SEEN and HEARD *around the* NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Washington.—Return of the corner saloon figured in a conversation in Baltimore a few days ago which, retailed by some of those present, has been going all over Washington, exciting considerable interest.

The two leading figures in the conversation were a retired Irish contractor and a young Catholic priest.

The contractor was holding forth against Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. Just before he ran down he shouted that Roosevelt had kept just one, and only one, of the pledges of the platform of 1932 on which he was elected.

"What pledge was that?" inquired another participant.

"The promise to get rid of prohibition," said the contractor.

"Wait a minute," broke in the priest. "I don't think Roosevelt and the New Deal kept that pledge."

"We certainly got rid of prohibition, didn't we?" snorted the contractor. "We got liquor back, thank God. Hoover would never have done that for us."

"Yes," said the priest. "That part is true. But you are forgetting another part of that promise—a pledge without which, I very much doubt, you would have gotten liquor back. The platform and the candidate promised that, with the return of liquor, the saloon would never be permitted to come back. Well, the saloon is back. It is here. And I think a great many people resent the failure of that pledge more than the breaking of these others you have been talking about."

More and more talk is being heard all over the country about the liquor situation. The distilling industry is distinctly concerned about it. It has been pulling in its horns, so to speak, in many ways. The Distilled Spirits institute has persuaded many distillers to get off the air, and to tone down their advertising. They are more sensitive to what they fear is a change of sentiment than the brewers, and are worried that their advice in this direction has been ignored by the brewers.

Fear New Dry Tide

They are disturbed about local elections in various states, and are very much afraid that a new dry tide is rising. Meanwhile the drys are beginning to recover from the state of coma into which they lapsed about 1930. If they had had the vim and pep they have today in 1933, it is very doubtful if the eighteenth amendment could have been repealed.

Even the distillers do not fear another prohibition amendment in the federal Constitution. They do not believe there is much danger that 36 states would ever again ratify such an amendment. When the eighteenth amendment was ratified only two states, Rhode Island and Connecticut, refused to ratify it. Such wet states as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, did.

But, most observers think, they never would again.

The danger is of another kind. It is of the spread of dry territory, county by county, state by state, with a resulting unfriendly political feeling towards the liquor business, and oppressive interference, such as preceded the adoption of the eighteenth amendment.

At the Federal Alcohol administration there is much bitterness against the big brewers for rushing into the old practices that were so sharply criticized. For instance, the "tied house" idea—where the brewer controls the individual saloon-keeper, and forces him to sell only that particular brewer's stock.

So there is a good deal more to the situation than any question of platform pledges.

Give Landon Edge

Tremendously potent in overcoming what remained after Cleveland of the "defeatist" attitude of Republicans all over the country, the first nationwide polls since the convention, in showing that Landon has a slight edge on electoral votes over Roosevelt, have been of extreme value to the Republican high command.

One of the reasons why John D. M. Hamilton has been making so many speeches, and making such optimistic claims — 42 states for Landon, etc. — has been to overcome this same defeatist spirit. He has recognized, as have most Republican leaders, that this was the first hurdle to be taken.

It is not just a question of bandwagon psychology. It was apathy based on hopelessness, which not only choked off contributions to the campaign fund, but prevented people who normally work for the Republican ticket from making any effort.

"Why work when it's no use," they were saying. "You can't beat a four billion-dollar-a-year spending machine."

Hamilton was working hard on this, but he was not being believed by thousands of the people who ought to be reached if the Republican ticket were to have a chance. Perhaps he went a little too strong in his claims to be believed. People were used to claims, even more extravagant made by James A. Farley, who claimed 48 states this year just as he claimed them four years ago.

But Farley has a better background for his claims. In the first place, he was wrong on only six states four years ago. Four of these six — Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—elected Democratic slates two years later. So that a 48 state claim this year, from Farley, had a better chance of being accepted by Democratic workers than a 42 state claim by Hamilton had of being accepted by Republican workers.

Hope Aroused

Several Republican leaders, who motored back to Washington from Cleveland, made interesting reports of their wayside encounters—at gas stations, at small hotels, etc. Everywhere they found Republicans who wanted to know, once they realized their visitors had come from Cleveland, whether there was "any chance of beating Roosevelt."

"You ought to have seen their faces brighten up when I told them I thought we had better than an even chance," a delegate reported.

Organization Republicans have been wishing and praying for the Literary Digest poll to start. They have been bothering the life out of the representative here of a big farm weekly, which has been taking polls for years, and which have been rather accurate.

Not because they wanted the information the polls would bring. They have the situation fairly well sized up without that. What they want is the confidence and fighting spirit the publication of the news will have on the Republican workers all over the country.

There is another interesting angle. In the early days of the New Deal a great many Republican senators and members of the house of representatives went along with it to a considerable extent, voting for New Deal measures, etc. They were obliged—all the representatives and some of the senators—to seek reelection in 1934, and at that time they defended their own records, with no thought of any national campaign to come. They had to save their own skins first.

Honesty and Cheating

The idea that "cheating" the government is all right, though one must be scrupulously honest in one's personal relationships, is generally attributed in American schoolbooks to the Chinese. It has provoked amusement for generations. We Americans, we thought, were above all that.

Similarly with fiction stories about Russian officials, who could be bribed to do anything for a few kopecks. American officials were honest!

The latter was pretty thoroughly exploded during prohibition. The chief difference between American officials and those of the czars seemed to be that the Americans were not pikers. Grafting prohibition enforcement officials retired rich, if they were not bumped off.

Some of them were honest, but then so were some of the Russian officials, though one seldom heard much about the honest ones in either country.

And now comes the payoff on the first—that Chinese are honest with each other, but will cheat the government, whereas Americans—

Most of us have known snatches of it here and there for several years. The writer knew, for example, of a county in South Carolina where the county agent representing the AAA encouraged a farmer to plant 300 acres in cotton though he was being paid for not cultivating those same acres by AAA.

One heard of lots of these scattered instances, but not until the White House begins building a defense against the charge that New Deal policies had forced a food shortage—might result in famine—would certainly result in food importations, did it come to light how widespread this "cheating" under AAA was.

Irritates Roosevelt

President Roosevelt was irritated by many printed stories of short crops, the probable need for imports, etc. So he "exploded" them.

He made the flat statement that the acreage planted in wheat in this country was ten per cent above normal.

Whereupon it was discovered, on inquiry at the Department of Agriculture, that the payments to farmers for not planting wheat—under contracts made before the AAA was ruled unconstitutional—amounted to $40,000,000 on this crop!

Actually there is nothing really surprising about this situation at all, so far as farm payments, crop curtailment, etc., go. The biggest surprise is that the whole affair climaxed in a publicity boner.

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OUR FAMILY CORNER

Illustrated Current News, Fashion, Household and Entertainment for the Juniors

BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY MUSKRAT'S TROUBLES BEGIN

JERRY Muskrat watched Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter start on their journeys. Billy was going to a distant brook. Little Joe was going to the Big River. Both intended to stay away until they were sure the trapper, who had just begun to make trouble along the Laughing Brook, would be so discouraged that he would take up his traps.

When Jerry had said good-by to Billy Mink and Joe Otter there had been something of wistfulness in his squeaky voice. The fact is, Jerry would have loved to go visiting also. But he knew that it was quite out of the question. In the first place, he is a slow traveler on land, and he felt that on land he would be in even more danger than if he stayed at home, despite those dreadful traps. Then, again, winter would soon come and he must be prepared for it if he would live through it. Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter do not have to prepare for winter, but Jerry does.

"I Suppose," He Muttered, "My Troubles Are Just Beginning."

So Jerry sat on the top of his house and watched Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter out of sight. Then he sighed. Then sighed again. "I suppose," he muttered, "my troubles are just beginning. These traps Billy Mink told about were set for him, but I know trappers well enough to know that sooner or later there will be some traps set especially for me."

Jerry was quite right. Early the next morning as he was making his breakfast on a lily root he caught sight of some one coming down the Laughing Brook. It wasn't Farmer Brown's Boy. It was a stranger. This stranger kept stopping and examining every old log in the water and every hole along the bank. He stopped at three of Jerry's favorite eating places and studied them. Jerry knew just what that meant.

"That's that dreadful trapper," thought Jerry. "He's trying to find out where I am in the habit of going so that he may set traps there. It's clear to me that from now on I shall have to watch my step every time I move."

After the stranger had left, Jerry swam to the places where the stranger had stopped. At each one of them his nose was tickled with a delicious smell. At one place he smelled a carrot, and Jerry is very fond of carrot. At another place he smelled apple, and if there is any one thing that Jerry Muskrat likes it is apple. He was greatly tempted, was Jerry Muskrat. It seemed to him that he must go ashore and get those good things to eat. But he didn't. He just plunged his head under water so that he could no longer smell those things and then swam over to his house to think things over.

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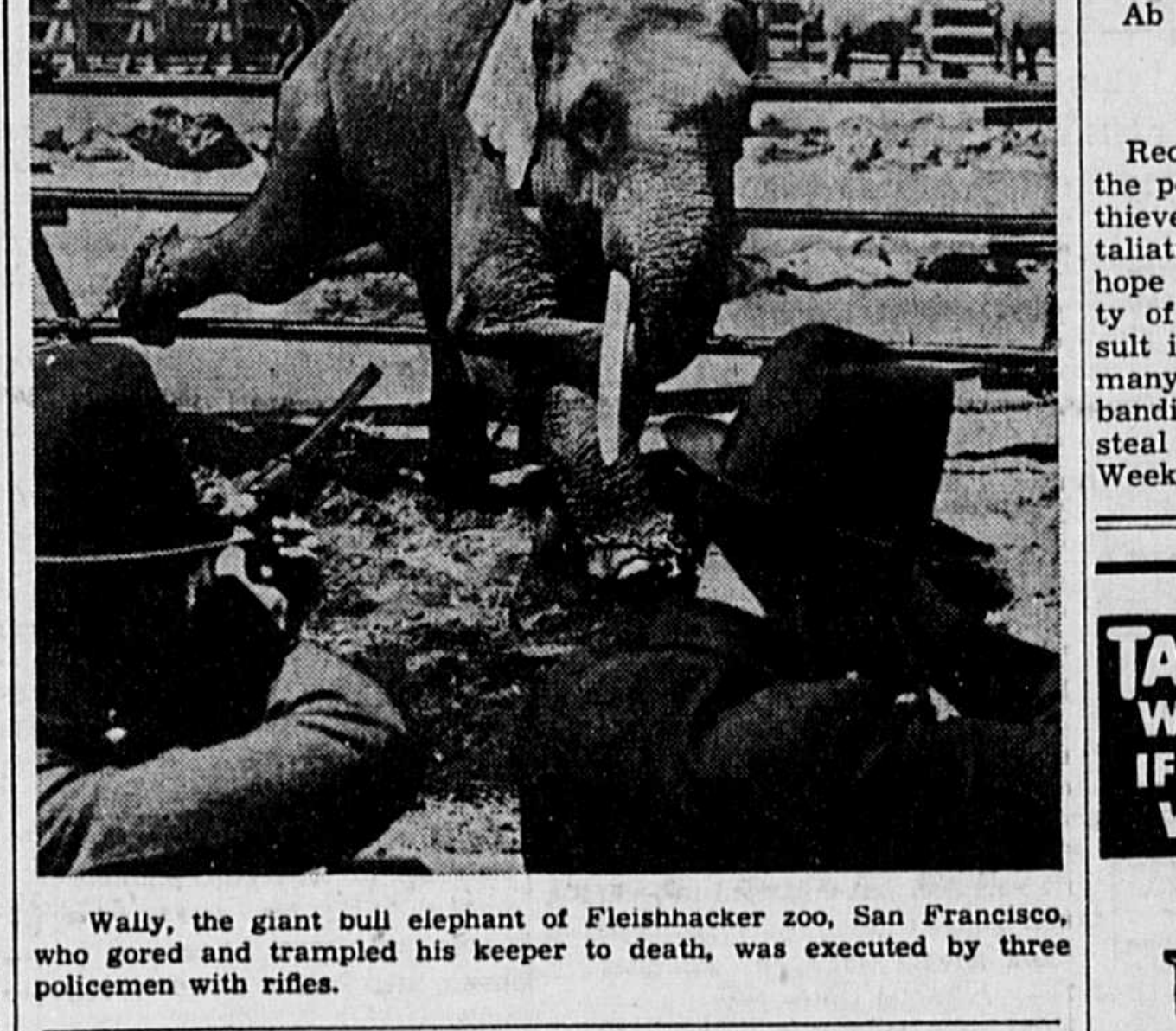
Giant Elephant Killer Pays Penalty



Wally, the giant bull elephant of Fleishhacker zoo, San Francisco, who gored and trampled his keeper to death, was executed by three policemen with rifles.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

HELPFUL HINTS

SWEETS have always been popular with the ladies, and so a box of candy is often a smoother of the way, in cases mild or serious.

Slice any rich candy bar very thin and spread or lay between ginger snaps.

Moisten chopped figs with orange juice and a bit of lemon juice, heated over water until smooth, add chopped peanuts and use for a sandwich spread.

Spread small crackers with quince jelly and sprinkle with chopped walnuts; cover with another cracker.

Fancy cakes and cookies may serve for dessert in an emergency. Small ginger cookies, put together with melted marshmallows or any good candy bar. Vanilla wafers made into sandwiches with melted peanut candy or caramels softened to spread. Crackers with white of egg, chopped marshmallows and nuts baked in a quick oven make delightful little cakes to serve with a cup of tea or chocolate.

A few cans of pineapple on the emergency shelf will be found most desirable for any number of dishes. It is ready in the form of rich slices to be used as they are with meats, or shredded, or in small cans in cubes to be used as garnish for frozen dishes and other desserts.

Crab meat is one of the most versatile of foods, especially good for a midnight snack, a sandwich or in the form of a cocktail. For the latter three tablespoonfuls of catsup, two tablespoonfuls of horseradish, one tablespoonful of worcestershire sauce and salt to taste. Add the crab meat and serve thoroughly chilled.

For simple head lettuce salad dress with lemon juice, a little salt and a handful of rolled, freshly roasted peanuts. Orange and lemon juice with a little seasoning make ideal salad dressings.

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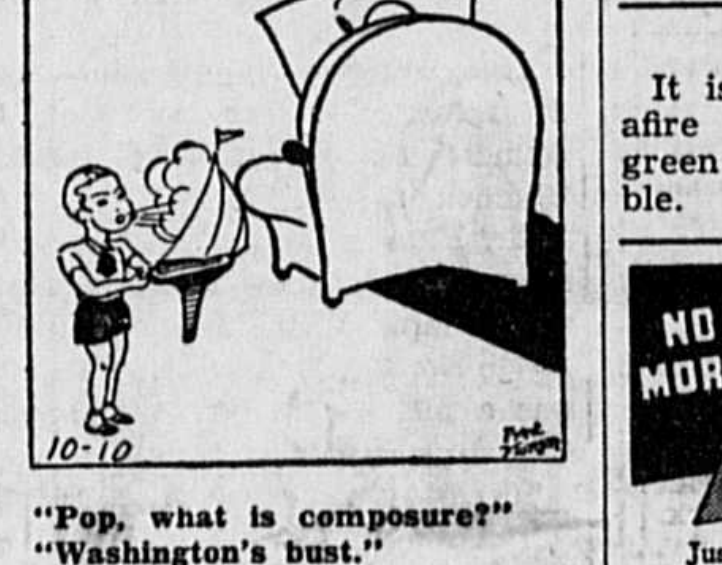
PAPA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is composure?"
"Washington's bust."

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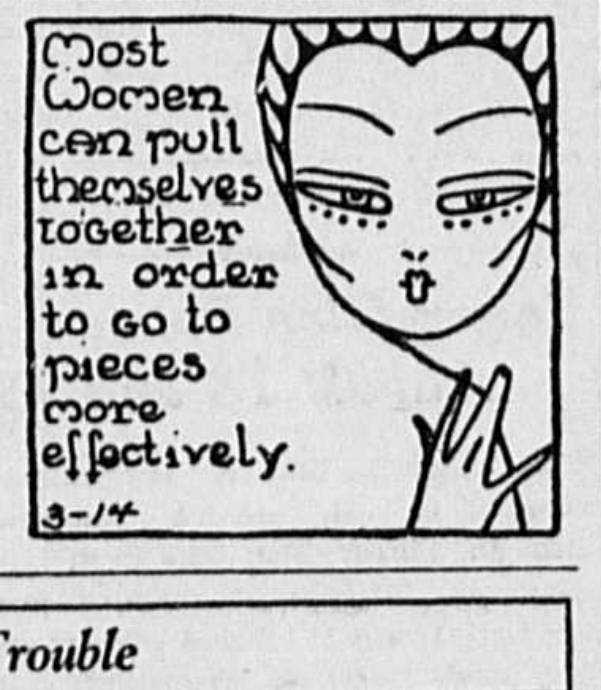
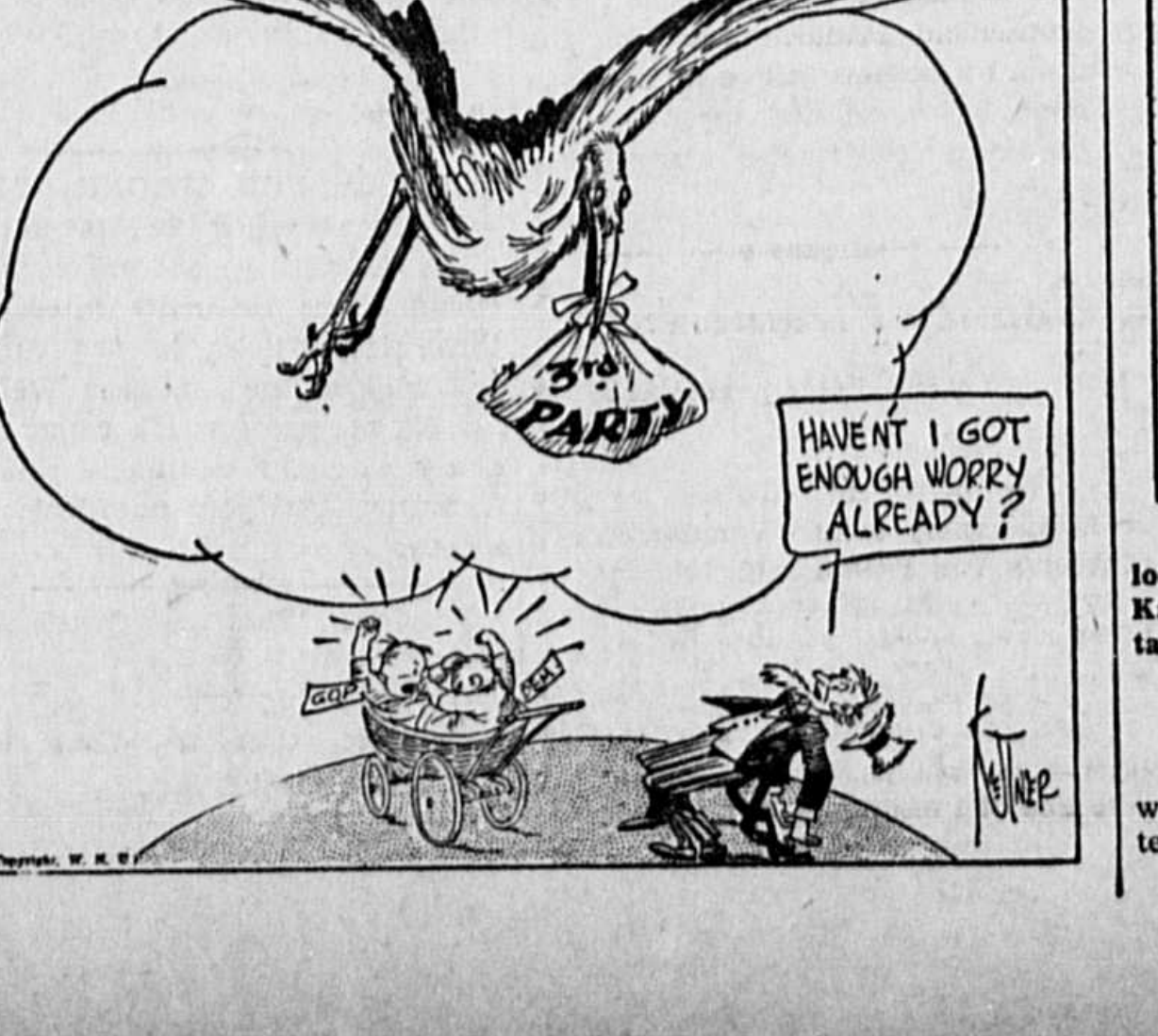
Royal Blue Chiffon

Marcel Rochas inspired this gown of royal blue chiffon over chartreuse yellow. The cape, made in three sections with the center of chartreuse and the sides of blue, may also be worn as a floating train.

Eve's Epigrams

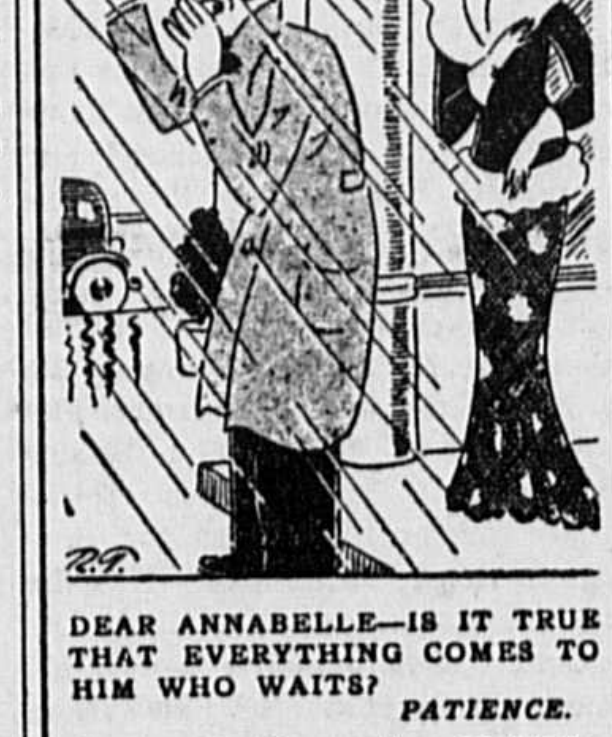

Most Women can pull themselves together in order to go to pieces more effectively.
3-14

More Trouble


3rd PARTY
HAVEN'T I GOT ENOUGH WORRY ALREADY?
GOP

ANNABELLE'S ANSWERS

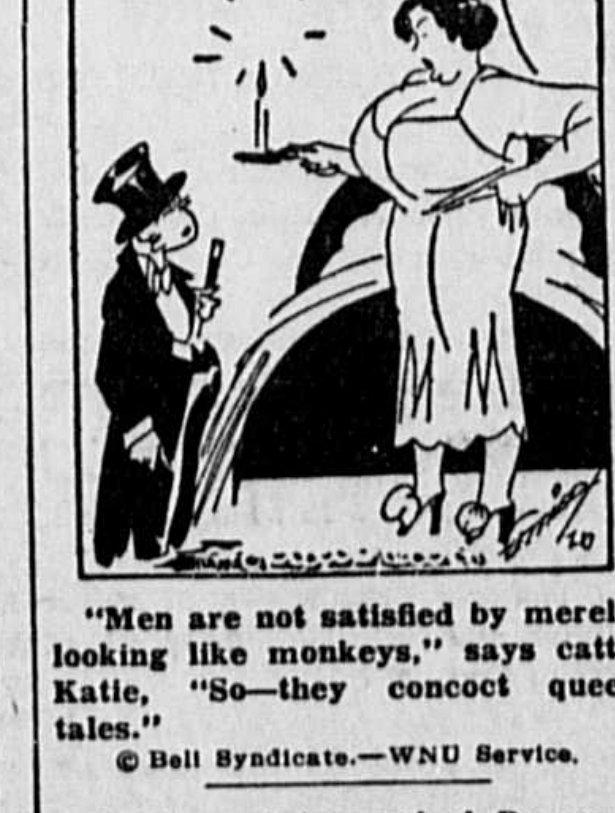
By RAY THOMPSON



DEAR ANNABELLE—IS IT TRUE THAT EVERYTHING COMES TO HIM WHO WAITS? *PATIENCE.*

Dear "Patience": EVERYTHING EXCEPT A TAXI ON A RAINY NIGHT!

Annabelle.



"Men are not satisfied by merely looking like monkeys," says catty Katie, "So—they concoct queer tales."

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Paint on Astronomical Domes

Astronomical domes are painted white to minimize the increase in temperature in the daytime.

THE NEW WORD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

TODAY perhaps you heard
A word
You never heard before,
Yet think there is no land
At hand
For mortals to explore,
Behold a continent,
Content
To leave it still unknown,
When you the trail might take
And make
That land, that word, your own.

Oh, never let the word
You heard
Remain a mystery.
Right then take down the book
And look,
Yes, look it up to see.
For, there is more to hold
Than gold,
Another wealth to reach,
A fortune for the mind
To find—
It is a wealth of speech.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

TRY THIS TRICK

By PONJAY HARRAH

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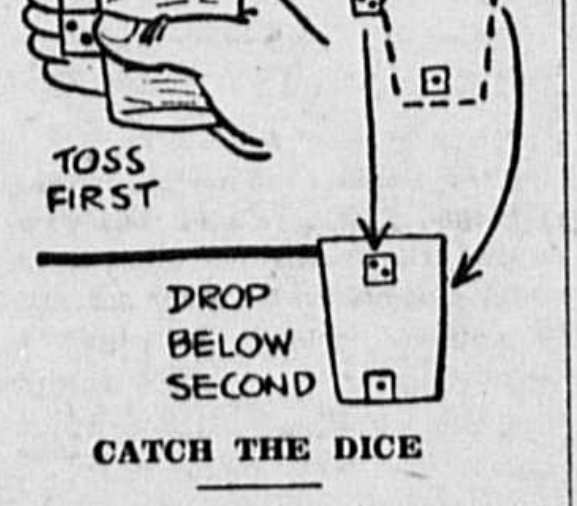


CATCH THE DICE

Catching the dice is a game that looks easy but proves impossible when people try it, unless they know the secret.

A small cup is held in one hand. The thumb and fingers encircle the cup; between them, they hold a small cube; one of a pair of dice. The second cube is placed upon the first.

The object is to toss each of the dice separately, catching them one by one in the cup; and keeping them there. Thus the fun begins; for after the first cube is bagged, the tossing of the second causes the first to jump out.

The way to do the trick is not to toss the second cube at all. Simply release it. Swoop downward with the cup and catch the last of the dice while it is falling.

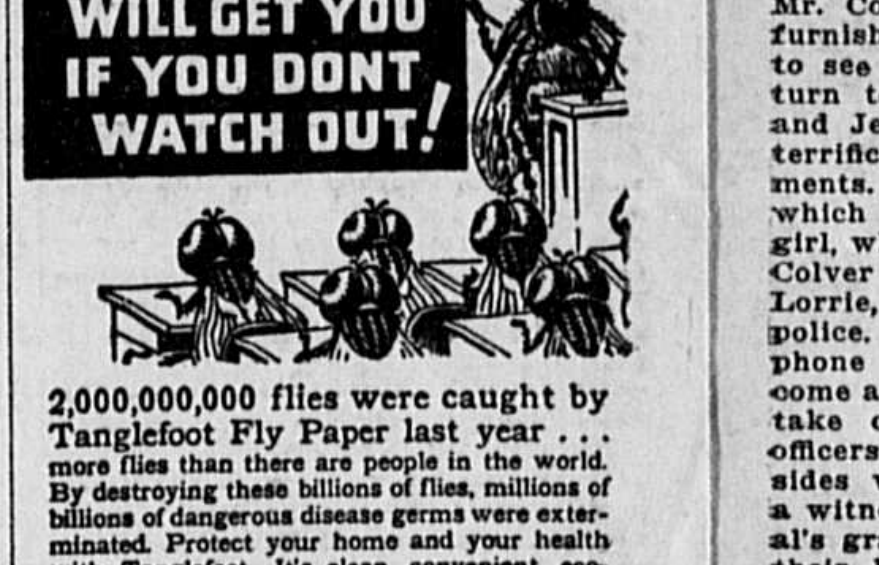
WNU Service.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Allez-vous-en! (F.) Go! Off with you! begone!
Bon soir. (F.) Good evening.
Cumo grano salis. (L.) With a grain of salt; with reservations.
De facto. (L.) Actually existing.
Exceptis excipiendis. (L.) The proper exceptions having been made.
Faux pas. (F.) A false step.
Hommes de lettres. (F.) Man of letters; a literary man.
In vino veritas. (L) In wine there is truth (i. e., intoxication makes one communicative).
Ab intra. (L.) From within.

Unique Strike

Recently in Damascus, Syria, the police displeased the guild of thieves and robbers, which, in retaliation, called a strike in the hope that the subsequent inactivity of the police force would result in numerous dismissals. For many weeks the burglars and bandits of the city refused to steal a single thing.—Collier's Weekly.



TANGLEFOOT WILL GET YOU IF YOU DONT WATCH OUT!

2,000,000,000 flies were caught by Tanglefoot Fly Paper last year . . . more flies than there are people in the world. By destroying these billions of flies, millions of billions of dangerous disease germs were exterminated. Protect your home and your health with Tanglefoot. It's clean, convenient, economical and *effective*. Available at your nearest store in standard or junior size, and in fly ribbon form.

Will Not Catch

It is difficult to set the world afire because most people are green timber and noninflammable.

NO MORE ANTS

Just sprinkle Peterman's Ant Food along window sills, doors, any place where ants come and go. Peterman's *kills* them—red ants, black ants, others. Quick. Safe. Guaranteed effective 24 hours a day. Get Peterman's Ant Food now. 25c, 35c and 60c at your druggist's.

PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

It Is Worthwhile

It is easy to please a man who is praising his wife. Join in.

℞ Calotabs TRADE MARK REG.
for
biliousness, sour stomach, bilious indigestion, flatulence and headache, due to constipation.
10c and 25c at dealers

JOL—*Your best Housefriend*
Solves all washing and cleaning problems in a jiffy. New, entirely different. Reliable, Economical, Harmless, Sanitary, Magic, Delightful Wonder Worker. Enjoy yourself while JOL does the work better and quicker. You'll be surprised. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 60c for big package. *Distributors Wanted*
REFINING PRODUCTS CO., Ventnor, N. J.

Poison Ivy Sunburn Chafing Itching
Torment soothed—Healing aided by
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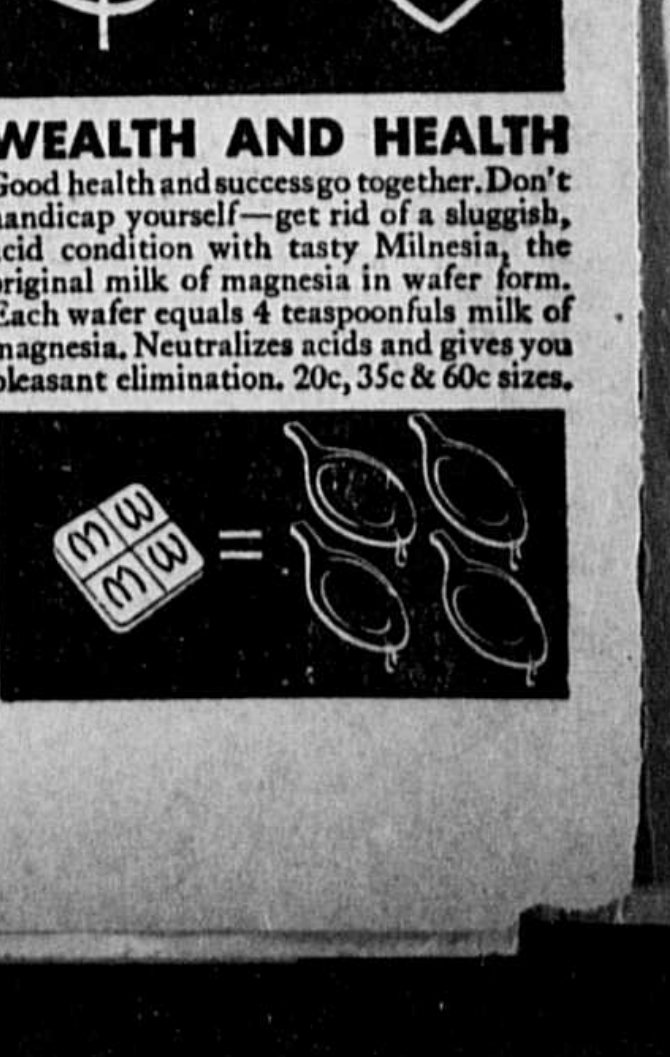

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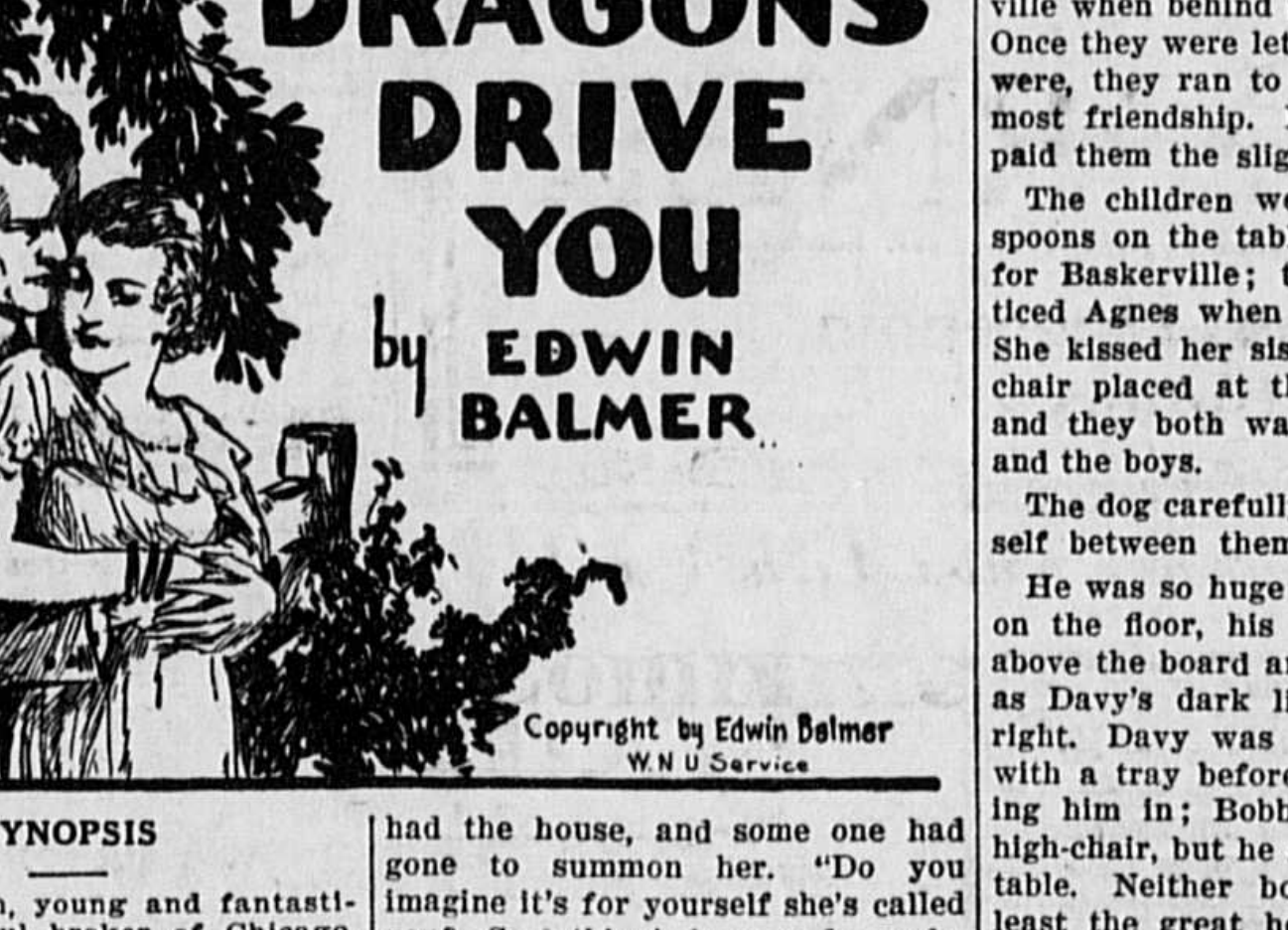
WEALTH AND HEALTH

Good health and success go together. Don't handicap yourself—get rid of a sluggish, acid condition with tasty Milnesia, the original milk of magnesia in wafer form. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls milk of magnesia. Neutralizes acids and gives you pleasant elimination. 20c, 35c & 60c sizes.

DRAGONS DRIVE YOU

by EDWIN BALMER



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W N U Service

SYNOPSIS

Jeb Braddon, young and fantastically successful broker of Chicago, is infatuated with Agnes Gleneith, beautiful daughter of a retired manufacturer. Rodney, a doctor, in love with Agnes, visits his brother, Jeb. Rod plans work at Rochester. Jeb suggests that he make a try for Agnes before leaving. In Rod there is a deeper, obstinate decency than in Jeb. Rod visits Agnes and tells her of his great desire but realizes it can never be fulfilled. Agnes' mother is attempting to regain her husband's love. Agnes has disturbing doubts as to what attracts her father in New York. Jeb tells Agnes he is going to marry her, and together they view an apartment in Chicago. Jeb asks Agnes to set an early date, but she tells him she cannot marry him. When the agent, Mr. Colver, offers to show them a furnished apartment, Jeb asks Agnes to see it alone, saying he must return to his office. Agnes consents and Jeb leaves. A radio is blaring terrifically from one of the apartments. Colver raps upon the door, which is opened by a scantily clad girl, who draws Agnes into the room. Colver finds her husband, Charles Lorrie, fatally shot. He calls the police. Myrtle Lorrie asks Agnes to phone Cathal O'Mara, a lawyer, to come at once. Agnes does. The police take charge. O'Mara arrives. The officers are antagonistic to him. Agnes sides with O'Mara. Agnes is to be a witness at the coming trial. Cathal's grandfather and father had lost their lives in the line of duty as city firemen, and his grandmother, Winnie, has built her all around Cathal, who, being ambitious, had worked his way through law school. Thoughts of Agnes disturb Cathal. Mr. Lorrie had cast off the wife who had borne him his daughter to marry Myrtle, and after two years of wedded life she had killed him. The coroner's jury holds Myrtle to the grand jury. Agnes promises O'Mara to review the case with him. When Cathal calls, Mrs. Gleneith asks questions regarding marital problems, in the hope that she might get a solution to her own problem. Cathal wins them over to Myrtle's cause. Jeb tells Agnes that O'Mara is seeking to profit on the insurance money Myrtle will collect if acquitted. Mrs. Gleneith finds canceled checks made out to "Cash" by Bob, and realizes "Cash" is her rival in New York. Bob admits "Cash" exists. They decide to leave things as they are.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

—9—

He hated sentences; it struck him chill to see a wife's arms go up and close about her husband's neck so she could hold him to her, so that she could cling to him again, though it was in the courtroom, before they took him away from her to spend his years in prison.

Cathal turned away, yet he caught a glimpse of their passion. The man had given her all, all he had had; and the woman had held from him nothing.

For them, it struck Cathal chill; but for himself, it stirred swiftly succeeding warmths within him. Whoever would cling to him so? Whom would he hold as though he could never let her go?

Was he without sense or reason? He would have Agnes Gleneith's arms about him; and how he would hold her to him!

No one else, none other, at such moments, came to him. The thought of no other girl or woman ever had assailed him with such fury.

He turned about. Karl Glatz at last had let his wife Carrie go; and she, through her tears, was trying to thank Cathal. He wished she wouldn't. She'd earn the money to pay him, she said; he would know now she had nothing.

Cathal knew that. Yesterday he had given her twenty dollars. "There's no fee," he said quietly. "I did nothing for you."

He went on, clasping his briefcase containing, with other documents, the accounting of Karl Glatz' pitiful trading. Glatz had spread his few thousands of dollars, won and lost, with various brokers, one of which had been Braddon and Company.

Cathal thought of Jeb, not in any relation to Glatz, but as the possessor of Agnes Gleneith. Did she draw Braddon down to her and cling to him? Of course she did, and let him hold her. Wasn't she marrying him?

Recollecting himself with her in her home, Cathal warmed with a flush of confusion as he reviewed again how he had told her of the Green Bear of Babbletree.

He reached his office. . . .

"And," his secretary concluded her report of occurrences during his absence, "Miss Gleneith called you. She wanted you to call her back—at her home. Shall I call her?"

"I will," said Cathal.

Cathal shut himself in his office and called on his phone.

"Fool; fool; oh, fool!" he cast at himself during the wait after he had the house, and some one had gone to summon her. "Do you imagine it's for yourself she's called you? Something's happened; or she wants to know something. Would she ever think of you?"

Then her voice came to him: "Mr. O'Mara?"

"O'Mara," he said.

"I had a letter this morning from Mrs. Lorrie."

"Oh!" So it was the case, of course; no more than that. "What did Mrs. Lorrie say to you?"

"She asked if I would come visit her."

"In the jail, she meant."

"Yes. Should I, Mr. O'Mara?"

He was slow to reply. Say yes, and he would see her. She would come to town by appointment with him, and he escort her to the jail; and then, Braddon not interfering, he'd see her to her train again. Fool—oh, fool! How his pulses were pressing him!

"You should not," he said, controlling himself. "Mrs. Lorrie had neither right nor need to ask it of you."

"You do not ask it, then?"

"I? No." And now, having downed one temptation, another which he had refused before got the better of him.

"Miss Gleneith?"

"Yes."

He proceeded, recklessly. "That is, of course, your brother-in-law,

She Thanked Him and Hung Up.

Mr. Davis Ayreforth, that makes the new firm with Collitt and Remble?"

"Yes," said Agnes. "Why?"

"Has he been long a friend of this Collitt?"

"What do you mean by that, Mr. O'Mara?"

"Has he? That's just what I mean, Miss Gleneith."

"I don't know."

"Then I'd ask him."

"I will," said Agnes; and she thanked him and hung up.

Very slowly he returned his receiver to its hook. Perspiration stood on him. Now why had he let himself do that? He knew very well.

Agnes arose, a bit breathless, and decided to go at once to her sister's.

She got out her roadster, and as she backed from the garage, Baskerville half blocked the driveway as he offered himself for company. To the great hound's lumbering delight, she leaped down, opened the rumble, and Baskerville clambered in, seating himself sedately upright. He was absurdly solemn and supercilious-looking when he was riding, holding his huge muzzle high in the air, and sniffing the rushing wind.

It was lunch-time for the children at Bee's, and Agnes knew that on such a fine, sunny day Bee would have had a table set in the orangerie which edged the circle of the driveway before the house. From far off Agnes spied the table and the little heads in the sun, and somebody serving; so she sounded her horn, and sped dashingly thrice about the loop of the drive to display Baskerville to the children before she halted, and the big hound, with the economy of motion by which he accomplished all things, slid to the gravel.

The Black Watch, meanwhile, had been doing its deafening best to tear the house down. The Black Watch was the closest and most completely cooperative of canine companions—two Scotties, Biff and Bing, who tumultuously defied Baskerville when behind the pane of glass. Once they were let out, as now they were, they ran to the hound in utmost friendship. Baskerville never paid them the slightest attention.

The children were banging their spoons on the table with eyes only for Baskerville; they scarcely noticed Agnes when she kissed them. She kissed her sister, and took the chair placed at the table for her, and they both watched Baskerville and the boys.

The dog carefully established himself between them.

He was so huge that when he sat on the floor, his tawny head was above the board and almost as high as Davy's dark little head on his right. Davy was in his high-chair with a tray before him and fastening him in; Bobby also was in a high-chair, but he sat proudly at the table. Neither boy feared in the least the great hound. They were delighted when he came to lunch; and they—and also Baskerville—knew the rules about him. When a boy finished a dish, he could give the last lick of his spoon to Baskerville.

Each boy got an extra arrowroot cracker for Baskerville to crunch; then Bobby and Davy gave him the last of their dessert.

The Black Watch, noses in the sun, lay side by side assuming slumberous indifference to this rank favoritism.

Agnes, oblivious of her errand, sat beside her sister and watched them all. She felt relaxed and grateful and very content; she had no desire to end this interlude. Bee had none. Here with her children, she was happy. Why did time have to run on? But after dessert, for little boys there must be naps.

Selma, their nurse, had taken them away. Side by side, with ears cocking at the slighest alarm, the Black Watch slept in the sun; and the great hound lay asleep, head on his forepaws. The luncheon table had been cleared away.

"Sometimes," said Bee from her wicker chaise-longue, "sometimes I think I—we—Dave and I—have done something." And she passed her hands down over her slim figure as though she could not always believe, herself, that she had borne two sons.

"I think you've done a lot!" Agnes cried. "Oh, Bee, they're what count!"

"I guess they do—a little," admitted Bee, and shook out a cigarette. "So I'm not sure I won't have another."

"You want a girl?" asked Agnes.

"I guess so," said Bee, after she had her light. "But I really don't care. I'll love the result; and I'm one of those women, I guess, that get a kick out of the bearing, too."

"You do it beautifully, certainly."

"You don't get me, Agnes. It's occupation, and—" she stopped. Then: "And the wife's anesthetic against—against—"

"Against what, Bee?"

"See here," said Bee sternly, and sitting up, "don't you ever find out!"

"Bee," said Agnes suddenly, "tell me about Mr. Collitt."

"What about him?"

"How much does Davis know concerning him?"

"Oh," comprehended Bee, relaxing, "probably nothing at all. He's gone into partnership with him; but as you know, Davis is a trusting soul as to people. I believe he trusts practically everybody—but God."

Agnes had to laugh. "How do you mean?"

"I mean it," assured Bee. "Regard the record. He's insured everybody and everything, everywhere, against fire, flood, storm, pestilence and disaster—all acts of God, but he'll take any mere mortal on faith. After he embraced the burning idea of giving up a salaried position to go in with Collitt and Remble, he couldn't wait for Father to return from New York before he signed the preliminary agreement with them. They're going to make Davis several millions—which is certainly very nice of them, since up to now they've refrained from showering themselves with money. Of course, they've got Davis' capital now."

"Then you doubt them, Bee?"

"Not in the slightest. They'll take Davis for what he's put up; but we can stand it. I mean the family can. Father's rolling it up—isn't he? He'll give it to me, if I need it—as he would to you, Agnes. So what's the harm in letting Davis learn he's not a financier? All that can happen is—he'll lose."

"Yes," said Agnes; and she thought that was all that could happen.

"Davis is out, you see," added Bee, "to make a few millions for me—as though I hadn't any trouble that another baby or a million dollars couldn't cure."

With this, Bee dismissed the matter; so Agnes was not obliged to disclose the source of her concern over Collitt. But when she made inquiry of Jeb that evening, he extracted it from her.

"Collitt?" said Jeb. "He's been in jams, I hear; but nothing that he did has ever come to court. He's a trader—one of the cleverest traders in town; and straight enough now."

"But what is against him?"

"Nothing I know, except that he hasn't always been—well—solid. But Davis is solid; he's that sort."

"Yes," said Agnes.

"So together, they ought to be all right. Then they'll be helped by the natural assumption that your father'd see Dave through—if he needed more capital. Also," continued Jeb after a moment, "it doesn't exactly hurt Collitt, Ayreforth and Remble that everybody knows we're marrying, and so I'd see him through, if it came to a pinch."

"Jeb, we're not marrying."

"You just think so! . . . Glen! Oh, God, Glen, you drive me crazy! . . . Kiss me! . . . No! As if you meant it! And mean it! . . Oh, damn us, Glen, what's the matter? What got you bothered about Collitt today?"

Agnes told him it was O'Mara and Jeb held her tighter.

"Was he here again?"

"No. It was over the phone."

"What was he calling you about?"

"He didn't call me, Jeb; I called him." And she told him about Myrtle's letter. "So I called Mr. O'Mara to find out if I should go to the jail to see her."

"What did he tell you?"

"That I shouldn't."

"That's right, but why didn't you call me? I'd have told you. . . . What else did that shyster say to you?"

"He mentioned Mr. Collitt, and asked how well Davis had known him."

"Tell that Irishman to mind his own business. I'll watch Davis' partners for you. They've backing now; they'll be all right. . . . Glen, why do you let O'Mara play you?"

"Play me?"

"For a mark. Do you mean to be her—and his—witness at the trial? You've got to realize what you're doing. Her trial isn't going to turn on her; it's going to turn on you. He knows it. You're just God's gift to the defense attorney, if you let him make a mark of you. They're playing you for quite a stake, between them. They're not only after you to get her off, but also they're after a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in life insurance alone which the companies will have to pay her, if she's acquitted. Half of that goes to him, you may be sure. Remember that, when he talks to you. For God's sake, Glen, come to!"

Agnes lay awake long that night, with one wonder, one bother, one doubt and perplexity following another through her thoughts and feelings. She had never felt so confused.

What did love—or desire, if you call it that?—do to you in these days?

For a while, it might make you happy, as it had made Mother and Father happy together for many years, and as it had made Bee happy for a while, at least, before she found out that she was—what? Bored? Was it mere boredom that Bee would escape, for a while longer, by having another baby? Was it that which neither the baby nor a million dollars could cure?

After you married, and no matter whom you married, you went on living; you and your husband, both of you. You did not cease to be human beings: you became more human, having babies. Love, whatever that might be, could not possibly be a panacea against all ills and troubles.

Yet you wanted to believe it to be. Jeb did not even pretend that he thought it was. Jeb was utterly honest and practical, for all his impetuous and violent feelings. He offered you in marriage all the excitement and sensation that a man and girl could give each other. With him you'd tip up the cup and empty it to the last drop. You'd have a lot of love with him. He'd hold you against all the world, his strong arms about you. You liked his strength; you liked more. . . . But it would not endure. He did not even try to tell you it surely would endure. For he didn't believe in love everlasting—"tepid, tasteless stuff you can bear to sip and never need to gulp."

Agnes began to be sleepy. . .

"Turn, thou, and look at me:
Seven long years I've followed thee,
Over the fiery mountain."

Who followed whom? And why? What was that? It was the Princess who followed over the fiery mountain; and for love of him she followed, though he had been bewitched and never once looked at her.

Agnes didn't believe that O'Mara was playing her just for a "mark" to make for himself money. She did not want to believe it.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

First Immigration Laws

Until 1819 no law was passed in congress which affected the immigrant. An act then adopted, though applying to all passengers, was in reality a law regulating immigration, because then nearly all passengers were immigrants. For several years a large percentage of all persons starting for the United States had been dying en route, owing to lack of provisions and because of overcrowding on shipboard. The purpose of this law was to overcome these evils. It provided that only two passengers could be taken on board vessels coming or going from ports of the United States for every five tons of such vessel, and that a sufficient supply of water and provisions must be carried for the use of the passengers and the crew.

1936

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 426 proposing an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," subtitle "Part III-Circuit Courts" providing for an additional Judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 584 proposing an amendment to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," providing for the appointment of persons by the Governor to fill vacancies in the House of Delegates or in the Senate of the General Assembly of Maryland and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the Extraordinary session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1936, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 151 proposing an amendment to Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," so as to strike out the provision therein to the effect that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 426

AN ACT to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III-Circuit Courts" of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III-Circuit Courts" of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 21 of said Article 4.

21. For each of the said circuits, excepting the eighth and the third and the sixth, there shall be a chief judge and two associate judges, to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided, and for the third circuit and for the sixth circuit, there shall be a chief judge and three associate judges to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said associate judges, for any of the said circuits, except the third and sixth circuits shall, at the time of their election or appointment or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same county. If two or more persons shall be candidates for associate judge in the same county in any of the circuits, except the third and sixth circuits, that one only in said county shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the circuit. In case any two candidates for associate judge in any of the circuits, except the third and sixth circuits, residing in the same county shall have an equal number of votes greater than any other candidates for associate judge in the circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one associate judge; but the person residing in any other county of the circuit and who has the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The said judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the counties composing their respective circuits, at such times as are now or may hereafter be prescribed to which jurors shall be summoned; and in those counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the time for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of the jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above circuits, including the third and sixth circuits, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said judges or any of them may hold special terms of their courts, whenever in their discretion, the business of the several counties renders such terms necessary. The additional associate judge for the third circuit herein provided for (shall be elected by the qualified voters of Baltimore and Harford Counties, at the first election that shall be held in said counties subsequent to the adoption of this amendment, and the judge so elected) shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same terms of years, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the third circuit.

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for shall be elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the first election that shall be held in said counties subsequent to the adoption of this amendment and none shall be appointed before that time. The judge so elected shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the sixth circuit. The Chief Judge may be elected from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said County and the two remaining associate judges shall be residents of Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Montgomery County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said Montgomery County and the remaining two associate judges residents of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the sixth judicial circuit shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be declared elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said circuit, then and in that event only that candidate or those candidates, as the case may be, residing in said county in the order of the votes received shall be declared elected whose election would provide the permitted number of associate judges from said county and the candidate or candidates as the case may be, residing in the other county, and not similarly disqualified, who shall have the next highest number of votes in said election shall be declared elected. If, by reason of such a condition or by reason of an equal vote for two or more candidates a sufficient number of associate judges duly qualified as to residence as above set out should not be elected at any election in said sixth judicial circuit, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State in the year 1936, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election, the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment as directed by said Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved: May 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 584

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," providing for the appointment of persons by the Governor to fill vacancies in the House of Delegates or in the Senate of the General Assembly of Maryland and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all of the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following amendment is hereby proposed to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State as herein provided, to become Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Section 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy from a person whose name shall be submitted to him in writing by the State Central Committee of the political party with which the Delegate or Senator, so vacating, had been affiliated in the County or District from which he or she was elected, provided that the appointee shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to make said appointment within fifteen days after the submission thereof to him. In the event there is no State Central Committee in the County or District from which said vacancy is to be filled, the Governor shall within fifteen days after the occurrence of such vacancy appoint a person who is otherwise properly qualified to hold the office of delegate or senator in such District or County. In every case when any person is so appointed by the Governor, his appointment shall be deemed to be for the unexpired term of the person whose office has become vacant.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved: May 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 151

AN ACT to propose an Amendment to Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," sd as to strike out the provision therein to the effect that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all of the members of each of the two Houses concurring), that the following amendment is hereby proposed to Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 39. The books, papers and accounts of all banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said foregoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of "Constitutional Amendment" amending Section 39 of Article III, title "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of Maryland.

This amendment provides for striking out the provision that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilitites upon note, bill or otherwise;

For the Constitutional Amendment	
Against the Constitutional Amendment	

as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Article XIV of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved: April 29, 1936.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapters 426 and 584 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and Chapter 151 of the Acts of the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1936, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, 1936, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. DONE AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, THIS 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THRITY-SIX.

HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:
E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

President's Cottage, W. Va.

The President's cottage at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was built in 1816 and restored in 1932. It was the summer home of Presidents Tyler, Van Buren and Fillmore. The building houses the Old White Museum, containing memorabilia of the Springs.

Cultivation of Rice

The process of the cultivation of rice includes, step by step, the raising of the seedlings in the seedbed, the puddling and preparation of the rice fields themselves, the after cultivation and irrigation, and lastly the harvest, thrashing and storage of the grain and straw.

Westminster Confession

The Westminster Confession was the confession of faith framed by Presbyterian and Calvinistic divines at the Westminster Assembly, whose sessions lasted from 1643 to 1649. The confession was mainly an exposition of the Calvinistic doctrine.

Greeks Originated Tragedies

Tragedy began in the Greek religious dances at the festival of Dionysus. The word "tragedy" means a goat song which was first sung at the festival of the god by a number of men in disguise, headed by their poet.

Smallest Republic

The oldest and smallest republic in the world is San Marino, 14 miles from Rimini in Italy. It is so inaccessible on its mountain plateau that tourists often go up into the clouds before they find it.

Exhibition of "Relics"

Among the early Christian "relics" exhibited as found, in times past, have been the spear of Longinus, the cup and knife used by Christ at the last supper, and even the 30 pieces of silver.

Vanishing Lakes

Because of peculiar geologic conditions prevailing in Florida a number of lakes of that state make a practice of coming and going, being there at one time and gone the next.

Contributed Corn to Irish

During the severe famine in Ireland in 1847, the Shaker society of Warren, Ohio,—a most charitable group—contributed 1,000 bushels of corn to the Hibernians.

Champlain Saw Great Lakes

Samuel de Champlain, first governor of French Canada, was the first European explorer to see the Great Lakes. In 1616 he crossed Huron and Ontario.

Earthquakes Every Half-Minute

Earthquakes, small or large, occur so frequently that the earth experiences one somewhere on the average of every half-minute.

Buttons Made From Shells

In the United States buttons have been made from marine shells since 1855 and from fresh water mussel shells since 1891.

The Tricky Man

"A tricky man," said Uncle Eben, "goes on tryin' to be smarter an' smarter till finally he fools even hisse'f."

Greenland a Huge Island

The area of Greenland is 839,781 square miles—nearly one-fourth the size of the United States.