has 50,000 troops near Bessarabia, while Rumania has 25,000 troops held in readiness, with 35,000 ready to resist the attack, with 35,000 held in reserve.

The city was packed, and it was related that thousands slept on doorsteps. Many persons attended the inaugural ball, the conditions there were described by one writer as "terrible."

Horace Greeley, unable to find either his room or his food, was forced to sleep on the steps of the Treasury Building among weeping, wrangling women whose clothes were torn in the vain effort to get into the dance hall.

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the city. Historians record that when Gen. Joffre was inaugurated in 1920 it was necessary "to stretch a ship's cable" across the Capitol steps to protect him from his enthusiastic friends. They first began his trip to the Capitol, and it was only with difficulty that he was able to reach the Capitol. His journey to the White House was equally as difficult, and the crowds which followed him there broke into the executive mansion, smashing furniture and tracking mud over the carpet and floor.

There had been forebodings of what was to come, and the day before inauguration a Washington newspaper published an appeal to all persons attending the ceremonies to "observe order" and that "all peace-loving citizens assist in the preservation of peace and order."

Webster wrote a friend that he had never seen "such a crowd before." "Persons have come here for 500 miles," he letter said, "and they really think the country has been saved from some dreadful danger. The city is full of speculation and speculators, too many to be fed without a miracle and all hungry for news."

The next record of an inaugural breaking from the bounds of sanity and decorum was in 1915. Contenting the daylight hours, with shouting banners to one another, the popular question of the day: Who is James K. Polk? was started by supporters of the comparatively unknown president-elect from Tennessee—the crowd grew so large that it was impossible to get a ball "for the masses" held at the National Theatre, there developed a free-for-all fight for supper. It was during the process of the crowd that the crowd broke into the executive mansion, smashing furniture and tracking mud over the carpet and floor.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BAD ROADS RESPONSIBLE FOR SMALL MONDAY MARKET

Two Loads of Hay and Three of Straw Quickly Snapped Up.

Buying and selling on the local market on Monday morning was dull almost to the point of stagnation. The only features that supplied any trading were two loads of hay and three of straw. The farmers who appeared in the market for a few days, there will be sharp advances in all lines of farm products.

The top price of \$24 per ton was paid for both the loads of hay, but they did not cross. One of the loads of straw hit the high quotation of \$12 per ton, while the other two went for \$10 and \$11.

Hog buyers say there is a slight tendency for prices to take on a slump, and it is thought this will take place in a few days.

Grain, Per Cwt.—Wheat, No. 1, 1.50 to 1.55; No. 2, 1.45 to 1.50; No. 3, 1.40 to 1.45; No. 4, 1.35 to 1.40; No. 5, 1.30 to 1.35; No. 6, 1.25 to 1.30; No. 7, 1.20 to 1.25; No. 8, 1.15 to 1.20; No. 9, 1.10 to 1.15; No. 10, 1.05 to 1.10; No. 11, 1.00 to 1.05; No. 12, 0.95 to 1.00; No. 13, 0.90 to 0.95; No. 14, 0.85 to 0.90; No. 15, 0.80 to 0.85; No. 16, 0.75 to 0.80; No. 17, 0.70 to 0.75; No. 18, 0.65 to 0.70; No. 19, 0.60 to 0.65; No. 20, 0.55 to 0.60; No. 21, 0.50 to 0.55; No. 22, 0.45 to 0.50; No. 23, 0.40 to 0.45; No. 24, 0.35 to 0.40; No. 25, 0.30 to 0.35; No. 26, 0.25 to 0.30; No. 27, 0.20 to 0.25; No. 28, 0.15 to 0.20; No. 29, 0.10 to 0.15; No. 30, 0.0