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Hope So

Prediction is made by a democratic opponent in the house that Governor Martin will be a candidate to succeed himself. This opponent charges that the governor will have the support of all the reactionary elements in the state. Many hope that the governor will be a candidate because they feel that he has given the state a good, sound administration at a time when it was particularly needed. They consider him one of the best governors the state has ever had, in spite of the fact that some of his remarks have not always been as diplomatic as they might have been. His administration has been such that he will not have the support of radical elements and that is as it should be.

The governor has been the governor of all the people and not of any particular group.

Babson States He is Still An Optimist

By Roger Babson
BABBSON PARK, Fla., March 5—The curtain has just fallen on a most interesting conference held here at my winter headquarters in Babbson Park. The main subject of the conference was the business outlook. It was a subject of course, was how different trends, such as the waste of natural resources, creeping inflation, labor troubles, and the like, are affecting the business outlook. Having had time to mull over the various formal talks and round-table discussions, I can now pass along some of the main thoughts to readers.

Forward-Buying too Heavy
In the first place, most of those in attendance agreed that the sharp boom in business since last summer is but partially due to natural recovery and largely due to artificial and psychological influences. Among the latter, the race for war materials, stockpiling in anticipation of higher prices, and forward buying as a hedge against labor troubles, were chiefly discussed. These subjects were uppermost in everybody's mind. Many were worried by this great wave of advance buying. Some felt that three or four months from now inventories will become too heavy and production will suffer. Others were alarmed by what they felt was too sharp a jump in certain commodity prices.

While the heavy goods have not yet touched normal, as have consumer goods, they nevertheless show a healthy advance over a year ago. Moreover, machine-tool bookings, locomotive orders, and other heavy industry barometers are forecasting further big gains.

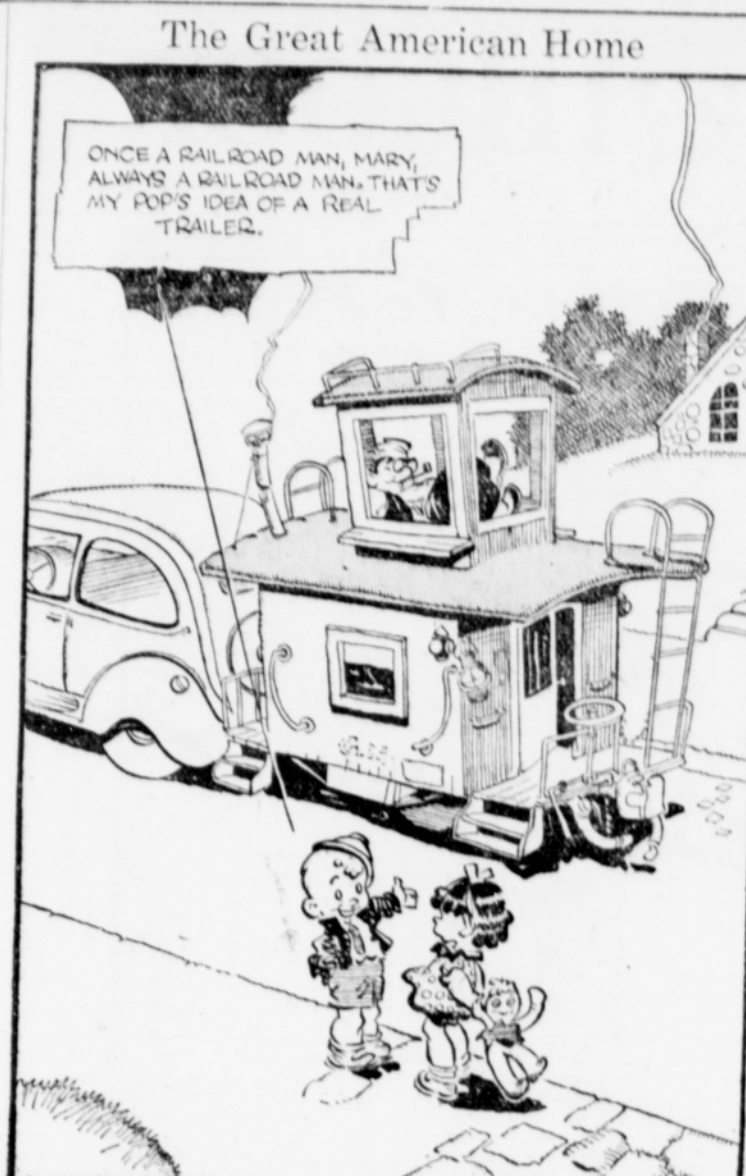
One speaker stressed the labor outlook in connection with the big threat to business this spring. Other delegates reported heavy forward-buying of all types of materials based on fears of further labor troubles. This is an unhealthy trend. Managements must protect themselves, but such buying is simply borrowing on future business. Spurts, caused by strike fears, are only temporary stimulants. The effects soon wear off. Business is then forced to wait for consumer demand to cut down heavy inventories. Meanwhile, confidence is lost and activity suffers in all branches of trade and industry.

Another Pre NRA Boom?
One entire session was given to a discussion of inflation. The consensus was that the administration's new moves have given business men another case of jitters. Some conference attendees foresaw a new NRA upheld by a "liberalized" supreme court. Others envisioned maximum hour and minimum wage bills bringing about sharply higher labor costs. Some likened the present advance to the feverish boomlet of July, 1933, just before the NRA went into effect. Several economists viewed with uneasy feelings crop insurance plans, flood control projects, and other measures calling for additional federal outlays. They expect that another dose of inflation due to further increases in the federal debt will be the result.

Of course, many varied opinions were voiced concerning the European outlook. There were doubts as to the wisdom of the new proposals to tax heavily foreign investments in our securities. The overseas scramble for war materials was given as a major reason for soaring prices of certain metals and the shares of war supply manufacturers. Specific instances of heavy foreign buying of American raw materials were cited. Yet it was plainly stated by an Italian speaker that there will be no European war for several years at least. In fact, shortages of commodities were forecast as the major incentive for Italy or Germany to start formal hostilities.

No Time for Pessimism
These were the major subjects under discussion. Readers can easily gather from my review of the meetings that the business man's confidence of four months ago has been somewhat shaken. The sunny skies of post-election November have become overcast. Fears of a general slump in the late spring are general. However, now that the conference is over, I again want to reemphasize my own optimism. I recognize that the problems confronting business are serious, but I still believe that 1937 will average out a substantially better year than 1936. The modifiers are currently 16 per cent above a year ago and I am convinced that this improvement is not due merely to artificial causes.

Figures plainly indicate that the durable goods line are rapidly approaching normal. That means that our gain is no mere flash-in-the-pan, "pre-NRA boom," nor any other type of gun-jumping rally. Our statistics represent fundamental strength. The tide of recovery is running strong. I believe that no one thing can now stop it. It is bigger than John Lewis' fight to organize the steel industry; and it is more fundamental even than the proposals to "reform" the supreme court. The Babson chart is forecasting further recovery. This is not time for pessimism. Do not let the temporary riddles bother you. Row with the tide instead of against it!



Insidious Influences

A member of the Portland police "red squad" recently said that the communist party has more than 2,000,000 adherents in the U. S. working covertly through scores of organizations to overthrow the American government. He pointed out that communism is the most deceptive and poisonous doctrine ever fed to the American people.

Quotations were read from communist literature describing civil disobedience activities to weaken the capitalistic system and to train workers in industrial revolt, which later could be turned into government revolt. The process described was to encourage strikes and manipulate them by boring within trade unions and secretly exerting as much radical influence as possible, encourage mass demonstrations against police authorities and finally seek general strikes, which could be turned into revolution.

In spite of such revelations we have those who would discount the insidious activities of this subversive group and allow them every opportunity to spread their vicious poison. Evidence has been brought out as to red activities in recent major strikes, particularly the maritime strikes on the coast in the last few years and which have been led by an Australian radical, Harry Bridges. All of these things have proven mighty costly to the general public of this entire United States and it will take many, many years for the "gains" made by the strikers to make up for the losses suffered by them through this idleness.

What Other Editors Say

Revival of the NRA

It has become plainly apparent by this time that the administration intends to do something about reviving at least part of the court-killed NRA and making it a permanent governmental policy.

Surprisingly there has been little protest against it, even from the most die-hard Republicans and other enemies of the administration, who howled most loudly against the NRA when the blue eagle's wings were overshadowing the whole land.

It seems certain that many of the NRA's most bitter foes have come to believe that it was, at least in part, a good thing and that the principles behind it were worthy ones. A partial revival might be welcomed by the nation.

As the special commission to study the blue eagle's bones has just reported to the president and through him to congress, the NRA tried to do too much, and was a too complex organization. It worked an undoubted hardship on many. It was difficult of enforcement because of widespread opposition, and even if the supreme court had not dealt it an early death, it was almost certain to have gone by the board very soon afterward.

Revival of the NRA is a matter which should not be considered lightly and, if attempted, should be done only in a mild form.

The labor law of the old one could perhaps be revived, although modified somewhat from what they originally were, and if successful might do much to quiet the current wave of labor unrest that is troubling the land.

Revival of the provisions governing trade practices will be a more difficult problem. These provisions were what caused much of the trouble before. While unfair competition and price chiseling are evils that ought to be abolished, some method of doing so that will be fair to all and will be enforceable must be devised or this feature of the NRA had better be let alone.

It is to be hoped, however, that the president's plan will soon be completely consummated one way or another. The fact that the revival of the NRA is planned will, and in fact already is, resulting in atmosphere of uncertainty in business, particularly in relation of contracts of any considerable duration. Until the plan is fairly well outlined and its chances of successful adoption indicated, that certain remedies for business recovery and it is hard to proceed far without it.—Astoria Astorian-Budget.

Better Off Eventually

Efforts to secure legislation to secure registration and some degree of responsibility of industrial organizations were unsuccessful in spite of the great need. By bringing about responsibility the general public, the worker and the employer will eventually be served better and more wisely.

Particularly, should the legislators from agricultural communities, where farmers have been heavy losers as a result of the maritime strikes, have been found on the side of the Hood River growers in seeking this legislation.

The Astoria Astorian-Budget recently had a very pertinent paragraph as to the situation:

We are unable to understand what honest objections can be made to a bill that would require all organizations of laborers or employers being registered with the state which would make their books open to inspection. Certainly this is not class legislation since it does not single out one class and exclude another. Most firms which are large employers of labor are corporations, regulated by the state and with their plants and books open to inspection not by one governmental agency alone but by perhaps a dozen. Being incorporated they have a definite established responsibility under the law. Labor unions, which have received many benefits from state and national laws, should be ready to assume their share of responsibility.

Death and Taxes

Occasionally you run across an individual who believes he has an interest in mounting taxes. As a renter he has the erroneous idea that his landlord pays the taxes, that the size of his rent bill is not reflected in the matter of economy and common sense in government.

While it is true that in some instances landlords are hardy in jacking up rents sufficiently to absorb mounting taxes, the fact remains that eventually he will have to do so. Yet "Certain as death and taxes" is a simile that hasn't been repealed as yet and we should bear in mind that every transaction carries with its cost the item of taxes. The taxpaying class is one made up of every individual regardless of whether he owns an acre of ground, a foot of lumber or a peanut stand. We can't escape them.—McMinnville Telephone-Register.

Jots in Jest

That Lorain, Ohio, boy who lost his dog, Zerk, can't be convinced that he has lost nothing.

University of Minnesota student co-operative groups have established 50-50 thrift clubs, barring only women. They probably figure women would soon change them to 60-40 clubs.

That man who successfully sent a cigar to a friend in Australia, in an ordinary envelope, must have at least found a good, strong, five-cent cigar.

Twenty employees of two Cleveland paint companies were bequeathed stock in the companies, which might be considered sufficient reason for painting the town red.

Our Yesterdays

Fifteen Years Ago

Argus, March 9, 1922—Business men get busy when school meeting votes upon transportation for students outside city. Donations are made for two trips daily to rural district north of city.

Jake Weil of Well's Department store in New York selecting apparel and merchandise for the local store.

Elmer Eugene Gray and Alice C. Beeler married March 2.

Banks Dairy Products company with S. C. Inkley, R. M. Banks, Charles J. Herb, William Fisher and Clell B. Carstens as incorporators file articles of incorporation. Company to operate Banks cheese factory.

Hillsboro getting baseball fever and Manager Kretz, former big league catcher, sends out notices to all interested players to report.

Mrs. Mary Abadie, Cedar Mill resident 47 years, dies February 28.

Thirty Years Ago

Argus, March 7, 1907—Gilbert L. Hedges appointed district attorney for this judicial district, succeeding Allen John Wall. Hedges is a native of Pacific Coast Condensed Milk company buys Oregon Condensed Milk company plant here. Hillsboro condenser first plant of its kind to operate in Oregon, first cream turned out here in fall of 1902.

Senator Fulton secured to speak at Hillsboro's biggest Fourth of July celebration.

Mrs. Agnes Wirtz, county resident 30 years, dies at Forest Grove March 3.

John R. McNew of Reedville and Miss Anna Lisky of near Hillsboro married March 6.

J. R. Powell and Sadie Powell married March 2.

E. E. Fisher re-elected mayor by a majority of 41 votes over Dr. F. M. Robinson. Vote for marshal was a tie. C. O. DeVere and W. H. Hunter each receiving 68 votes.



Roger W. Babson

CHURCHES

Congregational Church

Church school, 10 a. m. Prof. Stalley, superintendent; morning worship, 11 a. m. Lenten sermon, "The Sun Shall be No More Thy Light." Woodward Solo by Mrs. Hinds. Hillsboro Business and Professional Women's club will attend this service. Young people's meeting, 7 p. m. in the church study. Lawrence Wismer of Hillsboro and student in Pacific university has been engaged to direct in the conduct of Sunday evening young people's meetings. He will also assist in the choir and church school as needed.—T. Arthur Dungan, minister.

Free Methodist Church

Services for this week, March 8 to 14, are as follows: Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.—J. N. Walker, pastor.

The Orengo-Reedville Parish

Sunday school in both churches, 10 a. m.; worship service in the Orengo church, 11 a. m.; worship service in the Reedville church, 8 p. m. Women's Missionary society meets at Orengo on the third Wednesday of each month and at Reedville on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Seventh-day Adventist Church

Services are held each Sabbath (Saturday) as follows: Sabbath school, 10 a. m.; preaching service, 11 a. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Visitors are welcome at any service.—Dr. Walter Huntington, pastor.

Mountain Home Evangelical Church

Regularly each Sunday: Sunday school, 10 a. m., Edward Aebischer, superintendent. Morning worship service with alternating leadership, Christian Endeavor, 7:30 p. m. Evangelistic service, 8 p. m.—Rev. V. T. Speece, pastor.

M. E. Church (Bethany)

On Germantown road. Sunday school every Sunday, 10 a. m.; German service, 11 a. m., first and third Sundays; English service, 11 a. m., second and fourth Sundays.—E. Julius Traglio, pastor.

All Saints (Episcopal)

Services for Passion Sunday or the fifth Sunday in Lent will be held as follows: Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; church school, 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer at 11. Young people's service at 7:30 p. m. as usual. Service at 8:30 p. m. as usual. Service at 8:30 p. m. as usual. Service at 8:30 p. m. as usual.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 11 a. m. Pupils up to the age of 20 years are welcomed. Free reading room open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 until 4 p. m. Sunday's topic, "Substance."

Trinity Lutheran Church

The service of worship begins at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:45. Sermon topic, "Our Union with Christ."—John S. 1-6. During the season of Lent services are also conducted at 8 p. m. Rev. J. A. Rimberg of Portland will be the guest speaker this evening. You are cordially welcomed to worship with us.

Christian Church

Lord's day unified study-worship service, 9:45-11:45 a. m. Church school, 9:45 morning worship, 10:45. Music by choir. Sermon, "Fathers of Men." Our pre-Easter campaign is to be launched at this service. Pastor will present outline of the campaign which is to be a two weeks' effort; one week of "Home Visitation Evangelism" and one week of nightly services with home

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON.—When the president's reorganization bill comes out of the joint House and Senate committee where hearings are being held on the tentative draft, a lot of debate will center on the proposed extension of civil service to all federal agencies.

General civil service would mean a tremendous saving to taxpayers who now are supporting thousands of inefficient and useless political jobholders. But congressmen are reluctant to yield a single plum which is theirs to garner in the patronage shrotopper system.

Many New Deal measures are now being introduced which, if passed, will increase the patronage yield.

A new bill sponsored by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) calls for expenditure of a billion dollars on low-cost housing and specifies that the proposed Housing Authority may appoint without regard to civil service or the Classification Act such officers, attorneys, and experts and such skilled and unskilled labor as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

Some of the older and sounder members of Congress are tired of serving as personal employment agencies and it only because their fate in elections back home depends more often on jobs they get for their constituents than on how well they do their own jobs in Washington.

OFFICIALS who have had long experience in dealing with plum-pickers think they may not put up much of a fight against this feature of the reorganization bill, for the reason that what seems to motivate the average congressman is the fear that some member may get more juicy jobs than he.

It is expected that even the most ardent administrationists may revolt against that part of the reorganization bill that gives the president greatly increased control over all executive departments.

Pension Set-Up to Include Needy Persons of 65

By A. L. Lindbeck
SALEM—Oregon will shift its old age pension set-up to include needy persons 65 years of age and over effective January 1, next, if Governor Martin signs the bill which has passed both the house and senate. He is expected to do so.

During the remainder of the current year, however, pension payments will be limited to needy persons of 70 years and over under the terms of the bill which is now in the hands of the governor.

Reduction of the age requirement for old age assistance, it is estimated, will cost the state an additional \$680,400 during this biennium. The several counties will also be required to budget this additional amount next year to meet their share of the pension cost.

In passing this pension program, which represents the original way and means committee proposal with only one minor amendment, the house receded from its stand for immediate reduction of the age requirement to 65 years for a shift in the cost ratio, which would have imposed one-third of the total burden on the state, with the counties paying only one-sixth of the cost instead of the present one-fourth. This provision would have applied to persons who have applied for their pensions in paying for a portion or all of the cost of their support in a private institution. This provision, however, will not apply to persons who have applied or are able to pay their own way in one of these homes.

Chief concern of both the house and senate in liberalizing the pension program was the ability of the counties to meet the additional cost. The state, it was explained, would be able to meet its share of the increase without any additional tax levies. Whereas some of the counties, it was pointed out, will be hard put to meet the increased burden. With this problem in mind, an interim committee will study the problem during the next two years and report back to the next session with recommendations for raising additional revenue, a part of which will go toward relieving the counties of their tax load.

Orville Gamble, superintendent of the trade school for adult blind at Portland, has resigned. His successor will be named by the new board created by an act of the 1937 legislative session, soon to be appointed by the governor. The resignation, it is understood, came as the result of differences between Gamble and his advisors, several of whom will probably be appointed to the new board.

Reports that Charles H. Carey, state corporation commissioner, and Frank Wire, state game supervisor, are to be replaced have been denied by Governor Martin. The governor explained that he had made no change in the corporation department and that the game supervisor was under the same commission of whose plans he knew nothing.

One of the wildest scenes staged at the current legislative session—or at any session yet held—years ago for that matter—was enacted at the house late Saturday afternoon over the issue of adjournment. The senate had sent over a resolution calling for the adjournment at 5 p. m. Monday. This was promptly tabled by the house. A motion was then made to adjourn until 10 a. m. Monday. This was promptly amended to read 5 p. m. Tuesday and the amendment again amended to read 10:15 p. m. Monday. Then the amendments were withdrawn and the same procedure repeated again. This horseplay continued for more than an hour until the members, exhausted by their own parliamentary maneuvering, were content to knock off work for the week-end and come back Monday morning.

Four state officials will emerge from the legislative session with bigger and better pay checks. Salaries of the three industrial accident-unemployment compensation commissioners were increased from \$2600 a year and the state insurance commissioner was given a pay boost from \$3600 to \$5000 a year.

Abolition of the comptroller general's office, mentioned in the president's public report on reorganization, still is in the bill before the joint committee. As it is now, Congress has control over executive expenditures through pre-audits made by that office. The president proposes to create, as a substitute, the office of auditor general and a system of post-audits which would be reported to Congress. It is doubtful if Congress will be placated by this gesture.

ANOTHER controversial section of the original draft conferred upon the president the continuing power to reorganize after investigation the several agencies of government, by transfer, consolidation, segregation, establishment, and abolition of agencies and functions. This part of the bill proved such a bombshell in the committee hearings that it has been modified by the addition of two new sub-sections.

It isn't known at this time how many compromises the president is prepared to make when the bill meets open congressional opposition.

Probably what Roosevelt will find it most difficult to sell Congress will be the proposals to make new grants of power to himself continuing ones, and to exempt all but a handful of top appointments from Senate confirmation. And perhaps the proposal he will find it easiest to make Congress accept will be the proposed establishment of two new departments, of Public Works and Public Welfare.

Whosoever Will (Above North Plains)

Sunday school, 10 a. m. we are urged to increase attendance in the spring and summer. Plans are under way for the Easter services. Sermon by the pastor, 11 a. m. Communion and tarry service, short Bible study, 3 p. m. Evangelistic service, 8 p. m. Service assisted by the young people's choir under direction of Paul Collins, director. Sermon "Man's Most Precious Treasure." Monday, 10 a. m. to Saturday daily and nightly home visitation by workers going two by two.—R. L. Putnam, pastor.

Whosoever Will—Hillsboro

Saturday, 7 p. m. Street service will begin again at Second and Main; at 7:30 a meeting will open in the little church on Main street near First. Will be glad to meet all our friends there, and urge strangers to be with us. Melvin E. James will bring the evening message. Watch for further announcement of these meetings.

Foursquare Church

Pastor will speak at both services Sunday. In the morning worship service at 11 he will answer the question "What Does It Mean to Abide in Christ?" This is a request message. At 7:30 p. m. an evangelistic message will be given on the subject, "The Devil's Compromises." This will be preceded by the usual gospel song service and musical program. You will enjoy this service. Services are also held on Tuesday and Friday at 7:45 p. m. This Friday (tomorrow) the monthly membership meeting will follow the evening service and all members are urged to be present.—Guy P. Duffield, Jr., pastor.

First Baptist Church

Prayer service Thursday evening at 8. Orengo Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bell. Saturday school, 9:45 morning worship, 11. The subject of the morning will be "A Visionless People." B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m. Evening service, 8 p. m. which time the pastor will consider the second "Conscience Check" of The Cross. Judas Iscariot.—Otis W. Weniger, pastor.

Pentecostal Tabernacle

Interested crowds are enjoying the tabernacle ministry of our brother Bruce Gibson, unique in presentation but highly appreciative. The revelation of truth is easily received by even a child's mind. Subject tonight, "The Kingdom of Heaven." Sunday morning, "Behold the Lamb of God." Sunday night, "Anti-Christ." Special music at each service. We shall continue these meetings every night for your benefit, at 7:30 p. m. and expect to attend Sunday school Sunday, 10 a. m. Rev. E. J. Ebert, superintendent. Classes for all ages, come and bring the children with you. Morning worship at 11. Young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m. at the Wyatt, superintendent.—J. F. Shackelford, pastor.

Pilgrimage House

March 12: Commemoration of St. Gregory the Great, pastor of the Church March 14: Chapel service of public worship, 10:30 a. m. with liturgy for Passion Sunday (Fifth in Lent); confession and absolution; the General Litanies; sermon: "How Much More the Blood of Christ" (Hebrews 9:14) "Religion in the News" topics: "The Churches and the Child-Labor Amendment," "A Newspaper Columnist Discovers the Gospel" and "A Movie Star Looks at Immortality." March 17: Com-

WASHINGTON LETTER

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Of the control Congress now has over the chief executive, almost none is left to that body, in the tentative draft of the bill, but the power to make or deny appropriations. If the bill reaches the Senate as the president's experts have written it, members probably will protest loudly over the proposal that only a few top appointments will have Senate confirmation.

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Beaverton Church of Christ

Bible school, 9:45 a. m., Mrs. Vernia Hoppe, superintendent. Communion service, 11 a. m., followed by preaching by the pastor. Special music by the choir, Mrs. J. Johnson, director. At 7:30 p. m. the young people will have charge of the service with a short sermon by the pastor. Mid-week Bible study Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.—George W. Hatch, pastor.

Pheasant Has Ear for Music

Perhaps some of the local hunters might take a leaf from the experience of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Taylor of near Scholls. The weather being warm and signs of spring apparent, he accompanied by his wife, moved to the front porch for a breath of air and sunlight. Inside, the radio was playing a symphony and the front door was open. Suddenly the couple was surprised to see a China pheasant strut into the yard and approach the porch, apparently attracted by the music. The bird became so engrossed in the concert that it paid no attention to the movers and the Taylors remained until the music was completed and then returned to the woods.

TEN DOLLARS FINE

Back there when vaudeville was being played in the local theatres, the sign on the stage in one of them read—TEN DOLLARS FINE FOR THROWING SMUT OVER THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Why this caution here in America, when in India little children sing songs so obscene and speak a lan-