

THE SUNDAY HERALD, BOSTON, JUNE 5, 1910.

ANNUAL GAME WITH EXETER



largest vegetable crop in the world, the crop being valued at \$3,584,000 in 1930.

CONTINUANCE

D. A. R. ENDORSES MOVE TO DESIGNATE BRIDGE AS MEMORIAL

fists because they are not the real pacifists." Real pacifists do not want another war, he said, but they are able to appreciate the doctrine of national defense. Russia is trying to break down in order to build up, he declared.

Miss Stone, chairman of the schools and colleges committee of the D. A. R. gave a report on conditions in the Kentucky schools endorsed by the state society. Contributions of books to the libraries and of funds for scholarships are received from the various chapters. Twenty-five D. A. R. chapters contributed to eight of the mountain schools last year, her report showed. Miss Stone gave information on the organization and work of Berea College, Car Creek community center, and Hindman Settlement school. Fifteen D. A. R. chapters contributed 925 volumes in addition to magazines to the Hindman school. The report given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Ardery, Paris, reported contribution of 1,418 volumes of the Junior Ardery Library at Hindman.

Miss Stone will speak again at the annual banquet tonight at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Irvin Cobb. She also is scheduled to speak at 3 p. m. Friday in the Paducah Woman's club to which the public is invited.

Mrs. Joseph Beard, recording secretary, Lexington, gave a report of the year book committee and its activities.

The convention session opened with a processional of the officers and pages. The bugle call was sounded by John Folk, Jr., a Boy Scout. Miss Mae Pratt Bonds was at the piano.

The program included the invocation by the Rev. F. H. Olett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, with the scripture reading by Mrs. G. Bright Hawes, Owensboro, state chaplain.

Special musical numbers were vocal selections by Miss Mary Wheeler, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Reddick. Miss Wheeler sang two numbers by Francis Hopkinson, the first American composer, which he dedicated to George Washington. Miss Wheeler gave a brief resume of the composer's life and work.

Following this afternoon's session, the delegates will enjoy a motor drive to points of historic interest about the city and county. At the close of the drive they will be guests at tea in the home of Mrs. Roy W. McKinney and Miss Irene Paris, Forty-first street.

Several groups were present at luncheons in the Hotel Irvin Cobb today at noon. Mrs. James F. Donahue, national D. A. R. Magazine chairman, had as her guests chapter regents and others affiliated in the magazine effort. Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon, Frankfort, had as her guests the workers in genealogical research. Miss Mary Wheeler was host in honor of Miss Stone.

Santal Midy prescribed for years for Kidneys and Bladder



Back aches, night rising, burning passages should be corrected before they become dangerous. Neglect may be serious. Go at once to your druggist for the original Santal Midy, used throughout the world for half a century.

DANDRUFF GOES —ITCHING ENDS

When Zemo touches the scalp

Douse cooling, healing, cleansing ZEMO on the scalp and rub vigorously. If you're like thousands of others the way dandruff vanishes and itching stops will be a surprise and delight. Use this remarkable, clean, family antiseptic liquid freely. It's the sensible way to get rid of Dandruff and Itching Scalp. Keep ZEMO handy. Safe and dependable for all forms of itching irritations of the skin and scalp. 35c, 60c and \$1.00.

olving as it does many millions of dollars and
the possibility of many more, is now in progress
a this city before Judge Bristol, Territorial
edge.
It appears that the Texas and Pacific Railway

...the horror of the dire public
...overseen the American people
...residence of the United States, was
...Hagerling upon the borders of cele-
...in common with the rest of our

Two weeks ago I was induced to t
dedicated workers, and I cheerfully b
si that my people have been strengthe
tly benefited by their use.
Yours respectfully,
E. JOHN EL
No. 6 Carondelet

—Most of the commander's sailing vessels cabled to the Government are confident of getting cable them to return across the week at the latest.

—To-morrow at 10 a. m. in the assembling of the right bank

A
If you want a
Doors or Blind
Saw Mills and
S. SPENCER

cheap Lumber, Sash,
order from the large
Factory of
n, Vicksburg, Miss.

HART'S
Money loaned

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH, French and Spanish, well acquainted with the West Indies and both American trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house. Good references. Address E. D. 111 office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO is willing to make himself generally useful. Address FRANKLIN, care Democrat office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO has had experience in the grocery business, a position to travel for some good house. Salary governed by amount of business transacted. Address to A. G. 111 office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED - A SITUATION IN A FAMILY AS seamstress; is a good buttonhole maker, and understands the Singer machine. Address A. B. 1012 1/2 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

**WANTED-EMPLOYMENT BY A GOOD SEAM-
STRESS:** is a good sewer, can operate all machines, and is a good dressmaker. Good references given. Address V. M., 110 1/2 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl 16 years of age to do house work and make dresses. Address ORPHAN, 1012 1/2 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT WHITE woman desires to take charge of a house during the summer, with view to remain as cook during the following winter.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WHITE WOMAN, a situation of any kind where she can make a few dollars each week. No references. Address Mrs. M. D., this office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, a situation in a small family. No objection to go in the country. Address Mrs. M., care Elmwood, 43 Washington street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse but no objection to travel. Address NURS, 43 Washington street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WHITE WOMAN, a situation in a family as seamstress, a good cook, washer, ironer, and understrapper and singler machine. Address D. D., this office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
WANTED—A NURSE AT NO. 92 E. PLANKIN
street. Good recommendations required. Ad-
ply between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—TO RENT.
WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A
furnished cottage. Security for cousties &
contents given. Address COTTAGE, care Democratic
office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A COTTAGE CONTAIN-
ing five rooms, with front and back yards. Ad-
dress, living lowest price. J. J. care Democratic

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.
SUGAR MACHINERY—WANT—TO PURCHASE

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—WANTED, A SUGAR crop to boil on "open kettles," or "clean fry," in the coming season, by an experienced sugar boiler. Best references given. Address F. F., No. 63, Payson street, no stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, A house to keep during the summer months. Can give best of references. Address J. K., care of Democrat office.

FOR SALE,
FOR SALE—GENUINE ANTHONY STRADINI
rue Cremona, made in 1701. Address W. M. F
this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT..... FOR RENT

— AT —

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.,
Large, Comfortable, Well-furnished Dwelling
located in beautiful, shady spot, facing beach.

Fent cheap till October 1. E. H. MURPHY.

BOARDING.

 BOARDING IN NEW YORK.—PARTIES VISITING New York will find desirable rooms, with exceptionally low rates, at 12 East Sixteenth street, near Union square. House kept by a Southern lady. Address MRS. BOGGS.

RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 226 St. Charles street, New Orleans, July 1, 1891.

THIS COMPANY will RESEALING PROPANE GAS until noon July 12 for filling up with sand or clay or other solid material a portion of the existing gas pipes in the city of New Orleans. Bidders will state the price per cubic yard they propose to furnish the material for on the grounds where it is to be used. Payments will be made every fifteen days upon the estimate of the engineer in charge, for the amount of material delivered. The company will retain the sum of ten per cent of the contract price for completion of the work. Payment for the balance of the contract said payment will be made, minus the sum of ten per cent retained. The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAS. C. CLARK, General Manager.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW Orleans Cotton Exchange will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the **NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING**, on the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, New Orleans, La., until 12 M. J. 1906.

Proposals will be received in lump and detail for all work, except elevators, steam heating, plumbing and gas fitting.

Each bid must be accompanied with a good and solvent bond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) if for the lump sum work, or of ten (10) per cent of the bid if for detail.

The bond to be a guarantee that the bidder will execute the work with good and sufficient security within ten (10) days after the contract has been awarded to him. Proposals without the required

Drawings and specifications can be seen on and after July 2, 1931, at the office of JAMES FERRER, architect, No. 25 Commercial place, New Orleans, La., and at the office of H. W. TAYLOR, architect, 1012-er-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

All proposals to be addressed to THOS. D. MILLER, chairman building committee, New Orleans-Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, La., and indorsed "Proposals for Cotton Exchange Building."

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

THOS. D. MILLER,
Chairman Building Committee.

To Railroad Contractors.

THE PENSACOLA AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD Company will receive proposals for the construction of the first twenty-five miles EAST of Pensacola, Fla., to the twenty-five miles WEST of Apalachicola. Bids may be made for GRANTING, BRIDGING, CROSS-TIES, or a y other portion SEPARATELY.

Proposals will be entertained also for the construction of the interval between these two located sections, upon the completion and examination of the line by the bidders, the company not having set aside any exact 1 centon.

Specifications and other details can be seen at the company's office, Pensacola, on and after July 3. Bids will be opened July 16.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to:
W. D. CHIPLEY,

Vice President and General Superintendent,
June 6, 1891. Pensacola, Fla.

Diseases of the Nervous System

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

—

DR. W. BILLE,

96.....Canal Street.....196

Between Dryades and Rampart Streets.

—

Dr. Bille is absent from the city, and will be absent
for some weeks.

AUGUST 1972
VOL. XII, No. 8



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PRESERVATION NEWS

SAFEGUARDING AMERICA'S LANDMARKS

THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Annual Meeting—Preservation in the American Political System

Meeting again in the nation's capital for the second time in 10 years, the National Trust's 26th Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference this year will emphasize "Historic Preservation in the American Political System."

Highlighting the conference will be content sessions, the annual banquet, area tours and State Department receptions. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) will be this year's banquet speaker. Senator Mathias, co-author of the legislation that created the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, has been active in preservation for some time.

Tentative topics for the meeting's content sessions have been announced:

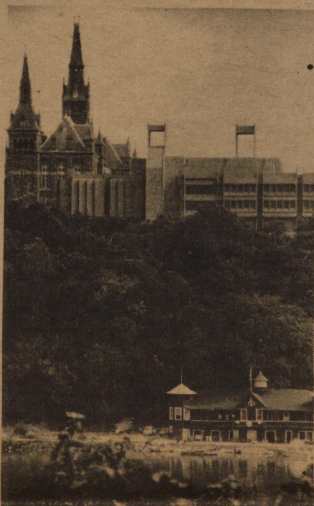
- The politics of preservation, both state and national, dealing with appropriations problems and the relationships of preservationists and legislators.
- Preservation for the people, exploring the problems of inner-city preservation relating to suburban populations.
- Parks and landscapes, focusing on gaining and maintaining natural surroundings for historic sites.
- Economics and historic districts, covering assessments of properties in historic settings, development schemes and transportation.
- Pollution of sight, sound and air as it relates to the man-made environment.
- New preservation fields: industrial archaeology and engineering history.
- International preservation programs.
- Preservation and the Bicentennial, presenting a critical evaluation of projects.

- Covenants for preservation, using historic Annapolis, Md., as a case study.
- Architectural history of and preservation action programs in the city.

Pre-meeting activities include business meetings and meetings of the National Trust Board of Advisors and Trustees. A complete program schedule will be sent to all members after Labor Day.

In 1963, when the National Trust members met October 17-18 in Washington, the Trust had 3,800 individual members, 1,200 of whom attended the activities. This year, with a membership of 31,560, the Trust's Conference Coordinator is anticipating some 2,000 participants.

The memories and enthusiasm of the 1963 annual meeting were marred for Trust members by the assassination a month later of President John F. Kennedy. President Kennedy addressed conference attendees on the South Lawn of the White House. "What you are attempting to do and what interests me, of course, is trying to maintain and keep alive in this country a very lively sense of our past." Preservation is, he continued, "for those who come now and perhaps can only catch American history through seeing and feeling it, giving them some sense of what a great procession this has been."



Photos by John I.-G. Blumenson
The skyline above the Potomac River, left, reveals the meshing of old and new architecture at Georgetown University. The west side of Lafayette Square, right, shows Decatur House on the far right, dominating a block of row houses now used as offices. Federal Office Building No. 7 rises behind the street facade. In the background is the Old Executive Office Building. For an examination of architecture fitting into historic settings, including Lafayette Square, see page 6.

Preservation in the District: A Status Report

NANCY C. TAYLOR

Preservation planning in the District of Columbia must take into consideration the past, present and future roles of the city as a national capital, as a metropolitan center and as home for its residents. The complex nature of the District as a political jurisdiction that functions variously as city, state and federal agency presents one of the most difficult problems in developing an effective preservation program.

As the nation's capital, the District of Columbia is in one sense the center of this country's historical and cultural heritage. Historic buildings and places in this city reflect past cultural developments of national as well as local significance. Monuments such as the White House, the Capitol and the Washington Monument have become respected symbols not only to the nation but to the entire free world. They create a specific image of the nation's capital in the minds of many people. Responsibility for the continued preservation of these symbols rightly rests with the federal government.

Other landmarks throughout the District are more local in character; in combination with many other factors, these buildings, structures, objects and places distinguish the city of Washington from any other in the country. Responsibility for the preservation of these community landmarks must be shared by the federal government, the District government and the citizens of Washington.

In recent years there has been marked improvement in the preservation of federally owned Washington landmarks of national significance. Ford's Theatre, the House Where Lincoln Died, the Frederick Douglass House, the Renwick Gallery and the Old Patent Office are only a few of the superlative restoration projects carried out by various agencies of the federal government during the last decade. The federal establishment must continue to be aware, however, of its responsibility to preserve government sites and buildings that, while perhaps not of national significance, are essential elements of Washington's architectural and historical fabric.

Until several years ago, the District of Columbia government's direct involvement in historic preservation was extremely limited. Enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which places the principal burden of

Ms. Taylor is landmarks historian, Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission.



Edmund Barrett, from the Kiplinger Collection
Proposed plan for paving Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., designed by Horace P. Russ, New York, 1853.

preservation on the individual states, has given new stimulus to the city's preservation efforts. In complying with its provisions, under which the District of Columbia is considered a state, Mayor Walter E. Washington has designated his deputy mayor as State Liaison Officer. He also named the National Capital Planning Commission as the agency responsible for preparing the city's comprehensive historic preservation plan, as well as preparing nomination forms to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Mayor has also designated the Joint Committee on Landmarks as the Professional Review Committee required by the Act. The Committee, which recommends Washington landmarks to the National Register, is therefore now an agent of the District of Columbia government, as well as of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, the two federal agencies by whom it was founded in 1964.

Seventy-six Washington landmarks are listed in the National Register. An additional 36 landmarks recommended by the Landmarks Committee receive all the protection afforded through the National Register by virtue of their being in one of five historic districts throughout the city.

See Status, page 2, col. 3

In Brief . . .

To prevent the Potomac River from "becoming an open storm drain" and head off "Coney Island" type exploitation along its banks, Rep. Gilbert Gude (R-Md.) has proposed the creation of a 70,000-acre national park along the river, from the District of Columbia to Cumberland, Md. The C&O Canal National Park, which already covers 12,000 acres on the Maryland side, would be included in the protected tract. Other privately owned land would be acquired through government purchase or scenic easements that prevent development . . . Other good life signs along the Potomac: one of Washington's oldest playgrounds has come alive again. **Glen Echo Amusement Park** has stepped out as the area's newest federal park—a year-round children's arts, crafts and cultural center that is seen as a gateway to the C&O Canal National Park. When Glen Echo closed its doors three years ago the 17-acre site was saved from highrise zoning by a National Park Service land swap. In the new Glen Echo the old penny arcade is now a theater and the tunnel of love, hall of mirrors and other buildings of wonderment and delight serve as crafts and performing arts workshops. Lest the spirit of the old park be forgotten, the 50-year-old carousel has been restored and daily spins on. . . Thanks to the preservation of an unusually comprehensive collection of records, the work and influence of Frederick Law Olmsted, the man who shaped important parts of Washington's 19th-century landscape, is well documented. The Library of Congress has received more than 150,000 items from **Olmsted Associates, Inc.**, the Brookline, Mass., successor to Olmsted and Vaux, the company founded by the landscape architect and his partner Calvert Vaux in 1858. The documents cover the chronology of the firm down to the 1950's. The Library has long held the collection of Olmsted's personal and professional papers in its Manuscript Division. Olmsted, whose Sesquicentennial is being celebrated this year (see PN, July 1972), designed in Washington the grounds and terraces of the U.S. Capitol, Lafayette Park and the National Zoological Park. . . An old bank building in Georgetown that has also been the first office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the District of Columbia's first museum, a city hall for Georgetown, a hotel, a firehouse and a garage for garbage trucks will assume yet another identity as a **national fire-fighting museum**. A bill already passed by the House and now before the U.S. Senate will make the structure available for restoration. Volunteers already have collected 27 antique fire engines for use in developing fire prevention courses for District elementary school children. The building's present tenants, thousands of moulting pigeons, will be evicted and restoration will recreate the versatile structure's appearance in 1883 when it was home to Engine # 5. . . Paradise again is threatened with pavement, this time in Takoma Park, Md., a Washington suburb of turn-of-the-century houses, where **Block 69** has become a symbol of resistance to campus and parking lot sprawl. Residents are entering their third year of combat against Montgomery College efforts to procure the entire block for a \$14 million complex that would provide one parking space for each of the school's 1,250 students.

Washington's Endangered Species List

"Since, other than the Georgetown historic district legislation, Washington does not have any legislative protection for its architectural treasures," says Richard Kearns, assistant for planning services in the National Trust's Department of Field Services and a member of Don't Tear It Down, Inc., "almost any building in the city can be considered a possibly endangered species." Mr. Kearns compiled the following list of architectural golden eagles for PRESERVATION NEWS "from rumor, fact and observation. When we see a building stand vacant for more than a year," Mr. Kearns contends, "we should, I think, consider it endangered."

Building	Location	Date, Architect	Landmark Status	Danger
U.S. Capitol—West Front and Olmsted Terraces (see article, page 6)	First Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.	1800, William Thornton, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Charles Bullfinch	Category I	Extension by Congress
Franklin School (see article, page 7)	13th and K streets, N.W.	1868, Adolph Cluss	Category II	Possible sale for development
Indonesian Embassy (Walsh-McLean House)	2020 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.	1903, Henry Anderson	Category II	Possible sale for development
Japanese Embassy	2521 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.	1931, Delano Aldrich	Category II	New adjacent construction may conceal facade
McCormick Apartments	1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.	1915, J. H. de Sibour		Possible demolition for new offices
McGill Building	910 G Street, N.W.	1900's		Redevelopment Land Agency project
Sewall-Belmont House (National Women's Party)	144 Constitution Avenue, N.E.	1800	Category II	Possible demolition for Senate parking
Sloane's Auction House	715 13th Street, N.W.	1850's		Redevelopment Land Agency project
Thaddeus Stevens School (see article, page 7)	21st and K Streets, N.W.	1867, Adolph Cluss	Category III	Surplus property
Weeks House (Women's National Democratic Club)	1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.	1892	Category II	Obsolete
Velati's Candy Store	620 9th Street, N.W.	1911	Category II	Redevelopment Land Agency project
Willard Hotel	14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.	1901, Henry Hardenbergh	Category II	Pennsylvania Avenue development

Status Report on Washington

Continued from page 1



Adas Israel Synagogue, to be restored at 3rd and G Streets, N.W.



Model Hall, South Wing of the Old Patent Office, restored to house the National Portrait Gallery.

More than 100 landmark buildings, places and objects presently recommended for National Register nomination still need documentation, and landmarks continually are being added to the list by the Committee. (Any citizen who would like to propose a new addition to the landmarks list is encouraged to present his case to the Joint Committee on Landmarks, which meets monthly in the offices of the National Capital Planning Commission.)

Presently, federal matching grants have been approved for two landmark restoration projects in the city: (a) the Adas Israel Synagogue, for which the Jewish Historical Society will provide funds to match a Department of Housing and Urban Development grant; and (b) Old City Hall, which will be partially restored with a matching grant from the National Park Service.

Additional historic preservation work is planned in designated urban renewal areas of the city. Efforts are well advanced to assure the retention and preservation by the District government of Franklin School, 13th and K Streets, N.W. Rehabilitation and historic restoration activities presently are allowed under the approved Neighborhood Development Program for parts of the Logan Circle Historic District, a National Register landmark located in the Shaw School urban renewal area. Planning by the Redevelopment Land Agency for the historic district is under way, and the rehabilitation/restoration of individual structures within the action areas should begin within the year.

Eastern and Georgetown Markets, two additional restoration projects for which the District of Columbia government had scheduled funds in its fiscal 1973 budget, have been deleted by the U. S. Congress, which acts as the state legislature of the District of Colum-



Photo by John J.-G. Blumenson

The Willard Hotel, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., awaiting demolition.

bia. This action points up one of the main weaknesses in the District's ability to preserve its own historic properties. While the Congress has generally approved funds for restoration of historic sites of national significance within the city, it has consistently failed to appropriate funds necessary to restore publicly owned structures of local importance.

This legislative problem is only one of many confronting the District of Columbia in the development of an effective historic preservation program. Other problems derive from organizational and funding weaknesses, economic and urban pressures, public indifference and a lack of communication between a number of federal and District agencies. Over the years, these problems affect historic structures.

Within the next several years, the city plans to investigate a number of techniques as well as legislative and organizational arrangements that might strengthen its landmark preservation

See Status, page 8, col. 1

Program—26th Annual Meeting

"Preservation in the American Political System"

Washington, D.C.

October 26-29

Wednesday, October 25 (Pre-meeting Programs)

9:00 to 5:00	Registration
9:30 to 12:15	Advisors Orientation Meeting
9:30 to 12:15	Trustees Meeting
12:30 to 1:45	Trustees and Advisors Luncheon (Registrants lunch on own)
2:00 to 4:00	Advisors Content Meetings
4:00 to 5:45	State Liaison Officers Meeting. Dinner on own
6:00 to 7:30	Wine and cheese party
6:15 to 7:45	Trustees Reception, Wilson House
8:30 to 10:00	Woodlawn Conference (by invitation) 10th Anniversary Reception
8:00 to 10:00	Society of Architectural Historians Preservation Committee Meeting

Thursday, October 26

8:00 to 5:00	Registration
8:00 to 9:00	Breakfast for Restoration Technicians
9:00 to 11:45	Reports of Member Organizations
9:00 to 11:45	Technical Consultations
9:00 to 11:45	Illustrated Lecture on the White House and the State Department
12:00 to 2:00	Luncheon—Annual Business Meeting and President's Report
2:30 to 4:30	White House Tour—Group I
4:00 to 6:00	White House Tour—Group II
7:00 to 10:00	State Department Reception & Buffet (Group II)
7:00 to 10:00	Museum of History and Technology Reception and Buffet (Group I)

Friday, October 27

8:00 to 5:00	Registration
8:00 to 9:00	Breakfast for Architects, Lawyers, Planners
9:00 to 10:45	Concurrent Content Sessions:
	I. The Politics of Preservation: National
	II. Preservation for the People
	III. Parks and Landscape
11:00 to 12:45	Concurrent Content Sessions:
	I. The Politics of Preservation: State
	II. Economics and Historic Districts: Georgetown as a Case Study
	III. Pollution: Sight, Sound and Air
1:00 to 2:15	Luncheon (Speaker to be announced)
2:30 to 5:00	Architecture and Preservation in the District of Columbia
2:30 to 4:30	Placement in the Historic Preservation Field
7:00 to 10:00	State Department Reception and Buffet (Group I)
7:00 to 10:00	Museum of History and Technology Reception and Buffet (Group II)

Saturday, October 28

8:00 to 12:00	Registration
8:00 to 9:00	Breakfast for Youth
9:00 to 10:45	Concurrent Content sessions:
	I. The Politics of Preservation: National
	II. Today's Youth: Yesterday's Tomorrow
	III. Industrial Archaeology and Engineering History: New Historic Preservation Fields
11:00 to 12:45	Concurrent Content Sessions:
	I. International Programs for Preservation
	II. Preservation and Restoration for the Bicentennial: A Critical Evaluation
	III. Historic Preservation Easements in Annapolis: A Case Study
1:00 to 2:00	Buffet Luncheon combined with area tours
2:00 to 5:00	Area tours—To be announced (choice of one)
7:00 to 8:00	Annual Reception
8:00 to 10:00	Annual Banquet
	Speaker: U.S. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias

All sessions will be held in the Washington Hilton Hotel

Post-Meeting Tours Planned

Three five-day study tours of historic towns, plantations and gardens throughout Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are planned for Trust members and friends after the annual meeting in Washington this fall. The tours, which will run concurrently, will leave Washington October 30-31 and end on November 4.

Highlights of these tours will be private homes of historic and architectural interest rarely open to the public.

An Eastern Shore tour will include some of Maryland's greatest private 18th-century houses in Chestertown, Md., and Odessa, New Castle and Wilmington, Del.

A Tidewater tour will visit Robert E. Lee's Stratford Hall, Christ Church in Lancaster County, Va., Colonial Williamsburg and historic James River plantations.

A tour of the Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont region will include a walk around Harpers Ferry, W. Va.,

an afternoon's journey along the scenic Skyline Drive and a "Jeffersonian Day" in Charlottesville, Va., with visits to the University of Virginia and Monticello as well as private homes designed by Jefferson.

These tours of necessity are limited to about 30 participants. Make your reservations early.

Return to:
Department of Public Affairs
National Trust for Historic Preservation
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

— Please send me information on the following post-annual meeting tours:
— I would like to make tentative reservations for _____ person(s)
— Eastern Shore _____ Shenandoah-Piedmont _____ Tidewater

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Bibliography on Washington

**A Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C.* American Institute of Architects. 1965. 212 pp., paperback, illus., maps, index. Praeger, 111 4th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003. \$2.95.

Diplomatic Reception Rooms: A Self-Guided Tour. Department of State. 1967. 44 pp., paperback, illus. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Free.

**Downtown Urban Renewal Area Landmarks, Washington, D.C.* National Capital Planning Commission and District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. 1970. 118 pp., paperback, illus., bibl., index. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$1.50.

**Dumbarton Oaks: The History of a Georgetown House and Garden.* Walter M. Whitehill. 1967. 147 pp., illus., index. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. \$6.95.

**Executive Office Building.* Historical Study No. 3. General Services Administration. 100 pp., paperback, illus., bibl. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$1.25.

**Georgetown Historic Waterfront, Washington, D.C.: A Review of Canal and Riverside Architecture.* U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and National Park Service. 92 pp., paperback, illus., bibl., maps. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$7.00.

**Historic Buildings of Washington, D.C.* Diane Maddex. 1972. 200 pp., illus., index, appendix. Ober Park Associates, Allegheny Square West, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212. \$20.00 (\$17.50 before October 1).

**Monumental Washington: The Planning and Development of the Capital Center.* John Reps. 1967. 221 pp., paperback, illus., maps, bibl., index. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 08550. \$12.50.

Pension Building. Historical Study No. 3. General Services Administration. 1964. 16 pp., paperback, illus., bibl. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$2.00.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C.: 1969-1970. Edited with an introduction by Francis Coleman Rosenberger. 1972. Columbia

Historical Society, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Illus. \$15.00.

Secret City: A History of Race Relations in the Nation's Capital. Constance Green. 1967. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 08550. \$8.50; paperback, \$2.95.

The Avenue of the Presidents. Mary Cable. 1969. Illus. Houghton Mifflin Co., 110 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. 02107. \$12.50.

The Potomac. In a series *Illustrated Rivers of America.* F. A. Gutheim. 1968. (rev. ed.). Illus. Grosset & Dunlop, Inc., 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. \$5.95.

"Thomas U. Walter, Designer of the Capitol Dome." Neil Letson. n.d. 3 pp., illus. Friends of Cast Iron Architecture, 44 West 9th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011. \$1.00 (include self-addressed, stamped envelope).

Washington Architecture, 1791-1861: Problems in Development. Daniel D. Reiff. U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. 1972. 161 pp., illus., bibl., index. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$3.50.

Washington in the New Era, 1870-1970. National Portrait Gallery and Smithsonian Institution. 1972. 41 pp., paperback, illus. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$6.00.

Washington: Capital City, 1879-1950. Constance M. Green. 1963. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 08550. \$12.50.

Washington: Village and Capital, 1800-1878. Constance M. Green. 1962. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 08550. \$12.50.

We, the People: The Story of the United States Capitol. United States Capitol Historical Society. 1966. (rev. ed.) Paperback, illus. Grosset & Dunlop, Inc., 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. \$3.95.

**A Walking Guide to Historic Georgetown.* Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Georgetown. 1971. 52 pp., paperback, illus., map, bibl. Author, 2803 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20007. \$1.50.

**Available from the National Trust Preservation Bookstore, 740 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.*

Make Hotel Reservations Early

Annual meeting headquarters will be the Washington Hilton Hotel, 1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. Members planning to attend the meeting should make their own room reservations directly with the Hilton as early as possible. (Hotel reservation forms will be included with the complete annual meeting program mailing, which will be sent to all members after Labor Day.) When

writing or calling for reservations, indicate that you will be attending the National Trust annual meeting so that you will be assigned space being held for Trust members.

Rates at the Washington Hilton are: single—\$26-34; twin—\$36-44; balcony suites—\$80 and up; parlor suites—\$80.

Arrivals after 6:00 p.m. must be guaranteed.

1972 Annual Meeting

October 26-29

Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D.C.

To better anticipate numbers of registrants and make more effective preparations in Washington for this year's annual meeting, the National Trust asks that all who plan to attend the meeting fill out the coupon below and return it to: Conference Coordinator, National Trust, 740 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. **This does not constitute your pre-registration.** Pre-registration forms will be sent to all members after Labor Day. Registrants will make their own travel and hotel reservations (with forms provided for the latter).

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Number in party _____ Will require hotel room ☐ yes ☐ no
Anticipated arrival date _____ Departure date _____

Editorial:

Preserving Our Town

In trying to interpret Washington to tourists, write about its history and architecture, recommend solutions for its environmental improvements, preserve its past and analyze its preservation problems and potential—one is immediately confronted with the city's split personality. It is our town, but it is also your nation's capital. We at times feel strangled, as though crossed and tied in a never-never land meshed between local and federal government. Once some concept or plan is lost in confusion, it is extremely difficult to rescue it or to bring about change.

Ours is a city that has all the problems of any American city and like most is ripe for a heavy dosage of preservation tools; in fact it is open hunting ground for preservationists. Even though we have a government mechanism charged with safeguarding our national and local landmarks, there is only a meager preservation budget, funds being needed for the essentials—education, housing, welfare, law enforcement. This is the seat of the American democracy, but its inhabitants have a limited vote and hamstringing legislators. We need city-wide preservation legislation, but it is your legislators only who can give it to us. We have the nation's number one landmark in our midst, the U.S. Capitol, for which neither you nor we have any control, it being exempt from the protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Only your representatives can vote to hold the line on its proposed West Front development.

Large public buildings owned by federal government but deemed surplus, such as the Pension Building, the Patent Office and the Renwick Gallery, have recently been restored for offices and museums following great preservation battles. The front line today is our local landmarks, characteristic of the daily life of those who lived here in the past—their school houses, their post offices, their shops—that can give variety to the streetscape for the people who live and work here today.

We have a population mostly black that is beginning to get involved in historic preservation and to realize that preservation in its various dimensions perhaps can be a friend. We have acres of buildings in our inner city aching for rehabilitation. It seems unbelievable that we are now in the year 1972 and that officials are only just discovering this aspect of preservation. Thus the goals of historic preservation and the enhancement of existing neighborhoods, once considered odd fellows, can reinforce each other and meet a common need. We have traffic snafus above ground and a metro growing underground. We are fighting preservation battles in the development of waterfronts and roadways. We have a cultural center hanging over the dirty Potomac River, but we wanted it downtown to help bring the inner city back to life. Now there will be a downtown convention center for this reason, just where preservationists don't want it. Some want to break the city's unique height limitation while others prefer the advantages of selling unused development rights. We have a monumental city that we believe can be made more exciting if new architecture is shaped around the old.

A common link between the urban and the suburban, the various income groups of varied background, education and vocation, the private citizen and the government employee is our local morning and evening press—*The Washington Post* and *The Evening Star Daily News*. Through its accessibility, this daily information source is a vital common city-wide denominator. One of the most effective towncriers is *Washington Post* architectural critic Wolf Von Eckardt who has endeavored through his weekly column and articles for a number of years to awaken a metropolitan conscience—to get the people involved in city-wide planning including historic preservation values. Writing in a manner inviting and alive to the casual reader, he talks about our city and your capital. He has been able to jolt many of us from our morning coffee into action to undertake some project to try to bring about the city beautiful. Undoubtedly he is only one among many city heroes of various professions, but one whose work is worthy of mention as we prepare for our 1972 annual meeting in Washington. These sessions provide an obvious opportunity to study "Historic Preservation in the American Political System," a subject vital to your hometown, not just our nation's capital.

—T.B.M.



"Technical Aid, I think—Government architect from Washington. He suggests we move the facade out 40 ft."

From *Architecture Observed* by Alan Dunn. Reprinted with permission.

Delta Queen, European Tours Planned

Spring and fall steamboat cruises on the Mississippi River and European tours of historic houses and gardens in East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk), England, Normandy, France, and Tuscany and the hill towns, Italy, are planned for Trust members for 1973.

The first Delta Queen cruise will depart New Orleans March 19 and arrive in Memphis March 25, stopping at historic plantations and other places of interest in Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez and Vicksburg. The special programs for young people will be repeated again next year.

A second cruise is tentatively planned for October 15 to 21, 1973, following the National Trust's annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on an entirely new stretch of the Mississippi by Delta Queen alumni—St. Louis, Mo., to St. Paul, Minn.

The East Anglia tour is scheduled for May 20 to June 5 and has been especially arranged to include several private houses that are not open to the

public, as well as private tours of many English National Trust properties. A tour of chateaux in Normandy is planned for June, so that those wishing to do so may go directly from England to France. From September 20 to October 4 the Trust will conduct a tour through Italy's Tuscany and the hill towns.

Those interested in the Trust tours are urged to fill in the coupon below as soon as possible.

Return to:
Department of Public Affairs
National Trust for Historic Preservation
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Please send me information on the following tours as soon as it is available.

Delta Queen	Europe
☐ March	☐ East Anglia
☐ October	☐ Normandy
	☐ Tuscany and the Hill Towns

Name
Address
City
State Zip

Philosophy on the Neighborhood Museum Aired at Conferences

"A community museum must speak to the needs, hopes, disgusts and desires of the people within close geographical boundaries to the center itself." Speaking was John Kinard, director of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum in Washington, D.C. Mr. Kinard set forth his views on how a museum should serve its community at the Seminar on Neighborhood Museums, held November 20-22, 1969, at MUSE, the Bedford Lincoln Neighborhood Museum in Brooklyn, N.Y. "The museum," he continued, "must speak without fear of retribution on such social evils as rats, water pollution and racism."

Mr. Kinard's thoughts and those of the other panelists at the MUSE conference have just been published by Arno Press in *A Museum for the People*.

At the National Trust's Washington Preservation Conference (see PN, June 1972), Fletcher Smith, director of mobile units at the Anacostia Museum, gave his ideas on how the neighborhood museum relates to historic preservation. "We are concerned with historic preservation at Anacostia," he said. "The history of black people is just as entwined and interwoven and intermeshed in the history of this country as any other people that reside in this land. We at the museum are concerned with historic preservation because the monuments, the plaques, the buildings and statues can provide an enriching experience to all, if we do not permit them to become objects of phobic idolization, but rather simply capture visible moments that provide us with an appreciation of the evolution of a nation."

Revolving Fund

The National Historic Preservation Fund, a revolving fund established in 1970 by the National Trust, was set up to encourage and assist private preservation efforts through both loans and grants. A loan has already aided the historic milltown of Harrisville, N.H. (See PN, December 1971).

Organizations that hold membership in the National Trust are encouraged to send their expressions of interest in participating in the fund to Russell V. Keune, AIA, Director, Department of Field Services, the National Trust.

Trustees Vote Dues Increase

Reflecting a broadening service program for members and the public, the Trustees of the National Trust recently voted to increase the active membership rate from \$10 to \$15 and the family rate from \$15 to \$20. This increase, effective August 1, 1972, represents the first change in basic membership rates since the Trust was organized in 1949.

Public awareness of the importance of historic preservation in the environmental complex has grown, increasing requests to the Trust from its individual members, member organizations and others involved in preservation projects. To help meet these demands the Trust has expanded its public information activities, its education and field services and its publications program.

In authorizing the dues increase, the Trustees pledged that the Trust will be better able to meet its expanding goals and growing demands and become more active as the Bicentennial era develops.



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Department of Publications

Terry B. Morton
Director/Editor

Abigail Ford Carleton Knight, III
Lee Ann Kinzer Carol Ann Minarick

Assistants to the Editor

Helen D. Bullock
Consulting Editor

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President's Column:

Preservation in the American Political System

There ought to be a law—a preservation law—and there are many. But once you have passed a law, what then? It isn't a time of rejoicing and sitting back and thinking all is won. Too often there is no recognition that once there is a law, there is also a responsibility to that law. A law won't operate itself or interpret itself. Often city hall must be won over, over and over again. This is one aspect of the theme of our annual meeting: "Historic Preservation in the American Political System."

Not only is it necessary to have a national, state or local law pertaining to historic preservation, it is also necessary to keep your mayor, board of aldermen, planning department, governor and congressmen, etc., informed of its potentials. Vital to accomplishing the goals of a law is understanding the mechanism set up to carry out official directives, as well as interpreting its provisions to those responsible for it within the government and to the public for whom the system should work. Only in this way can a law be interpreted with relevance amidst ever-changing needs and circumstances.

The National Trust works in many ways, and there are many opportunities to improve and develop communications with officials who administer landmark programs as well as the public receiving such aid.

The following is an all-too-brief history of one preservation program in the United States government. Under the General Services Administration there is a Surplus Property Act of 1944, then there is a National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, its relationship to GSA being defined under a 1971 Executive Order. There is an inventory of federal art established three years ago and most recently a better design policy that President Nixon defined for his administration (see PN, July 1972). All of these documents emphasize the restoration and rehabilitation of the national government's own historic property.

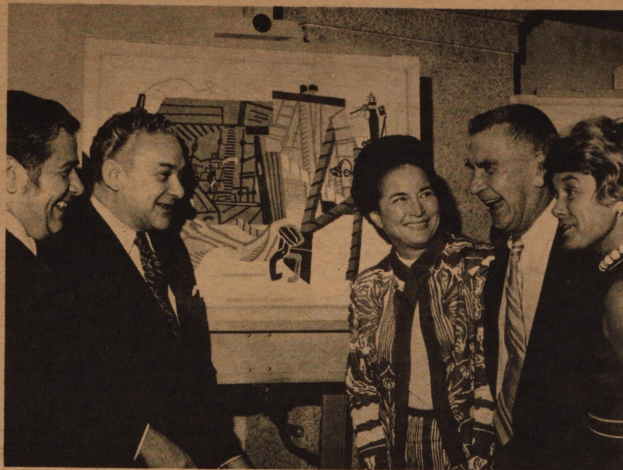


Photo by John J.G. Blumenson

From left to right: Arthur F. Sampson, GSA acting administrator; Joshua C. Taylor, director of the National Collection of Fine Arts; Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; Karel Yasko, head of GSA's newly established Fine Arts and Historic Preservation Office and Starke Meyer, White House assistant for cultural affairs. Behind them is an oil by Stuart Davis, "Abstract Landscape," one of four depression-era paintings discovered by GSA in the inventory of government-owned art ordered by President Nixon. The paintings were presented to the National Collection of Fine Arts by GSA on July 19 in a ceremony announcing the new Fine Arts and Historic Preservation Office at GSA.

Now an Office of Fine Arts and Historic Preservation in GSA with Karel Yasko, FAIA, as its director has just been announced by Arthur F. Sampson, acting administrator of GSA. GSA's system for historic preservation has evolved over many years because of a never-ceasing public interest in preservation and thanks to enlightened persons in high positions of various administrations and in GSA involved in administering the laws. Our efforts to work with GSA should be greatly strengthened because of this new office with its special concentration.

Trust Sponsors Luncheon

Recently the National Trust invited officials charged with historic preservation programs to gather, not to meet preservationists, but to meet each other. Included were representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. Lunch was served to our 12 colleagues in Decatur House garden—a cool

breeze was blowing through the trees, a pigeon was collecting twigs for her nest and the inner-city noises arose from the streets beyond. Programs were explained, perhaps for the umpteenth time, but to different people and for different reasons. Persons who had talked over the telephone for years met for the first time. A second meeting of the group is planned and a better understanding of the ways to aid historic preservation will surely be the result.

Another special interest group was called together in the Trust boardroom on June 13: representatives of member organizations having had experience in the use of historic preservation grants or urban renewal preservation programs awarded under HUD.

Topics during the all-day discussions ranged from appraising to contracts and professionalism, to communications and coordination. Questions often were hardhitting: How can HUD guarantee the use of competent restoration architects and craftsmen? How can the many HUD officials in the area offices be trained to be sensitive to historical and architectural resources? Public bidding requirements can be disastrous in

preservation—what can be done to overcome this? How might preservationists participate in the selection of the appraiser? How can better relations be established between renewal agencies and preservation organizations? Some old questions and some new ones brought forth old, seemingly impossible, unworkable answers, but there was also a searching for better answers from the HUD officials who participated in the forum.

This is historic preservation at work in the American political system. We must remember that a preservation law is our law and that it is up to us to keep it relevant in American life. An extensive investigation of this theme will be made during our annual meeting here in the nation's capital this October. We will be stressing, however, that the continuing communication of interests and needs is the vital link for historic preservation between the people and the administrators—not just in Washington but in every city and state and not just during an election year, as this is, but during any year!

We Want the City! Action Group's One-Year Plan for Washington

LEILA SMITH

Don't Tear It Down is a citizens action group working to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's architectural environment. We were cited in a reader poll conducted by the *D.C. Gazette* recently as one of the organizations most active during the past year in fighting for positive change in the city of Washington. Asked to make a statement about what changes we would like to see in the city during the coming year, and prompted in no small way by the feelings of desperation that many preservationists live with, we start with the following:

"In one year—we want the city.

We want some of the same brick and mortar that is here now to be here in one year, gracing our streets and circles and marking the passage of time and events. We want a city where the residents can feel comfortable and proud of their surroundings. Where there are asphalt parking lots, piles of rubble and burned-out buildings today, in one year we want exciting contemporary architecture to be going up, imaginative designs that recognize the people's needs and the surrounding physical environment."

The scope of this plea indicates to some degree the great void that existed when Don't Tear It Down was founded. Washington has many of the nation's most historic buildings, some of its finest architectural monuments and a famous historic district. L'Enfant's plan for the city is recognized the world over and visitors come to see our beautiful avenues, parks and circles. Yet until a year ago, Washington had no local preservation organization, no organization that brought together the many people here who are greatly concerned about the city's man-made environment and its fast-disappearing architectural heritage. This was due in part to the federal government's concentration on the city's national treasures—the Lincoln

Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol, the White House and others. It was also due in part to the nature of the Federal City, a city lacking a self-government that can effectively respond to local pressures and concerns. Despite this, governmental agencies and national organizations located in the District tend to regard the city as an autonomous body, able to fend for itself and take care of its own problems. The end result is a lack of effective machinery for solving preservation problems.

Facing such facts of life, the founders of Don't Tear It Down felt that the organization should be both forthright and forceful in order to fill the preservation vacuum and to make its voice heard.

One of our major aims is to create an atmosphere in the District in which the case for rehabilitation is given equal weight with the case for demolition and new construction, and in which new designs are scrutinized as closely as old structures.

Since its founding in 1971, Don't Tear It Down has seen some encouraging changes in the city. Official Washington is taking note of another issue on which the people cannot be ignored. Washingtonians are responding by volunteering their ideas, time and passion for the benefit of the entire city.

We have become involved in many issues while continuing the fight for the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue and Franklin School at 13th and K Streets. There have been no buildings saved at the 11th hour but the Board of Education has decided to retain an architecturally exciting old school building it had been planning to sell (see article, page 7), and the District government asked for and received an increase in their budget for repairing deteriorating buildings. These and other actions indicate a willingness by city officials to listen and act in new ways.

There are specific changes in the city government that could hurry the process of change, but always the first and most important step is for the people to let the responsible officials know that they want a balance of the best of the old and the best of the new. We need to develop a consciousness of the buildings, streets, parks, bridges, circles, trees, benches, lampposts and even the parking lots that contribute to the look and feel of the city. Everyone must walk around Washington, look up and around and decide what they like and what they will fight for.

Washington essentially is a 19th-century city that came stumbling and gasping into the 20th century. Don't Tear It Down is an ever-growing group of people committed to insuring that the city leaves this century and enters the next with dignity and determination, with the voices of its citizens heeded in City Hall and on Capitol Hill.

Someone once remarked that they had never known of another local organization that could ask such important and powerful people for help and support. Our response was not pride but exasperation: how many other local organizations need the support and assistance of important people—of people in Delaware, California and Texas—and how many organizations must convince not only the local landmarks commission or city council but the Congress of the United States?

Don't Tear It Down intends to see changes made in the months and years to come. We invite everyone to join with us.

Ms. Leila Smith, former assistant curator, National Trust, is president of Don't Tear It Down, founded as a result of a National Trust Earth Week project in 1971.

Contemporary Buildings in Historic Settings

TONY P. WRENN

Washington is the quintessence of the unfinished city. In any decade since 1800, when Abigail Adams hung her laundry in the East Room of the unfinished White House, there has been new construction within either sight or walking distance of the President's residence. James Hoban designed the White House in the 1790's, in accordance with prevailing 18th-century Georgian concepts. Nearby, Latrobe designed Decatur House and St. John's Church in the contemporary Federal style in the 1810's. Mills' Greek Revival Treasury was contemporary in the 1840's, as were Renwick's pioneer French Second Empire Corcoran Gallery in the 1850's, Mullett's State, War and Navy Building of the same style in the 1880's and Cass Gilbert's Classical Revival Treasury Annex and Chamber of Commerce Buildings in the 1920's.

These men and others sure of their craft made the Lafayette Square area an architectural museum—an exciting complex of buildings that has few American equals. Here in a confined area the viewer can experience architecture as practiced in pre-World War II America. After 1945 the tradition in Washington of contemporary architectural excellence fitted to historic settings appears to have ceased to function. Lafayette Square is one of the rare examples that proves the tradition is not totally dead.

In the 1950's two massive government office buildings were planned for the east and west sides of the park. Recognizing the traditional residential character and scale of the area, John C. Warnecke, with the patronage of the Kennedy administration, was able to redesign the buildings. Warnecke designed and built his Federal Office Building Number 7 and Court of Claims and Patent Appeal Building using four main criteria: (a) preserve good existing buildings on the park; (b) fill empty spaces with new structures that blend with the old in texture, bulk and height; (c) place major structures behind these; and (d) orient the large office buildings away from the park so that hordes of workers are not disgorged directly into it. Whatever critics may think of Warnecke's designs, the concept of the solution can hardly be questioned. The effect presently is somewhat blunted by increased bus and automobile traffic brought about by Metro construction but one hopes the park will settle again into relative peace and useability when the subway is finished.

A few blocks up Pennsylvania Avenue, on Capitol Hill, the West Front of the Capitol still stands, resisting an extension similar to that of the East Front in the 1950's. Unfortunately, even if it is eventually saved, the West Front will still look toward the Rayburn House Office Building, completed in the 1960's and once described by an architectural critic as a stylistic mixture of "New-Nazi, Middle Mussolini and Late Neiman-Marcus." In a setting of the Capitol and the Mall where architectural excellence and compatibility should have been paramount, the government constructed instead a tragic contemporary mistake. Gordon Bunshaft's Hirshhorn Museum and I.M. Pei's addition to the National Gallery of Art, both on the Mall, will ameliorate the situation somewhat.

In Georgetown, Washington's best known historic setting, a profusion of pseudo-Federal new construction and

remodelling is visible everywhere. Spawning by historic district legislation, ostensibly adopted to preserve the character of the district, that urges construction of a "type used in the National Capital in its initial years," there is little that is contemporary in style, or good.

Exceptions do exist, however, such as the Hugh Jacobsen designed townhouse at 2813 Q Street, N.W. Jacobsen resisted the tendency to Federalize, and instead maintained the character of a turn-of-the-century structure, built an identical one beside it and joined them, emphasizing the verticality of the windows by removing excess trim to give a pleasantly contemporary look totally compatible with the setting. Arthur Cotton Moore's Canal Square on the C & O Canal at 31st Street, N.W., also used existing building walls and new construction. New roof lines and windows on the street mask inside uses, including an open court surrounded by shops, offices and a restaurant.

Philip Johnson's museum at Dumbarton Oaks, 32nd and R Streets, N.W., is largely hidden from the street, but Warnecke's brutalistic Joseph Mark Lauinger Library at Georgetown University could not be more visible. Exciting from any angle, it is best seen from Virginia. Across the Potomac River, above an 1890's railroad car barn and a somewhat later boathouse, it sits amid the Romanesque towers of the university, providing one of the area's most rewarding skyline views:

The Trentman House, 1350 27th Street, N.W., designed by Hugh N. Jacobsen, harmonizes in mass and materials with earlier traditional-style architecture in Georgetown. This is one of several contemporary solutions Jacobsen has developed for the historic district. (see above).



Robert Oakes photo

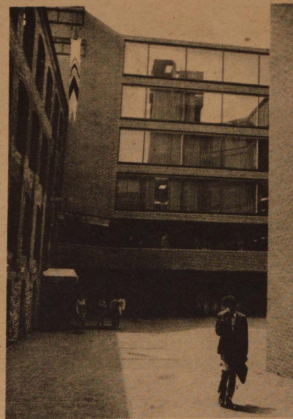


Photo by John J.G. Blumenson

The interior courtyard of architect Arthur Cotton Moore's Canal Square, old warehouse turned modern shopping arena.

The Jacob Burns Law Library at George Washington University, between G and H Streets on 20th Street, N.W., by Mills, Petticord and Mills, might also be mentioned, along with the still unfinished American Institute of Architects National Headquarters, to the rear of the Octagon House at New York Avenue and 18th Street, N.W., designed by architects Norman Fletcher and John C. Hartness.

These few, and there are not many more, prove that new construction that complements historic settings is possible and whets the appetite for more.

Black Bicentennial: The Continuing Revolution

Seizing on the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial as a chance to renew the "work of human liberation carried on by Dr. King," a Washington-based, nonprofit black corporation has dedicated itself to encouraging minorities to participate in the Bicentennial. The two-year-old Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation is encouraging projects that have enduring benefit to the nation and that develop "generators of change and renewal."

The corporation was conceived, according to its vice president Robert DeForrest, as a result of dissatisfaction with the ability of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to speak directly to the needs of the American people and minorities in particular.

The ABC, Mr. DeForrest has said, believes that the Bicentennial should seek to promote the "continuing revolution," which has been defined as a process of decolonization, a movement toward self-realization and self-government by "people determined not to be kept in a subject status."

The ABC has succeeded in gaining government funds to finance some of its proposed projects. Speaking at the Washington Preservation Conference sponsored by the National Trust and the Latrobe Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians in April (see PN, June 1972), Mr. DeForrest announced that the corporation had received \$25,000 from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The funds are to be used to initiate the identification of sites related to the contribution blacks have made to the metropolitan Washington area.

HUD also is helping to fund the

House Bars Funds For Capitol Plan

House members rebuffed House leaders to come out on the side of preservation in a June 28 vote that blocks final planning and the extension of the West Front of the Capitol, temporarily, at least.

The action defeated a funding proposal by Chairman Robert Casey (D-Tex.) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. That proposal was introduced after a House-Senate conference failed to agree on the Senate version of the 1973 legislative appropriations act. In March the Senate limited the money already approved for the West Front to use on preliminary plans.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), author of the Senate limitation provision, plans to keep alive the initiative gained in recent voting by opening public hearings on the entire West Front proposal this summer. An aide to the Senator indicated the hearings could get under way this July, between political conventions.

Even West Front preservation advocates were surprised by the 197 to 181 vote. Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N. Y.), who led the House fight against extension, said, "I think the members felt that the rank and file had a right to make the decision."

The American Institute of Architects, a vocal critic of alteration plans, viewed the vote following the conference deadlock as an important opportunity for House members to go on record on the expansion plan. The House had not voted directly on the question during this session.

Both Congressional bans are the result of public outcry against a March 8 decision by the Commission for the Extension of the United States Capitol to proceed with a scheme for extending the West Front facade up to 80 feet (see PN, April 1972).

Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), who is a member of the Extension Commission, Congressman Casey and other senior members of the Appropriations Committee have urged the extension in order to provide more space for offices and tourist facilities, including restrooms. "If we extend the Capitol on the basis of that argument (the need for restrooms), it will be the most expensive pay toilet in the history of the world," countered Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D-Ind.).

selection of a site in the Washington area to house a proposed Afro-American Cultural Center.

Budgeted for 1973 and awaiting approval of the appropriations bill, possibly in August, are funds for the ABC from the U. S. Department of the Interior to help identify sites of significance in black history throughout the country. Significant sites would be added to the National Park System.

As an example of the inequity in history books that makes too little of the contribution of blacks to the history of the United States, Mr. DeForrest pointed out at the Preservation Conference that while at one time the now-fashionable Georgetown area of the District of Columbia was 30 to 37 percent black, "not one site in the National Register" would indicate black people even existed in the area.

Mr. Wrenn, former archivist of the National Trust, is a historic preservation consultant.

Rehabilitation in D. C.—Actual and Potential

CHANNING E. PHILLIPS

Rehabilitation can be not only aesthetically satisfying but economically feasible as well. As we renew our cities we would do well to consider the appreciated value that may come from the charms of the past made functional for today. Cooperation between city and developer can have a significant effect on property values, giving to all income groups the appreciated value of properly rehabilitated communities.

Housing Development Corporation (HDC) is a nonprofit corporation for developing low and moderate income housing in metropolitan Washington, D.C. It is a delegate agency of the United Planning Organization (the local Community Action Program agency). In addition to three new construction projects totalling 270 dwelling units, HDC currently is engaged in five rehabilitation projects totalling approximately 500 both single family and multifamily units.

Our principal effort at single family unit rehabilitation was made under Sections 221 (h) and 235 (j) of the National Housing Act. On one block in the Capitol Hill area, for example, HDC purchased 18 75-year-old frame houses to prevent the displacement of black and poor residents who were being squeezed out by conventional Capitol Hill restoration. In designing the rehabilitation of those 18 houses we determined to give to the occupants sound and attractive structures, as well as appreciated value.

Obviously function took precedence over form; dysfunctional systems were replaced with modern conveniences. In this particular project we discovered that in many instances it was more economical, as well as architecturally satisfying, to go backwards rather than forwards. We found ourselves removing asphalt false-brick siding to expose the beauty of clapboard; opting for refinished random plank floors instead of asphalt tiles; repairing rather than replacing well-designed moldings; preserving the more functional wood sash windows rather than substituting aluminum sashes.

These choices are being constantly presented to HDC on numerous properties. Some choices are even more value-oriented, such as preserving a \$1,500 marble mantle rather than increasing the wall space for modern furnishings. Let me reiterate that HDC decisions are based primarily on economics, but often we find economics dovetailing with more pleasing design—if one is not hung-up on the false adage that everything new is an improvement!

HDC's efforts in multifamily unit rehabilitation have centered around two major projects, Clifton Terrace Apartments (14th and Clifton Streets, N.W.) in the Cardoza area and Skytower Apartments (Wheeler Road and Wahler Place, S.E.) in Anacostia. Clifton Terrace originally contained 274 one and two-bedroom units of luxury housing. Skytower Apartments originally had 217 one and two-bedroom units developed under Section 608 of the National Housing Act.

Rehabilitation of Clifton Terrace called for complete redesign of the interior, taking advantage of wasted space in cavernous corridors, lobbies, basements and luxuriously spacious living quarters to increase the bedroom count for today's market. Developed

under the Section 221(d) (3) program, Clifton Terrace yielded 285 units with four-bedroom units included in the mix. Central air conditioning, garbage disposals, trash compactors and new elevators were added to the five-story highrise.

Skytower Apartments, three-story garden apartments under Section 236, were reduced from 217 to 150 units, including some six-bedroom, two-bath units created by connecting two original units with interior staircases. Fortunately baths and kitchens required only updating rather than total replacement.

As a result of these efforts new life and functions for quite sound property have been created—with minimum displacement of residents.

Our experience in the rehabilitation field working with four major federal programs for subsidized housing indicates serious problems when relying on rehabilitation as an effective answer to housing low-income families without greater federal subsidy. Present incentive programs that focus on attracting the private sector into rehabilitation do not

and coordinated effort is one of the most serious blocks to more widespread rehabilitation.

Prospective purchasers of completely rehabilitated property often adore the house but reject it because of the neighborhood. Unfortunately city government still gives priority to the more affluent sections of a city, and neighborhoods on their way up through the rehabilitation process seldom get city hall's attention—unless they are being developed for upper-income families.

Some changes will have to be made if rehabilitation is to be used as a valid tool in the renewal of our cities. We might suggest:

1. The introduction of incentives such as conditional federal grants (outside the mortgage) or revision of property tax structures that would encourage the preservation approach while protecting low rents and mortgages.
2. A more positive way of presenting what is sometimes referred to as trickle-down housing—accentuating the value and charm of older buildings, rather than considering them the uneconomic



Clifton Terrace rehabilitation by Housing Development Corporation

give equal or adequate focus on the quality of the projects. Rehabilitation is as vital and necessary a part of renewing our cities as new construction; often it is the most economical route when factors such as relocation, zoning and structural soundness are considered. Even given such economic feasibility, however, without stronger subsidy such housing is beyond the reach of low-income families. Moreover, its usual location is not that attractive to those whose means give them greater options.

More effective coordination between local government and developers, be they profit or nonprofit, must be part of the solution to making rehabilitation a more workable tool. Our experience suggests that rehabilitation must extend beyond the brick and mortar of the individual structure to include streets and sites that have deteriorated from the lack of city attention. If the process of deterioration is to be stymied, if a stable community is to be developed, then rehabilitation must include redesign of the services available to the area. The lack of such comprehensive planning

residue or leavings of an upwardly mobile society. It ought to be emphasized that the market for such charm has greatly appreciated the value of housing in certain sections of our cities. Presumably, with proper education, adequate municipal services and substantive and functional rehabilitation, property values in what are now depressed areas of our city could rise.

3. More serious involvement of minority groups in community redevelopment. Remember that many of the structures desirable for rehabilitation are located in depressed areas of our cities, inhabited by members of minority groups and poor people.

4. Redesign of municipal services such as education, recreation and sanitation to provide a total environment that will attract racial and economic heterogeneity.

It's a tall order, but a necessary one if you believe, as HDC does, that cities will not be renewed without rehabilitation.

Mr. Phillips is president of Housing Development Corporation, Washington, D.C.

D.C. Schools Seek To Continue Life in Changing City

The changing nature of both the educational needs and the demographic make-up of the Washington, D.C., area is threatening some of the District's older, historic school buildings.

Thaddeus Stevens School at 21st and K Streets, N.W., built 1867-68, is thought to be the oldest standing free black school in the metropolitan area. It has been designated a Category III Landmark by the Joint Committee on Landmarks, which at the same time suggested further study on the historical worth of the building. The changing pattern of life in the nation's capital has rendered the school's location no longer primarily residential, almost eliminating the need for a school in that area according to Nancy Taylor, landmarks historian with the National Capital Planning Commission. The pupils of Thaddeus Stevens, however, are dedicated to saving it.

In a letter to Francis D. Lethbridge, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Landmarks, the children in grades one through six at Thaddeus Stevens urged the Committee to take action to save what to them is a landmark. "We think our school is a landmark and should be kept alive," the letter read. The children cited the school's age, its construction of handmade brick and its history at one time of being a children's hospital as some of the reasons they deem the school worthy of preservation.

Franklin School at 13th and K Streets, N.W., one of the first city-built schools in Washington, was constructed 1864-69. Alexander Graham Bell sent the first wireless message from a second-floor window in 1880.

The school now operates as an adult education center but development pressures may soon cause the District of Columbia to declare the building surplus, which in current development terms might mean sale and destruction—most frequently for parking space. A rally protesting the possibility of demolition was sponsored in April by citizens action group Don't Tear It Down. The group is urging the State Liaison Officer for the District of Columbia to sign the nomination of Franklin School to the National Register but no action seems imminent.

On the hopeful side of the threatened school scene, the 101-year-old Sumner School at 17th and M Streets, N.W., has supplanted a modern, poured concrete building as the physical plant for the private Hawthorne School. When the modern building had to be sold a few months ago because of financial difficulties the District agreed to give the outgrown public Sumner School building to Hawthorne, in exchange for the tuition-free education of 41 district pupils.

Both the students and founders seem pleased with the transfer. Says Elenor Orr, one of the school's founders, "the only justification for a private school is to use its independence to experiment." The building switch has helped solve many of Hawthorne's financial problems, and the innovative use of existing space in the Sumner building is looked on as an opportunity to explore and experiment. The school's clock tower, for instance, will hold the principal's office, surrounded by the library, the art room and the dance room.

Status Report on Washington

Continued from page 2

capability. Among the specific items to be considered are: (a) the establishment of a landmark preservation agency or corporation authorized to buy, restore and sell historic properties with protective covenants; (b) tax incentives to encourage private preservation activities; (c) a "delay in demolition" ordinance; (d) the use of zoning and the transfer of a landmark's unused development rights in order to nullify pressure for demolition and redevelopment of the site; and (e) general enabling legislation authorizing the District to specifically engage in preservation activities and to take full advantage of the several federal grant-in-aid programs now available for historic preservation.

The present lack of enabling legislation is particularly debilitating because without it the District has no general authority to own historic property as historic property, to condemn property or to delay demolition for historic preservation purposes. Moreover, the District government, with many demands upon its public funds, is hesitant to budget money for historic preservation per se. The city feels that other reasons must be used to justify preservation of historic properties in District ownership.

Even if general enabling legislation for the city were passed by Congress in the near future, it is doubtful the District government could take aggressive action in the area of funding the acquisition and restoration of purely historic sites. Pressing problems of schools, housing, crime and general urban renovation will take precedence over historic preservation in the city government's list of funding priorities during the foreseeable future.

A large measure of the responsibility for the preservation of structures important to the architectural and historical heritage of this city must be assumed by private interests. Over the past several decades, private restoration efforts have been concentrated in three major areas of the city, each with its own distinct identity: Capitol Hill, Cleveland Park and Georgetown. The latter has been greatly assisted by the old Georgetown Act of 1950, the only official act resembling historic district zoning in the District of Columbia.

HISTORIC PROPERTY FOR SALE



UTICA, MICH. Solid century-old Greek Revival farmhouse, beautifully restored. Large living room, library, 4 bedrooms, 3 working fireplaces, old trees, brick walks, original siding and 12-pane windows. One acre, 12 miles north of Detroit. \$54,000, half down. Irene Garbarini, 3101 Auburn Road, Utica, Mich. 48087 (313) 731-6623.

Outside these three residential areas preservation of privately owned landmarks has been less successful. This problem is caused partly by the fact that many important privately owned landmark structures in Washington are scattered throughout the city rather than concentrated in identifiable districts. Increasingly, these isolated structures are threatened by the growth of Washington as the governmental and commercial center of a large metropolitan area.

Equally important, private interest in city-wide preservation has lagged in Washington. One reason for this citizen indifference to the city is the transient nature of much of its powerful population. People come to Washington from other parts of the country, work for the current administration and leave several years later, never having adopted the District as a home. Another major factor contributing to the lack of citizen participation in city activities in general and historic preservation in particular is the almost total lack of self-government. Third and perhaps most important is the racial change during the last 25 years that has rendered many of the city's recognized landmarks of little meaning to the majority of its residents.

One of the most encouraging developments in the field of historic preservation in Washington during the past several years has been the organization of Don't Tear It Down, a citizens' action group committed to the protection of Washington's unique physical fabric "that gives both a sense of place and historic continuity to the life of the city." Through letter writing, public testimony, tours and rallies, Don't Tear It Down has quickly become an effective preservation force in the nation's capital.

SUPPORT THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Membership includes the National Trust's regular publications: the quarterly magazine, **HISTORIC PRESERVATION**; the monthly newspaper, **PRESERVATION NEWS**; and free entrance to the properties of the National Trust.

BELLE GROVE: Middletown, Va. 22465
(c. 1794) U.S. Route 11, P.O. Box 57
Adults \$3.50, students and military \$2.25

CASA AMESTE: Monterey, Calif. 93940
(c. 1834, 1846) 516 Polk Street
Open 4 to 5 p.m. Fridays

CHESTERWOOD: Stockbridge, Mass. 01262
(1897) Off Route 183, P.O. Box 248
Adults \$1.00, children \$0.25

CLIVEDEN: 6401 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

DECATUR HOUSE: Washington, D.C. 20006
(1818) Lafayette Square, 748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily
Adults \$3.50, students and military \$2.25

LYNDHURST: Terrytown, N.Y. 10591
(c. 1838, 1865) 635 South Broadway
Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily
Adults \$1.50, students and military \$0.75

August 5
Newport tour
"Historic Hill." 18th and 19th-century houses. Write: Operation Clapboard, Box 238, Newport, R.I. 02840.

August 1—Sept. 10
Architectural Exhibition
"The Architecture of Suffolk County (Long Island)," at the Octagon. Write: The AIA Foundation, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

August 12
Lyndhurst Concert
Summer of Music on the Hudson. Final concert in the series by the Orchestral Society of Westchester. Write: Administrator, Lyndhurst.

August 18-20
Canal Festival
Festival of 1800's canal era. Antiques, crafts. Write: Canal Days Festival Committee, P.O. Box 266, Coshocton, Ohio 43812.

August 27
McKim Birthday
Celebration tour of McKim, Mead and White designs in the Murray Hill district. Write: Tom Hayes, Classical America, 1041 51st Street, Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

September 10-16
Rome Centre Conference
North American International Regional Conference. Co-sponsored by Rome Centre and Rome Centre Committee of the Advisory Council. (By invitation.)

September 11-22
Archives Administration
Introduction to Archives Administration. Theory, principles, techniques. Write: Department of History, 27th Archives Institute, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

September 14-17
Americana
Eighth Annual Pennsbury Americana Forum. Write: Curator, Pennsbury Manor, Route 9, Morrisville, Pa. 19067.

September 16
Writers Conference
Fifth Annual Northern Virginia Writers Conference, at Oatlands. Write: Mrs. George C. Reynolds, Registrar, P.O. Box 427, Leesburg, Va. 22075.

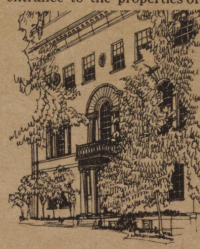
September 23
Victorian Houses
Tour of Victorian houses in Germantown, sponsored by the Maxwell Mansion Committee of the Germantown Historical Society. Write: Claire Kofsky, 32 West Tulpehocken Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144.

September 30
Sugar Cane Festival
Annual Sugar Cane Festival at The Shadows. Write: Administrator, The Shadows.

September 30-October 1
Early Music
Convention to revive and preserve early Georgia and Southeastern music. Write: Mrs. Sam Singer, Publicity and Public Relations, Westville, P.O. Box 281, Lumpkin, Ga. 31815.

October 9-13
Midwest Antiques Forum
"Collecting Americana: The Early American House and Its Furnishings." Write: Midwest Antiques Forum, Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Mich. 48121.

October 26-29
Annual Meeting
26th Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference of the National Trust, Washington, D.C., Washington Hilton Hotel. "Preservation in the American Political System."



Wilson House

OATLANDS: Leesburg, Va. 22075
(c. 1800-03) U.S. Route 13, Route 2, Box 352
Adults \$1.00, students and military \$0.50

THE POPE-LEIGH HOUSE: Mount Vernon, Va. 22121
(1940) Located on Woodlawn Plantation
Adults \$3.50, students and military \$2.25

THE SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECH: New Iberia, La. 70560
(c. 1831-34) Main Street, P.O. Box 254
Open 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Adults \$1.00, students and military \$0.50

WOODLAWN PLANTATION: Mount Vernon, Va. 22121
(c. 1802-05) on U.S. Route 1
Open 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily
Adults \$1.00, students and military \$0.50

THE WOODROW WILSON HOUSE: Washington, D.C.
(1915) 2340 S Street, N.W. (20008)
Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily
Adults \$1.00, students and military \$0.50

INDIVIDUALS

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| ☐ Student | \$ 5 | ☐ Contributing | 50 |
| ☐ Active | 15 | ☐ Sustaining | 100 |
| ☐ Family | 20 | ☐ Supporting | 500 |
| ☐ Associate | 25 | ☐ Donor | 1,000 |

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|---|-------|
| ☐ Nonprofit (associate) | \$ 25 |
| ☐ Nonprofit (sustaining) | 100 |
| ☐ Corporate (sustaining) | 100 |
| ☐ Corporate (donor) | 1,000 |

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| ☐ Library (library only) | \$ 5 |
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School Election.
To-morrow is the day upon which the law provides that school trustees shall be elected in every school district in the State.

Art Exhibition.
Those who have visited the display of art at present on exhibition in the chapel of Hamilton College, speak thereof in terms of highest praise. There are three hundred specimens of handicraft, executed by the pupils of the institution, that go very far towards showing how much work is done in this college, and how well the work is done. Where there is so much to criticize, and so many specimens, exhibiting the taste and talent of the young ladies, it would be impossible to particularize. Let those who are desirous of seeing what is being done in one of the female colleges of the city visit the school and examine for themselves. We would not make any underscoring complaint, but really feel that any one having a taste for the fine arts would be handsomely repaid by making a visit to the college and examining this exhibition. A good business young lady will take pleasure in showing any visitor through. All are invited. The chapel will be open for this display until Saturday at noon.

Y. M. C. A.
Is Lexington too small to need an Employment Bureau? About a thousand miles from the Bluegrass "Athens" is a little town of 5,000 inhabitants. On its principal avenue is a little office where for fifty cents you might register your name as a candidate for employment. In case you obtained employment you might pay to the proprietor of this establishment a large percentage of your first month's salary. The Lexington Y. M. C. A. offers the same privileges free of charge. Come and register. We have already a good beginning. Three young men register and two young men are wanted as apprentices in an iron foundry. We want a few more good names on our Boarding House Register. We need a room for a Boys' Branch. We need good rooms on Main Street. We need a new cover for our transparency. We need a new Christian man on our membership list of Christian business men who carry Christian principles into their business. We want business Christian men who carry business principles into their religion. How about that gymnasium? Well, it is coming. Like Venice's storied date is uncertain, but it is sure to come.

When the funds are secured for current expenses you will have an opportunity to subscribe to a gymnasium fund. You would like to see a \$25,000 building on Main Street open doors, inviting the constantly passing stream of young men to pleasant reading, exercise and sport. A fine gift from the citizens of Lexington to their young men. Many things have happened in smaller places. Even that would be small comparison to the money spent on the young men. To our kind but faithless friends, who are mournfully predicting our dissolution, we wish to say that we have no idea of doing so. We see scraps on the door of every low place of resort, and society young men reading their Bibles instead of sentimental novels and fashion notes.

The needs of this progressive age have led into useful enterprises. Young men's Christian Associations. Thus far the order has been, "Forward, march!" Fault-finders have found it expedient to fall into line, or at least to look out of the artillery.

Fresh Strawberries.
At George D. Lilly's this morning. Will receive them promptly every morning. No. 72 East Main Street, St. Nicholas building.

Twenty-six young ladies, "all in a row." They know how to handle the brooms.

Rickrack Braid.
At 61 and 81 cents a dozen at C. F. Croxton's.

Messrs. Croxton, Davidson, Richardson, Murray and others will sing in the acoustic concert Tuesday evening next.

Don't fail to attend the aesthetic concert at the Opera House next Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Hill Street Methodist Church South will hold a strawberry festival on Monday night, the 4th of June, at Varty's old store-room, on the Street. The proceeds for the benefit of repairing the church. They hope to receive a liberal patronage.

Opera Shades.
Just in time for the commencements! These beautiful new kid gloves in opera shades received yesterday at Appleton, Lancaster & Duff's. They have some beautiful in 10, 12 and 15 button lengths, mousetails and buttons. Also new gloves for children and misses.

They received also a new line of lace parasols, white and cream, new fans, some very choice hand-painted; and another beautiful line of lace, edgings and buttons. Give them a call while the stock is fresh.

Fresh Strawberries.
At George D. Lilly's this morning. Will receive them promptly every morning. No. 72 East Main Street, St. Nicholas building.

Only a Short Time.
And the opportunity will be gone. Our time is limited and goods must be sold, so come and get a bargain before stock is picked over.

C. F. Croxton.
At George D. Lilly's this morning. Will receive them promptly every morning. No. 72 East Main Street, St. Nicholas building.

Now is your time to save 50 cents on the dollar by buying goods at C. F. Croxton's.

Associated Press Dispatches.

(Reported specially for the Lexington Press.)

Comments on the Bridge Disaster.
New York, May 31.—The universal comments this morning respecting the bridge disaster are that the same accident is liable to happen at any time, no matter what the police restrictions may be, unless the steps are abolished, or at least divided for the two streams of pedestrians.

The superintendent of the bridge, Martin, makes the following frank statement: "The foot-plate is certainly no safe place for such crowds as pass over the bridge. It was not intended to accommodate any such travel as we are having. As to the steps, it has been decided to put a railing up and down the middle to divide people going one way from those going the other. The railing would have to be carried up some way beyond the top of the steps, of course. We should carry it probably one hundred feet, along the bridge. This was one alteration we had already determined upon, and is to be made at once. Then we are going to take the side railings on the steps a little further back. Some space is now lost by them. Then further back, between the cables, we are going to have the passage by placing the railings further apart and against the cables, and this is to be done. Could not the steps be dispensed with?"

Well, we could build what is called a ramp on an inclined plane from the top of the steps to a point further down the bridge, but that would be dangerous in making a grade any deeper, especially in wet or icy weather.

To the Superintendent's statement may be added a fact that is now obvious: that during those hours of the day when transit is most lively, and on holidays and Sundays, there will always be great danger of a heavy crush similar to that of yesterday. Means means of relieving it is desired. Not even the bridge cable track for cars, now nearly completed, will prevent the crush at those times.

A number of persons inquired at the police headquarters this morning, for a number of days the subject has been on the bridge at the time of the accident. In only one or two cases we have reason to suppose that the missing person might have been on the bridge. One Oak Street police report that they have a card of property taken from anchorage, most of it is missing. There were very few articles claimed.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.
The first of the investigation of the bridge disaster, Superintendent Martin and all others who can give any information in reference to the accident yesterday. He intends that the investigation be thorough. Superintendent Martin has been personally investigating the cause of the disaster, and the last investigation information he can gather leads him to believe that the panic was caused by pickpockets.

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Inspector Byrnes denies that a panic was caused by pickpockets. He claims that it was due to the incompetency of the bridge management. By paying salaries to regular policemen, the Trustees could not make them and thus secure safety to passengers.

The Texas Way.
St. Louis, May 31.—Dispatches from Killeen, Texas, says in a personal encounter there Tuesday night between Benfro, a prominent physician, and R. J. McDowell, a leading merchant, the latter was killed and the former seriously wounded. Another dispatch says that when the train on the Texas Pacific railroad reached Baird Station Tuesday night, J. W. Mohrley, the Agent of the Texas Express Company, and John Reeves, a passenger, got into a heated dispute, and the latter shot and killed the former. A bystander named Paytonport was severely wounded by one of the shots fired in the affray. Reeves fled, but the county officers and a squad of Texas Rangers in close pursuit.

Mrs. Thompson Speaks.
CINCINNATI, May 31.—The statement by Mrs. Phil B. Thompson—the first she has made for publication—of matters causing the killing of Walter Davis by her husband, appeared here this morning. She denies pointedly that she was drunk when she shot her husband. She says that she was in a fit of passion, and that she was not in her right mind when she shot him.

How the Gratz's Manifesto Took.
St. Petersburg, May 31.—The manifesto issued by the Czar on the day of his coronation created an unfavorable impression here. A riot occurred on the evening of the 29th among the crowds assembled in the street. The mob assailed the director of police, who was endeavoring to restore order, and he was endeavoring to restore order, and he was endeavoring to restore order.

"Stonewall Jackson's Way."
Was to keep a large supply of Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine in the camp-chest for his men. Price 25 cents.

Dynamiters Indicted.

LONDON, May 31.—In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder, in charging the grand jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansbarger and Wilson, and said that the indictment against them would charge six prisoners with treason and felony. He stated that Lynch, alias Norman, who had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe plans of Fenian conspiracy which existed in America, and if the grand jury believed the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy, they would return true bills against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be fully corroborated by other witnesses. The charge has been postponed for some days. While the Crown was deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment a second indictment would be preferred against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to commit murder. Lynch would also be permitted to give evidence in this case. The Grand Jury returned true bills in all the cases within an hour after receiving the charge.

Louisville Races.
LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Weather fair and attendance good. Track slow.

First Race—Club Purse, one mile. Paragon first, Roy C. second, Buckmaster third. Time, 1:27.

Second Race—For three-year-olds, mile and an eighth. Leonatus first, Sovereign second, Vindicator third, Murnu not placed. Time, 2:02.

Third Race—Selling Race, mile and an eighth. Little Bluecap first, Major Hughes second, Monticello third, Major and Edison not placed. Time, 1:58.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs for two-year-olds, forty-nine entries. Bob Miles first, Mona, second, Granite, third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase of about two miles. Guy first, Disturbance second, Snowbird third, his rider. Time, 4:18.

Trotting Races.
DAYTON, May 31.—The best of the series of races took place to-day. In the 2:30 trot for a purse of \$700, Billy Ford took the first two heats in 2:28 and 2:29, with Stranger, the favorite, second. The three succeeding heats were won by Stranger in 2:35, 2:35 and 2:39, Olie second and Sanford Kelly, third.

The race for all racing purses of \$700, the second heat was won by Rickhall in 2:27. The third heat was won by Westmont in 2:27. The fourth heat was won by Rickhall in 2:27, and fifth by Westmont in 2:27. There were only two contests, and the races were a neck and nail round.

China vs. France.
BERLIN, May 31.—In despite of assurances of the French that there was no danger of war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China is most seriously disturbed by the Tonghai dispute. It is hoped in Berlin if France declares a blockade to Chinese ports, that Great Britain will refuse to recognize it. The French blockade can not be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it. The German government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

The Indian War to End.
CHICAGO, May 31.—A. Wilcox, Arizona, special agent for the Indian Bureau, learned that Locas, wife, son, son-in-law, daughter, grand children, and fourteen women with six kids, have surrendered to the military authorities near San Carlos. They are direct from Mexico, and report all hostilities ceased and anxious to surrender. So a peace-making of the Indian war in Mexico, and the return of Crook to Arizona, is anticipated. These Indians are among the number of Chiriquas who left their reservation a year ago last April.

Killed in Jail.
JOLIET, ILL., May 31.—John Anderson, a one-year convict from Chicago, aroused the prison guard by a series of terror-stricken yells at ten o'clock last night, and when his cell was reached a man was found clutching the iron bars of the door. The last agonies of death, his throat being cut frightfully, while his right hand was also bleeding from a knife wound. His cell mate, Michael Mooney, is suspected of the man's murder, but he contends that Anderson committed suicide. Investigation to-day.

Too Young and Delicate.
LONDON, May 31.—The Duke of Albany recently received an urgent request from Canada to consent to be the successor of the Marquis of Lorne. The Duke, after studying the affairs of Canada, wrote to Gladstone on the subject. The Prime Minister replied that the Duke was too young for such an important position, and also that he lacked experience in government work. The physicians of the Duke of Albany were of the opinion that his health would not permit of his acceptance of the post.

Labor Troubles.
CINCINNATI, May 31.—The five leading iron mills of this city and Newport and Covington have declined to sign the scale proposed by a series of resolutions of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and the mills will close to-night. This threatens from 500 to 5,000 people out of employment.

Through a Bridge.
BOSTON, May 31.—This morning freight No. 12, on the Grand Trunk Railway, went down through an iron bridge at Stoughton Hollow, Va. It was occasioned by a broken rail. The engineer and fireman were killed.

Brakeman Killed.
A brakeman named James was killed on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad yesterday at Georgetown. He was knocked from the train by the top of a bridge. He lived in Cincinnati.

Gone Up for \$40,000.
MONTREAL, May 31.—Jas. A. Young, C. C. boot and shoe manufacturers failed. Liabilities \$40,000.

Low Cut Shoes.

ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Opera Slippers,

Ankle Strap Slippers.

Everything New and Attractive. Attention is called to our

STITCHED DOWNS,

The Most Comfortable Shoes ever Worn.

april-24-WIN

M. P. LANCASTER.

WANTED.
WANTED—A second-hand Typewriter. Price and price. Address TARPALING, may-24.

WANTED—BOARD—For man, wife and two children. Will furnish board, stable, terms and location, Lock Box, No. 141 city, before exchanged. may-29-24.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—One of the best located residences in the city of Lexington, on the corner of Hill and Church Streets. \$1,000. S. PRICE.

FINE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—On Fourth Street, two lots, each fifty feet wide, within a block of Broadway. W. W. BRUCE, may-24-24.

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE ON WATER STREET—A warehouse 100x20 and two stories high, suitable for storing wheat, grain, etc. apply to W. W. BRUCE, may-24-24.

LOST.
LOST—On Monday, May 28th, somewhere between Vienna and Lexington, a small leather bag, containing "W. H. Connett, Jefferson, Indiana, Commissioner of the State of Indiana, will be liberally rewarded for returning it to me at the Adams Hotel, Lexington, Ky. may-24-24.

FLINDISH WORK.
DES Moines, Iowa, May 31.—A diabolical attempt to destroy a human life was made in the eastern part of the city. At two o'clock this morning the striking miners, enraged at Scott Davis, colored, also a miner, who would not quit work with the others, threw a large quantity of powder into his house with a lighted fuse attached. The powder exploded with fatal force. A number of persons were struck by the debris, but none were killed or fatally injured. No arrests thus far.

Bad Case—St. Paul.
LONDON, May 31.—The outbreak against the Jews, which occurred at Restoff on the 24th on account of the murder of a Russian Jew, a Jewish publican, was quelled the same night, after 130 houses belonging to the Jews had been destroyed. Fifteen of the rioters were killed by the troops.

Roadside.
A large and aristocratic audience greeted the Lexington Dramatic Club last night in Lester Wallace's celebrated play of Rosedale. The play is one of thrilling interest, and gives scope for good acting and dramatic effect. Of the eighteen characters represented, aside from Greek soldiers, etc., only one is a prominent part. None are simply thrown in to fill up. In large cities, it has never presented in Lexington. It is a play to say that it was well presented, and that the audience was delighted, and that the play was a success.

True acting consists in naturalness, and the closer an actor confines himself to nature, the more successful will he be in captivating his hearers, especially if his audience be one of such culture as witnessed Rosedale. It captivates the uneducated and delights the ignorant.

Perhaps the greatest praise—and surely they deserve it—that could be bestowed on a play, is to say that last night would be simply to assert a bare fact: Each actor was true to nature. There was no ranting. We would like to speak of each member of the Lexington Dramatic Club individually, but that can be said of one may be said of all. "Each played his part, there all the honor lies." The performance was by far the best we have had in Lexington this season, professionals not excepted. The people with one voice say, "I repeat it—and that right soon."

The following ladies and gentlemen participated in the play: J. Hall Davidson, John W. Warfield, D. Verner Johnson, Roger D. Williams, Harry L. Williams, Garland Hale, A. G. Morgan, Alex. Morgan, John C. Leach, Will Seaton, Robt. C. McMichael, Miss Rosa V. Johnson, Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Miss Katie Greenleaf, Miss Fanny Elliott, Miss Louisa Gibson, and Miss Lucy Hill.

Shad for Kentucky Streams.
Yesterday Senator James B. Beck received the following telegram from Hon. C. F. Baird, Fish Commissioner of the United States: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

To Hon. James B. Beck: Dear Sir: I speak tonight with one million and a half of shad to be dropped in Kentucky waters as follows: Kentucky river at High Bridge, three hundred thousand; Green river, three hundred thousand; Shepherdsville in Salt river, three hundred thousand.

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Spring Clothing

The Grandest Assortment of

Fine Clothing

Ever displayed in Lexington, now on sale at

LOEVENHART'S MAMMOTH Clothing House

Men, Boy's School and Children's Departments now completely filled with choice new goods for spring. Every garment is made specially for us, and admitted by everybody to be unequalled for faultless style, fit, and workmanship.

OUR EIGHTEEN (AMER) SHIRTS

Are selling rapidly to every one who sees them, and in large quantities. Please call.

H. L. LOEVENHART. april-17

Adelina Patti, Marie Rose

And many other noted Opera singers highly indorsed by the superiority of

COPELAND'S FACE POWDER

Perfectly harmless, and makes a beautiful soft complexion. Ask your druggist for it. april-24-WIN

STORM CLAUSE.

The Louisville Underwriters Fire Insurance Company Under its Storm Clause.

Insures all kinds of farm or city property against loss or damage arising from Lightning, Tornadoes, Wind Storms and Cyclones. This is especially applicable to farm property of every description and should be carefully considered. This company is backed by and forms a part of three other home insurance companies in Louisville, Ky., that have been in existence from twenty-five to fifty years past, and its policies are in every way reliable, and its losses will be promptly and honorably settled. For further particulars see Circular.

R. H. COURTNEY, Agent, N. E. corner Short and Market Streets, Lexington, Ky. may-10-D&W 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

We will sell publicly, without reserve, on

BRICK HOUSE

On South Broadway, between Vine and Hill Streets, Lexington, Ky., adjoining Lowman's grocery on the south and being No. 30. The sale is positive and will be held for each in hand. DODGE & SLADE, Auctioneers. may-15-24

OPERA HOUSE.

Blind Tom,

Musical Phenomenon,

Will give one Grand Concert MONDAY, JUNE 4th.

Admission 50 and 75c. Reserved seats now on sale at Barnes's drug store without extra charge. may-29-24

R. H. Courtney,

Financial Agent, N. E. cor. Short and Market Streets, Lexington, Ky. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold. Loans made, etc., negotiated and collected. Trust estates managed. Fire insurance placed, and full attention given to business generally. may-17-D&W 3m



The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, light variable winds, stationary temperature, higher pressure.

JOTTINGS.

The broom drill. Undertakers now call themselves "funeral directors."

The Transcript thinks more of Woodland Park than it did.

To-day is the first day of June, but it is not too late for snow yet.

Commercial Evangelists is the new name applied to drummers.

New turntables have been put up in the entrances to the University grounds.

Messrs. Davidson, Wigginton, Croston and Richardson will sing in the aesthetic concert.

The Louisville School of Pharmacy for Women is represented as in a flourishing condition.

Lexington should make a strong move for Government buildings when Congress meets again.

The indications are that our Fair this year will be the most successful one ever held in Kentucky.

Go to see the "Broom Brigade" form square and cross, charge bayonets, and march like soldiers.

The young ladies of the Philophaean Society will give an entertainment at the State College to-night.

There were 42,981 pieces of undirected mail handled at the Cincinnati Post-office during the month of April.

Mr. De Witt C. Waugh of Cincinnati has been engaged to paint the scenery for the new Frankfort Opera House.

It has been whispered that the stock of liver-pads "left over" in this fair land have been worked up into lawn tennis shoes.

According to the Advocate, fifteen shares of stock of the Central National Bank of Danville sold at the unprecedented price of \$200 per share.

Last year's old straw bonnet, covered with the best portions of a worn-out pair of handsome stockings, will make a stylish bonnet for this season's wear.

A Kentucky day, in which special inducements should be offered to people in all Kentucky towns accessible by rail, would prove a big card for our State.

We learn from what we think is a reliable source that work will soon be commenced on the Richmond, Irvine and Three Forks Road.—Three Forks Enterprise.

The New York Herald suggests that women send bouquets to murderers of men to show their hatred of the ruler and by admiring every one who decreases the number.

E. P. Wilson, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, received the first watermelon of the season yesterday. It was sent to him by an admirer living at Augusta, Ga.

An exchange tells of a young lady losing the sole of her slipper while enjoying the intoxicating whiff of the waifs. Of what profit was it to her if she had gained the whole whiff, if she thereby lost her sole.

Philophaean Open Session. The young ladies of the Philophaean Society will give an entertainment at the chapel of the State College this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. All invited.

Circuit Court. Willis Stivers was acquitted of manslaughter.

The case of Phoebe Smith, charged with being accessory before the fact to the murder of Maria Smith, was taken up yesterday, and will consume the greater part of to-day.

The Graduating Class. Of Kentucky University consists of the following young gentlemen: J. J. Davidson, Beaver, Pa.; C. C. Freeman, Fayette County; George Munro, Canada; R. M. Ship, Millersburg, Ky.; R. C. Talbot, Paris, Ky. The last named gentleman takes first honor.

The Chevis Case. Mr. Chevis of this city is now sure of getting the money on the judgment against the State which was recently awarded him by the Court of Appeals, as the time set for the filing of a petition for a rehearing has passed. The judgment amounts to some \$15,000.

The Bridge Disaster. The citizens of Lexington yesterday morning read a full account of the terrible East River Bridge catastrophe in the Press six hours before they saw it in any other paper. Our readers may depend that if anything of real importance is going on they can always get the particulars in the Press.

The Governor's Medal. One of the features of interest on commencement day at the State College, next Wednesday, will be the presentation by Governor Blackburn of a medal to the student who stands highest in all his classes. Mr. W. D. Lambuth of Seneca, Ky., will be the lucky young man. No student of the State College has ever carried as many studies, and stood as high in them, as Mr. Lambuth.

Cincinnati Day. Col. R. R. West and Gen. W. H. Gentry have returned from Cincinnati, where they went to work up a "Cincinnati Day" for our Fair. They went among the business men of the city and met with great encouragement. They all took to the proposition enthusiastically, and promised to take it up and make it a success.

The railroads, too, have agreed to give cheap rates for that day. Gen. Gentry and Col. West will go to Louisville shortly and work up a Louisville Day, and they are contemplating arranging for a Tennessee Day and getting up excursions from Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and other cities.

"Fair Girl Graduates." Whose sentimental lines increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

PERSONAL.

Misses Siebrecht, Schuman and Lindner, and Mrs. Gardwell and White have kindly volunteered their services to take part in the aesthetic concert.

Mr. H. A. McLennan of the Main Street Stock and Produce Exchange, has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where he went to assist his brother, Mr. C. A. McLennan, in getting their business in running order at that point. They now have two houses under full headway, and business is booming at both.

Prof. T. F. Leary, the lightning teacher of book-keeping, was in the city yesterday. He has just finished a class in book-keeping, and he is now on his way to the seaboard, where he will join his family and enjoy a rest of several months. He contemplates returning to Lexington next fall and organizing another class. The professor is a first-class fellow in every respect, and no man understands his business better than he.

Gen. W. H. Gentry has invited a number of friends to meet at his house tomorrow afternoon to engage in an informal shooting match; after which he will entertain them with a dinner, at which he will read a paper on the subject of the war, as set of china decorated by his wife, Mr. Hartwig of Cincinnati pronounced this the finest set of decorated china ever in his house. The decorations are fine, and each piece of china has a different bird. The models used in these decorations were selected from Audubon's "Birds of America," a work as rare as it is excellent.

The Virginia Elections. The returns of the late local elections in Virginia come in slowly, but they grow better and better. It is now agreed that the Mahones have not maintained their ground; they have lost. The reason has set in, and Democrats are hopeful of carrying the State in 1884.

The State College Commencement. Takes place on next Wednesday. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. George Wilson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. The graduating class is small—Mr. James W. Taylor, Berry Station, Ky., and Mr. W. P. King, Bardonia, Ky. The foretakers the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the latter Bachelor of Science. Two other speakers, students of the college, have been appointed to fill out the programme.

Recorder's Court Yesterday. John Peake, drunk and annoying; \$5 and costs.

Ed Anderson, drunk and annoying; \$3 and costs.

Nellie Dunn, malicious cutting; recognized to appear before the Grand Jury.

Della Finn, insulting language; dismissed.

Same, peace warrant; dismissed.

Annie Smith, insulting language; \$5 and costs.

William Freeman, obtaining money under false pretenses; continued until day after \$250 bail.

Editor Lexington Press: The City Council did not proceed with the investigation of the charges against Surveyor Corbin on Wednesday evening last, in accordance with the full sheet posters and small bill programmes. Cause: I require a notice before an injunction can be dissolved. In spite of the solemn declaration of the Lycurgus of the Council, it would seem that such an order of injunction, if not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, is worth the paper it is written upon, all the same.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." John A. Andrews, Attorney-at-Law, Ashton, Ill. \$1 at druggists. Indorsed by physicians.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Market.

Flour firm; family \$1.00; extra \$1.00; heavy \$1.00; corn \$1.00; wheat \$1.00; oats \$1.00; barley \$1.00; rye \$1.00; clover \$1.00; timothy \$1.00; alfalfa \$1.00; hay \$1.00; straw \$1.00; manure \$1.00; bones \$1.00; blood \$1.00; hair \$1.00; horns \$1.00; hoofs \$1.00; hides \$1.00; skins \$1.00; furs \$1.00; feathers \$1.00; eggs \$1.00; butter \$1.00; cheese \$1.00; milk \$1.00; cream \$1.00; ice \$1.00; coal \$1.00; wood \$1.00; stone \$1.00; brick \$1.00; cement \$1.00; lime \$1.00; sand \$1.00; gravel \$1.00; crushed stone \$1.00; slag \$1.00; cinders \$1.00; ash \$1.00; dirt \$1.00; refuse \$1.00; garbage \$1.00; manure \$1.00; bones \$1.00; blood \$1.00; hair \$1.00; horns \$1.00; hoofs \$1.00; hides \$1.00; skins \$1.00; furs \$1.00; feathers \$1.00; eggs \$1.00; butter \$1.00; cheese \$1.00; milk \$1.00; cream \$1.00; ice \$1.00; coal \$1.00; wood \$1.00; stone \$1.00; brick \$1.00; cement \$1.00; lime \$1.00; sand \$1.00; gravel \$1.00; crushed stone \$1.00; slag \$1.00; 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cheese \$1.00; milk

PAY TRIBUTE TO LEE, JACKSON AT ANNUAL MEETING

Approximately 100 Persons
Attend Dinner Given by
Daughters of Confederacy

The achievements and immortal characters of General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson, the pathos and humanity of war and the example set by members of the army of the Confederacy were reviewed by distinguished speakers Saturday at the annual Lee-Jackson luncheon given at the Phoenix hotel by the Lexington Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Approximately 100 persons, including eight Confederate veterans, were present. The veterans, the honor guests, were Col. George Muir, John D. Walker, J. G. Craig, Col. Richard Redd and W. T. B. South, of Lexington; Col. M. B. Deatherage, of Richmond, and Elley Blackburn and Walter Shropshire, of Georgetown.

Mrs. George R. Mastin, president of the Lexington chapter, U. D. C., presided.

Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Centre College, spoke on General Lee. Declaring that he could bring little that is new to a group of Confederate admirers by reviewing the life of General Lee, Dr. Turck chose to speak on how Lee made his choices and how he accepted decisions.

Lee's Greatest Choice

Lee's greatest choice, said Dr. Turck, resulted when he was offered the command of the federal forces at the outset of the Civil war. To accept would have crowned with success a life devoted to military affairs, but Lee put aside self in making the choice and listened to the call of loyalty to his State, said Dr. Turck. "No devotion to slavery but a devo-

(Page 2, Column 4, Please)

EX-SHERIFF SETTLES WITH STATE AUDITOR

County Clerk E. H. Fuller, retiring sheriff of Fayette county, went to Frankfort Saturday and made settlement with State Auditor Clell Coleman of all remaining State taxes due from Fayette county at the close of business Dec. 31, 1929, turning over to that official a check for \$240,661.13.

Mr. Fuller will not receive his quitclaim as sheriff from the State, however, until after he conducts his sale of 1929 delinquent tax bills in February, when the State will get its proportionate part of the proceeds. Several days ago Mr. Fuller made his settlement with the county auditor and Board of Education for all remaining county and school taxes, as of Dec. 31, 1929, with the exception of what accrues from the delinquent tax sale.

\$25 FIRE LOSS

Firemen Saturday afternoon at 12:25 o'clock extinguished a fire caused from an overheated hearth in a small frame dwelling owned by the Southern Tent and Awning Company on Grinstead street. Damage was estimated at \$25.

Old Days By ie And Sound-

Probably no stage in America, in a city of Lexington's population, has witnessed as many celebrated players as that at the Opera House. Here have appeared E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, Sarah Bernhardt, Joseph Jefferson, Louis James, Marie Wainwright, Nat Goodwin, Montgomery and Stone, Otis Skinner, John Drew, Maude Adams, William Gillette, Chauncey Olcott, William Faversham, Charles K. Hackett, Ethel Barrymore, Walker Whiteside, Billie Burke, Mitz, Ed Wynn, Mrs. Fiske, Lewis Morrison, Joe Weber and Lew Fields, Raymond Hitchcock, Blanche Ring, Guy Bates Post, May Robson, Edwin Booth, DeWolf Hopper, David Warfield, Lillian Russell, Charlotte Greenwood, Denman Thompson,

(over)

The situation came more acute the past week when several hundred cars of leaf, bought on other markets, were shipped here to be redried in local plants. Receipts of this nature totaled 119 cars in one day last week.

Shipment of redried tobacco to manufacturing plants will begin within two weeks.

Sales on the loose-leaf market will be resumed at 9 o'clock Monday morning at the Virginia Avenue, Clay No. 1, Old Independent and Fayette No. 1 warehouses.

PAY TRIBUTE TO LEE, JACKSON AT ANNUAL MEETING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tion to the rights of his State led Lee to make the decision which resulted in the refusal of the command of the federal forces," he said.

The speaker told how Lee had suggested that President Davis, of the Confederacy, take steps to end the war when the southern forces held the victorious hand, and how this suggestion was rejected. Lee accepted this decision without bitterness, said Dr. Turck, and fought for two years longer with complete devotion to his cause.

In reviewing the manner in which Lee made his choices and accepted decisions, Dr. Turck declared that the Confederate General truly lived with "malice toward none and charity for all."

Lieut.-Gov. James Breathitt Jr., who described himself as a grandson of a Union Major and a member of a family whose men were divided against themselves in the Civil War, spoke on General Jackson. Jackson was described as one of the greatest military strategists of all time and the practitioner of principals later followed by General Foch and now included in the instruction at the United States Military Academy. Jackson's famous declaration, "I can do whatever I will do," was recalled by the speaker, who said that the famous fighter's achievements showed the truthfulness of this statement.

"No generals of the invading armies have been accorded the military recognition given Lee and Jackson," said Gov. Breathitt, "and none have gained the place in the affection or respect of the American people that these men occupy."

Miss Anna Bell Fogg, of Frankfort, State president of the U. D. C., in a brief talk, expressed her pleasure at visiting the Lexington chapter for the Lee-Jackson luncheon.

Lee and Jackson were described as workers on the temple of English civilization by Desha Breckinridge, who said that he thought of them as part of the great army that has made liberty possible.

Influence Continues

Col. W. R. Nelson, of Millersburg Military Institute, spoke of the influence Lee continues to wield upon the youth of today and declared that the life of Lee has been selected as the subject for graduation essays by more students at M. M. I. this year than any other topic.

"Lee and Jackson as Graduates of the United States Military Academy" was the subject of a talk by General George B. Duncan, a graduate of the academy. The motto of West Point, "Honor, duty and country" is exemplified by the lives of these men, said General Duncan, who added that he never heard a United States Army officer express doubt of the motive which actuated Lee and Jackson in resigning from the Union army.

J. Tandy Ellis brought both laughs and tears from those present when he told stories and recited a poem of Civil War days.

Major Hart G. Foster brought a message from the American Legion and the younger men who have seen war.

Major Foster pleaded for national preparedness as insurance against war, or as a means of preventing much of the suffering which every war has incurred and left in its wake.

Tribute to the Confederate veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy was paid by Dr. Samuel H. Halley, who declared that the U. D. C. is almost solely responsible for keeping alive the memory of the deeds of the bravest volunteers in any army.

Greetings from the Phillip Preston Johnson camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, were brought by Andrew Hickey, camp commander.

The invocation was given by Rev. R. H. Daugherty and the benediction was said by Rabbi Lawrence Bro Kahn.

"Few of the world's beliefs were originated by bachelors." But surely it was a bachelor who originated the belief that the moon causes lunacy.

Married 10 Years



—AND I'M JUST AS PROUD OF
MY HUSBAND'S

P.A. AS EVER!

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Thursday, April 26, 1923

The Rush Toward Anarchy.

"OUR drift today is toward pure democracy, and no pure democracy has ever long survived," said President Harding in closing his New York speech. He referred to the growing impotence of political parties because of dominance of the primary system, and suggested that the lack of responsibility to party obligations accounted for the lack of teamwork between Congress and the Executive. "We have gotten away from the representative system," said Mr. Harding. "We have reached a point where lack of party loyalty has made party sponsorship in government less effective than it was."

Undoubtedly the primary has brought about a loosening of party ties, and this in turn has brought about a serious impairment of the efficiency of government. The people, when they set up primaries, put a stop to some of the evils attending the convention system with its accompaniment of bosses, slates, and corrupt bargains, but they paid dearly for the change. They are now the victims of practices which are working havoc with party responsibility and which are setting up blocs instead of responsible political parties. The effects of this change are so far-reaching that they cannot all be foreseen, and at the same time they are so destructive of the American system that the end cannot be anything but disastrous. The logical end of present tendencies is the destruction of political parties. This, in turn, means the end of representative government.

When George Washington denounced the "party spirit" in his farewell address, he was obviously alluding to the vicious selfishness of blocs and groups of special interests. Great political parties did not exist in his time, but he was familiar enough with blocs. Everything he had to say regarding their vicious tendencies was true, and therefore it is applicable now. President Harding stands where President Washington stood in condemning the tendencies of classes or sections to combine for their own advantage at the expense of the general community.

The evil of party degeneration does not end with the ominous growth of the bloc system. It permeates the workings of the government as a workaday business concern charged with looking after the public welfare. Without party responsibility the people cannot correct evils that creep into the government. They may be furious against these evils and may vote overwhelmingly against the party in power, but if the individuals composing the new official organization are not loyal to party they will be able to continue vicious practices without detection.

An instance of the vice of party degeneration is shown in the filibuster against the shipping bill. This filibuster was carried on by both Republicans and Democrats, and it succeeded in blocking the wheels of government. The filibusters may or may not be rebuked by their constituents, but they cannot be sufficiently disciplined by their parties. They practically defy their own party organizations. In the case of the Republican party, this insubordination is equivalent to obstructing the government itself, because the Republican party at present is responsible for the conduct of the government.

If party loyalty disappears altogether, what will the people do? The government must go on, and it must be a government of, by, and for the people if it is to remain American. The people, dissatisfied with the manner in which the government is conducted, could not mend matters if there were no political parties. They could neither punish the derelict nor reward the faithful. Individualism would not meet the emergency, because no individual, not even the person elected President, can be held responsible for the government. One bloc would contest with another bloc for the open door to the Treasury. Combinations of these blocs, for plunder only, would be successful because the people would have no means of checking them.

Pure democracy is an impossibility in a country as large as the United States. The representative system, seemingly so simple, was an invention slowly developed. It has been one of the foundation stones of American liberty. Unless another stone, equally enduring, can be put in its place the representative system cannot be abolished without bringing down the edifice of American government. The tendency of present times toward democracy, by enlarging the scope of primaries, by direct election of senators, and by such schemes as the initiative, referendum, recall, recall of judicial decisions, denial of the right of the Supreme Court to set aside an unconstitutional law and other innovations is a process which, unless stopped, will do away with the American system of government. It may be good in some features, but it will not be the government which has withstood domestic and foreign wars and preserved the liberty of the people to this hour. It will not be in fact a government of the people, by the people, for the people. It will become a prey of individual and clique designs, with one section warring against another, and one class fighting another, or both combining to loot the public. The only method of preventing this rush toward anarchy is to maintain the vitality and integrity of political parties.

Treat 'Em Rough.

The British "Useful Women" organization which offers to assist bachelors in securing wives and to mend their socks combines two purposes that tend to neutralize. Many a prosaic bachelor takes a wife because he needs some one to mend his socks. By providing him with a sock-mending agency, the organization therefore removes the inducement for matrimony.

With heels and toes of socks in good repair, bachelorhood would lose its terror for comfort-loving celibates. If the "useful women" wish to stimulate matrimony, they should realize the error of making the bachelor's lot easy.

World democracies are going restlessly ahead.

The terrible Turk shows no disposition to be deterred.

Where's the Mind?

It is claimed for a machine invented by a scientist in the Northwest that it proves the location of mind to be in eyes and ears and hands and feet. While the machine does offer corroborative evidence to the effect that the brain (if any) of some humans are largely in their feet, the theory that mind is distributed throughout the body is rather startling. If the scientific machine in the Northwest registers correctly, then one who trades on a corn may be liable in damages for causing mental anguish. This claim also raises the question, Does one who loses hand or foot suffer corresponding loss of mentality?

The poet has it that the mind is its own place. Why not let it go at that?

Developments in the sugar market suggest a conflict between the law and the profit.

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LEGION HEADS HIT PACIFISTS

Importance of National Defense Is Stressed At Meeting Here.

The importance of a comprehensive National defense programme was stressed and pacifist activities were condemned Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of The Tyler by speakers at the annual conference of post commanders and adjutants of the American Legion, Department of Kentucky.

"Every American should deplore the activities of pacifists and turn a deaf ear to their talk," Sergt. Samuel Woodfill, Department Contact Officer, declared. "Pacifists are paid agents of foreign governments. Their activities invite rather than banish war, and they are dangers to the community."

Citizens' Military Training Camps and the National Guard were described by Sergeant Woodfill as the strongest agencies of the country's present preparedness programme. Preparedness, he declared, is a "common-sense" measure.

Preparedness Urged.

"The National Defense Act as amended in 1920 is responsible for our present preparedness activities," he said. "My greatest criticism of the act is that it does not include a clause making military training compulsory."

An "adequate preparedness" programme as indorsed by the American Legion was presented by Hart G. Foster, chairman of the Department of Kentucky's National Defense Committee. The Legion preparedness programme calls for a standing army of 125,000 officers and men, exclusive of the Philippine Island forces; 210,000 National Guard troops, under the direct supervision of the Governors of their respective States; the training of 26,000 reserve officers yearly, and the training of 40,000 persons each year in citizens' military training camps. The programme also includes maintenance of a naval reserve and a merchant marine.

"The Legionnaire, as well as any other citizen, hopes that there will never be another war," Mr. Foster said. "But the Legionnaire is de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

termined not to put his faith or trust in false peace moves."

Harvey White Presides.

Harvey White, Department Commander, presided at the meeting, which was attended by representatives of seventy-one of the 142 Legion posts of the State. The Kentucky Department will make an intensive effort during 1920, Mr. White said, to sell to all ex-service men and to the citizens of the State the American Legion's aims and objectives.

Other speakers at the meeting, which was followed by a buffet supper Sunday night, were Miss Mary Brawner, president of the Kentucky Department of the American Legion Auxiliary; M. B. O'Sullivan, representing the Kentucky Department of the Society of the Forty and Eight; Dan Smith, manager of the Louisville Regional Office of the United States Veterans' Bureau; Eldon S. Dummit, child welfare chairman for the Department of Kentucky; Col. R. W. Walker, Citizens' Military Training Company Officer for Kentucky; Tom Hayden, Jr., Department Adjutant; Milton D. Campbell, Cincinnati, National Vice Commander; W. C. Wilson, Department Legislative Chairman, and C. N. Florence, Department Officer.

The work accomplished in 1929 by the service department, co-operating with the Veterans' Bureau, was told by Mr. Florence. Mr. Campbell emphasized the importance of an increased membership. Mr. Hayden told of the work being done to increase the membership of the Department of Kentucky, which is seeking 20,000 members by July, the month in which the annual convention of the State organization will be held at Mayfield.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—THE LEXINGTON LEADER—DECEMBER 29, 1927

FIFTY OFFICERS HOLD CAMP HERE

Addresses by Military Experts Feature Two-Day Meeting of Reserves; Dinner and Dance Tonight.

A two-day contact camp for reserve officers will come to a close tonight with a dinner at the Lafayette hotel at 6:30 o'clock and a dance at the Phoenix hotel, beginning at 9:45 o'clock.

This morning the 50 officers who have been attending the contact camp were taken on a tactical walk by Col. H. P. Hobbs, head of the military department, University of Kentucky.

On the program for this afternoon were talks by Lieut. Col. Talbot Smith, executive officer of the 364th Cavalry, who discussed his branch of the service; Major Hart G. Foster, of Lexington, speaking on the Field Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morrow, whose subject was "Camp and Camp Sanitation."

Col. Morrow, who commanded the American expeditionary force in Siberia during the World War, is in charge of the camp, which has been held at the clubhouse of Troop "C," Cavalry, Kentucky, National Guard, on Sherman avenue.

Col. Morrow addressed the officers Wednesday afternoon on "Advance and Rear Guards." Major Basil D. Spalding, of the University of Kentucky, spoke on "Outposts." Col. W. H. Waldron, commanding officer of Fort Thomas, was on the program for Wednesday night, but was unable to be present.

After the dinner at the Lafayette tonight, William H. Jones, newly appointed Adjutant General of Kentucky, will speak on "The Organized Reserve and the National Guard." Capt. James Taylor, of the University of Kentucky, will discuss "The Service of Intelligence," after which the officers will adjourn to the Phoenix hotel for the dance.

YOU MAY FOOL all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

More West Points—More Annapolises

As we've remarked from time to time, we are convinced that the end of this war will not ring up the curtain on a long, golden age of world peace, no matter which side wins.



Hitler Churchill
They Can't Solve World Food Problems
first of a series of wars fought primarily for food.

The further likelihood, therefore, is that the United States is going to be actively interested in these wars. Our huge subcontinent is the best developed and most nearly self-sustaining area of like size in the world. Compared with Europe and Asia, Americans don't know what hunger and famine are, for all the ill-fed one third of the nation that we used to hear about before the New Deal set forth to revamp the world.

It is possible, indeed, that after this war the nations now fighting one another may gang up and attack us. Win or lose, Germany is bound to have it in for us. If the Allies win, but find themselves still hungry, they may accuse us of not having helped them enough, and may invite Germany to a big transatlantic larder-raiding party. If the Allies lose, they will have to "collaborate" with Hitler in any designs he may conceive against us.

All of this is to say that we ought to reconcile ourselves now to maintaining a powerful Army, Air Force and Navy indefinitely.

The Army ought to comprise about 1,000,000 men, all of the rank and file, trained to about sergeant skill. The Air Force should have 50,000 planes—25,000 combat planes and 25,000 trainers—with ample pilots feeding into and out of it so that there shall always be a large reserve of airmen. As to the Navy, the present plan for a two-ocean force keyed to 32 battleships now looks about right.

All these forces and the reserves should be kept rejuvenated by a permanent draft law.

But to train and command such defense forces, we need plenty of highly trained officers. The present military and naval academies—West Point and Annapolis—are excellent as far as they go, but their physical plants are simply not big enough. Nor can they be greatly enlarged, according to authorities at both institutions, without impairing the quality of the training.

What we need are at least two more West Points and two more Annapolises in the South, Middle West and on the Pacific Coast.

The Midwest military school should be located in a varied terrain, perhaps in or near the Ozarks, so that the men can get experience in all varieties of land fighting. One new Annapolis could be situated on the Great Lakes, or perhaps on the Gulf Coast, where the all-year-round weather is better for naval training.

The Pacific Coast academies could be placed anywhere from San Diego, Calif., to Bellingham, Wash., we should think. A seacoast military academy would have a special advantage in its ability to train its men in all manner of combined sea and land defense and offense operations. The new schools would not necessarily have to be modeled strictly after West Point or Annapolis. Indeed, it would probably be wiser to let them work up their own traditions within the framework of thorough military and naval training—and then start annual football and maybe baseball classics among the six of them.

All these details could be decided on. The main thing is to get these schools established and the draft and the armed services on a permanent, large-scale base now.

Up to and including the present emergency, it has always been our habit to let the armed forces go to seed in times of peace, and to round up a lot of half-baked fighting men in a panic when danger threatened. The losses in man hours, money, and civilian morale have been colossal every time, including this time.

It's time we came of age militarily now, and put this gigantic, rich and hated nation on a basis of permanent and adequate preparations to fight any nation or combination that may come against us.

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Problems of food supply are at the bottom of this war, and we cannot see either an Allied victory, a German victory or a stalemate solving all those problems. The far greater likelihood is that this is only the



Dear Washington

By HELEN ESSARY

WHEN I got to Washington I thought I must be in a foreign country, so Mrs. Lulu Avery, of Minneapolis, was saying. She pushed back the veil of her new hat and fixed large, candid blue eyes on me. "Why, dear, don't you realize that nobody in Washington ever mentions the United States?"

"Out in the Middle West where I come from we think of the United States first when wars are talked about. But here the only country people worry about is England!" Mrs. Avery sighed. "Nothing but England! What do you suppose has happened to Americans that they don't put their own country ahead of all other countries in their minds and hearts. Maybe Washington isn't really the United States. You know, dear, I think that if people had the right to vote here they would feel much personal about their Government. Don't you believe there are too many foreigners giving parties and asking for things for the Capital's own good? And don't the rich refugees swing around?"

MRS. AVERY added that she did wish Washingtonians could get out into the States and learn what simple people, plain people want. "I tell you, when women like me, who got our husbands and sons through that terrible depression—which you who live in Washington didn't really feel—when we consider our men being sent off to fight in a war that is none of our business, it drives us almost crazy."

"The Mothers of Minnesota, of which Mrs. Avery is president, regards itself as a conservative group of noninterferents. These mothers do not believe in picketing except as a very special protest. Every one of us Mothers hates the Nazis. Every one of us is for the defense of our own country and for every word in the Constitution of the United States. We are not noisier seekers. We just feel that somehow it is up to us to do something, anything, to save our own country. But, Mrs. Avery ended sadly, "we don't know what we can do that will help."

LIKE Mrs. Avery I, too, feel that the pressure of the drive to push us into war is too strong for any one person or any small groups to cope with. I felt this especially when I sat last week through Helen Avery's propaganda play, "Gandhi in the Wind." Most of the audience responded to the emotional jerking lines as if their nerves were being manipulated by wires.

Certainly it was not necessary

to sentimentalize so childishly about Versailles in order to get us to rush an army to free occupied France. Everybody who has read a syllable of European history knows that Versailles was built out of the blood and devastation of thousands of French underdogs. The lush palace and the smooth, polished beds of the victors still lie in the XVI are symbols of tyrannical oppression. Versailles was the final injustice that brought on the French Revolution.

It made me particularly ill to see a play written and enacted by such artists as Maxwell Anderson and Helen Hayes down among such balderdashers as the American schoolteachers who so loved Versailles that they stayed near by a year starving themselves into insanity rather than go home to a course but well-fed America.

FROM now on, I want to talk and think exclusively of the good of America. More than ever do I want to see the Kennedy cats of Europe fight their horrid battles without the presence of a single American on their battlefields.

It may be that the saying of this makes me seem a traitor. Perhaps I should steal one of H. L. Menckens's safeguards against criticism when speaking of England. He says in his delightful story of early newspaper days in Baltimore, it was "alleged" that in 1814 Port Henry was attacked by "the B-t-h's."

THIS reminds me that the B-t-h Embassy did not buy a box for the Wednesday night's Military Ball for American fighting men. The B-t-h Embassy does not subscribe to "local charities."



"After the war I hear they're going to melt them down and make pots and pans out of 'em!"

YOUR FUHRER NEEDS YOU

IT IS HEREBY DECREED THAT ALL MALES BETWEEN 1 AND 100 IN THE INFERIOR COUNTRIES WILL REGISTER AT ONCE FOR MILITARY SERVICE TO REPAIR THE ALLEGED LOSSES (WHICH ARE ABSOLUTELY DENIED) IN THE HOLY WAR TO LOOT RUSSIA

BY SUPREME COMMAND

Yours Affectionately
Hitler

HELL, SUCKER!

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Oil Boil

By FRANK C. WALDROP

WASN'T October 15 positively the last day that Mr. Ickes expected any gasoline left in this part of the country? He has popped off with so many stories and so many "few-penny" sayings that it is hard to keep the details straight. But the main line of his yarn was that October would find us dry.

As yet Mr. Ickes remains in the same class as those motored exhorters who had the housewives of America all goose-pimpled in midummer when their old aluminumware going aloft to fight for freedom.

Mr. Ickes has learned again that propaganda ill based in fact is quickly exposed in a country where there is a little freedom to nose around. That's why he hates the newspapers so. He keeps on rediscovering that truth and it is inconvenient.

BUT if he is still interested in working on the oil situation, why doesn't he try to get busy on a real contribution to improved national defense transportation? He was onto a good thing, once, but he didn't have the tenacity to stay with it.

The Florida Ship Canal. This project has been damned many a time, and reasonably so, for it represents a good idea in wrong company.

THE idea of a Florida ship canal is almost as old as our Republic. In 1927 level headed

considered the savings in shipping time alone. Vessels out to and including cruises in the Navy, could save two and one-half days on a round trip between New York and New Orleans.

Early this year, before the Navy shut down on statistics, it was known we have about 460 ships running between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, carrying freight, passengers and oil. That freight includes some of our most vital supplies, such as sulphur, wheat, meat and iron.

If they had been using a Florida canal instead of going out to sea around the Straits of Florida as now they must, they could have kept in sheltered coastal waters clear up to Savannah—important in a war-time and in days of operation, increased the usefulness of their fleet a great deal.

For instance, on a New York-New Orleans run, via the canal, those 460 ships would have saved enough time to equal an increase of 20 per cent in their fleet, or 92 ships.

When you realize we are spending \$1,500,000 each for 200 that means something—the canal could be built for the price of 92 ships.

And it wouldn't be subject to sinking at sea, either. Why not take an interest in this investment, Mr. Ickes, and use it to move more oil faster?

Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round

(Trade Mark Registered)

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

It was only a few short months ago that the greatest airplane in the world was completed—the Army Air Corps B-19 Douglas bomber. Weighing 23 tons, and costing the neat sum of \$5,000,000, this ship was heralded with a blaze of publicity.

But the shocking fact is that the B-19 already is virtually obsolete. It has had some test flights, and the net opinion is that it is impractical for modern warfare.

Designed before the war, this air monster is now much too slow for tactical purposes and is being considered for such a relatively safe mission as a good-will trip to Latin America. After this—no one knows what to do with it.

Air Corps officials insist, however, that the B-19 already has served a great purpose in blazing the trail for more advanced designs. Thus the Army is adopting a bomber half the B-19's weight, but heavier than the present flying fortresses. The "fortresses" weigh 25 tons, whereas the new bombers now being built will scale between 30 to 40 tons and will have a speed well over 300 miles an hour.

It is well known that these new bombers will be used by the British to rain destruction on Germany. But not generally known are the plans which the United States has for these machines, namely bombing flights across the Atlantic.

Here is the military theory: It is no complete and safe defense of the air over New York or any other American city. If enemy bombers once get overhead, nothing can prevent destruction beneath. Only safe defense is to wipe them out at the home base. Hence the need of long-range bombers across the Atlantic, striking and returning.

Only trouble is that our bombing program has been proceeding at a lamentable snail's pace.

Consistent Objectors
Few people are aware that Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, who presides over the Department of 17-million young Americans registered for Selective Service, is the son of a Mennonite.

His parents were members of that faith, but less than that of his grandparents. Today, Mennonites, together with Brethren (Dunkards), Quakers, Methodists, and others, are the conscientious objectors to military service.

General Hershey comes from an Indiana family where this emergency is over.

The farm leaders finally won him over to their plan with the assurance that they would not oppose Henderson's system of selective price controls, providing the parity gains won at this session were not lost.

Taber pointed out that though the prices of wheat and cotton are now only slightly below parity, as livestock above it, farmers get only 43 per cent of the value of their products. As against 60 per cent in 1917, when defense production was at the peak it has reached today.

Going After Fish

Lewis E. Lawes, famed former warden of Sing Sing, will oppose Representative Han Fish, turbulent isolationist, for re-election.

Lawes will run as a Republican with the active backing of Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt.

Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt, who had a big hand in persuading Lawes to make the race, will campaign for him.

A number of important local Republican and Democratic leaders already have privately pledged their active support of Lawes. Also, to insure the strongest front against Fish, a prominent Republican who was seriously considering running against him, has agreed to withdraw in favor of Lawes.

The fight against Fish will be waged squarely on his foreign policy standing and his record in opposing defense and anti-British measures. Much also will be made of his use of his congressional rank to disseminate the propaganda of certain organizations.

NOTE—Last year, opposed by a young and little-known school teacher running on the Democratic ticket, Fish had a hard time getting re-elected. This year, his majority was cut to a small margin, despite the fact that he was a district in heavily Republican territory.

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Times Herald

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The War Last Week

By Capt. Lowell Limpus

THE REDS almost held their own in the center last week—the 11th week of the war—but German fingers inched dangerously near the jugular vein in the south. Nevertheless, the Russians didn't break anywhere, they hung on doggedly, despite the very end. And American experts began to think they might get away with it and still be on their feet at the finish. (But it was still only a slim chance.)

Strategically, the greatest danger loomed in the south. Only there did the Reds lose any vitally important defensive ground—and they didn't lose much of that. But, unfortunately from their standpoint, they haven't much more to lose down there. They're too close to the actual brink of disaster along the southern seacoast.

Budenny can't afford to lose Rostov, toward which the armies of Field Marshal von Rundstedt have been driving steadily for 18 days. And the Nazis hammering forward an inch at a time, have worked their way perilously close to that city which means the pipe line along which flows the essential oil that keeps the machinery going in the north. The week end saw them at Taganrog, only a matter of 40 miles around the arm of the gulf from Rostov itself. And the 40-mile gain, which took them to Taganrog, was the most valuable advance scored during the week. That was a blow which hurt.

UP around Moscow, however, the German gains, while more spectacular, weren't quite so telling. The great enveloping arc which has been slowly forming around the capital was now well developed, as the armies of Marshal von Bock extended their left flank, circling up beyond Rzhev to submerge Kalinin—but the Red lines pushed out to meet them and preserved their formations intact.

Marshal Timoshenko continued to give ground, falling back from one prepared position to another in his well organized "step by step" defensive throughout the week—but he seemed to have avoided the imminent peril which threatened him a week ago. The encircled forces around Vyazma had wrenched themselves free and fallen back in front of the capital in good order.

The Red Marshal withdrew his troops slowly and safely throughout the week, always retreating a little closer in toward the defense zone prepared in advance for the final stand. Just what will happen when he occupies it is merely guesswork, but the experts know what they expect.

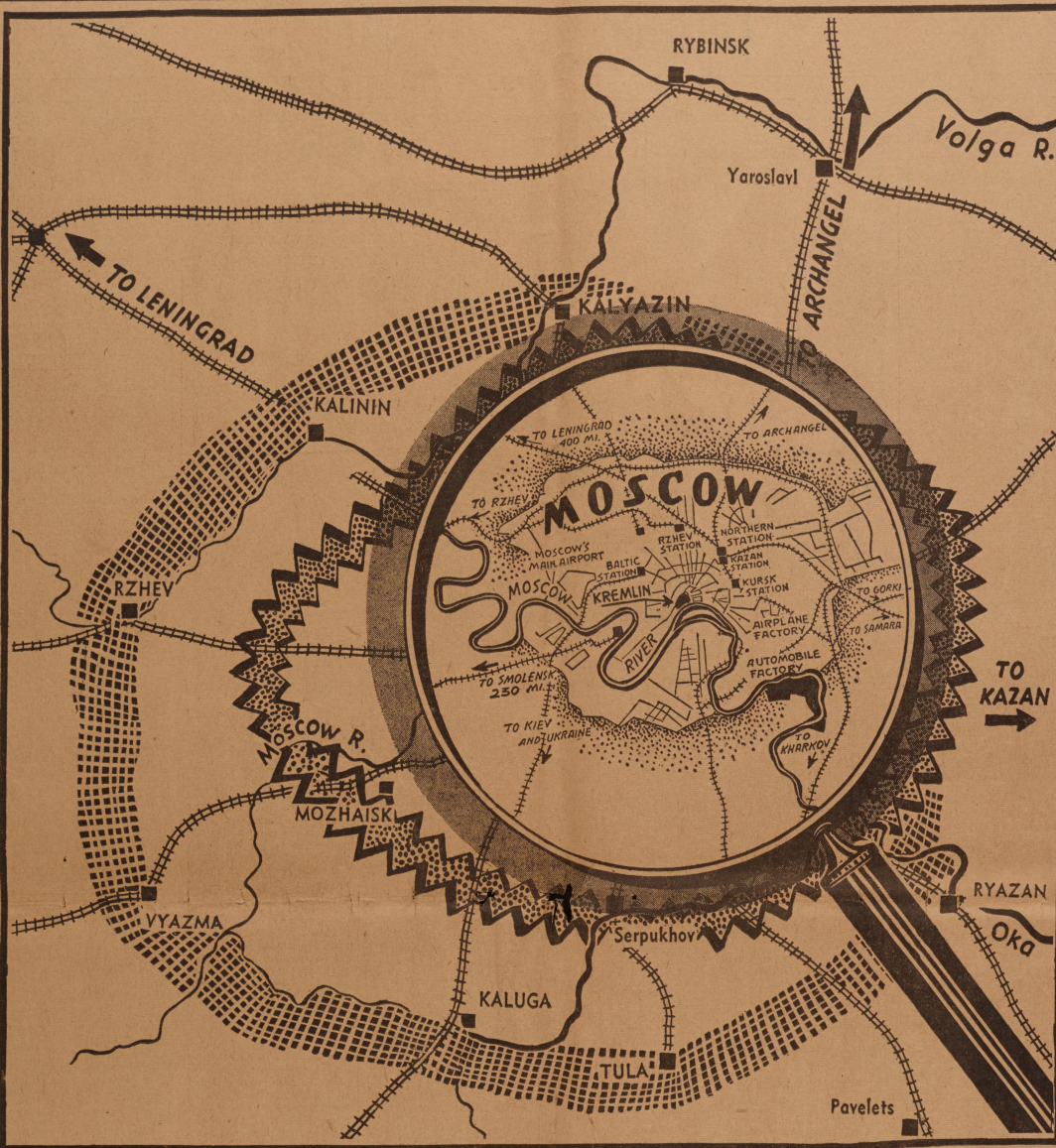
The zone defense is a recognized tactical procedure, and probably means that Timoshenko will then switch from the strategic step-by-step defensive, which he has been employing, to a position defensive.

ANALYSTS know little about the type of zone defense available before Moscow. The textbooks rate the types according to depths, as shallow, medium and deep, and there's a chance that the Russians have had available labor, troops and equipment to install the fortifications needed for at least a medium zone. Time will tell—if Timoshenko resorts to it and turns to face Von Bock at last.

The outcome of such a battle should determine the fate of Moscow, and the possibility of losing it undoubtedly is forcing the Russian government to move eastward from the capital. That's merely common sense. But Timoshenko should have a fairly good chance of winning—provided only that Budenny manages to protect the supply artery in the south. At the end of the battle line fighting continues—with Marshal Voroshilov, alone of the three Russian leaders, just coasting along in front of Leningrad. Down at Odessa, there are conflicting claims of an axis breakthrough and it seems the attackers are pushing through into the inner defenses at least.

MEANWHILE the R.A.F. battalions throughout the western parts of Europe and even spared the ships to give Italian Naples another heavy pounding. Otherwise the British seem to be making time, as they shift troops and supplies for their next move.

There were significant developments on the diplomatic front during the week, too, with a new Japanese government acting as if it means to attack Russia in Siberia, even at the risk of a war with Uncle Sam—and the latter's attention suddenly switching to the North Atlantic, where one of his destroyers was torpedoed and a Nazi weather station set on Greenland. Almost everywhere, in short, the axis held the offensive and regained some—but they were still being registered pretty slowly and at terrific cost.



LAST DITCH STAND—before Moscow seems to be the determination of the Reds as Hitler's panzers (outer of square dots) pound through the suburbs of the Communist capital. Foreign diplomats have left Moscow

and departments of the Russian government are following, but still the great city, largest east of Berlin, is an important center of war production, and will be fought over street by street. Close-up of Moscow behind its ring

defenses (circle of round dots) shows factories and arsenals Germany wants. Kalinin, on the road to Leningrad, was retaken by the Reds, reports yesterday stated. Moscow claimed Nazi gains were checked.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Who Discovered Us?

It is high time the public schools stopped teaching the fable that Columbus discovered America, especially as this yarn is now being used for alien propaganda. It is no discredit to Columbus' just fame to say that Europeans landed here long before he was born. In fact, he got his first Atlantic exploratory ideas from a visit to Iceland, where a got valuable ocean-going data.

—L. W. KANE.

Yogi Reproached

Listen, you Great Yogi, you Adolf Hitler stooge writing in this column, you and your English-hating shanty Irish friends stop name-calling every decent American who loathes slavery and tyranny.

Your lord and master, Hitler the unspeakable, will be defeated and destroyed, and you Nazis and Fifth Columnists will beat it into your throats. You, Times-Herald, being a got Hitler agent, will never print this.

AUGUST DURAND.

She's Mad

I have been a daily reader of your paper for a number of years, but I notice here lately the editorials on Soldiers' Home and there is nothing that burns me up any more than reading that twaddle. No wonder so many boys don't want to enlist. They have seen how the bonus was fought against after boys

giving up good jobs and not getting them when they came back, and now poking at the Old Soldiers where they are and deserve to stay there.

If you succeed in this campaign of yours to oust them somewhere down the river, I hope you get your just deserts. Am I mad? (Signed) The granddaughter of a grand old soldier of the Civil War and a direct descendant of General Herkimer, a great fighter for justice.

—Y. A. WELCOMER.

All-Out Defense

The War Department sets the pace! Five hundred carloads of Indiana limestone to be shipped to Washington for the new War Department Building.

A large brick yard is located just across the road from the site of the new building. The new Navy Building about a half mile away is brick.

Country. I have been warned that a shortage of rail transportation is imminent.

Missionary Harriman

Now that W. Averell Harriman has blitzkrieged Stalin into Christianity, why doesn't he go after Hitler with the same medicine? And while he's at it he might convert the Archbishop of Canterbury and few others supposed to be representing the Prince of Peace on earth. JUST A COMMON FELLOW.

Veteran's Complaint

It seems that our President is trying to make our disabled boys able to do what we can have more cannon fodder. I happen to be a little over draft age and also disabled, dark the luck.

But what hurts me is I can't get any defense job on account of it, and me a married man with three kids to support on \$25 a week and about to lose my home because I had to borrow money on it to pay taxes.

DISGUSTED.

Feels Misplaced

When a 15-year-old man goes to a movie and pays adult admission prices, he expects to sit in the adult section instead of being shoved into a corner with a lot of shrieking kids—bah!

DISGUSTED ROBERT.

Simplification

I move that we amend the baseball rules so that a man who swings at the ball, no matter what the count, is charged with a strike regardless.

A. KAREY.

"Disgusted American"

So you are a disgusted American, are you? If you are so mad disgusted, why don't you pull yourself out of our country? Nobody is asking you to stay, you know.

In my study of people of your kind, knocking the Administration and calling other people

warmongers, I find most of them have a yellow streak running down their back. Afraid they might have to fight to protect something that belongs to them. Notice I am signing my name. TOM WATSON.

Doesn't Fancy Torpedoes

As an American seaman, I protest President Roosevelt's proposal to arm merchant ships. An unarmed ship has a chance, but an armed one isn't given a chance. You readers may say: "What a yellow dog," but how would you like being in an engine room when a torpedo hits—yellow, and I am willing to do my bit, but I want at least a chance to live on the sea.

AMERICAN SEAMAN.

Professor Decides

I find that your editors are a bunch of hot polio, treacherous, false-hearted, unfriendly, deceitful, traitorous, ill-disposed, ill-intentioned, spiteful, faithless, untrustworthy, unreliable, disloyal rats which teach people false lies about this Administration, you venomous bunch of blockheads.

THE PROFESSOR.

Gen. Winter

Adolf, old chappy, you'd better start singing "I Didn't Mean to Set the World on Fire." Getting beastly cold, isn't it?

GUY.

Att.: Police Dept.

I wonder if the police officers on beat throughout the city ever concern themselves about the liquor and milk bottles cast in the gutters to be crushed beneath the wheels of citizens' cars. We consider the cost of cut tires as unpatriotic, in view of the planned Government economy regarding the purchase of new tires. I have repeatedly counted until weary, way up into the thousands, these empty liquor bottles.

It is very difficult for a person parking a car to examine the gutter before parking. Children seeing these bottles will delight in seeing them crushed. I have lived in many cities and never have I seen the gutters of a city or tree boxes a place to hurl a bottle. I think Chief Kelley could investigate what power his men would have to arrest and then fine such carelessness. Perhaps signs could be placed in all neighborhoods forbidding this practice as parking signs are.

ARTHUR LEWIS.

Confession

The fact that those who appear to so earnestly desire unity in these United States are known and widely at odds with over 80 per cent of the American people is a self-evident confession of their lack of sincerity.

H. O. WEISS.

Chlorine Priority

Private swimming pool operators use chlorine to keep the water antiseptic. Two large pools producing chlorine for farms have just informed me that they cannot supply me with their products. What is my business coming to anyway, if this goes on? How can private pools continue to operate in accordance with public health regulations?

POOL OPERATOR.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. Irving S. Cutter

DIGESTIVE TROUBLES IN WAR TIME

HISTORY records that in most conflicts between hostile nations, the casualties from disease far exceed those from bullets. There are many instances in which epidemics of diarrhea have rendered combat forces useless. Such maladies as the typhoid, measles, typhus and dysentery have taken huge tolls among armies of the past.

When the Spanish-American conflict was on, we lost thousands of fine young Americans from typhoid.

Nowadays, soldiers are protected against numerous diseases and we have little fear of the rapidly spreading ailments which in other days decimated our troops. In 1914, '18, the worst enemy of the AEF was influenza. Typhoid was practically nonexistent, thanks to vaccination.

Current medical reports coming from British sources disclose a peculiar situation. It appears that full well that fatigue and lack of sleep may influence unfavorably the utilization of food. Although the edibles provided were adequate for the maintenance of strength, their concentrated character, coupled with irregular meals, rendered them unsuitable.

Another factor mentioned is the condition of the teeth. Defection within the mouth reduces resistance and predisposes to an early breakdown, particularly in the presence of strain. While some few may have acquired immunity to bacteria, others had not. Excessive smoking and bad teeth were common with these ulcer victims. But this type of illness cannot account for the large number of those who seemed to succumb rather quickly to changes in food or water.

The evidence of "delicate" intestinal machinery was apparent all too frequently. Numerous theories have been offered. It has been suggested that the physical standards required for enlistment are not as high as they were in 1914. This is emphasized by the fact that out of 378 patients with peptic ulcer, 90 per cent exhibited this difficulty before joining up.

Again, we must recall that mobilization demands removal from home environments where the individual has adjusted his diet to his own particular needs. We know full well that fatigue and lack of sleep may influence unfavorably the utilization of food. Although the edibles provided were adequate for the maintenance of strength, their concentrated character, coupled with irregular meals, rendered them unsuitable.

Symptoms such as vomiting without a tangible cause and pains within the abdomen are encountered. Oftentimes the same war veterans presented typical manifestations of dyspepsia and heart palpitation. While both were real, nevertheless they did not come from bad food, but from emotional tension.

As a rule, a day or two of rest restored confidence and was followed by prompt recovery. Given a chance to quiet down for 24 to 48 hours, many of these lads snapped back to normal without delay. It was purely a question of nervous fatigue which, in turn, influenced the secretion of the digestive fluids and the proper behavior of the intestinal apparatus.

Our own military authorities can learn much from the lessons of the war. Training for American youth will be futile unless it includes complete familiarity with all types of weapons—physiological as well as mechanical.

It May

B. H. writes: Is sulfuramide of any value in arthritis?

Reply

When an infection is acute and causative.

Wrong Side

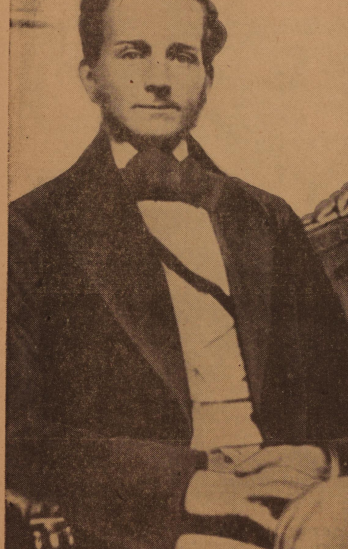
R. H. writes: Does the appendix ever appear on the left side?

Reply

Yes, when—in the development of the fetus and the role of the appendix does not occur. In like manner, the heart may be on the right side and the liver on the left.

(Copyright, 1941, by the Chicago Tribune.)

The RETURN of the NATIVE



MARSHALL FIELD I—aged 24, was just three years away from a New England farm when this picture was taken, but already (with those calm, confident eyes and that firm mouth) on the way to great fortune.

The Life of Marshall Field III

By FRANK C. WALDROP

The first Marshall Field said goodbye to the frosty life of a Massachusetts farm boy in 1856 for the excitement of frontier Chicago.

He was slight, spry, just 21, and he carried with him only a grade school education and a genius for business.

Now we have, in 1941, Marshall Field III, returning to his native Chicago.

Most of his 48 years have been joyfully dedicated to playing around the world. The equipment with which he makes his homeward way includes:

1. One of the world's greatest fortunes, founded by his Yankee grandpa and still growing by automatic consequence of the old gentleman's foresight and ironclad will.

2. An education in detail at Eton and Cambridge, England's best.

3. His third wife.

4. A stated ambition to be a New Englander.

Shortly after he announced his ambition for that second morning newspaper, Mr. Field III set off pleasant alarm bells in city rooms throughout America by saying that he "doesn't care a damn" what happens to his fortune. He only wants to give his all to the service of Chicago.

Just how have the Fields of Chicago grown out of the spirit of old-fashioned American money grabbing and grubbing to the noble art of public service?

Farm Beginnings

Back when the Republic was young, John Field was a farmer in the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts. All the Fields were pious, puritanical and poor, and it was expected that a boy would do his part from the start.

And so, in 1850, John Field took his 16-year-old Marshall around to a crossroads store at Conway, Mass., and got him a job as clerk. Right from the start, Marshall Field showed the merchant's instinct. It was so irrepressible, in fact, that his constant fiddling with the stock and suggestions for improvement got him fired in two weeks.

But he couldn't endure the farm and its clump-down of a restless brain. Two years later, Marshall Field was back behind a counter, this time for Deacon Davis's general merchandise emporium of Pittsfield, the biggest town in western Massachusetts.

Said the deacon later:

"He was with me four years and though he learned fast and seemed to have an uncanny knowledge of merchandise and a remarkable memory for stocks

FIRST WIFE—of Marshall Field III was Evelyn Marshall of New York and London. She wouldn't endure Chicago, but even Long Island's postwar gala couldn't halt her divorce.

Increased in total value so that by 1943, Marshall Field III will have under his control a fortune of at least \$200,000,000.

Here is how it came to him and what the fortune has done for the Field family:

Marshall Field I first married Miss Nannie Douglass Scott, of Ironton, Ohio, and by her had two children, Marshall Field II, and Ethel.

As these two grew up, so did Chicago.

On the north side of the river, on muddy Cass Street, lived another family growing rich as the frontier settled down, the Trees.

The first boy in Chicago to go to England to be educated and acquire an English accent was Arthur Tree. And when he came home with beautiful tweeds and a Scotch terrier he called "Worry," the girls just simply raved.

Ethel Field got him, and she and Arthur were off for England, to put the mud of Chicago forever behind.

First they had a son, Arthur Ronald Field Tree, and second, Mrs. Tree got a divorce.

English Marriage

Then she married a young naval officer by the name of David Beatty.

Here was an Englishman, and a hero, too, as it so worked out. It was David Beatty who commanded Britain's romantic battle cruiser squadron that led the Germans into the battle of Jutland in World War No. 1.

One-time Ethel Field died in 1922, never having once returned to her native Chicago. As the wife of one of England's greatest admirals, Earl Beatty, her one sorrow was only that she was never received at court.

Her son, Arthur Ronald Field Tree, is right now a member of the British Parliament (Conservative).

And that is all about one of Marshall Field's two children.

The other, Marshall Field II, married a beautiful Chicago girl of Germanic stock, Albertine Huck. Her father was a brewer and a pious Catholic; and so, Marshall Field II joined that church at the time of his marriage. His children were baptized accordingly.

In 1903, Marshall Field II died of wounds, the result of an accident while cleaning his shotgun, leaving behind him his father, widow and three children—Marshall Field III, Henry "Bunny" Field and Gwendolyn Field.

Oh yes, Marshall Field I was still there—a dignified, dry man of vast power and few words; a sort of Calvin Coolidge.

On September 5, 1905, in London, England, he married Mrs. Della Spencer Caton, formerly of Chicago.

Washington Dowager

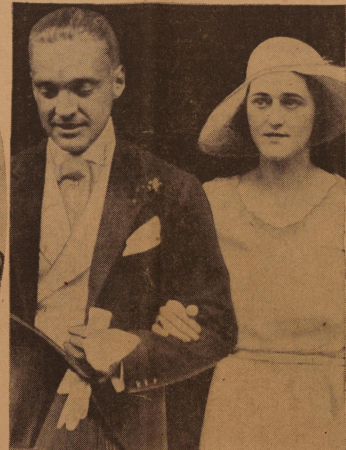
But on January 16, 1906, he died in New York city, full of honors and at the age of 72.

He left his widow \$1,000,000. She also had a large fortune.

He had given her through a pre-nuptial arrangement.

Mrs. Field came on to Washington and held a very-much-sought-after salon in a vast house known then as "The Pink Palace," at Sixteenth and Euclid Streets. The house is now owned by the Order of the Eastern Star.

She was one of this Capital's



SECOND WIFE—of Marshall Field III, shown here with him, was gay, glamorous Audrey James Coats, a brilliant figure in the center of the "Prince of Wales set" of the Duke of Windsor's happier days. But eventually she, too, went to Reno.



THIRD WIFE—and a gentling influence that carries Marshall Field III on to his present endeavors was Ruth Prun Phipps, of New York. She's going to Chicago.



WELL LOVED—by all of Washington was Marshall Field I's second wife whose salon here after his death was always crowded. She loved fancy dress balls and—as in this Cleopatra costume—was quite likely to be the handsomest figure present.

really beloved citizens and died in 1937 at 84, very much mourned by all who had known her.

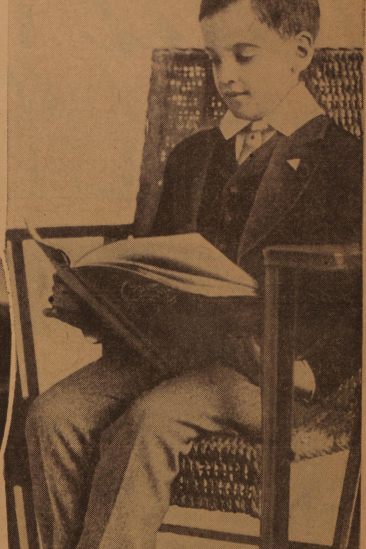
And that was the end of another chapter of the Field story. But what happened to Marshall Field III, his mother and his brother, Bunny, and his sister, Gwendolyn?

Shortly after the death of

Marshall Field II his widow followed her sister-in-law, Ethel, over to England.

There she met a handsome army officer with the thrilling name of Capt. Mervin Drummond, and not only that, but also "the son of an old banking family."

And so the one-time Albertine Huck, of Chicago, gracefully



MARSHALL FIELD III—As a fag at Eton College for young gentlemen of England. That is the Eton collar in the original. Field was a popular and amiable school-boy who stood neither high nor low among his fellows.

have been taught the first principles of ruling the Empire.

Long and ditty-ramble stories were offered in the Chicago Record Herald—now defunct—about the "hell to many millions who is rag for a senior at Eton," and the picture of Marshall Field III in his Eton costume you see with this article was run three columns wide.

His duties as fag were explained in detail, but lest anybody think he was suffering unduly it was added that "the utmost care is being taken that the system is not abused," and that fags were required to do little more than run messages for the "upper form" boys.

And did the grandsons of the Chicago merchant fit smoothly into the routine of young Englishmen of solid worth?

Henry's Career

Henry, or "Bunny," as he was better known, made the London papers in a big way in 1915. Chorus girl trouble. But in 1917 he married the lovely Nancy Perkins, of Virginia, a niece of Lady Astor, of the house of Langhorne. Virginia's celebrated representative in England's House of Commons.

Thus, in a roundabout way, two expatriate extensions of American families were joined, but not for long, for Henry, no less handsome and charming a lad than his older brother, died in July, 1917. Then his widow married the son of Ethel Field, the aforementioned Arthur Ronald Field Tree, M. P.

Gwendolyn was born in Chicago May 17, 1902, but her mother, when she married Mervin Drummond, took her off to England. When her mother died Gwendolyn remained in England with the Beattys.

In 1920, during a visit to Chicago, Gwendolyn said she would probably marry an American. But on April 8, 1923, she was married in a London church wedding to Capt. Archibald Charles Edmondstone, son of Sir Archibald Edmondstone, of Dunblath Castle, Blairfield, Scotland. Gwendolyn and her husband were given the castle as a wedding gift and made their home there.

And Gwendolyn's

On February 8, 1924, Gwendolyn, through an attorney in Chicago, renounced her American citizenship to become a British subject.

Her attorney explained her legal status as wife of a British subject made her fortune subject to taxation here and abroad. Had she waited two years after her marriage she automatically would have become a citizen of her husband's country.

Gwendolyn got \$550,000 as a codicil to her grandfather's will. As far as the record shows, Gwendolyn is still in Scotland. And so now we are down at

last to the most recent chapter in the career of the Fields, and back again to Chicago.

Who's Who Says

Marshall Field III, in the *Who's Who* for 1940-41, is described as follows:

Born, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1893, son of Marshall II, and Albertine Huck Field, reared and educated in England.

Private, First Illinois Cavalry, 1917, afterwards, 122nd Field Artillery, 33rd Division.

Promoted through grades to captain, arrived in France March, 1918, participated in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations, honorably discharged, Feb. 20, 1919.

Republican, Catholic. Clubs, Chicago, University, Union League, Casino, Saddle and Cycle (Chicago), Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Brook, Greiner, Meadowbrook, Turf and Field, National Golf Links, New York Yacht Club, Hunt, 740 Park Avenue, New York; (country), Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, Long Island, O'Hoe, 250 Park Avenue, New York.

Presumably, the first step in the enterprise of a second morning paper in Chicago would be Mr. Field's opening of a Chicago home.

It would be the first such he had had in many a year and since many a change in scene.

His first marriage was in 1915, to Miss Evelyn Marshall, of New York City, a girl well acquainted with the English life on which the Field family had modeled itself. Her family even owned a house and lived for many years on Grosvenor Square, London.

His bride from the first refused to settle down in the Windy City and after a few rather stormy visits in Chicago, he, or rather his wife, decided to give Chicago the permanent brush-off and built on Long Island a replica of the English country house in which Field had spent his boyhood. And up it went, an estate of 25 buildings, 200 rooms, an investment of \$2,000,000.

Long Island Life

There were children, Marshall Field IV, Barbara and Bettine, Marshall Field IV is now secretary to a Federal judge at Charlottesville, Virginia, and has a son of his own whom he calls, "not Marshall Field V, just Mar-

(Continued on Page 8-E Col. 1)

Black Hand Justice



DEATH LAY JUST AHEAD—Five minutes before assassin struck, King Alexander of Yugoslavia (left) chatted pleasantly with Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, of France, in their car arriving in Marseille. Both were killed.

Balkan Guerrillas Again Harry Their Conquerors

Report Slavs Kill Hundreds of Italians. —News Item.
Report Yugoslav Capture Nazis as Repatrial Hostages. —News Item.

By PETER LEVINS

AS YOU have read before, the Yugoslavs are very good at guerrilla fighting. This is because, apart from their geographical advantages, they have been practicing the art so long. The people of that corner of Europe have been making things uncomfortable for conquerors for 500 years. Like the Irish, Chinese, Norwegians, French, etc., etc., etc., they prefer to govern themselves.

In other regions, guerrilla warfare may not (as yet) be well organized and managed, but we may be sure that in Yugoslavia, as well as in other Balkan countries under German rule, such activities amount to a national hobby. They know their stuff. And neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night can be expected to stay them. Quite the contrary.

King Shot Down in Ancient Feud

Seven years ago this month a King of Yugoslavia fell a victim to the centuries-old feud. His death heralded the fall of his country, and the present ghastly conflict.

King Alexander of Yugoslavia landed at the port of Marseille, France, at 4:35 p.m., October 9, 1934, and was welcomed by a delegation of French dignitaries. With them he entered an automobile which was to carry the party to the railroad station. Thousands of citizens, hundreds of police and military lined the Cambronne, the city's main thoroughfare.

But the car had proceeded only a short distance when a bald, well-dressed man dashed from behind the cheering crowd toward the royal carriage, shouting, "Hurrah for the King!" His sentiment was innocuous, for, as he approached, the man drew from his pocket a repeating pistol and opened fire.

At once there was pandemonium. The police and military escorts raced to head off the assassin. But before he could be subdued the man leaped on the running board of the car and pumped four bullets into Alexander. Two bullets struck him in the arm, two penetrated near his heart. He slumped to the floor and within a few minutes was a very dead monarch.

Louis Barthou Also Was Killed

Too late did the king's chauffeur try to thrust the gun out of the killer's hand. Too late did Lieutenant Colonel Piolet, one of the French military escort, slash the assassin three times

in the face with his saber. Too late, too, was the mob that surged forward hysterically to trample to death the reckless stranger.

There were various other victims, including Louis Barthou, French foreign minister, who had been riding at the king's side.

THE assassin had carried a passport made out in the name of Petrus Kalenik, but he was identified as Vlada Georgiev Chernozemsky, a most efficient Macedonian guerrilla.

Exclusive of Alexander, this man already had 30 murders very patriotic deeds from his point of view, of course—to his credit in the long struggle for freedom.

Chernozemsky had been the bodyguard and favorite trigger-man of Ivan Mihalov, chief of the Bulgarian guerrillas banded together in the IMRO—International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.

However, the extermination of Alexander had not been committed for the account of the Bulgarian IMRO but in the service of the Croat revolutionaries, the Ustachi. Mihalov had merely "loaned" Chernozemsky to the Croat guerrillas, with whom he sympathized in their struggle against the regime.

These Croat malcontents were led by Dr. Ante Pavelic, the master mind who ordered the murder of Alexander, hoping the subsequent chaos, or war, would furnish the opportunity to destroy the Yugoslav state and create a separate Croatia. But Pavelic, himself not a man of much personal bravery, could not find anyone among his henchmen to undertake such a daring deed.

(The Croats, more a western European than a Balkan type, lacked the schooling of political terrorism—that is, before Pavelic appeared on the scene.)

So it happened that Pavelic got in touch with Mihalov and borrowed Chernozemsky, a fellow of very stern stuff indeed. Originally, before the Balkan war of 1912-13, the IMRO was a joint Bulgar-Serb-Greek guerrilla organization devoted to an-

noying their Turk overlords. But after Turkey was expelled from most of the Balkans in 1912, the IMRO became a purely Bulgarian guerrilla which maintained a guerrilla war against Greece and Yugoslavia. (The Bulgarians felt that the Greeks and Yugoslavs had short-changed them in the distribution of Balkan territory.)

During the leadership of Mihalov, when Dr. Pavelic visited it, the IMRO already had 4,000 political murders to its credit. Later, it had to disband because Mihalov eventually did not confine his terror to Turks, Serbs and Greeks, but began to murder for money. The victims included some Sofia politicians, and this, from the Bulgarian viewpoint, wasn't cricket.

Three Others Planned To Back Up Killer

Bulgaria expelled Mihalov, and he fled first to Turkey. Then, in the spring of 1940, Hitler invited him to Germany. (At that time, the Nazis were gathering recruits for fifth column work in southeast Europe.) Recently, after the Germans swept through the Balkans, the Sofia government granted amnesty to the guerrilla leader.

In his Marseille exile, Chernozemsky had the assistance of three inexperienced Croats: Mio Kralj, Ivan Raitich, and Zvonimir Pospesich, who had been selected by him. All were arrested subsequently and sentenced to life. In their trial at Aix-en-Provence, they were defended by a French lawyer, George Desbans, with funds collected among Croat immigrants of Pittsburgh, Pa.

According to the testimony, the three assistants were smuggled into France with false passports. They met in Zurich, Switzerland, with Egon Kvatnik, right-hand man of Dr. Pavelic.



TOO LATE—Above, Lieutenant Colonel Piolet brings down saber on head of assassin Vlada Georgiev Chernozemsky (left in circle), but too late, for he had already pumped his bullets into the King and Barthou. Seconds later, Chernozemsky, too, was dead, trampled to death by the enraged crowd.

Black Hand, founded by one of the most mysterious and influential figures in history, the man known as Colonel Apis, meaning The Wasp.

Without the Black Hand and its leader, Alexander would never have become king of Yugoslavia. Subsequently, when the king okayed the execution of this Serb patriot, he as much as signed his own death warrant. Moreover, had Alexander listened to the counsel of Apis he would never have aroused the wrath of the Croats.

THE Black Hand long has loomed large in Balkan history. It organized two political assassinations which determined the future of Alexander and, in fact, changed the fate of the world. First, its members planned and executed the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, in 1903. Then, in 1914, it sanctioned and organized the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

The first assassination eliminated the pro-Austrian Obrenovich family from the Serbian throne and placed in their stead the pro-Russian Karaogorovich princes. The murdered Obrenovich was replaced by Peter Karaogorovich, and he was succeeded by Alexander, the same that was murdered at Marseille.

The second assassination launched—or helped to, at any rate—World War I, which Austria-Hungary despised, and Yugoslavia was born, giving Alexander a larger kingdom to rule than any Serb emperor ever had.

In both these affairs Colonel Apis played a leading role.

Black Hand Formed By Serb Officers

The Black Hand—called "Crna Ruka" in Serbian—was first composed of the officer conspirators of the Obrenovich murder. Its bylaws stated that it was to further the national interest by mere political agitation, but by a death sentence, the only consideration was that it must be executed.

The first act of the Ustachi, in their campaign of terror and sabotage, was to dynamite the statue of King Peter, father of Alexander, in the Croat capital of Zagreb. Then came guerrilla attacks on railroads. Finally, the Croats of Lika county, where Pavelic was born, broke out in open rebellion against the Belgrade government in September, 1922.

Because of these activities, Dr. Pavelic carried three death sentences on his head. First, he was sentenced to death "in absence" for his part in the Lika county revolt. He received his third death sentence after the assassination of Alexander. But his enemies never caught up with Dr. Pavelic. Fleeing to Italy, he was well received, and today he is back in Croatia as puppet President. His country is being ruled by an Italian king, and occupied by an Italian army. Which is far from what he planned in the times of Alexander.

In addition to the Croat Ustachi and the Bulgarian IMRO, a third guerrilla organization of the Balkans played a fatal role in the life of Alexander. This was the Serbian

graduated from the Military Academy of Belgrade. After a year in Germany and Russia, he was appointed professor of tactics at the military school. In the Balkan Wars he worked in disguise as a guerrilla in Albania.

"The Wasp's" Power Feared by Pashitch

The World War found Apis at the height of his influence. He was chief of the Serb military intelligence, then major general of the Third Serb army with the Allied forces at Salonika, Greece. (In 1915 the combined German-Austrian-Bulgarian forces had invaded Serbia, and the heroic little Serb army retreated in the winter across the snow-covered Albanian mountains to Corfu, whence it was transported to Greece.)

At that time the Allies had much trouble with the German Greek King Constantine. Apis sent a guerrilla from Corfu to assassinate Constantine in 1916, but the attempt failed.

Apis' power became such that Pashitch and his followers feared for their own future. They felt that the time had come to liquidate him. Accordingly, they organized the so-called White Hand, the purpose of which was to crush Apis and his organization. The circumstance that the Serb army was in Salonika gave them the opportunity.

They knew that the Black Hand chief was immensely popular in Serbia, but they also knew that in Salonika they would have the French and British behind them, in case of trouble. Moreover, they won the support of Crown Prince Alexander.

Then Apis was framed. On August 26, 1916, Alexander went for a ride with a high Serbian officer. The car was driven by a Belgian marquis, Antoine de Sessade d'Avary, attached to the Imperial French Expeditionary Force, and was followed by another car filled with French military police.

Near a railway crossing, two shots were fired at the royal car.

One shot was fired at the royal car, and the other at the car of the Belgian marquis. The marquis was killed, and the royal car was damaged. Alexander was not hurt, but the incident was a major blow to Apis.

Now, although the Serbian government of Prime Minister Nikola Pashitch and Crown Prince Alexander abhorred with the aim of the Black Hand, even if they did not like its methods, they were one point on which they dissented from Apis. He wanted to unite the South Slavs on a democratic, liberal foundation, which would have given every district equality in the new state.

Pashitch and his reactionary group opposed such a program. They were jealous of the great power Apis wielded. Pashitch wanted to keep the reins of the state in the hands of Serb politicians in Belgrade. Democracy did not appeal to him. Thus he watered the seeds of terrorism and assassination.

THE real name of Colonel Apis was Dragutin Dimitrijevic, headed the Serbian Blackhand, whose assassinations have played a prominent part in the history of Yugoslavia, as well as Europe and the world. In the end, he was framed and died before a firing squad.



MIXING POT—Into Yugoslavia, went several peoples, all historically racial enemies. Sooner or later, the lid was to blow off this Balkan mixing pot that failed to melt the various ingredients into one solid, unified nation. At left, Dr. Ante Pavelic, who once carried three death sentences because of terrorist acts, is puppet president of Croatia.

He supplied them with money, and gave them their final instructions. It was planned that, if Chernozemsky failed, the three Croats would repeat the attempt in Paris.

THE testimony unveiled an extensive organization that trained budding Croat guerrillas at secret camps near the Yugoslav borders. One such camp was in Borgoraro, Italy; another at Janka-puszta, Hungary. These Croats called themselves "Ustachi"—the revolvers—and their purpose was to break up the Yugoslav state as set up after World War No. 1 and the establishment of an independent Croatia.

Naturally, the enemies of Yugoslavia, chiefly Italy, assisted the Ustachi and Dr. Pavelic. At the time of the assassination in Marseille, Mussolini had his Ethiopian conquest under consideration; it is said that he believed the excitement and chaos expected to result from the murder would prevent Europe from uniting against him. This implies that he knew something in advance.

Dr. Pavelic, a Croat lawyer and politician, claimed that in Yugoslavia the Serbs, notably Alexander, oppressed the Croats and other South Slavs. He held that the original idea behind Yugoslavia was to unite the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs in an equal, democratic partnership.

Generally, however, the Croats followed Dr. Steve Dacic, leader of the peasant party, who merely demanded that King Alexander grant the

where

PAY THE TAXES

In Reno, sun-drenched Elysium of mesquite and mountains, the wages of sin are paid quarterly into the city treasury, to the great delight of the taxpayers.

To a multitude of other freedoms, Reno has added a new and enticing liberty—freedom from taxation, which is expected to endure as long as the hum of the wheel, the click of chips, and the siren song of the slot machines are heard along the Truckee River.

Reno has claimed a corner on sin ever since the days it set up as a roughhouse for the hard-drinking miners who flocked to Nevada to grab fortunes in gold and silver at the time of the Civil War. But it is only in recent years, when divorce seekers through golden Reno to frolic, forget, and claim their freedom, that "the biggest little city in the world" has thought of making sin pay the tax bills. The results have been better than anyone ought to expect.

Lightened Load

In Nevada today, as a consequence of what local politicians call "realistic business administration," there is no such thing as a sales tax, State income tax, inheritance tax, corporate franchise tax, gift tax, or death transfer tax, nor is there any tax on intangibles.

And, in spite of this, the property tax rate in Reno, a thriving city of 21,000 permanent and transient souls, is only half that of Chicago, for example, where most of the other special taxes are added to the property levy.

Wealthy citizens of other States, learning of the tax paradise in Nevada, are moving to the Reno area by the scores, seeking handsome homes in Reno and along beautiful Lake Tahoe, on the California border, or creating vast stock ranches amidst the sagebrush. Three months' absence from your home State and six weeks' residence near Reno makes you a citizen of Nevada, entitled to all its remarkable privileges.

New Nevada residents include such rich and eminent Americans as Max Baer, the prizefighter; the Wanamakers of Philadelphia; Frank Payne, department store magnate; O. Woodward, food products; Roy Flick, of National Dairies; Clay Bowman, of Cleveland; E. L. Cord, John Miller, and Gene Hillman, of the automobile industry; Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman; Stanley Burrows, California governor; Wilbur May, of the May department stores; and Walter Seligman, New York banker.

Divorce Capital

Although it now prefers recognition as the "cyclope cellar for the tax weary," Reno has a desire to lose its reputation as the gay, wide-open divorce capital of the nation.

In the last three decades, since the big mines have petered out and the cowboys have turned to crooning, it has been the disillusioned fugitives from matrimony who have given Reno its steady income and giddy flavor. The hectic housewives and hellion husbands who have come to Reno have initially financed the wickedness that now helps support the government and bring in the permanent and lucrative "tax residents." Reno has no intention of abandoning such people.

Quick, quiet divorces, hilarious night life, carefree ranches, beautiful mountain trails, and thin, wine-like Western air will continue to be available, and it seems safe to assert that there will always be enough sin to go around.

Besides its peculiar facilities for divorce, open gambling, and tax escape, Reno has recently launched still another industry, which, though not yet greatly publicized, is booming far ahead of the notorious divorce business. This is the marriage mill. Last year Reno, offering sanctuary to lovers harried by the California blood-test law, performed eight marriages for every divorce, and the record looks still better for 1941.

Marrying Capital, Too

Marrying couples buy rings, flowers, clothes and even furnishings in Nevada, for there is no sales-tax law. They patronize the luxurious hotels and dance ranches and contribute their bit to the gam-

bling. And, while Reno marries them at a ratio of eight to one, the divorce business should never run down. The country's record is a divorce for every six marriages.

It is only lately that the world discovered that there is no such thing, comparatively, as taxation in Nevada. This happy condition has come about since 1931, when the Nevada State Legislature concluded that if sin intended to flourish in Reno and adjacent areas, it must pay its own way.

Heavy license fees were slapped on gambling tables, slot machines, bingo games, and race track wagering. The situation became generally known in 1939, when California business, heightened by the "ham and egg" pension campaign in that State, began looking for new locations.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange discovered Reno and took up leases. Defeat of the pension scheme left the stock exchange and the movie magnates content with California, but numbers of lesser businesses and rich families promptly moved into Nevada.

Wide-open Reno of night clubs, gambling, divorce, slot machines, and legalized vice is the natural and logical outgrowth of the little frontier town that was the play field for whackers in the days of the rich Comstock lode. The Comstock lode was discovered at the site of Virginia City in 1859, and turned up \$600,000,000 of gold and silver before it was exhausted.

Reno was fully equal to the opportunity. The Truckee was lined with gambling halls, saloons, dance halls, pinboxes, and hop dens. The miners played rough, but they paid well, and Reno boomed. With a capital S became a recognized industry.

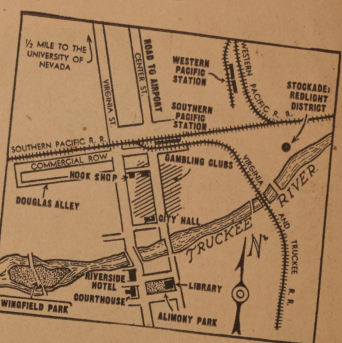
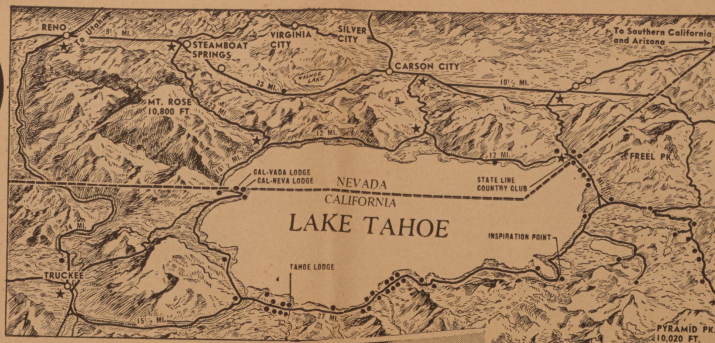
When Nevada and the Comstock lode were admitted to the Union in 1864, the young State discovered that its gold-mining population didn't stay in one place long enough to become citizens by usual residence requirements, so six months was fixed as the legal limit. This a precedent was set for the present six-week law.

Easy Money Gone

In 1893 there came to Nevada from Oregon one George Wingfield, a cowhand. At Winnemucca, he met George Nixon, a banker, convinced Nixon that he was a businessman, and borrowed \$150 to set himself up as a dealer of stud at Tonopah. Wingfield prospered, and in 1899 he went to Goldfield, where Tex Rickard and other promoters were benefiting from a gold boom. Wingfield opened a gambling hall, bought up cheap mining stocks, some selling for as little as 10 cents a share. He struck it rich in the Mohawk and January mines, formed the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, and within a year had run an investment of \$500 to \$6,000,000.

Nixon, Wingfield's partner in the enterprise, started a chain of banks, then left them to Wingfield's charge when he became United States Senator from Nevada. Wingfield invested in more mines, gambling halls, erected the famous Riverside Hotel in Reno, bought land and race horses, gave Reno Wingfield Park, and came to be regarded as Nevada's banker, political boss, and all-around first citizen.

About 1910 the Nevada gold and silver supplies began to dwindle. Wingfield encouraged the raising of livestock by generous loans through his banks, but what he really wanted for Reno was an influx of quick and



DIVORCE LAND—Here is the general layout (the north is to the left) of the country where divorce seekers play around until their cases come up in court.

MAP OF RENO—In this "Biggest Little City in the World" you can find just about anything you want, all in a compact, orderly little area. The map shows Reno's high lights.



CHARGED BIGAMY—Leah Kewlie, the Hawaiian dancer, who called for the cops when she found she was illegally wed to Dana Dodge, the rich young playboy.

DIVORCE MILL—At the right is shown the Washoe County Court House, where Reno's principal industry grinds out its grist—divorces—on clock-like, assembly-line schedules.

easy money. He looked around, said that Sioux Falls, S. D., was enjoying tremendous prosperity as a divorce town, inspected the old Nevada six-month residence law, and observed that the liberal Nevada statutes granted divorce on the slightest grounds. Reno issued a call to the marriage misfits.

The first year Reno took in \$148,000 from the divorce seekers, not counting what they contributed to the gambling industry. Little enough, but cash. Two years later, however, the Nevada Legislature, harkening to the uproar from pupils and newspapers about the country, changed the divorce law, requiring a year's residence before actions could be filed. Besides that, they outlawed gambling.

Mary Pickford First

The lawyers, merchants, and hotel keepers howled that the new divorce law would starve them. A new legislature went up to Carson City two years later and restored the six-month law.

Divorce at the time had not acquired the respectability it now affords, nor had it been popularized by Hollywood. The Reno area got its first big publicity break in 1920 when Mary Pickford, known as "America's Sweetheart" to every movie fan in the country, got her divorce from Movie Actor Owen Moore at Minden, Nev., a few miles south of Reno.

The divorce was a sensation at the time, involved as it did three first people of the screen, Miss Pickford, Moore, and Douglas Fairbanks, who, it was said, would marry the actress. Mary Pickford's divorce was

said to have cost her \$40,000. One of her attorneys was Patrick McCarran. To him Mary gave the handsome home she had built for her Nevada residence. She went on to wed Douglas Fairbanks and later Charles "Buddy" Rogers. McCarran went on to become Democratic United States Senator from Nevada.

In 1927 Nevada decided to encourage the divorce business by reducing the residence period to three months. Business got better, and in 1931 both Arkansas and Idaho, hungrily eyeing Nevada's publicity and income, passed three-month laws. Nevada promptly retaliated by reducing residence to six weeks and legalized gambling.

The census poured upon Reno by outside States was exactly the time the town required. The first week after the new law took effect, 275 cases had been filed, 120 decrees granted, and \$6,000 in filing fees collected.

Modern Reno may be said to date from 1931, when it became a wide-open Monte Carlo. Since then the town has been taken over by wealthy, marriage-jaded men and matrons, mostly from Hollywood and the East, who finance the elaborate gambling halls, pay the checks at Cal-Neva, Cal-Vada, and other fancy resorts on Lake Tahoe, and live luxuriously at the Riverside or in the numerous dude ranches—the Del Monte, Washoe Pines, Franktown's Tumbling DW, and others—just outside the city.

For them the morning night clubs blaze till early mornings, when the solid Reno citizens are rising for the day's labors; for them the famous Bank Club on Douglas Alley and lesser gambling halls and drinking dives stay open 24 hours a day.

For them, principally, there are slot machines in every restaurant, drugstore, and cigar store, greedily swallowing dimes, quarters, and dollars (they use real dollars in Reno); for them they have installed bathtub in the most rustic ranch-houses, nestled among the sage.

Mostly Women

About three-fourths of the divorce seekers are women, and their entertainment has given Reno a new slant on morality. Time was when grizzled prospectors were content to visit the Stockade, or Compound, legal red light district where girls entertain in cribs rented for the night from the syndicate which controls Reno's vice.

But now perfumed cowboys and scrubbed-up miners visit the bars to meet prospective divorce widows who are looking for excitement and forgetfulness. Not that the Stockade doesn't keep busy.

Seventy women, inspected weekly by the city health officers, find employment there, for there are still many hardy Westerners who think the man should pay.

Many prospective divorcees do not participate in the gay life Reno so lavishly affords.



BIRD-CAGE—or the old-fashioned game known as chuckaluck—is going full sway here. This is a typical scene in the licensed Reno gambling halls.



They come saddened by disillusionment, some bringing their children. They find a healthful, healing life in the numerous Reno boarding houses or at the dude ranches.

They ride in the mountains, go on picnics organized by the dude ranch cowboys, enjoy summer resort life at Lake Tahoe or Pyramid Lake, and inspect the crumbling diggings at Virginia City and Silver City.

They get honest sympathy and help from their hosts, and in a good many cases, mountains and sunshine and clean desert air repair a marital rift.

They say in Reno the air is like champagne. No other explanation seems adequate. Take as an example the cases of Arthur du Pont, Reno's marrying barber, nine times wed, and Reno's rich playboy, Dana Dodge.

After eight happy years of catching Reno divorcees on the rebound, averaging one a year, Arthur last June led to the altar Mrs. Carol Carthens, just divorced from an Army captain. Ten days later the newest Mrs. du Pont traipsed off to night clubs with wealthy young Dana Dodge, who already had two wives. When Arthur wanted his wife back, Dodge hit him, the barber said.

Arthur charged Dana with assault. But Dodge was already in more serious trouble, having wed volcanic Leah Kewlie, night club hula dancer, when he was already married to Evelyn Thorne Dodge. Leah learned of

it when Dana filed suit in Reno to divorce Evelyn after marrying the dancer. Leah charged bigamy. Dana sued for annulment of his marriage to Leah, filed suit for divorce from Evelyn, and then fled to California.

Barber du Pont, then announced he had fallen in love with Louise Cortez Rodriguez and would wed her as soon as she got her divorce from David Rodriguez, of San Francisco, and he got a divorce from Carol (remember, the ex-Mrs. Carthens?).

Meanwhile Dodge obtained an annulment of his marriage to Leah Kewlie without returning to Reno. Then he came back, divorced Evelyn, and now is again seen in the clubs with the hula girl. Du Pont has been going about with his ninth wife, Carol, and now may not lead bride No. 10 to the justice of the peace for a new wedding record.

Little wonder that gossip about the Reno bars and boarding house tables is said to be the liveliest in the world.

The Gambling Set-up

Most visitors, however, partake largely of the opportunity to gamble freely and legally. There are in Washoe county 600 licensed slot machines, each paying \$30 license quarterly to the county, \$15 extra to Reno when they are within the city limits.

There are about 90 licensed

gambling games, craps, roulette, blackjack, Big Injun, Klondike, and others. Each table is assessed from \$100 to \$200 a quarter, depending on the game. Saloons pay \$100 for \$800 a year, night clubs \$1,000, beer parlors \$120, and drug stores selling liquor \$400. The Bank Club, best known of the gambling clubs, pays a total fee of \$6,000 a year to the city of Reno. Last year in Washoe county alone the various governments collected more than \$150,000 in gambling fees.

During 1940 there were 2,330 divorces in Reno, and 19,912 marriage licenses granted. The number of divorces has been decreased, for many people are going to Virginia City, Minden, and Carson City, where court costs are lower. California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah all have marriage blood-test laws which continue to swell the number of Reno honeymooners.

Reno is broadminded, but the citizens stoutly defend their city against charges of wickedness.

There's gambling in every town," they say. "Here people gamble without crookedness and no money is paid out for protection. As for divorce, we don't encourage divorce. We simply take advantage of the medieval divorce laws of other States."

NEXT SUNDAY—The life of divorce seekers in Reno.

Times Herald
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1941

THE Voice OF Broadway

By Dorothy Kilgallen

Miss Midnight's Notebook

Manhattan Glimmer: Madeleine Carroll making a Fifth Avenue traffic cop whistle—and not at the traffic... Errol Flynn, the champ, stage-door-johnnying Tamara Toumanova, a glamour girl of the Russian Ballet... Sinclair Lewis and Vincent Lopez at two tables apart at Jack Dempsey's.

Dorothy Kilgallen words and music... Jack Benny kissing Mary Livingston right out in public on Central Park South—and after 15 years, too... Sally Rand at the rodeo, lassoing her boy friend, Turk Orin, with merely a look, mah frand... Princess Martha of Norway gliding into the Waldorf's Wedgewood Room as Eddy Duchin's band dig-dig-dies into "Martha, Martha"... Tony Martin, who goes into the Navy on Wednesday, dancing at Pefe's Monte Carlo with Adele Jorgens... Tommy Marvinville treating six lasses to champagne at Leon and Eddie's. Every gal's Galahadi!

A Stone's Throw From Broadway: Joe Price auditions one Joe Di Angelo, "king of the newsboys," doing a Durante imitation in the Saravanyan bar of the Chambers Delicessen at Sixth and Fifty-eighth... Jessie Matthews, the English song and dance girl, telling Vernon Duke, the local ballad man: "From one night to the next, you don't worry about the audience. All you care about is whether or not the theater will still be there... Marty May stepping out of a Seventh Avenue barber shop—new moon May... Betty Allen wearing her flying helmet at the Joe-land rinks... Louise Rainer gazing wistfully into Zaza's crystal at Armando's... Blue shirt, blue socks, blue suit, blue tie, Blue Barron.

A Lady Exits: Every light on the Gay White Way was a bright hard tear the night they learned from the black type of the early morning papers that Helen Morgan would never again sign across footlights and softly sing the words of "Why Was I Born?" I don't think anyone who had expected her to live to be very old, but that only made the sadness more poignant in the little corners of Broadway where they always knew it would come this way to her.

She was no headline-wise show woman who knew that benefits and charities properly exploited would make her more famous and better loved. She did her giving the quiet way, and she kept giving until there was nothing left even for her.

They still talk about the cold winter night when Helen, seeing a little dancer going out the stage door shivering in a thin evening coat, took off her ermine coat and gave it to the little dancer and went home without the thin spring coat herself. And there was another night at the Stock Club when Helen, sitting in the powder room and cried because it was Christmas Eve and the maid had left her Christmas Eve working. Helen was sorry she couldn't do much but she did give her a one-hundred-dollar bill.

That was something in her that always made her want, ever so wistfully, to wave a small, dark, and make a glittering Christmas tree appear for someone else.

There was some fun in her life and a lot of fame, and a little love, but whatever she did—just as whatever she sang—had overtones of sadness. It was no accident that she could bring your heart in a noisy cafe, she could bring your heart to music, just with a sudden look.

Helen always wore one ring. It was inscribed with four words, and sometimes I used to think the words were a stronghold for her when the gaudy life she led gave her a puzzle or an unhappy moment. I often found her looking at the ring when something bitter had happened and her eyes were fighting back tears. The words comforted her. They said, "THIS, TOO, SHALL PASS."

It's not strange that Broadway's heart is heavy because Helen has gone. That was the way she worked. You always felt a little sad after she made her exit.

The Midnight Scene: Rosemary Lane sporting a lot of garlands—taken from Hollywood's fabulous Don, the Beachcomber—Flora Robson dancing at the Rainbow Room in regal red and gold... Eleanor Holm, tolerating the swinging of the classics to be Ruben Rube, a stage Louis Hayward joins a stage

E-6 TIMES-HERALD SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1941



OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND STARS IN NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA OF THE WEST

While her most recent picture, "Hold Back the Dawn," was being acclaimed by press and public, lovely Olivia De Havilland was busy before the cameras making a new film, "The Sign of the Cross," in which she plays the role of heroine General Custer in "They Died With Their Boots On," booked for early showing at the Earle.

WALTER WINCHELL On Broadway

Things I Never Knew and Still Dunno

(Is There No End to the Man's Ignorance?)

Why it's against the law in Mammoth, Oregon, for a young woman to enter an auto with a young man unless accompanied by a chaplain? ... Why doctors say being in love offers the best immunity against colds? (Ah, chool!) ... Whether it is true that a reddish or bluish electric light in your room can cause you to become irritable and make mistakes? ... Why, when you ask what the plural of "goose" is—they always say "geese" when it's geese!

Whether history will repeat itself again? The Germans once had another ruler named Adolf. Got himself elected Emperor in 1922 by making promises he never fulfilled. He was cruel to minorities too, the heel, six years later, however, he was shown from his throne and killed by his successor... Why big feet and bigger hands are considered attractive in Samoa? (That's that. That elephant is the greatest bear drinkers in the world. (Outside of you, dear.)

Why black horses don't live as long as horses of other hues? ... That, according to bell boys in New York—bankers are the poorest tipsters... Why it's illegal in ancient Greece to drink wine straight? (Hades be mixed with aqua... That in China a son isn't supposed to wear glasses while mourning the passing of a parent.

That the superstitious might

be interested in this: The Stock Exchange is at 13 Wall Street... That in New York there are fewer cops doing night duty than there were in the 80s... That if you want to know how long one second is then say: "One chimpanzee"... That's a second... That the alleged reason Kate Hepburn runs from news cameras is her freckles.

That John Griggs has a swell idea. Calls it his Bijou Dream Theater for Lovers of the Silent Drama. Runs it once a month in Vie Seydel's salon on lower 8th Avenue. The silents are borrowed from the Museum of Modern Art... That the flicker, "Birth of the Blues," will argue that the melancholy music originated on the streets of New Orleans. But the researchers know—just as you and I know there's a Hays censorship board that the blues were born in Louisiana still spots. It was what the planner played.

That there's a lot of good stuff in Gypsy Rose Lee's "G-String Murders" book. A gal, fr example, is drinking martinis with small onions instead of the usual olive. She "hies" and says: "Never seen it to fall. Every time I eat onions I get drunk!"... That the Versailles handomest production in its history (Marjorie Fielding's "Ver-Sighs") spot ever got so close to the meekfield flavor... Miles White's latest costumes (56 of them) cost the Versailles over \$1,000... Some of us at the dress rehearsal weren't sure whether creator White's frocks made the show girls look lovelier—or vice versa.

How many barflies know that intoxicated means "shot with a

TIMES-HERALD

THEATERS

Edna Ferber Describes How She and Kaufman Collaborate on Dramas

Her Autobiography Tells Secret; "Land Is Bright," Coming to National

By BERNIE HARRISON

If there is an author who hasn't been approached by an inquisitive friend and asked just how he wrote the play or book—if there is, I doubt it.

It's a favorite question with fans, most of whom probably cherish the hope that they may some day write a best-seller. And all they require is the magic password.

By sheer chance and the persuasiveness of Press Agent Ben Kornzweig, we flipped the pages of Edna Ferber's autobiography, "A Peculiar Treasure," and ran across some pertinent information.

Since Miss Ferber and George Kaufman are opening their new drama, "The Land Is Bright," at the National tomorrow night, we can save both from the agony of answering this perennial question. If they will supply themselves with copies of today's column and distribute them when the occasion demands, they're set for the week in Washington. It's a thought, anyhow.

Like Jigsaw Puzzle

"Really, I don't know how to describe our method of work except a sort of way. Not that the process is any twilight sleep. It just works itself out, finally, with the inevitability of a jigsaw puzzle. Whatever the definition of the process, it has never varied. The work is always done in my apartment or house with occasional brief desperate leaps into the fancied quiet of Brooklyn, Atlantic City or Long Island.

"Shaved, brushed, pressed, shined, Mr. Kaufman appears at 11 sharp, wearing (among other things) one of his inexhaustible collection of quiet, rich ties. I sit at the typewriter, George stalks. A few moments' light conversation about this and that—the newest bit of gossip, last night's party, if any—this morning's newspaper headlines, the play that opens that night. One of us says 'Let's write the play!' Paper, carbon, we're off.

Confirmed Shoeshine Tier

"George fiddles the curtain cord; plays tunes with a pencil on his cheek which he maddeningly stretches taut into a drum by poking it out with his tongue; he does a few eccentric dance steps, wanders into the next room; ties and unties his shoestrings. He is a confirmed shoeshine tier. In moments of irritation, punishment, embarrassment or special thoughtfulness he stoops, unties his carefully tied shoestrings and ties them again. He says they work loose."

There it is. We guarantee this procedure is infallible, provided, of course, you are Mr. Kaufman or Miss Ferber. Welcome to Washington!

Martha Sleeper Stars

Their new play, incidentally, employs a large cast of 27 important roles played by such actors as Martha Sleeper, Phyllis Fovah, Diana Barrymore, Arnold Moss, Hugh Marlowe, Ralph Theodore, K. T. Stevens, Ruth Findlay and Flora Campbell.

Speaking of Mr. Kaufman, the Civic Theater has done wonderfully well with "The American Way," which he wrote jointly with Moss Hart. (How do you two work together?)

The Civic cast numbers nearly 100 and is headed by the theater's excellent Harrison Libby and Dorothy Flyn.

The play will be repeated Wednesday through Sunday at the Wardman this week and next, and will be immediately followed by the production

INTERESTING... THRILLING... Daily... 10 THOUSAND HORSEMEN... HISER-BETHESDA

Constitution Hall, 1400 G St., N.W., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 1:00 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 2:00 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 3:00 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 4:00 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 5:00 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 1:00 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 2:00 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 3:00 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 4:00 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 5:00 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 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Hollywood Views, News

By JOHN CHAPMAN

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 19. "Better come over," said the man from Universal, "Lon Chaney Jr. and Broderick Crawford are fixing to have a fight and you should see it."

So I went over. The setting was an Alaskan saloon, for the epic containing the fight is called "North to the Klondike." Director Erle Kenton was supervising the final touches, like making sure there was smoke in the barrel-shaped stove so it would smoke when it got knocked over. Carpenters were making cunning cuts with jig saws in balsa wood chairs, so they'd break over a guy's noggin realistically. Elmo Lincoln, the first Tarzan, was acting a bartender and was putting a breakaway whiskey bottle made of sugar candy into position on the bar.

Fight in Ice Stream

In came Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney Jr., breathing hard and sweating in their Klondike frontier outfits. They had just come from the still gallery, where they'd been doing some scraping for 800 cut film. Before that, on another stage, they had rolled down a hill and done some fighting in an icy Alaskan stream. And a few days ago they had battled the length of an outdoor street on location at Big Bear.

Now they were ready to shoot the beginning of the tussle. Kenton called for action, but Lon, weighing 210, and Brod, weighing 220, didn't seem to be fazed. Just as he was about to be damned if they would. They'd be damned if they would until the fight was settled with the final office.

What thing? Well, the boys have stamenmen standing, and Lon and Brod wanted to make sure that their standing got 875 stunt checks for watching Lon and Brod beat each other's brains out. So Kenton phoned the front office, and the front office was mildly surprised that there was a fight being staged. But it said sure, pay the boys their six bits. And Brod and Lon went to work.

Crash Into Stone

They started at the end of the room away from the bar. Lon gave Brod a awful punch, and Brod fell backward on a table. Then Brod doubled his knees and kicked Lon in the belly. Then Lon crashed into the stove, knocking it over. The stove smashed furiously, and the fire fed charcoal-and-resin smoke through a rubber tube. Kenton stopped furiously, and the boys stopped dead.

Brod came over, puffing. "Are you a hero or a baddie?" I asked.

"I'm a hero," he said, shamefaced. "First time I was in one. I haven't dared tell my mother yet, and oh, boy, she is going to give me hell when she hears about it. How about a highball?"

The two cameras covering the assignment had shifted position to take in the next segment of the battle, so the boys went back at it again. Just before action started a makeup man dabbed a drizzle of chocolate syrup on Brod's cheek bone. In this part of the fight, which raged toward the bar, Lon whammed Brod with the breakaway bottle. Brod fell on a pile of furs and came up with a sheaf of pellets which he shoved in Lon's face. Then Kenton whistled again.

Raised Lump
Next they fought over a table near an open window, and by now they were puffing like winded belomods. Then came a closeup of Brod getting a bottle busted over his head. Director Kenton batted for Chaney in this one, because Chaney was talking to Johnny Mack Brown, who was visiting. "Shucks," scoffed Johnny, "I have one of these fights almost every red in my pictures. I'll take on the winner." The bottle, even though it was made of candy, raised a lump on Brod's bean. I felt it.

For the final shot, the boys fell out of the open window locked in fierce embrace, and from there the picture picks up the stuff that was shot before.

The whole job took about three hours. There were no retakes, no rehearsals. Lon would say, "I'll do this" and Brod would say "and I'll do this," and that was all. A fellow has to know what's coming so he won't get hurt. Punches are made to look as they land, but they don't. However, in the battle around the stream, Brod's foot slipped and he couldn't duck a Chaney jab and it caught him right on the button. Knocked him cold and spraddled in the water.

George and Lennie

Between a couple of shots, I was reminded of something by the fact that Brod played Lennie in "Of Mice and Men" on Broadway, and Lon played it in the screen version. "Did you ever happen to think," I asked Crawford, "that Al Abbott and Costello are doing it, playing George and Lennie?"

No," he laughed, "but darned if you aren't right."



BESS ERHARDT GRACEFULLY SKIMS OVER THE ICE IN NEW "FOLLIES" "Queen" Bess Erhardt will be one of the headliners in the new Shipstad and Johnson "Ice Follies" revue, scheduled to open at Riverside Stadium on November 4.

Sidney Skolsky IN HOLLYWOOD

Hollywoods and Picturegraphs

ORSON WELLES is hard at work on his next picture, "The Magnificent Ambersons," and despite Welles' great talent for getting publicity, there are items about it that he is keeping quiet. Just as he did about "Citizen Kane." Welles is going to do "The Magnificent Ambersons" in an unusual style; he is going to tell the camera tell the story. Every motion picture is told from someone's viewpoint, generally the hero or the heroine, but this picture will be told from the camera's viewpoint. As unusual as this may be, many directors have talked about doing it. Alfred Hitchcock did it for a sequence in "Rebecca." Remember, when Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine arrive at Manderley and as Miss Fontaine is being shown Rebecca's room the camera moves about the room and Judith Anderson's voice says, "I remember—used to sit in that chair there," and although the principal characters are there only the bare room is visible to the audience and the camera moves about and stops at the various objects mentioned. This is somewhat the method that Orson Welles will use to tell his story.

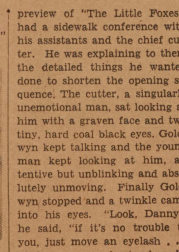
Tom Jenk's criticism of "When Ladies Meet" when Robert Taylor exited from a scene in the picture he must have taken the script with him. Sam Goldwyn, after the first

Followed Book's Outline
"The Maltese Falcon" was made for the first time back in 1930 and then Bebe Daniels had the Mary Astor role, Ricardo Cortez the Humphrey Bogart part and Dudley Digges played the role now played by Sydney Greenstreet. This version followed the general outline of the book, but since Bebe Daniels was the star, the story was distorted to build up her role over

The current tribe, the "Zimbabwes," not good-looking, named after Producer Sam Zimbalist. If any producer at Metro wants a tribe named after him, all he has to do is to make the next "Tarzan" picture. When Cliff Edwards was working in "International Squadron," Clarence, Cliff's "Rochester," used to come to the studio every day to look for him. One day, there was a parrot on the set for a scene, and Clarence walked up to it and stared at it fascinatedly. Suddenly, the parrot screamed, "What do you want, huh?" Clarence jumped away startled, and stammered, "I'm sorry, sir. I thought you was a bird!"

Cyril Hume, who is writing the screen play of "Desert Station," was having a story conference with his producer, Sam Marx. "Desert Station" takes place in the Wild West of 1870. The big scene, of course, is the battle between the Indians and the white settlers. Hume wrote a scene, his favorite, in which the Indian chief says to the white sheriff, "Some day a mechanized force will endanger this country, and when that day comes I hope your people will be able to defend yourselves as well as the Indians did today." Marx objected to this speech, as he didn't want the audience taken away from the 1870 period and made to think about current problems. Hume and Marx argued about this for almost half an hour. Finally, Hume said, "O.K., take out the speech. I know when I'm licked and you're wrong."

FLIES FOR THE R.A.F.
Tyronne Power helps England as a "Yank in the R.A.F.," coming next to the Palace. Bette Grable is his inspiration.



that of the detective and the picture bore little relation to the book outline of the bare plot. Then in 1936 "The Maltese Falcon" was remade, and this time it had still less in common with Dashiell Hammett's story. The title was changed to "Satan Met a Lady," and the roles were reversed. The woman became the detective, played by Bette Davis, and the female criminal was changed to a man, with Warren William playing the role Mary Astor has now, and even Hammett didn't recognize his story.

John Huston, after looking at these two versions, realized that "The Maltese Falcon" had yet to be made into a picture. He wrote the screen play and followed the book faithfully. He even preserved most of Hammett's original dialogue. The result is that "The Maltese Falcon" is not a remake, but it is on the screen for the first time.

The result is an entertaining and his picture. The lesson for many producers is, "When you buy a book, read it—don't try to write it."

Finishes Tarzan Film
Johnny Weissmuller is finishing his newest "Tarzan" picture, and he will escape from the Zimbabwes, the tribe of savages, and make his way out of the jungle for the first time. Weissmuller has been mixed up with various savage tribes in different "Tarzan" pictures. Each tribe has been named after the producer of the picture. In the initial "Tarzan" picture, there were the "Gibboney" savages, for Cedric Gibbons was the producer. The "Jocconines," a fierce tribe, was named after producer Joe Cohn. The "Hymanos," a tricky tribe, was named after producer Bernie Hyman.

George and Lennie
Between a couple of shots, I was reminded of something by the fact that Brod played Lennie in "Of Mice and Men" on Broadway, and Lon played it in the screen version. "Did you ever happen to think," I asked Crawford, "that Al Abbott and Costello are doing it, playing George and Lennie?"

This Wacky World

By Danton Walker

Margie Hart has volunteered her services to the Russian War Relief benefit at Madison Square Garden October 27, her plan being to do a defense bond strip tease in which she will wear a costume made entirely of bonds and auction each one off to the highest bidder. Lewis and Conger are sponsors of an N.B.C. radio television program presenting several dramatic scenes on "How to Preserve Marital Harmony in the Bedroom." A Central Park West dealer, advertising in the World-Telegram, offers "Louis XIV and XVI furniture, practically new."

Thomas Flynn suggests that if the Brooklyn team had won the series they would doubtless have changed the title of that picture to "A Doctor on the R.F.P." and the Arthur Murray dancing school was completely stumped last week when an American sailor, invited to attend dance classes gratis, asked to be taught the Sailor's Hornpipe. The National Bald Headed Men's Association, Inc. of Pittsburgh, has booked a dinner party for 300 at the Hurricane November 7, and a Thirty-sixth Street restaurant, reported by Charlie McCabe, features "Lamb chops, dear general dear."

Department of National Defense or What Have You: Army Pictorial News is published by Navy, Inc. One of the commanding officers at Camp Lee, Va., is General Dear. According to Flying and Popular Aviation, women make capable pilots but male instructors shy away from teaching them because they invariably put or wear when "ritized," and according to P. R. Buckley, the phrase which made Marshall Petain famous at Verdun isn't and never was "Le passe-passe" (they shall not pass) but the simple, every day expression seen in France on any road that is under repair. "On ne passe pas," which is the French way of saying "No road."

Robert Sherwood, author of the anti-Russian play, "There Shall Be No Night," one of the sponsors of Russian War Relief. Beatrice Kay will represent the "Peace Aims" (the National Youth Day celebration, and the Hotel Lexington is introducing a new Doodle cocktail—a red drink with white of egg floated on it, surrounded by a star, made of blue sugar, with which each customer gets a miniature silk American flag. There is no ice cream in Iceland.

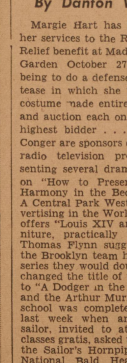
Singers For Sale
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Ansell of Peace
Sir Norman Ansell is due to speak at Town Hall, and his subject will be "Peace Aims" (the Civic Theater) . . . "Ready with excitement." . . "Worth every American's time these days." . . "Only Bette Grable's performance." . . "THE AMERICAN WAY!" . . . By George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart

Unfinished Business

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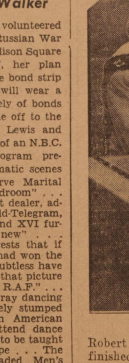
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Ziegfeld Follies' Future Is Muddled

Billie Burke Signs W. C. Fields



"Ziegfeld Follies' Future Is Muddled" Billie Burke Signs W. C. Fields

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (N.Y. News).—The "Ziegfeld Follies" future daily grows more and more muddled. It was reported from the West Coast that Billie Burke has signed W. C. Fields for her "Follies" production. In New York, Lee Shubert is continuing production of the Shubert version and insisting that Miss Burke cannot use the title or produce a "Follies" except in partnership with the Shuberts.

Shubert also denied that if no "Follies" production is on the boards by next month the rights to the show revert to Miss Burke. While Howard has been signed for the Shubert show and casting goes along at a hurried pace.

It will be Marjorie who plays opposite Sam Jaffe in Oscar Serlin's production of "The King's Maid." Rehearsals start late this month with Karl Malden, Byron McGrath and Barna Ostetag in leading roles. It will be Serlin's first try since "Life With Father."

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Capitol

Now, doors open 1:30 P.M.



Ilona Massey George Brent Basil Rathbone "International Lady"

ILONA MASSEY
GEORGE BRENT
BASIL RATHBONE
"International Lady"

STAGE
HAL SHUBERT
ROSITA RIOS
OTHERS

Now, doors open 1:30 P.M.
CLARK GABLE
LANA TURNER
"Honky Tonk"

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Earle

Now, doors open 1:30 P.M.



Fred Astaire Hayworth "You'll Never Get Rich"

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HAYWORTH
"You'll Never Get Rich"

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Metropolitan

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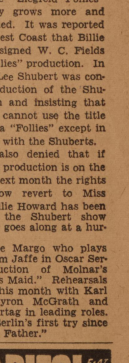
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Columbia

Now, doors open 1:30 P.M.



Margaret Lockwood "The Lady Vanishes"

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"The Lady Vanishes"

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Gayety

Now, doors open 1:30 P.M.



Betty Grable "The Lady Vanishes"

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"The Lady Vanishes"

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The Return of the Native

The Life of Marshall Field III, of Chicago

(Continued from Page E3)
shall field." Barbara is now Mrs. Anthony Blise, wife of a New York attorney, and is doing research for the publication, PM, of which more later. Bettine is a student at Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, an institution for higher education.
The Long Island high life of the postwar era, polo, shooting, dancing, and hunting, with a dash of flit, seemed just suited to Marshall Field's temperament. He was, because of his great fortune, director of a few big corporations as indicated in Who's Who, but he was mainly a meteor through the Eastern and English Clubs, also as outlined in Who's Who.
It all ended in the conventional way in 1930, with a divorce from Mrs. Field at Reno. She

Coats and brought her back to America to live. She found almost as many friends on Long Island, New York and Newport as on the Riviera, Paris or her native home.
But it didn't work. Though the Fields were the center of all the romantic excitement of their time and age, in 1934 the second Mrs. Marshall Field III left for Reno. Terms of settlement were never published, but it is known that she owns one of the largest and most beautiful houses in London, overlooking Regent's Park.

Third Wife

In two years more Marshall Field took wife No. 3.
She was pretty, gentle Ruth Pruyn Phelps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunbar Pryn.

Ingersoll, a balding, brilliant promoter who had streaked through the sales sides of two of the age's most clever magazines, The New Yorker and Time.
It is not much to suppose, looking at the record, that Dr. Zilboorg's technique in redoing the mental capacity of his patients is to lead them along the lines of least intellectual resistance.
With Ingersoll, it was more publishing. But how? Publishing takes money, too.

Really Easy

And there, all of a sudden, was Marshall Field III, his pockets sagging with money and his spirit sagging with wonder at all that had happened since his beautiful, widowed mama had lifted him out of Chicago and into the very fanciest of fancy life in England and on the England-loving Long Island shore. He, too, felt a need for Dr. Zilboorg's soothing system.

The rest was really easy. To keep Ingersoll steamed up in his customary role of creative genius, he was set to the task of organizing a newspaper the like of which had never been seen before. It was to be backed by the best of money. It was to be written by the best of reporters. Edited by the best of editors. Of whom the very best was to be—his right, Ralph himself.

To Dr. Zilboorg is credited the PM's special brand of writing, now known to the trade as "the stream of consciousness." Unfortunately, though it was the stream of the reporter's consciousness, it was, 'twas said, newsless.

Ingersoll 'Psyched'

Ralph Ingersoll relaxed for many an hour on Dr. Zilboorg's couch with his eyes shaded by black velvet and his tongue wagging all his troubles away. Finally it came about that he would go off to places like Moscow and London and tell the eager world what his stream of consciousness made him think he thought, or felt, about it all.

Meanwhile, patient No. 3 was slowly being moved into action. Marshall Field III began to flicker into publishing by the PM route, but when that proved not enough to hold the interest of this far wanderer, Dr. Zilboorg had an inspiration.

Marshall Field III would go back to the place of his birth and start a newspaper, standard in tastes, standard in design, dedicated to public service.
The antics of PM would not be brought home to Chicago. It would be a newspaper, this time.

Well, and so now Mr. Field is gathering about him a staff. He says he wants to see his paper on Chicago's streets before the snow flies.
This returns the native. To edit a paper for Chicago's taste—and England's?

MOTHER—Albertine Huck, a beauty of Chicago, married Marshall Field II and after his death took her children to England. There she married Capt. Malvina Drummond who helped her bring Marshall III up as an English gentleman.

was given, according to report, a \$20,000,000 settlement.
Three weeks later, in London, Marshall Field III married No. 2—Mrs. Audrey James Coats, who deserves some special mention in her own right.

Mrs. Coats was the beautiful daughter of a well-placed English family, and had a decided will of her own. Her grandfather had been King Edward VII. In 1922 she married Capt. Dudley Coats, son of Sir Stewart Coats, the thread manufacturer, and was celebrated in the papers as "the bride of 500 girls."
She immediately began to shine in the brilliant night life of London in the days when the present Duke of Windsor was Prince of Wales. Very soon Mrs. Coats became a member of the prince's intimate "international" set, of which Lady Pamela, Mrs. Wallis Simpson were such bright particular stars.

And so, in 1930, when Marshall Field III married Audrey

RESORTS . . . TRAVEL

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO SEE



Famed Resort Offers Different Scenery

Located in the Imperial Valley, where the winter temperature always is comfortable, Palm Springs is an oasis in the heart of a great desert. This popular spot is a favorite with Hollywood film folk, and thousands of other vacationists the year 'round.

Atlantic City Lures Football Throgs After Game Parties Popular at Resort

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 18.—With the opening of the football season Atlantic City is the center of "after-dinner parties," and each Saturday a thousand or more automobiles are headed for the shore.

Sunday seems to be set aside for church, more cocktail parties, boardwalk strolling, and rolling chair rides, horseback riding on the beach, and golf on one of the five nearby courses. And at the end of the day they hurry back to the metropolitan centers to start another week at college or at the office, whichever the case may be.
The hotels, attractively decorated in the new season, provide a fitting background for the round of week-end fun for the young visitors.
Atlantic City boasts of its golden days in September, but visitors to the resort in October find the weather equally attractive, with the temperature averaging 59.6 degrees and giving an exhilarating taste to the salt breeze off the ocean.
Some bathers still may be seen enjoying the sunshine on the beach or swimming in the surf, but the beach has now been taken over for the most part by the equestrians.

Club Aids Refugee
The Grange Club of the Woodrow Wilson High School is now contributing to the support of a British war refugee child.

Pennsylvania Is Preparing For Huge Influx of Hunters

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—More than 100,000 men are clearing their guns and dreaming of a successful hunt in Penn's Woods, where the small game season begins November 1.

The Pennsylvania department of commerce reports that greater interest than ever before is being shown by hunters and requests for information are more numerous than last year. For the convenience of gamekeepers, the department has a list of places in the State where lodge and meals can be had by hunters. The list is available to interested sportsmen.
Pennsylvania, biggest game State east of the Rockies, long has been the hunter's idea of heaven. Each year animals and game birds taken by sportsmen reach the millions and in some years the total weight of game killed reaches 10,000 tons—and there is more where that comes from.
November in Pennsylvania means brown stubble fields where small game can be sought out. It means crisp, bright weather that calls for a night camp.

THEY'RE DANCING UNDER THE STARS
IN
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The nights are gay in Puerto Rico where Uncle Sam's aviators, soldiers and sailors are on leave. A perfect climate—all sports—swimming mountains and glorious beaches—all with a background of old Spanish culture. Every modern convenience in world-famous hotels. Your travel agent will arrange every detail of your trip by either ship or airplane. See him, or write direct for full information.
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Office: Department of Agriculture and Commerce, P. O. Box 100, San Juan, P. R.

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12 DAY CRUISES to Caracas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Barranquilla with optional 2 day, 140 mile Grand Tour thru the Venezuelan Andes to Caracas, Maracay and Valencia.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK
SANTA ROSA . . . OCT. 24 SANTA PAULA . . . OCT. 31
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"ROUND SOUTH AMERICA" Cruise Tours
See your travel agent or GRACE LINE, 914 5th Street N.W., Washington, D. C., National City Bank Building, or 10 Hanover Sq., New York.

Youth Setting Pace In Resort Activities At St. Petersburg

Sons and Daughters Of Leisure Class Throng Beach Club

By JOHN LODWICK
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Oct. 18.—Youth is setting the pace at this resort, as hundreds of sons and daughters of the leisure class rather daily at the Young Visitor's Beach Club, on the bay shore at the entrance to Recreation Pier.
The club, first and largest of its kind in the South, formally opened the winter season this week with a dinner dance at the Yacht Club, inaugurating a crowded program of dances, card parties, cruising, horseback riding, tennis and other sports and parties of many kinds.

Brown Heads Chamber

Thirty-year-old Paul Brown, manager of the Hotel Swann, is the new president of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, succeeding John Dickinson, attorney. Burwell Neal is retained by the board of governors as manager of the organization.

For the second consecutive year St. Petersburg Junior College is offering college credit to young women taking golf instruction and Senior High School is crediting students joining classes in horseback riding.
Sailing instruction for boys and girls 12 years old, and over, is conducted daily at the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, which maintains a fleet of 12 sloops for the purpose.

Build Target Ranges

Target ranges for training student marksmen are being constructed on the new 25-acre campus of Junior College in the beautiful lake-studded Eagle Creek section.
Plans already are in preparation for a tumultuous welcome to the world champion New York Yankees when they arrive next February for their seven-month consecutive training season in St. Petersburg. During that period, the Yanks have won nine American League pennants and eight world championships.

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and
the SUNNY SOUTH

WHY NOT GO NOW?

It's now too early! And fall is one of the most delightful of all seasons in Florida. But to make your vacation complete go via Coast Line—the fine line. For you get a greater choice of accommodations . . . of travel luxuries . . . of departure and arrival times.

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From Washington to St. Pete Rd. Trip
Jacksonville, Fla. \$12.00 \$12.50
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Low fares in other leading resorts.

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Only direct-powered train and direct service to all East Coast States. Streamlined, reclining seats, coaches, and Pullman sleeping cars. Trolley service to all Florida East Coast Railroad stations. 200 hours Washington to Miami.

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Providing greatest choice of modern Pullman or day coach service, full schedules and convenient connections.

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in the Southeastern U.S. The Coast Line has the largest fleet of diesel-electric passenger locomotives in the Southeastern U.S. The Coast Line has the largest fleet of diesel-electric passenger locomotives in the Southeastern U.S.

Make Your Reservations Now!

Consult your local ticket agent, or
ASSISTANT General Passenger Agent
735-15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
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THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE BETWEEN THE EAST AND FLORIDA

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To get your full quota of Florida sunshine, plan to come South early and stay late. Many visitors from the North are already arriving in St. Petersburg and enjoying life in this outdoor playground. A great program of sports and entertainment has been arranged. Accommodations are plentiful, rates reasonable. Plan now to come.

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Times-Herald Record Review

CLASSICAL COMMENTARIES—COLUMBIA MASTERWORKS—Sir Thomas Beecham conducts the London Philharmonic Orchestra in what is, to date, probably the finest recording of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Sir Thomas' reputation for brilliant and unrepentable conducting need not be dilated and this work is even above his standard. Put this one on your "must" list.

Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbotson" is recorded for the first time by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. Included are Waltzes, Act I; Inn Music, Act II; and Dream Music from Act III. This is fine music on the lighter side and should have been recorded before.

VICTOR RED SEAL—Of special interest to the connoisseur is the late release of Brahms' "Double Concerto in A Minor," op. 102. This work, which was performed by the Victor Orchestra, these virtuosos have nothing to be desired. Most important work of the month.

Popular Persuasions—DECCA—Woody Herman records the "steamy arrangement

of Tchaikovsky's "Piano Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor." Woody's vocal is followed by the first attempt to swing it, and it's a refreshing change. The flipper is the popular "I Love You More, More Every Day."

Russ Morgan warns "Don't Let Julia Fool Ya," due to click quick, with the maestro and Phyllis Lynne duetting. The Ensemble joins for "Johnny in the Pantry," a Cowden-Cowden novelty. Both danceable plus.

COLUMBIA—A new vocal quartet joins the ranks under the non-de-plume of "The Martinis" welcome, too, if this effort is an example of things to come. They swing two tunes from "Best Foot Forward." "Just a Little Joint With a Juke Box" and "The Three B's" (Barrethouse, The Boogie Woogie and The Blues). Watch the latter.

Peter de Rose, Jimmie Parish, Nick Kenny, song writing "Names," get together for typically sentimental "Orange Blossom Lane," enhanced by a "Double" arrangement of "Orange Blossom Lane" and Dick Harding vocal. Also hear the "Hit-Parade" "Moonlight Masquerade" O.K.E. Charlie Spivak is entrenching himself deeper in the "name band" with the addition of top-flight arranger Sonny Burke and vocal team, The Blue Dusters. Both get to work in "A Week-End in Havana" with enchanting results. The B side contains the up-and-coming "Minks," something new in titles.

Les Brown waxes two hits from "Jump For Joy," a ballad,

"I Got It Bad and That Ain't Good," a clever swingero, "Nothin'." Betty Bonney good in both vocals. VICTOR—Here's Tchaikovsky's Concerto again, and this time it comes up as a Bolero, not good. The unusual treatment is provided by Enrico Madriguer and his group. On the other side, we hear about "The Cuban Yodeler," a rumble from the pen of Eric himself. Patricia Gilmore sings.
Penn University's Mask and Wig annual production, "Out of This World," and the song writing team of Bickley Richner and Clay Boland spawn two very promising hits entitled "That Solid Old Man" and a beaut, "Pity Million Sweethearts Can't Be Wrong." Both numbers get a terrific Tommy Dorsey musical treatment and Connie Maines vocal.

BLUEBIRD—A post-season song eulogizing "Joltin' Joe Di Maggio," ironically enough written by Ben Homer, is sung by Bob Chester and vocalized by everybody, but the love-luck couple at the table in the corner. Betty Bradley gets off by herself for Frank Sinatra's ballad, "This Love of Mine."

The prolific team of Johnny Mercer and Harold Arlen come up with the impetuous "Says Who? Says You, Says I" and "This Time the Dream's on Me," both from Warner Bros. "Blues in the Night." This duo of hit-to-be songs is vocalized by Marion Hutton, Say Eberle, Tex Beneke, and the Modernaires. The orchestra, oh, yes, Glenn Miller, ever hear of him?

HAL CROWELL

Know Your Ancestors

There is a constant stream of visitors to Washington who come here for the sole purpose of examining the Government's records and archives in search of genealogical material.

Every provision possible is made by Uncle Sam for these visitors in living assistance in this matter.

As soon as a serious intent is displayed the resources of the nation are thrown open to the genealogical researcher. Since the nation's beginnings the Federal Government has been accumulating records which pertain to named individuals in this early group are the pay rolls of the Continental Army troops.

First Census Available

Many a membership in hereditary patriotic societies has been established through a yellowed old pay roll where the names of soldiers of '76 are written in cursive writing.

The Federal census takers in the early days of the republic were exact in their findings. They wrote down all the information possible about the heads

of families. The first Federal census of 1790 is available and it is a fertile source of family information.

Some of the States had State censuses, as well, and these are more detailed.

The 1790 census takers were very careful in regard to the spelling of last names. There is an important precaution as the spellings of last names differ widely in the several States.

For instance, the name Fitzgerald had 24 different spellings, including that of Fitzerald, which is phonetic, to say the least of it. It is unfortunate that none of the schedules for the censuses after 1790 have been printed by the Government, but they are all on file in Washington.

Brings Researchers Here

That's what brings the search for ancestors finally to the Capital City.

It is said that one of the chief values of this census research is that you can trace families in your own town from the records to another. This is fascinating, and interesting and unusual family history may be had by this means.

However the records contained in the censuses are not all available to the general public. Those taken in the last 80 years, for instance, are sealed to the public.

This is wise, and keeps Uncle Sam from being involved in a lot of litigation.

In the 1880 census still available to the public some death records are given. This is a valuable aid in searching for ancestors who died about that time.

Just now there is a great rush on the Census Office, owing to the multitude of requests for data from those seeking old pension records.

Uncle Sam is doing his best to assemble all these family records in his great building devoted to National Archives.

This department will become more and more valuable as the years pass.

QUESTIONS

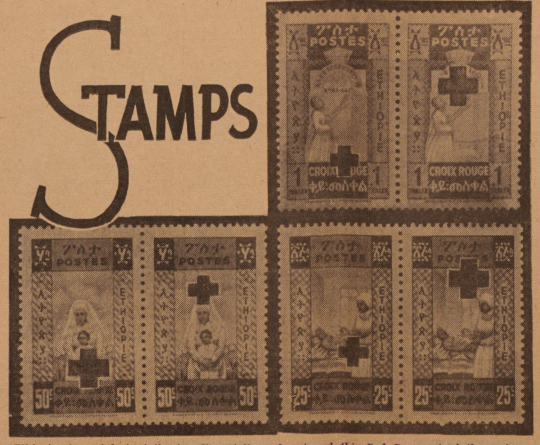
I would appreciate very much information prior to my record, which begins in 1840, concerning William Marshall, died April 1873, and his wife, Katherine Heiden, the widow of Thomas Heiden; also the maiden name of Mary, who married Josiah Marshall, who died May 29, 1873; son of Richard, born 1826, died 1874, and Mary (Douglas) Marshall; grandson of William 2d, born about 1803, and Elizabeth (Hanson) Marshall; great-grandson of John (Hobson) Marshall.

I am enclosing copy of will of Joseph Douglas and would be helpful to A. D. New York City, whose inquiry appeared in your paper October 9, 1941.

WILL OF JOSEPH DOUGLAS

Father of Mary (Wife of Richard Marshall)

In the name of God, Amen, I, Joseph Douglas, of Charles County in the province of Maryland, being sick of body but of sound mind and perfect memory, do hereby certify that I have written and testament in manner and form following; that is to wit, I, Joseph Douglas, do hereby give, sell, transfer, convey and ordain that I give into the hands of Almighty God hoping for salvation through the

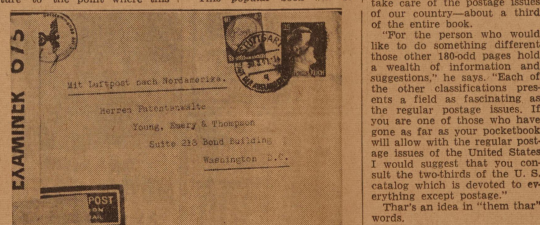


ETHIOPIA, free at last of the invading Italians, has issued this Red Cross set of three stamps, which come in pairs because one of the Red Crosses is at the bottom and the other at the top, in different sizes. That's one way of selling extra sets to collectors.

By A. E. GELDHOFF

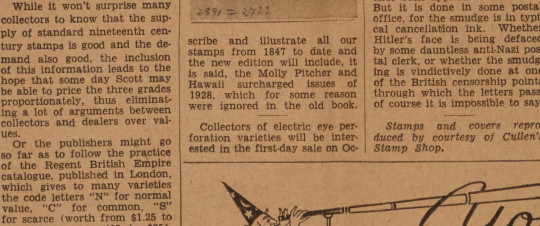
In the new United States stamp catalog, the 1942 edition of which will be released this week, the publishers have introduced an innovation in the form of a summary of market conditions for United States stamps.

While its value is questionable in its initial presentation because of the paucity of real information it contains, it marks an important step, because it may be improved upon in future to the point where this



summary, it is indicated that in the future to be applied to foreign stamps also. But the place for the information is under each set of stamps in the back of the book.

Uncle Sam is at work revising his publication, "A Description of United States Postage Stamps," which has had a long time since 1939, and it will go to the printers soon after the new 50-cent airmail stamp, possibly the last stamp of 1941, goes on sale October 29. This popular book will de-



scribe and illustrate all our stamps from 1847 to date and the new edition will include, it is said, the Molly Pitcher and Hawaii surcharged issues of 1928, which for some reason were ignored in the old book.

Collectors of electric eye perforation varieties will be interested in the first-day sale on October 29.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

MARCH 21 to APRIL 20 (Aries)—Changeful, stimulating; warns against unmediated thought and action. A. M. advises sensible caution in maritime affairs. Guard confidential matters. P. M. more favorable for these, also for advertising, publicity, dealing with superiors.

APRIL 21 to MAY 20 (Taurus)—Attend closely to essential matters; be prompt in appointments; keep personal opinions under control; need worry if you don't neglect your job and keep alert for opportunities.

MAY 21 to JUNE 21 (Gemini)—If you use your bright thinking equipment as you should and keep plugging away at advancement, you can set things in motion that will strengthen and improve your future security. Observe! learn!

JUNE 22 to JULY 23 (Cancer)—You can't tip scales in your favor now, but it will require union, ingenuity and perseverance if you are to get the

best of the 48, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

Times-Herald Animal Corner

Proper Training Of Dogs Insures Their Obedience

District of Columbia Club Proves Ease Of Educating Pets

By MRS. H. B. WURDEMAN

President of the District of Columbia Dog Training Club

The trained dog is an obedient dog and represents "man's best friend" very nearly personified.

The dog has a mind which more closely approximates the human brain than that possessed by any other member of the animal kingdom, and the principal obligation of any dog owner should be to develop the mental ability latent in his or her pet.

By "develop" I do not mean that new mental powers should be created, but rather that the ability already lodged in the brain should be trained and perfected which, as experience has proven, is easily done.

Accomplished Wonders

About three years ago, a group of Washington dog owners elected me president of the District of Columbia Dog Training Club. A number of dogs in this original club accomplished wonders in a short time and it became apparent that more could be accomplished if a new club were established, limiting the membership to a certain number of dogs.

This was the District of Columbia Dog Training Club born. With me as president, Stanley A. Johnson as secretary-treasurer, and Alfred Frank, as vice president and training director, the club set out to demonstrate just how much can be done with our canine pets in the matter of guiding their behavior.

To dog lovers, the sight of 10 or a dozen members of the more belligerent breeds standing at attention side by side, or moving into line commanded by their respective owners, evokes no wonderment.

Doberman Proves His Obedience

Mrs. Henry Wurdeiman, president of the District of Columbia Dog Training Club, puts her Doberman pinscher through his obedience paces while the terriers look on, awaiting their turn.

For the greatest good of the greatest number.

Because of the availability of competent training clubs, however, it is not at all necessary to legislate a dog out of his God-given right to romp. No trainer dog will cross a street until the word is given by his master. The dog is trained to "heel"—in other words, they walk at their owner's side without benefit of leash. No trained dog will commit any of the sins which earn the condemnation of the humans with whom he shares this world.

So, if you have a dog which is rapidly becoming a "problem child," remember that a membership in this club will remedy that situation in a surprisingly short time. Give your pet his full right to the title of "Man's Best Friend."

Animal Owners' Mail Box

If you have any problems relating to animal pets—such as care and upbringing—our expert veterinarians will be glad to give you attention of free of charge.

To the average person, without knowledge of the dog which have been made in the dog-training field, however, this would seem to border almost on the miraculous. "That the eye may see," what the mind rejects is impossible in the training of a dog.

A trainer of international repute, Mr. Frank has worked with the dog members of the new club.

The establishment of these training clubs in various sections of the country has been highly instrumental in preventing accidents and saving lives. Just recently, my wife was given a kitten. They don't get along. The dog growls and chases it.

WEEKLY CLINIC AND RESCUE SERVICE REPORTS

WASH. ANIMAL LEAGUE	WASH. ANIMAL LEAGUE	WASH. ANIMAL LEAGUE	WASH. ANIMAL LEAGUE
Week Ending Jan. 1, 1941	Week Ending Jan. 1, 1941	Week Ending Jan. 1, 1941	Week Ending Jan. 1, 1941
10-11-41	10-11-41	10-11-41	10-11-41
Cats... 209	Dogs... 119	Others... 8	Total... 336
10-18-41	10-18-41	10-18-41	10-18-41
Cats... 209	Dogs... 119	Others... 8	Total... 336
10-25-41	10-25-41	10-25-41	10-25-41
Cats... 209	Dogs... 119	Others... 8	Total... 336
11-1-41	11-1-41	11-1-41	11-1-41
Cats... 209	Dogs... 119	Others... 8	Total... 336

over the house and the kitten scratches his nose when she's caught. We both like the dog—and my wife likes the cat, too.

How can we make them friendly? There are many cats and dogs living together in completely amicable relations and I don't understand our bull and kitten. Can you suggest something?

ANSWER—This seems to be a traditional enmity that exists between dogs and cats. However, it can be overcome where the companionship starts early enough. If the dog is not used to a cat in the home, he considers the entrance of a cat an intrusion and there is considerable trouble in making an adjustment. In the problem you speak of, it is much more dangerous for the dog than the cat. The bulldog's eye protrude and a playful glance of the cat's paw over him can cause inflammation and sometimes blindness. I would advise cutting the kitten's nails, which can be done with a pair of scissors at this age.

DR. CASHELL—I have a puppy two and a half months old. As soon as he goes out doors he eats sticks and stones, and even chews cement. The puppy has been wormed and I give it milk, eggs, cereals, vegetables, fruits and meats as a diet. I would greatly appreciate it if you would let me know what causes him to do this and also what to do to make him stop eating these things.

ANSWER—Part of this habit comes from the instinct of play and part is due to deficiency in the diet. It never due to worms. In speaking of this

E-9 TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1941

WATCH
Repairing
ANY MAKE
WATCHEMAN

PHILIP FRANKS
20 YEARS AT THE SAME ADDRESS
812 F ST. N. W.

★ TONIGHT ★
ROBERT
TAYLOR
BARBARA
STANWYCK
in
"NOTHING SACRED"

ROGER PRYOR OSCAR BRADLEY'S
M.C. ORCH.
AT 7:30 WJSV
GULF SCREEN
GULF
THEATER

A GLORIOUS NEW
SHOW COMES TO THE AIR
The PRUDENTIAL
FAMILY HOUR
starring
GLADYS SWARTHOUT

Deals Taylor, Al Goodman's orchestra,
and on color cut in a new
program of the world's best-loved music

WJSV 5 P.M.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

WOL 4:45 P.M. MONDAY
SUNDAY
SWEET SCAVEN BUTTER

What Girl
Will Win
\$1000?
Listen tonight
to the
HOUR OF CHARM
10 P. M. WRC

"WILLIAM L. SHIRER
and the News!"
Sanka Coffee Presents
the famous author of
"BERLIN DIARY"

Tonight... 5:45 P.M., E.S.T.
WJSV

CRIME DOES NOT PAY
TUNE IN ON
THE
SHADOW
BROUGHT TO YOU BY
YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

"blue coal" DEALER
EVERY SUN. 5:30 P.M. STA. WOL

Call society's representative couple
and on color cut in a new
program of the world's best-loved music

E-10 TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1941

On Your Dial Today

Music...

Tonia Gregor, 19-year-old
Bryn Mawr pianist, will make her
radio debut on the "Radio City
Music Hall," in a program pre-
sented by the Music Hall String
Symphony under the direction
of Erno Rapee—12:30 p.m.,
WMAL.

The recorded "National Sym-
phony Hour" moves to a new
spot one hour earlier—2:05 p.m.,
WJMV.

Leopold Stokowski makes his
final appearance in the New
York Philharmonic Symphony
series this afternoon as guest
conductor on the second of 28
Sunday afternoon concerts—
3 p.m., WJMV.

Lansing Hatfield, young Amer-
ican Met Opera baritone, is
guest of Andre Kostelanetz and
Albert Spalding on the "Pause
That Refreshes on the Air"—
4:30 p.m., WJMV.

Public Affairs...

Steps in the defense of one of
the world's most important
ports—the New York harbor—
are brought to radio listeners in
graphic form when the "Spirit
of '41" takes its miles to Fort
Hancock, on Sandy Hook, New
Jersey—2 p.m., WJMV.

"The Lutheran Hour," a re-
ligious 20-minute program, re-
turns to the air this evening for
the 1941-42 season—7 p.m.,
WOL.

"Shall We Have a Separate
Air Force?" is the vital subject
of "American Forum of the Air"
originating in the Grosvenor
Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
for Allen J. Ellender, Represent-
ative Jennings Randolph and
Richard P. Hale and Louis O. H. E.
Hartley—8 p.m., WOL.

Herbert Hoover, former Pres-
ident of the United States, speaks
on "Can Europe's Children Be
Saved?"—10:30 p.m., WOL.

Variety...

Fred Keating, a fast man with a
rubber and a silk hat, tries his
magic on Walter Compton's
silver dollar series during

Times-Herald RADIO



THEATRICAL THREESOME ON "SCREEN GUILD THEATER"
Director Roger Pryor (right) rehearses Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor for their ap-
pearance in "Nothing Sacred" on the "Screen Guild Theater" tonight at 7:30 over Station
WJSV. This will mark the third time that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have appeared together on
the "Screen Guild" program.

"Double or Nothing"—8 p.m., WOL.
Jack Benny and his gang re-
turn to the West Coast for the
third broadcast in their new
series—7 p.m., WRC.

Charles McCarthy is also ex-
cited over the scheduled visit
of Marlene Dietrich tonight—
8 p.m., WRC.

Burgess Meredith, whimsical
stage and screen star, will be
heard in a delightfully despi-
cable role when he appears as
guest star on the "Inner Sanctum
Mystery" drama, "Hell Is
Where You Find It"—8:30
p.m., WMAL.

"Palm for a Dark Year" is the
title of the "Columbia Work-
shop" twenty-fourth in the
current series of 28 by Corwin—
11 p.m., WJMV.

(Chronicles listings here are due to
last-minute changes, cancellations or in-
formation made by the broadcasting net-
works and networks after press time.)

WMAL	WRC	WOL	WJMV	WJSV
8:00 News	8:00 News	8:00 News	8:00 News	8:00 News
8:15 Give Me Music	8:15 Give Me Music	8:15 Give Me Music	8:15 Give Me Music	8:15 Give Me Music
8:30 Give Me Music	8:30 Give Me Music	8:30 Give Me Music	8:30 Give Me Music	8:30 Give Me Music
8:45 Give Me Music	8:45 Give Me Music	8:45 Give Me Music	8:45 Give Me Music	8:45 Give Me Music
9:00 News	9:00 News	9:00 News	9:00 News	9:00 News
9:15 Coast to Coast	9:15 Coast to Coast	9:15 Coast to Coast	9:15 Coast to Coast	9:15 Coast to Coast
9:30 Coast to Coast	9:30 Coast to Coast	9:30 Coast to Coast	9:30 Coast to Coast	9:30 Coast to Coast
9:45 Coast to Coast	9:45 Coast to Coast	9:45 Coast to Coast	9:45 Coast to Coast	9:45 Coast to Coast
10:00 Home of Month	10:00 Home of Month	10:00 Home of Month	10:00 Home of Month	10:00 Home of Month
10:15 Melody Fantasy	10:15 Melody Fantasy	10:15 Melody Fantasy	10:15 Melody Fantasy	10:15 Melody Fantasy
10:30 Melody Fantasy	10:30 Melody Fantasy	10:30 Melody Fantasy	10:30 Melody Fantasy	10:30 Melody Fantasy
10:45 Melody Fantasy	10:45 Melody Fantasy	10:45 Melody Fantasy	10:45 Melody Fantasy	10:45 Melody Fantasy
11:00 Foreign Policy	11:00 Foreign Policy	11:00 Foreign Policy	11:00 Foreign Policy	11:00 Foreign Policy
11:15 In an American	11:15 In an American	11:15 In an American	11:15 In an American	11:15 In an American
11:30 Radio City	11:30 Radio City	11:30 Radio City	11:30 Radio City	11:30 Radio City
11:45 Music Hall	11:45 Music Hall	11:45 Music Hall	11:45 Music Hall	11:45 Music Hall
1:00 Radio City	1:00 Radio City	1:00 Radio City	1:00 Radio City	1:00 Radio City
1:15 Music Hall	1:15 Music Hall	1:15 Music Hall	1:15 Music Hall	1:15 Music Hall
1:30 News	1:30 News	1:30 News	1:30 News	1:30 News
1:45 Band Stand	1:45 Band Stand	1:45 Band Stand	1:45 Band Stand	1:45 Band Stand
2:00 Wake America	2:00 Wake America	2:00 Wake America	2:00 Wake America	2:00 Wake America
2:15 Wake America	2:15 Wake America	2:15 Wake America	2:15 Wake America	2:15 Wake America
2:30 Wake America	2:30 Wake America	2:30 Wake America	2:30 Wake America	2:30 Wake America
2:45 Wake America	2:45 Wake America	2:45 Wake America	2:45 Wake America	2:45 Wake America
3:00 Rel. Freedom	3:00 Rel. Freedom	3:00 Rel. Freedom	3:00 Rel. Freedom	3:00 Rel. Freedom
3:15 And the War	3:15 And the War	3:15 And the War	3:15 And the War	3:15 And the War
3:30 Nat. Conf. of	3:30 Nat. Conf. of	3:30 Nat. Conf. of	3:30 Nat. Conf. of	3:30 Nat. Conf. of
3:45 Cath. Church	3:45 Cath. Church	3:45 Cath. Church	3:45 Cath. Church	3:45 Cath. Church
4:00 Sunday Vespers	4:00 Sunday Vespers	4:00 Sunday Vespers	4:00 Sunday Vespers	4:00 Sunday Vespers
4:15 Sunday Vespers	4:15 Sunday Vespers	4:15 Sunday Vespers	4:15 Sunday Vespers	4:15 Sunday Vespers
4:30 WMAL Lit. Show	4:30 WMAL Lit. Show	4:30 WMAL Lit. Show	4:30 WMAL Lit. Show	4:30 WMAL Lit. Show
4:45 WMAL Lit. Show	4:45 WMAL Lit. Show	4:45 WMAL Lit. Show	4:45 WMAL Lit. Show	4:45 WMAL Lit. Show
5:00 Moylan Sisters	5:00 Moylan Sisters	5:00 Moylan Sisters	5:00 Moylan Sisters	5:00 Moylan Sisters
5:15 Olivio Santoro	5:15 Olivio Santoro	5:15 Olivio Santoro	5:15 Olivio Santoro	5:15 Olivio Santoro
5:30 Musical	5:30 Musical	5:30 Musical	5:30 Musical	5:30 Musical
5:45 Steelmakers	5:45 Steelmakers	5:45 Steelmakers	5:45 Steelmakers	5:45 Steelmakers
6:00 Stars Over	6:00 Stars Over	6:00 Stars Over	6:00 Stars Over	6:00 Stars Over
6:15 Maitland	6:15 Maitland	6:15 Maitland	6:15 Maitland	6:15 Maitland
6:30 Pearson & Allen	6:30 Pearson & Allen	6:30 Pearson & Allen	6:30 Pearson & Allen	6:30 Pearson & Allen
6:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	6:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	6:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	6:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	6:45 Mrs. Roosevelt
7:00 News from Europe	7:00 News from Europe	7:00 News from Europe	7:00 News from Europe	7:00 News from Europe
7:15 News from Europe	7:15 News from Europe	7:15 News from Europe	7:15 News from Europe	7:15 News from Europe
7:30 Capt. Flag	7:30 Capt. Flag	7:30 Capt. Flag	7:30 Capt. Flag	7:30 Capt. Flag
7:45 and Sgt. Quirt	7:45 and Sgt. Quirt	7:45 and Sgt. Quirt	7:45 and Sgt. Quirt	7:45 and Sgt. Quirt
8:00 Blue Echoes	8:00 Blue Echoes	8:00 Blue Echoes	8:00 Blue Echoes	8:00 Blue Echoes
8:15 Blue Echoes	8:15 Blue Echoes	8:15 Blue Echoes	8:15 Blue Echoes	8:15 Blue Echoes
8:30 Inner Sanctum	8:30 Inner Sanctum	8:30 Inner Sanctum	8:30 Inner Sanctum	8:30 Inner Sanctum
8:45 Mystery Drama	8:45 Mystery Drama	8:45 Mystery Drama	8:45 Mystery Drama	8:45 Mystery Drama
9:00 Walter Winchell	9:00 Walter Winchell	9:00 Walter Winchell	9:00 Walter Winchell	9:00 Walter Winchell
9:15 Parker Family	9:15 Parker Family	9:15 Parker Family	9:15 Parker Family	9:15 Parker Family
9:30 Irene Rich	9:30 Irene Rich	9:30 Irene Rich	9:30 Irene Rich	9:30 Irene Rich
9:45 Piano Quartet	9:45 Piano Quartet	9:45 Piano Quartet	9:45 Piano Quartet	9:45 Piano Quartet
10:00 Goodwill Hour	10:00 Goodwill Hour	10:00 Goodwill Hour	10:00 Goodwill Hour	10:00 Goodwill Hour
10:15 Goodwill Hour	10:15 Goodwill Hour	10:15 Goodwill Hour	10:15 Goodwill Hour	10:15 Goodwill Hour
10:30 Goodwill Hour	10:30 Goodwill Hour	10:30 Goodwill Hour	10:30 Goodwill Hour	10:30 Goodwill Hour
10:45 Goodwill Hour	10:45 Goodwill Hour	10:45 Goodwill Hour	10:45 Goodwill Hour	10:45 Goodwill Hour
11:00 News	11:00 News	11:00 News	11:00 News	11:00 News
11:15 Music You Want	11:15 Music You Want	11:15 Music You Want	11:15 Music You Want	11:15 Music You Want
11:30 Music You Want	11:30 Music You Want	11:30 Music You Want	11:30 Music You Want	11:30 Music You Want
11:45 Music You Want	11:45 Music You Want	11:45 Music You Want	11:45 Music You Want	11:45 Music You Want
12:00 News	12:00 News	12:00 News	12:00 News	12:00 News
12:15 News	12:15 News	12:15 News	12:15 News	12:15 News
12:30 News	12:30 News	12:30 News	12:30 News	12:30 News
12:45 News	12:45 News	12:45 News	12:45 News	12:45 News
1:00 News	1:00 News	1:00 News	1:00 News	1:00 News

Station WJMV broadcasts new five minutes
of the hour throughout broadcast period

Station WJMV	Station WJMV	Station WJMV
11:30—Goodwill Gings	11:30—Goodwill Gings	11:30—Goodwill Gings
12:00—Italian Serenade	12:00—Italian Serenade	12:00—Italian Serenade
12:30—Melody Caravan	12:30—Melody Caravan	12:30—Melody Caravan
1:00—Live in Md.	1:00—Live in Md.	1:00—Live in Md.
1:15—Look and Live	1:15—Look and Live	1:15—Look and Live
1:30—Novatine	1:30—Novatine	1:30—Novatine
1:45—J. P. Priest	1:45—J. P. Priest	1:45—J. P. Priest
2:00—Famous Homes	2:00—Famous Homes	2:00—Famous Homes
2:15—Aloha Land	2:15—Aloha Land	2:15—Aloha Land
2:30—Concert Echoes	2:30—Concert Echoes	2:30—Concert Echoes
2:45—Radioeratic	2:45—Radioeratic	2:45—Radioeratic
3:00—Calling All Times	3:00—Calling All Times	3:00—Calling All Times
3:15—Bible Questions	3:15—Bible Questions	3:15—Bible Questions
3:30—Sun. Serenade	3:30—Sun. Serenade	3:30—Sun. Serenade
3:45—Victrola Songs	3:45—Victrola Songs	3:45—Victrola Songs
4:00—Let Us Forget	4:00—Let Us Forget	4:00—Let Us Forget
4:15—The People's Rev.	4:15—The People's Rev.	4:15—The People's Rev.
4:30—Concert Hall	4:30—Concert Hall	4:30—Concert Hall
4:45—Waltz Time	4:45—Waltz Time	4:45—Waltz Time
5:00—Sym. of Melody	5:00—Sym. of Melody	5:00—Sym. of Melody

Hauntin' the Airways

By WILLIAM FRANK
Beginning next Sunday, the
Washington Times-Herald will
publish weekly a potential song
hit selected by a noted
D. M. E. Sunday, was
selected by Bandleader Glenn
Miller for the No. 1 spot on the
"Hit Parade" at some future
date. Beginning tomorrow, you
will be able to hear the song
played by Bill Strickland at the
Lotus, by Matt Windsor at the
Anchor Room, by Tommy John-
son at Bur's Trans-Lux, by
Kenny Schaefer at the El Patio,
by Paul Noff at the Romya
Room and by the orchestra at
the Troika. You can afford to
miss "Dear Arabelle," which is
printed next Sunday in the
Times-Herald, and make a note
to listen to it as played by the
entertainers we just mentioned,
sometime this week.

A special program note service
will be made available this season
for the Mutual Network's ex-
clusive broadcasts of the Phil-
adelphia Symphony Orchestra
concerts. The orchestra, which
opens Washington's symphonic
season Tuesday evening in Con-
stitution Hall, is heard every Fri-
day afternoon over Station WOL.

The songs are new, unpub-
lished hits penned by the top
musicians of "Tin Pan Alley."
One week before they are even
printed in the Times-Herald, or
given to the leading orchestra
bands, the songs will feature the
time throughout the week. Arts
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Hauntin' the Airways

By WILLIAM FRANK
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