"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - - Editor-Manager SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - Managing-Editor

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

Repatriating Dollar Bonds
CTUDIES made by the Institute of International Finance, while partial, point to the conclusion that probably not more than 60 per cent of foreign bonds which were sold in this country and still outstanding are now actually held within the United States. What has been going on is the repatriation of foreign bond issues. The issuing state has several advantages since the issue was floated. In the first place the depreciation of American currency enables the foreign state to make payments with 40 per cent less gold than for-· merly. This advantage might be offset in terms of their national currencies if they have devalued their monetary units. A second advantage is the heavy discount at which most foreign bonds were seiling in these markets. Foreign bonds have sold at ten cents on the dollar; many issues at discounts of 60 and 75 per cent. So the defaulting states have been able to buy up their American issues at low prices and thus extinguish the debts. Or their nationals could buy them at these prices and speculate for big profits.

While foreign bonds flotations in this country got a black eye the amounts faithfully served with payments are larger than those defaulted. The Institute says that full debt service is being paid on \$4,604,000,000 in dollar bonds. Some \$2,810,000,000 is in default as to interest and \$74,780,000 in default only as to sinking fund payments.

To show the extent of repatriation of dollar bonds, that is their purchase back by the issuing country or its banks or citizens, figures may be cited from the study by the Institute. The National Bank of Panama holds 58 per cent of its own dollar bonds. The State Mortgage bank of Yugoslavia admits that 56 per cent of its American issue of bonds is now | really to believe in the New Deal owned within Yugoslavia. Uruguayan banks hold 19 per cent of outstanding dollar bonds emitted by that country. A conversion operation for a Belgian issue showed that 62 per cent of outstanding Belgian dollar bonds were held within Belgium. States and municipalities of Brazil are known to have made heavy purchases of their issues, at greatly depressed prices. Twenty-five to 30 per cent of German corporate dollar bonds have gone back home.

This process will go on until, when most of the issues are repatriated, then the issuing country will propose a settlement with American holders and work out a deal to extinguish the issue. Virtually none of the issues have been repudiated; the issuing governments merely confessing the debt but postponing payments of interest and principal. But for those bonds selling at heavy discounts there is little hope that they will be paid in full. They will be allowed to drift | tics in his state. until the issue needs new credit and must put its house in order so as to have credit standing.

There is little doubt that many foreign governments and corporations are purposely squeezing the American bondholders, and using money that should go for debt service to buy up the bonds at low prices. Before a great many years the foreign bonds in the market tables may shrink to small proportions as the issues are no longer traded in; and the at Chicago because of the Mcmoney capital of the world is re-established in London.

Baldwin to Retire?

DEPORTS that Stanley Baldwin, British premier, will retire late this spring will not surprise those who follow the currents of British politics. Only the nature of the crisis and the sacrifice of Sir Samuel Hoare prevented his losing a vote of confidence some months ago when he approved the Hoare-Laval settlement. First he solemnly assured the commons that the agreement was a good one and which he could fully justify. The next move of the government was Sir Samuel Hoare's speech and his resignation of the cabinet post of foreign minister. Premier Baldwin said that he had not been able to follow closely the work of his minister in Paris; and this lame excuse, transparently flimsy, was used to save his own position. In ordinary process of events he should have lost his majority then; but the seriousness of the situation | convinced the Roosevelt manageand his very recent winning of the election carried him over | ment that if sufficiently liberal

The episode broke Baldwin's prestige however; and now he is chiefly a hang-over premier. The commons and the country are still conservative, so no new election will be called. His growing deafness is now given as a probable cause for his retirement from head of the government; but the other reason is probably more potent. His reputed suc- to carry the state, which, of cessor is Neville Chamberlain, present chancellor of the exchequer. Meantime Anthony Eden is bracing the league for fresh pressure against Italy which has been romping over Guffey has left anything undone, Ethiopia while European nations squabbled among themseives. Sharp revision of British policy is needed to restore Britain's prestige.

Release for Fehl

T will be a mistake for prison officials to make a special case of Earl H. Fehl and withhold release from him on technical grounds. Fehl was convicted of violation of statutes of Oregon; but if he doesn't get the same good time benefits accorded other convicts then he will appear more in the role of a political prisoner, incarcerated for his ideas and his propensity to raise hell. Laws are ample for protection of established government in this country and if Fehl starts anything after he gets out he can be properly dealt with.

The temper of the people in southern Oregon is far different from that of several years ago when revolution was plotted. The experience has made the people more serious, less gullible and eager to follow political soothsayers. Even if Fehl returns to Jackson county it is doubtful if he can get much of a following now. But if he is kept confined unfairly. with discrimination shown against him, he becomes a sort of martyr who will gain sympathizers.

There is no substitute for fair treatment even of a political adversary.

Fats vs Flats

VITH its customary method of campaigning by epithet the Portland Journal has started ringing the changes on the "Fat Boys". The Fat Boys, in the Jeurnal's myopic vision, are the Wall street carnivores, the apostles of entrenched greed and the bloated bondholders who are opposing the Great Humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Journal swallows without a struggle all the vagaries of the New Deal, the alphabetical mixups and the Farley fixups, because they are sanctified by the endorsement of its patron saint, the democratic president. Scourging the Fat Boys the Journal seems to line up with the Fat Boys; and is diligent in fomenting feudism between the Fats and the Flats. That may be one way to carry on a campaign.

The California junior chamber of commerce is starting a drive for finger-printing week. The object is to educate the public on the value of finger-printing. It is an altogether reasonable proposal that every citizen have his finger prints recorded, not because he is a potential criminal, but for general purposes of identification. They are taking footprints of infants born in hospitals now to avoid mixing

A cartoonist on the Boston Transcript had a flash of inspiration when he sketched the Townsend ship buffeting heavy storms with men going overboard. It was titled "Mutiny on the Bounty".

Mayor Carson of Portland says what the state needs is strong leadership. Also it needs loyal "followership". The ancient Oregon enstern is to follow a leader with stuffed club and snickersnee.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT Copyright 1935, by The Bultimore Sun

Pennsylvania Washington, April 10 IT is in Pennsylvania that the efficacy of the New Deal political methods will get their most com-



tor Joseph Patrick Guffey. SENATOR Guffey has many likable qualities, but no one ever

not concerned so much with poliout to win, and he plays his game without any such sickening pretense of plety as is made by the unctuous Mr. Farley, who covers up his rape of the Civil service and the ruthlessness of his spoilsmanship with a lot of Pecksniffian preachments prepared by his highy paid publicity staff.

SENATOR Guffey's position is clearer and more comfortable than that of many of his democratic colleagues. On one hand, he is not sufficiently soft-headed philosophy, and he does not both-er much about whether the measures involved are economically or constitutionally sound. On the other hand, he is not afflicted with the painful conviction of, for example, one tortured senatorial leader who once agonizedly exclaimed, "I have gone through hell for three years having to get up here and advocate things in which I totally disbelieve." Mr. Guffey skillfully avoids the discomforts of having convictions one way or the other in these things, supports all White House proposals without question and whole-hearterly concentrates upon the business of practical poli-

NEARLY five years ago he picked Mr. Roosevelt as a winner, left the Al Smith group of democrats with whom he had trained, because he knew that Roosevelt was the best bet-particularly for him. It is all very well to talk of Mr. Roosevelt having been nominated Adoo-Garner switch, at the instance of Mr. Hearst, but Mr Roosevelt would not have gotten to first base in that convention had Mr. Guffey, with the big Pennsylvania delegation in his vest pocket, been against him, instead of for him. No one knows this better than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley, unless it is Mr. Guffey, and no senator has gotten as much federal patronage or more federal money for his state than Mr. Guffey. One reason for this is that Mr. Guffey, better than any other, knows the game of getting his; the other reason is because, having lost this great republican state by only 150,000 in 1932, carried it in 1934 (when Mr. Guffey was elected), he has in the way of jobs and money, it can be carried in 1936.

GOODNESS knows they have been liberal enough in both directions. So far as they could they have furnished Mr. Guffey with what he wants. Whether it is enough course, would mean Mr. Roosevelt's reelection, is doubtful, but, if it fails, will not be because Mr. Nowhere is the class appeal of Mr. Roosevelt combined in so flagrant and practical a manner with the weight and power of the federal agencies. They are linked in an interesting way. Mr. Guffey, through a handsome and costly tabloid newspaper called "We, The People," regularly and violently assails "creatures of intrenched greed," denounces "Corporate Wealth," the "Minions of Wall Street" and a "Venal and Licentious Press," while Mr. Roosevelt is extravagantly eulogized as "The Great Humanitarian."

THIS is the spectacular part of the Guffey strategy: the undercover part is in the utilization to its full political capacity of every federal agency in the state. The notion that what the administration is doing is trying to buy the people with their own money seems to apply to Pennsylvania with greater force than anywhere else. There, too, the Guffey machine is in alliance with the John L. Lewis United Mine Workers' machine an alliance cemented by the Guffey coal control bill, the passage of which Mr. Roosevelt urged egardless of constitutional doubts. It is charged that the WPA in Pennsylvania reeks with politics, that federal agencies and agents are asked to contribute to party funds, that there is enormous waste and a multiplicity of jobholders such as no state ever knew. Senator Guffey does not even trouble to deny these charges. Quite a while ago he said he couldn't be bothered about that sort of thing. He pursues his serene, calculating way and has reached the point where the republicans have got to fight to keep the state in line—something they never had to do before.

Has Mastoid Operation AURORA, April 10 - Mrs. Alphid Mandeville who underwent an operation for mastoid at the Emanuel hospital Sunday, is re-ported to be doing as well as is

Mill Work Progresses MILL CITY, April 16—Work at the new lumber mill here is pro-gressing rapidly, as all are aux-lous to begin operation of the mill by May 1.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

4-11-36 | which would be entitled to a first Seven glaring errors about Oregon history in

one not very long article: Coming to the Bits man's desk s the April 11 (today's) issue of the Western Stamp Collector, Albany. Oregon, a journal of national circulation, published weekly.

Its leading editorial appears in the paragraphs that follow:

"It is with some dismay that are under the Oregonians, the stamp collectors especially and the 'native sons' in keen and calcu- general, note that the postmaster lating a politi- general entirely forgot the state Territory." cian as there is in the country—to wit, Senaof Oregon, when announcement was issued for the first day offices of the contemplated Oregon Territory stamp, as recorded in Western Stamp Collector, issue of April 1.

"Knowledge of Oregon history is apparently sadly lacking on the regarded him as an idealist. On part of those officials who had the contrary, his politics are of anything to do with the designa-the intensely practical kind. He is proposed stamp and it is to be cies as with patronage; his inter-est is in power, not principles. Amiable as well as astute, he is where the 'Oregon Territory' was in reality voted to become a part of the United States

"Champoeg, Oregon, located on the Willamette river, not far from Aurora, and Salem, was the birthplace of the Oregon Territory as an integral part of the United States; it was here where it was put to vote whether the territory would be a British colony or a United States territory; and at that time the Walla Walla and Lewiston, Idaho, sections were merely trading posts with little or no habitations while the Willamette valley harbored the abodes of many settlers.

"It is not the intention of this article to relate Oregon history; it is merely suggested that collectors in Oregon get busy and present their demands to the postoffice department for recognition of the state with a first day office for the Oregon Territory stamp, as well as the states of Washington and Idaho. Oregon is more entitled to this honor than either of the two other states.

"Champoeg has no postoffice now; we believe that at one time there was a postoffice at that place. At Champoeg is a museum and a monument upon which is inscribed all the names of those who voted for the inclusion of the Oregon Territory into the Union.

"Salem, Oregon, home of Jason Lee, pioneer missionary, of Chemawa, Oregon, are old landmarks,

Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

I AM HAPPY to say that nowadays we do not see many children with bow legs, knock knees and "saber legs". Undoubtedly this advance can be attributed to the promotion of healthful growth and the physical development of the young. In former years these conditions were believed to be due to early walking. But the real reason for them was that the child had rickets. The baby's bones were not firm and sturdy. His little legs were not strong enough to support him, Building up the body should begin before the infant is born,

Rickets is due to a deficiency lime and a failure of nutrition. The bones become soft and flexible. If not treated in time permanent deformities result.

Rickets was a disease so prevalent in London during the seventeenth century that a commission was formed to study the disease. But no worthwhile ramedy was found until the present century. It was in 1914 that discovery was first made of the relationship of vitamins to rickets. Vitamins are a group of elements found in natural foodstuffs. They are essential to normal physical growth and nutrition. A diet defi-

cient in certain of them leads to serious changes in the bady. Vitamin Proven Vitamin D is called the "antirachitic" vitamin. The relation of ultraviolet ray to this vitamin has been proven. Vitamin D controls the handling of phosphorus and lime. It is important, not only in the prevention of rickets, but in the prevention of tooth decay and various disturbances

So it can readily be seen that an adequate amount of vitamin D is necessary for proper growth. Young children should receive plenty of fresh air and sunshine as well as vitamin D in the diet. This practice will prevent rickets.

of bodily function,

The value of cod liver oll in preventing rickets cannot be overemphasized. It is known to have beneficial effect upon the upper parts of the breathing machinery as well. It will help prevent colds and infection. The child, and the adult, too, for that matter, does not receive a full quota of sunlight in the cold weather. The sun's rays therefore are not as strongly felt. It is important that cod liver oil be added to the diet during these months.

Answers to Health Queries

Al. Q.-My brother is crippled with rheumatism and the cold weather makes his condition much worse. Should he follow a specific diet? What treatment will give him

cause of the trouble first of all. Careful diet will do much toward increased comfort. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

A. B. S. Q.—I am 26 years old and my hair is failing out. This condition is not only of the scalp but also of the chest and eyebrowa. What would you advise? A.-This symptom should not be overlooked. Consult your physician

and have a complete examination

Dr. Copeland is glad to answer addressed stamped envelope with their questions. Address all jetre to Dr. Copeland in care of this necespaper at its main office in this city.

(Copyright, 1936, K. F. S., Inc.)

"If the large daily newspapers of Portland would take up the matter and exert some pressure it is likely that some attention would be paid to the requests; also Oregonians should write to the postmaster general or to senators and congressmen calling attention to the discrepancy in forgetting the existence of the state which bears the name of the original 'Oregon (Concluded tomorrow.)

day office, unless the postoffic department would institute a ten

porary office at Champoeg, which would be the logical thing to do

3 3 3

Democrats' Rally **Draws Big Crowd**

SILVER FALLS, April 10 — A jarge crowd attended the political meeting at the Union Hill grange hall Wednesday night, the first of a series of meetings to be spon sored throughout the county by the Marion county democratic so ciety. A piano solo by Mrs. W. Graen; reading by John Brewer, violin solo by Eugenia Neal, ac-companied by Mrs. Frank Duerst were announced by Geary Neal. The county president of the society, George Cusiter of Silverton introduced the speakers. Sam Wells of the state industrial accident commission, Salem, who

a short talk on "Referestation,"

These candidates were introduced and limited to short talks: B. G. Carney, Coris D. Stringer S. Burt, A. M. Dayrymple, J. F. Ulrich, H. M. Potter, B. S. Martin, David Bloom, Perry Seeley Alvin Young, Hattie Hart, Margaret Montgomery, A. C. Burk, P. C. Fulton, Oliver Brougher, Willlam McKinney and Kenneth Bayne, who also spoke for Curtis Coleman, John Marshall, Salem gave a short address, also speak ing for Paul Fehlen,

spoke on "Betterment of Farm

Conditions." Fred McKinney gave

Luncheon Meeting Held By Loyalty Class From M. E. Church, Lebanon

LEBANON, April 10-The Loyalty class of the Methodist church ved a 1 o'clock covered dish luncheon in the church dining room to 27 persons. Mrs. E. E Taylor was chairman of the kitchen committee. A short program was presided over by Mrs. Skelton, class teacher. Devotions were led by Mrs. F. A. Sixes, president of the Ladies' Aid. A song was given by Mrs. Wemett, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Rice, with Mrs. Raymond Wemett at the piano. Readings were given by Mrs. Valley Powell, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Emma Bellinger.

Visitors were Mrs. J. E. Wil liams of Morning Sun, Ohio, who is visiting at the home of Mrs. Lucy Stoops, and Mrs. Raymond Wemett, of Portland, who with her husband is visiting at the home of Mr. Wemett's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Frank Wemett.

State College Student Wins Scholarship for Boeing Flying School

CORVALLIS .- For the second time in three years an Oregon State college engineering senior has won the first place in national competition for the aeronautical scholarship, valued at \$5800. at the Boeing School fo Aeronautics in Oakland, Calif. Jack A. Gibbs of Roseburg

who has been majoring in mechanical engineering with an aerenautical option, has just received word that he is the first place winner in the seventh annual competition carried out by the Boeing school. Students from all accredited engineering schools in the United States and Canada are eligible to submit research papers in this annual competition. Two years ago Oregon State students won first and second places and last year third place was awarded to a local competitor.

Marvels at Water Waste

TURNER, April 10 - Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hill have entertained the last two weeks for their consin, Mrs. Hazel Gurn of Sharon, Kas., which seems to be the cen ter location of dust storms, Mrs. Gurn was highly pleased with Oregon and marveled at the amount of water that goes to waste,

Girl to Iversons

TURNER, April 10 - Mr. and Mrs. Albert Iverson are receiving the congratulations of friends upon the birth of their first child, Patricia Ann. April 2 at a Salem maternity home. The family home is on the H. R. Crawford farm

Twenty Years Ago

April 11, 1916 Washington, D. C .- The senate late today passed its substitute for the house "free sugar" repeal resolution, extending the present duty of one cent a pound on sugar until May, 1920.

Villa is reported dead from blood poisoning.

Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis will be the new assistant secretary of war.

Ten Years Ago

April 11, 1926 Mrs. C. S. Hamilton has been nominated to succeed Mrs. W. F. Fargo as president of the Salem Woman's club.

Edward M. Browning, 51, and

Calif.



THIS DATA is from official Civil Service reports. It does not contain hidden Government employees, possib 300 thousand or more, nor their cost of a possible 300 million dollars or more. Hidden payrell additions include foreman, assistant foreman and "straw bosses" charged to WPA projects; HOLC, AAA, CCC and other alphabetical per dism workers, Senator Rush D. Holt, New Deal Senator from West Virginia, showed that in one district in his state, administrative employees and hidden employees were consuming more than one-third of the relief funds, and numbered more than one to each 12 relief workers, whom they supervised. He said in a speech on the Senate floor: "Approximately \$1,000,000 of the two and three-fourth million dollars are going to a few political henchmen instead of going to the people who need relief in that district."

"There's Murder in the Air"

by Roy Chanslor

SYNOPSIS

Beautiful Ruth Tyler, blind daughter of former District Attorney Daniel Tyler, is psychic and foretells murders, but is powerless to reveal enough information so that the tragedies can be averted. These manifestations occur while Ruth, a talented musician, plays her violin—and always at night. The girl becomes terror-stricken and suddenly t trange power grips her. Her facer enlists the aid of Dr. Jan Karasc, noted psychiatrist, but as Karasc is working on another case, he sends his young assistant, Nat Benson, to study the girl. Nat is introduced to Ruth as the son of her father's college chum, in the city on a visit. One night, when Ruth has a spell, Nat prevents Tyler from trying to

prevents Tyler from trying to soothe her, with the result her vision is keener than ever and she vision is keener than ever and she is able to reveal the name of the person marked for death. This time it is Paul Y. Gordon, an international banker. Nat telephones Gordon, warning him his life is in danger. Next morning, Nat, Tyler and Ruth enroute to keep an appointment with Gordon, come upon Doris Gordon trying to get ther car started. Nat offers her a her car started. Nat offers her a lift. Mr. Gordon is skeptical of Ruth's psychic powers and does not take the warning seriously. He claims he knows of no one who would want to kill him. Tyler is exasperated and, refusing Gordon's offer to lunch, the trio leave.

CHAPTER IX .

Doris waved to them as they started down the winding driveway. Nat glanced back when he stopped at the gate and waited for it to open. She was still in sight. She raised her hand and waved gayly. Nat waved back. Then the gate swung open, and they descended into the road.

her arm.

"That man is afraid," said Ruth, quietly but positively.

"Eh?" said Tyler.

"He's frightened," said Ruth.

"And he's keeping something back.
Oh, I know he thinks I'm a sort of freak.

But I don't care. He's in danger, and I'm going to try to help him, whether he wants me to or not!"

"I thought you'd feel like that, Ruth," said Nat. "And I took the precaution of noticing the number of Gordon's private wire." "I think he'll have cause to thank you for that," said Ruth.

In the sunny sitting-room Paul Gordon sat by the window, glanc-ing up inquiringly at the two men who stood before him—the well-trained and curteous personal ser-vant, and the burly fellow with the

"Did the whole business strike you as—well, as suspicious, John-der son?' asked Gordon.

Frances (Peaches) Heenan, 15. were married yesterday.

Luther Burbank, plant wizard, died this morning in Santa Rosa,

Luther Burbank Rosa, 15. and few shyster lips in my time that was supposed to be reputable lawyers. I'd put a tail on 'em all, boss."

"Hmm," said Gordon. "Thank you. That's all. We'll be doubly careful from now on, please."

"Apparently not," said Nat. "But he legally adopted her and gave her

"I think that's wise, sir," said his own name. She has a large ohnson.

Harrigan patted his hip with a he is trustee. 'Who's Who' records



what could take Nat off at a time like this. They drove home silently. Ruth did not seem to be in the mood for conversation. Sometime after luncheon Nat returned, and asked if he could have the privacy of the library for the afternoon. He had some more work to do and some telephone-calls to make, he explained.

heavy jowls.

"You heard everything, Johnson?" Gordon asked the servant.

"I did, sir," said Johnson.

"And you, Harrigan?" Gordon asked the burly man.

"Sure, I heard it," said Harrigan.

"What do you make of it, Johnson?" Gordon asked.

"No more than you, sir," said Johnson.

"It all sounds screwy to me," said Harrigan.

"It all sounds screwy to me," said Harrigan.

"Just what is their racket?"

"I've spent most of the der bed."

"T'm sure I don't know," said Gordon. "Perhaps they haven't any racket."

Harrigan shrugged with disbe-lief.

Harrigan shrugged with disbe-

"No past?" Tyler echoed, won-

you as—well, as suspicious, Johnson?' asked Gordon.

"I wouldn't say it did, exactly,
sir," said Johnson. "They don't
seem that sort. After all, the man
was once a reputable lawyer, even
District Attorney."

"It all seems phony to me," said
Harrigan. "I've heard of plenty of
crooked D.A.'s, and I've known a
few shyster lips in my time that was

"Inean no past that I could dissuggested that I keep my eyes open.
Oh, yes, he did laugh and say it
would 'teach Gordon a lesson if he
got a knife in his ribs!' "
"Your Dr. Karase has a macabre
sense of humor," observed Tyler
with a smile.
Nat "As usual, he merely commented that it was 'interesting,' and
suggested that I keep my eyes open.
Oh, yes, he did laugh and say it
would 'teach Gordon a lesson if he
got a knife in his ribs!' "
"Your Dr. Karase has a macabre
sense of humor," observed Tyler
with a smile.
Nat laughed. "Well," he said,
"there's nothing to do but wait.
We've got to depend on Ruth."

At the first station of the subway Nat turned the wheel over to Tyler and got out. He asked them to continue without him, explaining that there was some work he wanted to do, and that he could reach his destination more quickly by subway. He said he would probably not be home for luncheon.

Tyler, somewhat surprised, nodded and drove off, wondering what could take Nat off at a time like this. They drove home silently, "Why, this is incredible," said Nat. "Who's Who's also record that he warried one Eleanora Cummings in Chicago on November 4, 1904. The Chicago Bureau of Vital Statistics has no record of such a marriage." "How atrange!" murmured Tyler. "Finally," Nat said, "there is no record of the birth of his two children in Chicago on the dates recorded in "Who's Who."

Chicago on November 4, 1904. The Chicago Bureau of Vital Statistics has no record of such a marriage."

"How strange!" murmured Tyler.

"Finally," Nat said, "there is no record of the birth of his two children in Chicago on the dates recorded in "Who's Who."

"Good Lord!" said Tyler, mopping his forehead. "A man of his position, his wealth and fame—how could such falsifications go undiscovered all these years?" covered all these years? "I suppose because no one ever took the trouble to check them up before," said Nat. "After all, why should they?"

"I wonder if there is something

We've got to depend on Ruth."
"I suppose you're right," said Ty-

(To Be Continued)