

FULL SPEED AHEAD
STIMSON'S MOTTO
Possible Cabinet Officer Has Led Energetic Life

Washington, Feb. 15 (AP)—Political lightning outdid itself in the unexpected when it played its spot illumination on Henry L. Stimson as possible dean of the Hoover cabinet. Lawyer, soldier, war secretary, revolution subduer and insular chief executive, the New Yorker has a wide range of public activities and accomplishments to his credit. There is little about his record, however, to suggest the state department portfolio as his destiny.

Yet there is this to be said of Henry Stimson. Any man who could plunge into New York city life in 1901 as a \$15 law clerk and emerge a decade later as secretary of war, surrendering a lucrative private practice, is a man to be reckoned with all the time.

Between times, the quiet mannered, scholarly looking Stimson had developed his law clerkship into membership in the firm of Root & Clark, headed by Elihu Root. He had become a federal district attorney and driven to ruthless conclusion such widely remembered cases as the sugar rebate trials and the Morse case.

He had been republican nominee for governor and had been beaten by Dix, Theodore Roosevelt figuring in that campaign. He had met and won the respect of Taft, which brought him the war portfolio in 1911.

To a large degree, Stimson disappeared from the theater of public events when his cabinet service ended. His largest public effort nationally in this period was touring the middle west in behalf of the military and naval preparedness campaign in 1918.

Stimson said of himself, when the United States entered the war, that having talked such a lot about battle, he ought to do a little fighting. He tried to, as an enlisted man. But the former war secretary was denied admission to the ranks as too old.

That drove him to a commission as colonel of an artillery regiment, and as such he served in France.

The determination of President Coolidge to send Stimson to settle the Nicaraguan row in 1927 was entirely unexpected. It has never been disclosed just how his name came up in connection with Nicaragua.

Having been assigned the Central American job, however, Stimson moved with speed and ended the civil war within a week.

Yet that was not a diplomatic triumph, administration critics in the senate have held. Stimson told both sides to stop fighting and disarm, pending an American supervised presidential election. And to back that up, he told the liberals to take their choice, disarm or be disarmed by Uncle Sam's marines. That ultimatum, the senate critics shout, savored more of war department than state department diplomacy.

Be that as it may, Stimson did the job. And if President Hoover turns over to this New York lawyer state department problems pending when March 4 rolls around, that is the way Stimson's friends expect him to tackle them. His motto seems to be full speed ahead, no matter what kind of a job he's working on.

KURDS AGAIN TAKE TO PATHS OF WAR

Marauding Bands Harassed Assyrians Almost 3,000 Years Ago

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15—The Kurds are revolting again. A Turkish newspaper man perhaps could change the word "again" in that sentence to "yet."

Nearly 3,000 years ago, outlying Assyrian settlements were harassed by marauding bands of Kurds and in the fifth century B. C. the tribesmen attempted to annihilate Xenophon and his 10,000 retreating Greeks by rolling stones from high cliffs along the line of march, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "In the meantime, the Armenians who entered Kurd territory were either massacred or driven from the country."

Turkish Changes Offered in the fighting history of the Kurds, the tribesmen were almost unknown outside the Near East before the World War. When a delegation of Kurds appeared at the Peace conference in 1919 newspapermen did not know who the sunburnt tribesmen might be. When their identity was revealed the Kurds went on the front pages and frequently have been there since.

Four years ago the tribesmen revolted in an attempt to set up their own government, but Mustafa Kemal's forces subdued them. The scrapping of the Caliphate at Constantinople aroused them and nearly every change in old Moslem customs has irritated them. Revolt after revolt has been quelled but as soon as the Kurd replenishes his forces and supplies, he is ready to attack again.

HOUSES ARE PLACED WITHOUT REGARD TO BUILDING LINE AND A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A VILLAGE REVEALS A JUMBLE OF MUD AND STONE STRUCTURES.

One-Room Huts House Family

"The peasant's house is a one-room structure which might be mistaken for a stable. The tribesmen reserves one side of his abode for his animals while his family occupies the other side. Kurds sit on the floor when they rest or eat, therefore they do not need tables or chairs.

"The tribal chief or headman fares better. He has a house for his family and a guest house where he lives and entertains his guests. He is offended if a traveler does not 'drop in.' Once the traveler has stopped, he must remain for dinner. The food is placed on the floor in the center of the diners. Should a guest stretch his legs toward another person, convey food to his mouth with his left hand, or fondle the dog, his host is offended. No knives and forks are to be found in the Kurd silver chest but if a guest has difficulty in feeding himself with his hands, a spoon will be handed to him. Few meals are served that do not include mastic (curdled milk) the favorite dish of the Kurd. A little water mixed with the mastic makes mastico, the Kurd 'national' drink. The tribesmen like vegetables but seldom serve meat.

A Wife for a Goat

"Under the Moslem law, the Kurd may take four wives. Wives are bought, so the peasant usually has only one. The chiefs take the full quota. Wives are priced according to their rank. The tribesman can get a wife in exchange for a pony or goat, or one may cost the equivalent of \$2,500. The wedding entails a season of merrymaking in which the whole tribe joins, but it takes less than a minute to dissolve a union. The man simply says 'I divorce you' three times and the parties are free.

To the foreigner, the Kurds seem to know little else than the 'art' of highway robbery. Many of the mountaintop tribesmen are adept thieves, but in the hills as well as the plains, many Kurds earn honest livings by farming and cattle raising. Kurds are pastoral people, seldom moving from their villages except to migrate to higher altitudes during the summer for new pasturage. Now and then a whole tribe will move from a village. The tribesman takes his roof, the only valuable part of his hut.

"Life is hard in the mountains but the family has time to play. In the summer camp the young tribesmen spend their leisure moments playing touch-lust on horseback. Children play a sort of hockey, with crooked sticks and wood balls. Now and then the traveler will see a deck of cards in a tent but they are usually used by the children. Gambling is not indulged in by the tribesmen, who, after a hard day's work enjoy sitting outside their tents, smoking cigarettes."

Wales Goes to Bognor

Southampton, Eng., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Prince of Wales landed here from a short visit in France today and departed immediately by motor to visit his mother and father at Bognor, Sussex.

The soviet government is working toward the eventual establishment of the seven-hour day.

TONIC and laxative, to throw off colds, build up resistance, and fortify the system against grip and "flu."

Grove's BROMO QUININE LAXATIVE TABLETS

LIFE FOR A PINT LAW IN MICHIGAN

Habitual Criminal Code Applied to Prohibition Offenders

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 15 (AP)—The subject of much public comment, both favorable and adverse, Michigan's crime code with its habitual criminal clause has become the vehicle of some sharp words on the floor of the state legislature and between Gov. Fred W. Green and the Rev. R. N. Holsapple, superintendent of the state anti-saloon league.

Governor Green and the administration forces in the legislature are determined that the habitual criminal clause shall be modified so that the possession of a pint of gin shall not be classified as a felony, for which upon a fourth conviction a man or woman must be sent to prison for life. Mr. Holsapple, on the other hand, is exerting every effort to have violations of the prohibition law retained as one of the felonies to be counted in prosecutions under the habitual criminal act.

The legislature now has before it amendments that will strike more than 200 offenses from the list of felonies now included in the habitual criminal section of the prohibition law. The amendments that will strike more than 200 offenses from the list of felonies now included in the habitual criminal section of the prohibition law. The amendments that will strike more than 200 offenses from the list of felonies now included in the habitual criminal section of the prohibition law.

The bootlegger and the moonshiner, says Mr. Holsapple, with a supreme contempt for the law, not only corrupt society, but leave their victims or patrons in weakened and poisoned condition. They are potential murderers.

Voting his determination to have the habitual section of the law amended, Governor Green said that some members of the legislature have complained they did not realize

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS WERE INCLUDED IN THE BLANKET DESCRIPTION OF FELONIES CONTAINED IN THE CODE.

Such a misunderstanding it should be corrected," he said.

The crime code became effective September 6, 1927, and since that time 15 men and one woman have been given the mandatory life imprisonment sentence. The fourth offense of six of these, including Mrs. Eitta Mae Miller of Lansing, was a violation of the liquor law.

The first to feel the provisions of the law was Fred Palm of Lansing, convicted on a liquor law violation charge September 29, 1927. His case came to be known as the "life for a pint" case, because his final conviction was based upon the possession of a small amount of liquor.

In Palm's case, however, his previous record included convictions for various other crimes. That of Mrs. Miller was entirely on liquor law offenses. She was sentenced December 21, 1928. It was her case that indirectly led to the furor over the law's provisions and inspired the legislative activity for an amendment.

ANTI-CIGARETTE WAR DENIED BY W. C. T. U.

Temperance Union Mercy Seeking to Control Questionable Advertising, Statement Says.

Evansville, Ill., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Women's Christian Temperance Union in a statement striking back at Rupert Hughes, the writer who criticized its attitude toward cigarettes, declared it is not seeking an anti-cigarette constitutional amendment.

"The latest attempt to belittle prohibition via the cigarette comes from Rupert Hughes, who evidently has been led astray by the untruthful reports of the W. C. T. U.'s views of narcotics and cigarettes," the statement read. "Mr. Hughes declared the W. C. T. U. has failed in its purpose and will continue to fail while it carries

DR. WILBUR TAKES INDEFINITE LEAVE

Stanford University Head Believed Picked for Cabinet Post

Stanford University, Cal., Feb. 15 (AP)—Trustees of Stanford university yesterday granted an indefinite leave of absence to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, university president. Professor Robert E. Swan, dean of the Stanford chemistry department, was appointed acting president.

Granting of leave to Dr. Wilbur convinced political circles here that he was slated for a post in the cabinet of President Herbert Hoover. He will leave tonight for Chicago to attend a meeting of the American Medical Association, whence he will go to New York and later to Washington for Mr. Hoover's inauguration.

Dr. Wilbur admitted belief that Stanford trustees would extend his leave in case of "eventualities."

"I shall go to Washington to attend the inauguration of my old friend and associate, Mr. Hoover, but beyond that I can say nothing," Dr. Wilbur told newspapermen.

Friends of Dr. Wilbur said they believed the post of secretary of the interior had been offered to him and that he had accepted, although nothing definite has been announced to that effect.

CHRYSLER'S VALET FINED AND RUM SUPPLY SEIZED

One Bottle Breaks at Honolulu Dock, Resulting in Loss of \$1 More in Luggage.

Honolulu, Feb. 15 (AP)—William Reid, who came to Hawaii as valet to Walter P. Chrysler, American automobile magnate, was out \$1 bottle of assorted liquors and \$405 in cash today because the \$2nd bottle broke.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler and their daughter Bernice and son Walter P. Jr. arrived here on the steamer Malolo from San Francisco last Wednesday for a short vacation en route to the Far East.

When the Chrysler luggage was being removed from the boat there were certain bags that Reid refused to let porters handle. He took them off himself. An odor of liquor attracted the attention of suspicious customs officers. The bags were found to contain whiskey, gin, rum, and champagne. The odor came from a broken whiskey bottle.

A fine of \$5 a bottle was levied on the valet. Reid appeared at the customs office yesterday and paid \$405 at that rate. He did not say to whom the liquor belonged or whether he personally met the expense of his accident.

Chrysler made no comment for publication.

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