

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio

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The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio

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LIST OF REGULAR AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio AS OF JULY 5, 1938

We publish in this issue the complete list of members of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio.

The number of members is far less than it should be.

The officers are planning for a campaign for new members and we hope that those on our list will aid in that campaign and that the public will realize the duty and privilege of joining this membership.

Regular Members	Addresses
Most Reverend Karl J. Alter.....	2544 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
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L. B. Beckwith.....	c/o Bell & Beckwith, Toledo.
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Mrs. S. C. Walbridge.....	1845 Collingwood Ave., Toledo.
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WARD'S CANAL

The name, Navarre, is a famous one in the history of Northwestern Ohio. Peter Navarre, the chief scout of General Wm. Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, played a great part in the saving of all of this region for the Americans.

His life sized portrait and gun, originally a flint lock, are owned by this society and now hang in the lobby of the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo. The portrait shows a pioneer warrior of fine, rugged build and purposeful mien with his gun and powder horn over his shoulder, his knife and hatchet in his belt equipped to fight and subdue the wild life of forest and swamp whether of savage man or beast.

Peter Navarre helped conquer the low lands which edge Lake Erie around the present settlement of Bono. Here his descendants and relatives have lived, keeping the French tradition of the village with outlying farm lands. Every house, no matter how small or shabby, has its bright flower garden relieving the monotone of flat marshland and sandy shore.

The church is the center of the village life and though there is a small Baptist church there, most of the inhabitants adhere to the old traditional French Catholic faith, and it was a pleasure to the Editor on a recent visit to the place to note the affection with which old and young and especially the children greeted his companion and guide, the Rev. Father John J. Vogel, who was Pastor of that flock for five years.

Father Vogel had driven the Editor down to Bono to interview Jerome Navarre, a grand nephew of Peter Navarre and his oldest living relative—now ninety-two years old but still active and intelligent.

We found him harvesting his onion crop a mile or more from his home. All around lay rich fields of onions, tomatoes and corn grown in the rich soil of the "Black Swamp," drained by Ward's canal and its many branches.

Jerome is still fond of hunting although he shot his last deer seventy years ago—two bucks with one shot—as he is proud of telling.

When the duck hunting season arrives, he will be found down in the marsh along with others of Toledo's mighty Nimrods. Many of these hunters can testify to the shooting skill and hunting lore still possessed by this aged hunter.

When Jerome Navarre was only sixteen years old he first met and worked for E. D. Ward who had conceived the plan and was causing the

construction of the immense ditch near Bono. It was dredged for the purpose of furnishing a lumber outlet for that region and on its banks Ward built a saw mill and a ship yard. Some of the timbers of these structures may still be seen.

Ward's canal was an ambitious piece of early engineering. About thirty feet wide, it included in its reach twelve miles of water from Lake Erie into the Black Swamp and the straightening and widening of Cedar Creek. To this saw mill great logs of oak and walnut were hauled or floated from the surrounding forests. Here they were sawed into lumber and, in the ship yards, many scows and some large ships were built. The largest one was three hundred and twenty feet long but was never finished.

At one time a hundred men worked at the ship yard.

These vessels, constructed under the supervision of Mr. E. D. Ward and his relative, Mr. Hines, a wealthy lumber man of Wisconsin, were all designed for the transportation of lumber, and did, in fact, make trips to Toledo, Buffalo and other lake ports, sometimes carrying one hundred thousand feet of lumber on one trip.

The most ambitious and dangerous trip made by any of these vessels was a voyage to Duluth which ended disastrously. Three of these vessels, manned only by lumber jacks, and with no sailors in command, started for Duluth after the first of November when all navigation was supposed to have closed. They did actually reach Duluth with their cargoes—miraculously—and took on cargoes for the return trip; but in Whitefish Bay, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, they were caught by a blizzard, ice a foot thick formed in one night, and all three of the ships went to the bottom. Competent seamen would have taken the vessels into port on the approach of the storm.

Mr. Navarre says that he had been offered the command of one of these vessels but, as he had never sailed the lakes, he wisely declined and is glad that he did.

At times, however, the business was profitable and he tells of one of these larger vessels which on one voyage made more than its actual construction cost which, he says, was \$54,000.00.

He remembers the great forest fire of 1871 which swept over most of that region and destroyed much of the timber. The ship yard and saw mill were saved, but, though logs were still hauled to the mill from many miles around, the business declined and after the death of Mr. E. D. Ward, it appears to have become unprofitable and his sons were unable to make a success of it. The house built for his home by Mr. Charles Ward, one of these sons, still stands. It was constructed entirely of black walnut.

Jerome Navarre remembers well all of the Ward family, five sons and three daughters. One of the daughters was left a million dollars by her father. She went to Europe, Mr. Navarre says, and married Prince DeChimay, but, like most Americans in similar situations, lost nearly all of her money and died leaving but a small remnant of her fortune.

The canal still exists and, though its depth is probably lessened through neglect, it still serves a useful purpose in draining the land and making it fit for farming as the fine crops now being harvested abundantly show.

Mr. Navarre, descended from some of the early French voyageurs who settled about the western end of Lake Erie, was, like most of his race, fond of playing the fiddle for the dances of his time and was probably equally fond of dancing the "light fantastic" himself.

The Historical Society

Mr. Arthur Secor of Toledo was, for many years, fond of hunting in that region, and, from Mr. Julius G. Lamson, we learn that there was, many years ago, a narrow gauge railroad running from that part of Toledo now known as Ironville to the Ward saw mill. There was a blast furnace at Ironville and this railroad was used to bring in wood from these timber and swamp lands to use in the charcoal pits or burners which were used in connection with this blast furnace. At that time it was quite a popular thing for young people to go in row boats down to this furnace at midnight and see them tap the furnace and draw out the melted iron and run it into pig iron. But that business went out of existence many years ago and the rail road was abandoned.

Much of the land in that region was owned after the death of Mr. Ward by a corporation and called the Howard Farms. A large barn and other farm buildings was built by that corporation and they are still in use, but the enterprise fell on evil days and most of the lands came into the possession of The Northwestern Life Insurance Company. It is now divided into many small farms.

In connection with Mr. Navarre's description of the dances and "fiddling" of the early French settlers we think it appropriate to reproduce one of the poems printed in our January Number of 1937, which well describes the spirit of the early French pioneers.

The Dance at Joe Chevalier

Dat ol pirogue, she's loaded strong,
Petit Pierre he start de song
He lern on de big river.
Tout ensemble—dip, dip—
Dose paddle dip lak swallow's wing.
De moon is up to hear us sing,
Geese is callin, night is fallin;
Hear dose paddle dip, dip—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

De fur is sol, de jug is fill,
A Frenchman can drink whiskee till
De jug she's nodin in it,
Eau de vie—drink! drink!—
She's warm de heart and swell de head,
She's fedders now, to-morrow lead.
Dat's cold wedder, try some fedder;
Kiss de hol jug—drink! drink!—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

Hol Pete, she' steerin by a star,
We'll see Joe's light out on de bar
If she ain't steer by fire-fly.
Nom de Dieu—sure, sure!—
De light is shinin bright an clear,
Hol Joe he know dat we be here;
Don stop to res, paddle you bes.
Nom de Dieu—sure, sure!—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

Volla! look, dose girl is here,
Pete's squaw, she's jumpin lak a deer;

Deres Victorine an Julie.
Strike me dead—hi! hi!—
“La femme”, dat fill de trinitee,
La chanson an dat good whiskee,
Big Honorine, tit Sidonie.
Strike me dead—hi! hi!—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

Hark to dat fiddle what she say:
“Dance, you goin die some day”,
Now is de time for living.
Mark de time—dance, dance!—
Jaques Noir an ma belle Sidonie,
Dey dance lak “La chasse galerie”;
Next time you see, she dance wid me.
Mark de time—dance, dance!—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

Dat rain she's drip, and den she's dash,
De win is moanin on de mash,
Ma po'vr petite Sidonie.
Misererre—ai, ai—
Wid he blue mark on hes back,
In hes dugout, poor hol Jacques.
Misererre—ai, ai—
We'll dance at Joe Chevalier.

—Wilmont A. Ketcham.

* * *

Mr. Julius Lamson writing in connection with the foregoing account of Ward's Canal, adds the following:

“During my life in Toledo I have watched its growth and changes in population and its leading industries and business. It was once a great corn city, when there were over 50,000,000 bushels of grain handled through the city. A great deal of this grain was handled through two elevators at the foot of Madison Avenue. One was the King Elevator and one was the Walbridge Elevator. The Wabash Railroad had five elevators, the Dayton & Michigan Railroad two elevators, the Cloverleaf Railroad one elevator and the Lake Shore two elevators, handling the grain from rails to vessels, most of which were known as “canalers,” built as large as would go through the Welland Canal, sometimes carrying grain to Montreal and Liverpool, but mostly to Buffalo, transferring again to the Erie Canal and so on to New York.

“Toledo was also a great lumber center with numerous sawmills sawing up timber rafted down from Northern Michigan, and sawed into lumber which was distributed to the South and East, also squared oak lumber, which was rafted down the Maumee River and loaded into ships and forwarded to New York for ship building purposes.

“After that, the wagon building, headed by the Milburn Wagon Works, was its largest industry, and then the growth of the building industry, with several large concerns manufacturing sash, doors and blinds and now it is the head of the glass industry of the United States and also has great jobbing interests, especially in shoes, dry goods and groceries.”

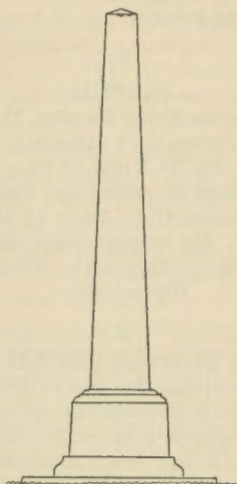
Mr. Lamson might have added that Toledo is now the third greatest railroad center in United States—only exceeded by Chicago and Kansas City, Missouri.

MONUMENTS

The name of Bissell has been a distinguished one in Toledo from early times. There have been five Edward Bissells in successive generations, the first of whom was one of the earliest to build an imposing residence in lower town.

To Mr. Frederick Bissell we are indebted for the information about the Allen monument and other old monuments referred to in the last issue of the Bulletin.

Mr. Maurice P. Dunlop, now U. S. Consul at Bergen, Norway, formerly



Consul at Oslo and also at Dundee, Scotland, is one of Mr. Bissell's close friends and it was he who renewed the inscriptions on the Allen monument in Forest Cemetery. We regret that we are unable to reproduce in this issue the exact picture of that monument with the inscriptions as published in the July Bulletin.

We have been kindly furnished with a drawing of the monument, however, accurately drawn to scale by Mr. E. N. Rosenberg, of Toledo and reproduced here.

OTHER MONUMENTS

Some years ago, the Editor was taken by Judge Caleb Norris, the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of the third Ohio Circuit, to see a peculiar monument, prepared many years before his death by the order of Dr. H. Huber, of Ottawa and Glandorf, Ohio. It was then standing, carefully protected, in the plant of the monument cutters of the town of Ottawa.

The Doctor was a fine, outstanding man of his locality, universally loved and respected. He had fought for freedom in the students' insurrection in Germany in 1848; and one of his peculiarities was that he always wore a red necktie which he said, was a sign agreed upon by those students who escaped from Germany after that rebellion was over. They agreed among themselves that they would always wear red neckties so that they could in after years recognize each other wherever they might meet.

The Doctor was a devoted friend of Judge Norris and always called upon him at the hotel whenever the Court met in Ottawa.

The following is an accurate copy of the inscription on the monument as ordered by the Doctor, and the monument thus bearing this inscription was duly erected at his grave when he passed away some years later.

“HERE RESTS A REFUGEE
WHO FOUGHT IN 1848
IN GERMANY
FOR LIBERTY,
DR. H. HUBER
BORN VILLINGEN, BADEN
GERMANY FEB. 26, 1829
DIED DEC. 1, 1911
THERESIA HIS WIFE
BORN NOV. 11, 1837
DIED MAY 29, 1904.
SORRY I CAN'T LEAVE
MY PRESENT ADDRESS.”

The last sentence, we are informed, was cut away by order of the family after the burial.

of Northwestern Ohio

Another peculiar monument made entirely of iron but on a stone base is to be seen in the cemetery at Defiance, Ohio. The following is a literal copy of the inscription on four sides.

1

SLOCUM

Charles Elihu Slocum, M.D.
Columbia University,
Ph. D. Univ. of Pa.
Practiced Medicine and Surgery
at Defiance, Ohio, from 13 of July
1871. He carried cheer, hope,
and Relief into many Afflicted
Households.

2

The governing principle of
his business life was to always
make it more to the interest
of others to patronize him,
than it was to his interest to
be patronized by them.
He was successful.

The names
of the
American Ancestors
of
Charles Elihu Slocum
are;
Caleb W⁸ Joseph⁷
Eleazer⁶ John⁵
Eleazer⁴ Eleazer³ Giles²
and
Anthony¹
Who came from Taunton,
England, and was one
of the Founders of
Taunton, Massachussets
in the year 1637 A.D.

He was free from the use
of tobacco, alcholic beverages
and other habits that enslave
the Will.
He combatted the Fictions of Life.

4

The periods of Recreation
from his professional labors
were given to Genealogical and Historical
Researches.
He was a constant hard worker.

Foot Stones

Dr. Belle C
1850 1928

Dr. Charles E
1841 1915

COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

"The Memorial and Peace Celebration" at Put-in-Bay, near Sandusky was an event of great interest last month. It celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory over the British squadron on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. The committee in its program quotes the words of the late Henry Watterson written twenty-seven years ago as still aptly fitting the occasion.

"No wounds survive the War of 1812. Each party to the strife showed itself a valiant. Each carried its trophies from the field, Each has nursed its glories, not its griefs. Blood is thicker than water——"

"And with this thought in mind, the Congressional Commission authorized to arrange this historic event, dedicates it to peace—and gallantry."

Among the points of interest at Put-in-Bay is the pyramid of cannon balls marking the original graves of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie. Upon the completion of the Perry memorial monument the remains of the officers were transferred to their final resting place in a crypt beneath its marble floor. The historic cave wherein Commodore Perry secreted his supplies is another point of interest.

The monument itself is of English granite towering 352 feet above the ground.

CELEBRATION OF GREENVILLE TREATY

The Village of Greenville in Darke County has just been celebrating the 143rd anniversary of the signing of the famous Indian Treaty between our government represented by Gen'l Anthony Wayne and the Indian Chiefs of Ohio.

The actual treaty was the result of weeks of feasting and speech making, as well told in Judge Jacob Burnett's "Notes on the Northwest Territory." Much Indian Oratory was a necessary preliminary and many reply speeches by Gen'l Wayne were needed to satisfy the Indians.

They had been decisively defeated in 1794 by Gen'l Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Miami above Toledo, but they were still powerful.

This treaty made in August, 1795, marks the end of Indian warfare in Ohio and made possible the peaceful settlement of all of Ohio and much of the rest of the Great Northwest Territory.

It was fittingly celebrated in Greenville by a week of pageantry. Men and women dressed in the frontier styles of the period, riding in wagons drawn by oxen and old fashioned buggies surprisingly resurrected from old farm barns, floats with spinning wheels and with imitations of blockhouses and hundreds of other reproductions of the scenes of 143 years ago. Distinguished guests including many officials and several Governors of other states attended.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE LORD'S COMMISSION FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS

On the Petition of the Honorable Thomas Walpole and His Associates for a Grant of Lands on the River Ohio in North America.

An interesting old volume has recently come to the attention of the Editor containing an extensive report of "The Board of The Lord's Commission of Trade and Plantations" on the "Petition of the Honorable Thomas

Walpole and his Associates for a Grant of Lands on the River Ohio in North America."

One of the petitioners named was Benjamin Franklin. From this volume we have extracted the following quotations, necessarily much abbreviated but containing the gist of the meaning of the book. It begins with the following formal language.

"My Lords:

Pursuant to your lordships order of the 25th May 1770, we have taken into our consideration the humble memorial of the honorable Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent and Samuel Wharton, Esquires, in behalf of themselves and their Associates, setting forth "(among other things)" That they presented a petition to his Majesty, in council, for a grant of lands in America (parcel of the lands purchased by government of the Indians) in consideration of a price to be paid in purchase of the same; that in pursuance of a suggestion which arose when the said petition was under consideration of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the memorialists presented a petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury proposing to purchase a larger tract of land on the river Ohio in America, sufficient for a separate government; whereupon their lordships were pleased to acquaint the memorialists, they had no objection to accepting the proposal made by them with respect to the purchase money and quit rent to be paid for the said tract of land, if it should be thought advisable by those departments of government to whom it belonged to judge of the propriety of the grant both in point of policy and justice, that the grant should be made; in consequence whereof the memorialists humbly renew their application that a grant of said lands may be made to them reserving therein to all persons their just and legal rights to any parts or parcels of said lands which may be comprehended within the tract prayed for by the memorialists, whereupon we beg leave to report to your lordship." etc.

These representatives then proceed to give various arguments against the proposition submitted by Mr. Franklin and others.

First, that the land in question involves a part of the dominion of Virginia.

Second—there is a considerable part of the land prayed for which lies beyond the line which has in consequence of His Majesty's orders been settled by treaty as well with the tribes of the six nations and their confederates as with the Cherokee Indians, as the boundary line between His Majesty's territories and their hunting grounds; and, as the faith of the crown is pledged in the most solemn manner both to the six nations and to the Cherokees that not withstanding the former of these nations had ceded the property in the lands to his Majesty yet no settlements shall be made beyond that line, it would on that account be highly improper to comply with the requirements of the memorial so far as it includes any lands beyond the said line.

Third—That the principle which was adopted by this board and approved and confirmed by His Majesty immediately after the treaty of Paris, namely the confining the western settlements to such a distance from the seacoast as that those settlements should lie within the reach of the trade and commerce of this kingdom, should still prevail.

Fourth—That apparently engagements are contemplated with the Indians for fixing a more precise and determinate boundary between his Majesty's territories and their hunting grounds.

Fifth—That the lands are such as to be out of reach of all advantageous intercourse with this kingdom.

Sixth—The proposition of forming of inland colonies in America is, we humbly conceive, entirely new. It adopts principles in respect to American settlements different from what have hitherto been the policy of this kingdom.

Then follows a statement of the purpose of colonies and the policy of the kingdom thereto and especially the fact that because of the fertility of the soil of the land referred to, the colonists would be exposed to few hardships and, struggling with less labor, earn an abundance of their wants but without a possibility of supplying ours (that is, Great Britain's) with any considerable quantities, and would induce the inhabitants of the northern and causing the colonists of southern latitudes of your Majesty's American dominions to abandon those latitudes, (referring apparently to Nova Scotia and the extreme southern possessions of the British empire, perhaps the West Indies) to the detriment of British commerce.

Then follows a list of the purposes for which British colonies should be promoted particularly the increase in the demands for British manufacturers, the security of the fur trade, the defense of the old colonies against the Indians, etc.

And the argument is used that these territories will be separated from the extremest part of the old territories by immense tracts of unpeopled deserts. The general idea apparently being that what is now the state of Kentucky was so far removed from the coast settlements and separated from them by "such vast deserts" that they could not for any reasonable time be of value to the mother country because the distance would be so great that their products could not be advantageously transported to the coast. "The distance is too vast." Though they might profitably raise wine, silk and other commodities, the cost of transportation to the coast would make those commodities unprofitable and "consequently they would seek independence, while there is room enough in the old colonies to spread within their present limits of a century to come." The risk of Indian war is mentioned.

Documents including a letter from the governor of Georgia are quoted from the supply of arguments to these propositions, which are relied upon to defeat the petition of Mr. Walpole and others.

This report is followed in the volume by the answers of those who were presenting the petition. These answers refer to the historic relations of the six nations and others both to France and to England and attempt to show that the Indians have no pretensions to this tract from a distance of 800 miles.

Basing this claim upon the action of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and claiming that neither the six nations nor the Shawanese nor Delawares do now reside or hunt in that country, and offering to have a specific clause inserted in the king's grant expressly prohibiting us from settling any part of the same until we have first obtained His Majesty's allowance and the full consent of the Cherokees and the six nations and their confederates. Long and extended arguments are used to show the benefits which would accrue to His Majesty if these petitions were granted. With quotations from a speech by Sir Wm. Johnson at Johnson Hall to the six nations at a conference which he held with them in 1765. And a mass of

statistics show the cost of the transportation both in this country and in England in an attempt to show that produce could be transported from the desired territory to the coast cheaper than from some parts of England to London.

There is much more of interest in these documents which have been very meagerly quoted here, but, so far as appears from the book, one very convincing argument was that it would be too expensive to transport criminals from the territory in question for trial in the capital of Virginia.

The volume is especially interesting as showing the extreme ignorance of those in England who controlled American affairs as to the real character of the lands which they were asked to grant to enterprising Americans—"The vast deserts" which they thought existed between the Alleghany Mountains on the east and the sources of the Ohio river; the impossibility of carrying on profitable trade between those deserts and the coast regions, and the utter failure to look ahead to such developments in population, transportation and commerce as we now know have been accomplished within the past century and a half.

It is interesting, too, to read of the meticulous care of these gentlemen for the observance of the sacred obligations of their treaties with the Indians, a view which, unfortunately, the succeeding generation at least did not so carefully follow.

This volume would have been an interesting addition to the library of our Society, but as the lands referred to in it seem to have lain entirely south of the Ohio river and therefore formed no part of the Northwest Territory the officers of our Society did not feel justified in paying the price demanded for it.

LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Our library, consisting now of over two thousand volumes of historical works, has recently received a valuable gift from Mrs. Grant Williams who sends us a file of the Reports of the New York Historical Society.

We greatly appreciate such gifts. There are probably many citizens of Toledo who have in their possession valuable historical volumes, seldom used by them, but which would fill gaps in our library and would greatly enrich it, as these volume do. We hope that others will follow this generous example.

This library which is now housed in a separate room of the main Public Library of Toledo, will be better housed in the new building which, we are glad to note, is to be erected on the present site of the old Central High School building, an admirable location for it, affording easy access to it for down town citizens and business and professional men and women, and so situated that it will receive light and air from four surrounding streets.

NEW BOOKS BY TOLEDO AND NEAR-BY AUTHORS

Gustavus Ohlinger, one of the most scholarly lawyers of Northwestern Ohio, has recently published a six volume work on Federal Procedure as modified by the recent rules of the Supreme Court.

In it he traces the history of law in the United States from a period prior to the actual formation of our government.

His work covers many difficult questions of law that arose under Colonial administrations, and, later on, the "Articles of Confederation," the first

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attempt, after the Revolution, to establish a uniform system of government for the entire country just freed from British control.

The author discusses the Constitution of the United States and the Admiralty and Military Courts created under that constitution and, later on, The Interstate Commerce Commission and all of the more recent administrative tribunals, with the rules of practice in these several tribunals, including the latest rules and forms approved by the Supreme Court of the United States.

A valuable chronology of the most important statutes bearing on the subject with an illuminating discussion of the rules involved and many forms approved by the Federal Courts and references to the most celebrated cases decided by those Courts such as *Marbury vs Madison*, 1 Cranch 137; *Swift vs Tyson*, 16 Pet. 1; *Erie R. R. Co. vs. Thompkins*, 304 U. S. 63, which reversed *Swift vs Tyson* after it had been the established law for ninety years; and many others of importance.

Mr. Ohlinger has condensed the results of long and exacting study into these volumes which form the latest and most authoritative work on the subject. He has been ably assisted in some of the details of the work by some of the younger members of the Toledo Bar including Lawrence Linville, Frederick Wolfe, Dorothy Karl, George Koles and Theodore Vogt.

The work is published by the W. H. Anderson Co. of Cincinnati.

* * *

"Jack Warwick" the genial editor of the column in *The Toledo Blade*, long famous for its gibes and witticisms, is out with a new book, according to his son, Howard, also a member of the *Blade Staff*.

"Jack" comments as follows:

"That Howard boy of mine has done gone and let the cat out of the bag. He has written a piece that I am about to publish a book. How he found it out is beyond me. Exposure puts me in the embarrassing position of having to make a confession, with the extenuating plea that the offense was not, as reported, committed after long deliberation. It all came about through one of those strange mental quirks that lead human beings into doing precipitant things. Some call it the spur of the moment.

"I am not sure a compilation of odds and ends should be called a 'book.' Perhaps 'booklet' would be the better designation. My daughter, when quite young, once spoke of a heifer calf she saw grazing on the rim of the road as a 'cowlet.' In reality, the wayside animal was a 'bullet.' Though this book, or booklet, isn't even calf-bound, the analogy should have been close enough to make me wary of jumping to a conclusion. However, it is too late now.

"The title of the book, or booklet, is 'All In A Lifetime,' the line I have been working under daily for a long time. I think it is a good line. Mind you, I didn't invent it—I purloined it. Better brains than mine collaborated and brought it forth. As everybody knows, it takes a long time to put a lifetime end to end, giving opportunity to see and feel a lot of things. But what am I saying?

"As foretold by Howard, the prophet, there is no index to the contents of the imminent publication. Why should there be? It is not unlike a bowl of breakfast food. The reader can dip in anywhere and get his fill. It would be immodest of me to exploit the book/or, albeit half believing the purchaser will like the cover. It should be added that there is no

plot; no romance; no villain, nor hero to get himself in constant jeopardy and keep the reader in a nightmare of suspense.

"One thing more. If anyone who buys and reads 'All In A Lifetime' should find a heart between the covers—it's mine."

Frank M. (Jack) Warwick:

Native of Marion County, Ohio. Came to the Toledo Blade from Warren G. Harding's Marion Star, February 1, 1904. Began work on the telegraph desk. After one year was given the editorship of the Toledo Weekly Blade, incidentally doing paragraphs and reinforced concrete editorials for the Daily. Was with the Weekly until it passed on, in 1924.

Father of three children, all born in Marion and six grandchildren.

* * *

FROM ALL IN A LIFETIME

By Jack Warwick

Deserted by alleged friends and dismembered by enemies, little Czechoslovakia stands to pay the price for having prospered in an environment of ne'er-do-wells. A packed jury has found her guilty of thrift, and avidity is ready to pick her bones.

Sometimes it happens among individuals, and often among nations, that the next of kin is the first to skin.

Next biggest surprise that Great Britain and France could spring on the world would be to pay their debt to the United States of America.

Lima Beane thinks the time is come for man to look elsewhere than to organized governments for examples of integrity.

If a paperhanger would but listen to a wood chopper, there is a man in Doorn who could give Hitler some good advice.

THE FRIENDLY TOUCH

It's the friendly touch in this world counts, the touch
of your hand and mine

It matters more to the fainting heart, than shelter or
bread or wine

For shelter is gone when the night is o'er, and bread
lasts but for a day,

But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice
sound on in the soul alway.

Some years ago the late Edward R. Kelsey, pursuant to his duties as member of International Rotary, was visiting a Club in Scotland, when he was informed that the Secretary of the Club, a crippled young man had contracted pneumonia while on an errand of mercy and had lately died from this disease, leaving nothing behind but his love to his fellows and the above poem.

Returning to the United States Mr. Kelsey related this story, and read the poem at a Rotary Club in Dubois, Pennsylvania, when to his amazement an old man, with the tears streaming down his face advanced, and with great emotion said, "I wrote that poem many years ago and to think that that poor boy in Scotland had left it as his last message to his friends!"

BONE MAY ADD PROOF OF THAT ANCIENT ICEMAN

St. Paul, July 22 (AP)—New evidence which may prove Pleistocene man lived in Minnesota during the great ice age attracted serious attention in scientific circles today.

It was an oddly-shaped bone, lying among scattered skeletal remains of two giant beavers unearthed by WPA workers widening a road along a cliff beside the Mississippi river.

Should the sharp-edged bone prove to be a weapon or knife, it would lend support to theories of Minnesota anthropologists who have debated that a skeleton uncovered near Pelican Rapids in 1931 was that of a primitive woman who lived at the edge of the great glaciers some 20,000 years ago, when the last great ice sheet was retreating northward.

So far, the "Minnesota man" has been the only find supporting the theory that man lived in this area during the ice ages. His presence in Africa, Asia and Europe has been established.

A GEORGIAN PICKS HIS TICKET AND HE GIVES REASONS WHY!

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16.—(Special)—A current political story tells about the views of an elderly crossroads citizen in the southwestern part of the state. He has announced his stand, as the national importance of the senatorial primary fight has become a leading topic even at the crossroad intersections.

"I'm for Gene Talmadge, Ed Rivers (the governor running for reelection) and President Roosevelt," said the old Georgian. "Gene Talmadge will give me forty acres of land, Ed Rivers will exempt it from taxes, and the President will pay me not to work it. Yes, sir, that's my ticket."
