WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—On August 2 of this year, Dr. Gustavus Adolphus Eisen will be 92 years old. It was his research that established, so far without authoritative challenge, the Chalice of Antioch as the "oldest surviving record of the faith of the Apostles." The chalice was exhibited during holy week at St. Thomas Episcopal church, New York, with the conjecture that its inner cup may have been the beginning of the legend of the Holy Grail. In a book published in 1926, Doctor Eisen established the use of the chalice in the Church at Antioch not later than the end of the first century of the Christian era.

Dr. Eisen at 91 Still Delves Into Past and Future

At the age of 85, Doctor Eisen learned to decipher cuneiform inscriptions, to write a treatise on Mesopotamian cylindrical seals, or glyptics. In 1936, he published 15 volumes summarizing his research in legends of the Holy Grail, and is now at work on studies of early portraits of Christ and the apostles. His eyesight and hearing are still good and he puts in a full working day.

Doctor Eisen has published more than 150 books covering his amazing range of inquiry in a half-dozen sciences, including studies of earthworks, fig culture, archeology, ancient grass, portraits of George Washington and geological, zoological and botanical subjects.

Born in Sweden, he was a frail child, unable to attend school, frequently in the country, with tutors who stimulated his scientific interests. In the University of Upsala, he wrote a thesis on earthworks which attracted the attention of Charles Darwin. His correspondence with Darwin put him in touch with Alexander E. Agassiz, the American naturalist, and, when he obtained his doctorate in 1873 and removed to America, the two men formed a long and fruitful association. For 40 years, Doctor Eisen was on the Pacific coast, working at times with the late Luther Burbank on plant research.

Horticulture Is Modern Field Of the Scientist

Last year, the California Academy of Science honored him as the founder of the state's great fig-growing industry. Smyrna figs frequently had been taken to California, but there was no yield. Doctor Eisen studied this problem and reached the conclusion that the failure was due to lack of fertilization. Male trees were brought over and California began gathering fig crops.

The chalice, which had been found in the ancient ruins of Antioch in 1910 and placed in the Louvre, in Paris, was brought to this country in 1914, to safeguard it during the war. Doctor Eisen's conclusion was that it had been made by a great Roman artist, Appollodorus, who lived from 50 to 120 A. D.

Doctor Eisen's avid scientific studies continue on, unabated, into his tenth decade. He is a bachelor. None has ranged farther into the past, while pressing eagerly into the future in his zest for knowledge.

ON A cotton patch in the high mountains of North Carolina, a lad leaned on his hoe, and, in his imagination, followed out in the world the 11:15 train, in the valley far below. One day, he did follow the lingering plume of smoke and that is linked, in the long chain of causation, with the Sperry corporation's harbinger of one more spring. The lad with the hoe, one Thomas A. Morgan, president of the corporation, announces a net income of $4,961,398 for 1938, against $2,949,860 the year before.

Gyroscope Aids Lad With Hoe in Whirl to Wealth

He joined the navy when he hung up his hoe, qualified as an electrician, and, running a gyroscope, sank his career in this magic whirligig. That geared him in with the Sperry company, and, just as the great war was breaking, he chased the Czar's navy all over the far-eastern map to sell it gyroscopes. He caught up with it and rang up a sale, in one of the epics of free American enterprise.

Thereafter he planted gyroscopes on all the great fighting ships of the world and sailed a true course to the presidency of the Sperry corporation in 1928. He became one of the grand panjandrums of aviation. He says he got where he is by thinking of today, and its demands, rather than of yesterday or tomorrow. He had ten months' schooling when he trailed the train in the valley.

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Hats With Veiling Galore Are in a Capricious Mood

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

MILLINERY has indeed come into its own this spring. The new hats are everything a spring hat should be—the most refreshingly springlike hats that have graced fashion's stage for many a season. In them romance in millinery has been recaptured.

The very ecstasy of spring breathes through the flowers that bedeck the pretty straws and through the ribbons and fantastic scarf trimmings on colorful felts and suedes, likewise through the dainty lace and immaculate lingerie trims, new this season, and through the glorified spring colorings and beyond all the final touch of charm is achieved via mists of frivolous whimsical veiling that swirls and whirls and cuts pretty capers throughout the entire picture.

You can be as choosy as you like in selecting your spring bonnet. Whether you decide on one of the very new and amusing elfish tall crowns that style the latest models or whether you declare in favor of a crownless type, whether your hat be huge of brim or have no brim at all (flower toques with pert bonbon colored veils are quite the rage) whether it be a breton or Gibson girl sailor you choose, or if you are ultra enough to want one of the very smart Paris-inspired bonnet types that tie under the chin, no matter in what direction fancy leads you, you can't go wrong in fashion's eyes.

New in crowns is the postilion. See it pictured in the group to the left above. This model in miniature blue (an attractive blue featured this season) felt is trimmed with contrasting plaid taffeta ribbon and an allover crisp blue veil. Plaids and stripes have invaded the millinery world with great display. Hat and bag sets of striking plaids or stripes are among the fetching conceits that tune to the enthusiasm shown for high color.

Veilings galore are enlivening the millinery scene this spring. The hat without a veil is the exception rather than the rule. In arranging veils you are supposed to do just as fancy dictates, the more whimsical, the more erratic, the more altogether adorably irresponsible so far as following form and conventions, the smarter.

Navy is classic for spring suits, coats and dresses. The navy blue hat of chic peach-basket variety shown below to the left in the picture is topped off with a cluster of soft pink ribbon bows nestled inside the top of the crown. A sheer navy veil is draped around the crown with ends flying in the back. This model is also available in other fashionable color combinations.

Black hats with colorful accents are an accepted mode for dressy spring wear. The crown of the black felt Wateau, shown above to the right, is sprightly decked with chartreuse and fuchsia flowers. The big bow at the back is of stiff chartreuse veiling.

With her black lace afternoon dress Hildegarde, glamorous American radio songstress, wears a black felt turban with bright Tuscan straw brim as pictured below to the right in the group.

The newer shallow-crowned bretons stress forward moving slightly rolled brims higher at the back than front as pictured in the inset below. This charming model is a Pixie green felt with contrasting veil and ribbon band in navy. It is also seen in various other color combinations.

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Bouquet Bracelets

Newest fashion whimsy is to wear bouquet bracelets matched to the color of your nails. Flowers on a band of velvet that are matched to nail-polish shades will make your hands the talk of the card table. Flowers in fuchsia are matched to fuchsia polish, pale faun-pink buds are matched to regency, tulip nails match tiny tulips. Winning hands at beauty as well as at card table may be graced with dainty orchids at each wrist as pictured.

Aromatic Earrings

Perfumed earrings are a recent whimsy. They come in the form of tiny metal flowers, in color to match your ensemble. The perfume fragrance rises through a gold mesh center from a wad of cotton insert below.

Combining Jacket Being Modernized

The fussy "combining jacket" that mother used to wear has been superseded by a trim rubber cape which has many other uses besides keeping stray hairs from settling on a clean dress or blouse. Slipped on and off in a jiffy, it is ideal for repairing complexions and for washing up at odd moments when there isn't time to disrobe.

One of the newest make-up capes on the market has a little pocket in the form of a flower for holding hair pins, powder puff, or comb. The soft rubberized fabric takes to soap and water like a dish cloth, thus making it possible to keep its delicate pastel colors flower-fresh.

Fashion Designers Turn Lilac-Minded

Each season this flower or that flower is especially featured. Paris milliners have turned lilac-minded this spring, either trimming with lilac clusters or in some instances making toques and even tiny sailor hats of them. Wear a lilac spray on your dark or light coat, it is one of the popular flowers of the moment in fashion's realm. Carnations are also worn.

Checked Costume

It is considered smart this season to have at least one Shepherd's checked costume in the wardrobe.

Silk for Action

Washable and noncrushable silks for active sportwear have been endorsed by Paris.

Shells for Lapels

Tiny bouquets of flowers are made entirely of shells and are to be worn in your lapel.

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS

By

Elmo Scott Watson

Gabriel Arthur, Wanderer

IN THE spring of 1673, Capt. Abraham Wood of Fort Henry (now Petersburg) in Virginia sent James Needham, a South Carolina gentleman, and a lad named Gabriel Arthur into the Southern Appalachians to trade with the Cherokees. They were warmly welcomed but later Needham was murdered by a treacherous Occaneechi brave.

The Cherokee chief promised Arthur to escort him home the following spring. In the meantime he took Arthur to a village of friendly Mohetons on the banks of the Great Kanawha. Returning from this visit the Cherokees went out of their way to attack a village of Shawnees. In the battle which followed the English lad was wounded twice by arrows and taken prisoner by the Shawnees.

Because he had long hair, the Shawnees suspected that their captive was not a Cherokee and when they scoured off the accumulated dirt they were amazed at his white skin. When he told them, by sign talk, that he would return to trade with them if they would release him, they promptly sent him on his way to the Cherokee country.

Reaching the town of his former friends, he set out for Fort Henry the following spring accompanied by 18 Cherokee laden with furs for trading. Narrowly escaping death at the hands of the hostile Occaneechies, Arthur reached his home after one of the most eventful experiences that probably ever befell an English lad of his years. He had penetrated farther into the Ohio country than any of his fellow-Englishmen but history does not record whether or not he lived to see his people triumph over the French in their contest for that rich land.

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America's 'Prime Minister'

IN 1736, Christian Priber arrived in the Cherokee Indian village of Great Tellico in what is now east Tennessee. He had left in South Carolina everything he owned except some books and writing materials.

Priber soon won the friendship of the Indians by adopting their dress and mode of living and insured their further confidence by marrying the daughter of Moytoy, chief of the tribe. Then, as one of their own, he taught the redskins to read and write.

Having won their deep respect and encouraged their dependence upon his plans, he staged an impressive ceremony. While war drums thumped, he, the mild-mannered teacher, short in stature, unimpressive in appearance, "crowned" the tall and stately Moytoy "Emperour" of the "Kingdom of Paradise." Diplomatically, he created other titles for the lesser chiefs and there was a colorful ceremony as they paraded before the throne of their "emperour." But, most important of all, was Christian Priber's own appointment as "prime minister."

His next step was his undoing. He sent an "official" communication from Great Tellico, capital of the Cherokee "kingdom," to the governor at Charleston telling him that the English must leave America. Not because they took him seriously, but because they feared French influence, the English military authorities captured America's only "prime minister" and kept him prisoner in Frederica, Ga., until he died.

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Schermerhoorn's Ride

Listen my reader and you shall learn
Of the midnight ride of Schermerhoorn.

PAUL REVERE didn't have such a hard time of it in April, 1775, when he rode 15 miles on the best turnpikes in the colonies to be the inspiration for Longfellow's famous poem. But when Symon Schermerhoorn, on the night of February 8, 1690, rode from Schenectady, N. Y., to Fort Orange (Albany), he made the most courageous ride in American history.

Symon was in the village of Schenectady on the night it was destroyed by the French and Indians. He knew that the small garrison of 24 men could not resist very long and that the attackers, flushed by victory, probably would go on to Fort Orange for more plunder.

It was bitter cold and the snow was coming thick and fast. Although wounded in the thigh, he seized a stray horse and started the 20-mile ride of warning. Schermerhoorn rode for six hours plunging through drifts that were impassable a few hours later. In spite of his wound and the severe weather and the fact that he passed many farm houses where others could have taken over his mission, he kept courageously on until he reached Fort Orange. In front of the gates, gasping warning, he collapsed.

The severe conditions under which he made his ride are shown by the fact that the French and Indians were unable to continue their foray and were forced to return to Canada.

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What to Eat and Why

C. Houston Goudiss Gives Practical Advice on Feeding 'Teen Age Child; Describes Some Special Food Needs of Both Boys and Girls

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

BEGINNING around the twelfth year in girls and the thirteenth year in boys, the rate of growth is greatly accelerated. Then children require large quantities of food to meet the needs of their rapidly maturing bodies and they usually develop huge appetites. Unfortunately, however, they are often inclined to overlook the foods that are most necessary to health, to eat at odd hours, and to stuff themselves with rich combinations that may severely tax the digestive system.

Mothers may find it exceedingly difficult to deal with their offspring all through the 'teens, when physiological changes are taking place which mark the transition from childhood to maturity. For along with the development of his fast growing body, the child's emotional life undergoes a profound and disturbing change. The boy or girl who was formerly amenable to direction suddenly exhibits a desire for independence. He becomes jumpy and irritable, and the wish to direct his own life extends even to his choice of food.

Mothers must mobilize all the patience and forbearance at their command—must make it their solemn duty to see that their adolescent children have the foods they require for growth, for stamina, and for building resistance to disease. For the stress and strain of adolescence will be far more easily weathered by boys and girls who are properly nourished.

Quality Important as Quantity

During the years of greatest growth, boys and girls frequently require more food than their fathers or mothers. But it is essential that the diet be well balanced and of the highest nutritive value. It should include an abundance of easily digested energy foods, such as breadstuffs, potatoes, cereals and macaroni products, as well as liberal quantities of the more concentrated fuel foods, such as butter or margarine. There must be an ample supply of high quality protein—which is furnished by meat, fish, eggs, cheese and milk—to build the new muscle tissue required to cover the lengthening frames of the boys and help build the rounded contours of the girls.

Need for Minerals and Vitamins

There must be ample amounts of the various minerals—especially calcium and phosphorus for the teeth and bones, and to help build sound, healthy nerves; iodine for proper functioning of the thyroid gland; iron for building increased quantities of rich red blood. **Every vitamin must be included in the adolescent's diet to promote normal health and development, but vitamin A is especially valuable at this time of rapid growth, and vitamin B is also required in liberal amounts to meet the extra demands of increased activity and growth.**

A Quart of Milk Daily

It is highly desirable that the diet should include a quart of milk daily, because milk is such a splendid source of calcium and vitamin A, as well as other necessary minerals and vitamins. If children have been brought up with a wholesome respect for this master food, they will continue to drink it during their 'teens.

However, if they complain about taking it as a beverage, mothers should see that it is supplied by way of cream soups and sauces, with cereals, and in nutritious pudding desserts, which can be enriched with eggs, thus providing additional proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits should be eaten freely—at least twice a day—and the high-caloric dried fruits, such as prunes and dates, may be used to advantage along with bananas, oranges, grapefruit, apples and other fresh fruits, as well as the many varieties that come in cans.

Cooked and raw vegetables should be provided liberally—if possible, at both lunch and dinner. Dressing cooked vegetables with butter or margarine will increase their fuel value, and make them more satisfying for hungry boys. **Girls, who are often finicky eaters during their adolescent years, can usually be tempted with crisp, raw vegetables served in the form of salads; and protein can be added by means of eggs, cheese, fish or chicken.**

Boys Need More Food Than Girls

There is a marked difference between the fuel requirements of 'teen age boys and girls. Both must have a well balanced diet. But the boys need many more calories, and therefore should have a more generous allowance of highly concentrated foods which supply necessary fuel with a minimum tax on the digestive system.

They should have cereals in generous-size portions—and it's advisable to choose part of the cereals from those retaining the bran and the germ. And they'll welcome nourishing desserts, such as custard, tapioca, bread and corn starch puddings.

Girls Warned Against Reducing

Girls, on the other hand, may become fussy and try to cut down radically on the fuel foods, with the foolish idea of keeping fashionably thin. This must not be permitted, because it may result in under-nutrition, which opens the way to fatigue and nervousness, and may lead to serious disease.

In addition to wholesome, nourishing food, 'teen age boys and girls should have plenty of rest, sunshine and healthful outdoor exercise. And they also deserve the sympathy and deep understanding of their parents.

Questions Answered

Mrs. S. B. L.—Sea foods are a rich source of iodine, fresh and canned salmon, cod, crabmeat and oysters being especially notable in this respect. Fruits and vegetables grown near the sea also contain varying amounts, depending upon the iodine content of the water and soil.

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WATCH THE SPECIALS

YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.