

GREAT RICHES

by Mabel Howe Farnham

SYNOPSIS: James Stinson, III, last of the New Concord, K.G., Stinsons with the exception of his maiden Aunt Sarah has been compelled to forego college because Sarah lost most of the family money. James has read law in Judge Williams' office however and the Judge is convinced he has a promising future. His wife, New Concord's eccentric, eccentric aunt started to send James a suitable wife.

Chapter 14 JANE NORTHRUP

THE ladies were agreed on one point at least. Beauty they could finally might be a help, but could be waived. Charm of manner and consideration for older people were considered indispensable.

Serious mindedness was debatable as was a fondness for the sterner sex as well as an aptitude for church work.

But the self elected arbiters of James' destiny set so high a standard as their ideal for his mate that it seemed for a long long while that they never would agree and that James would be left to bungle along unaided and marry in the usual hit or miss fashion.

And the when they were most discouraged, in a regular "Isn't Truth Stranger Than Fiction" fashion, just after the ladies had come up bump against an insurmountable

culine eyes followed her, glistening complete approbation.

Every belt and buckle of Jane's was always in place, every founce smooth and straight, every dark strand of satiny hair just where it should be. Jane possessed the rare gift of being able to go to a picnic wearing a white dress and of coming back as fresh and immaculate as when she set out, while every other girl present would return flushed and untidy.

She was blessed besides with a clear white skin that seldom burned or chapped, with quantities of dark wavy hair, which she wore in a braid on her head like a crown and with deeply fringed sparkling black eyes.

JANE'S physical charms were but the beginning of her utter desirability. Everything James lacked Jane had. She had self-confidence enough for two for one thing, she had money, stacks and stacks of it, (for at least her father had), and she was practical and sensible enough for a half dozen.

Look how she took hold when her mother was ill and ran that Keriness and raised the money for the Women's Rest Room—a really marvelous achievement for a girl of twenty-two.

Moreover, Jane had blood almost



impasse, Jane Adelaide Northrup returned home from two years' schooling in New England followed by a year in Europe.

The ideal was suddenly found and the quest ended. As they all joyfully agreed it really seemed too good to be true.

That Jane passed with flying colors every test that the most public ingenuity of feminine intellect could devise showed the stuff that she was made of. Even the most critical and most exacting of James' friends, even those who had cherished secret hopes for their own daughters, agreed that Jane seemed to have been made to order as the perfect wife for the brilliant but impractical embryo statesman.

The little circle of earnest enthusiasts drew a deep breath of complete satisfaction as they rested after solving their problem.

As Miss Julia remarked, "It did seem that Providence was looking out for James all the while, just like the Judge had said."

There remained only the minor matter of arranging to throw the chosen two together so that they might fall properly in love. For of course it was to be a love match; nothing less for Dr. Jim's son was to be thought of. Their part was merely to guide a young man's fancy.

JANE NORTHRUP had left home three years earlier an overgrown, rather forward, pert and much spoiled only daughter of New Concord's richest citizen. No one except Jane's father and mother had thought then that she gave promise of good looks or charm.

But she returned so lovably a thing to look at, so perfectly mannered and polished and "finished" a product that her native town felt a warm glow of pride in producing her. Jane undoubtedly possessed what is known in New Concord as "a head on her shoulders" and she very evidently had used it to the best possible advantage. She dressed beautifully, carried herself well, made the most of every good point.

As she walked down North Fifth Street, apparently quite unconscious of her young alluring attractiveness, the women smiled at her. As she passed along Commercial Street all mas-

as blue as James' own, at least on the Northrup side (Mrs. Northrup coming from Wisconsin and nobody knowing much about her family) and to cap it all Jane's childhood petness had developed into a truly delightful eloverness. Indeed Jane was soon famed far and wide for her witty speeches and the aptness of her quick replies.

A widely quoted bon mot was Jane's careless assertion that when she met someone she found she could not interest by any exertion she talked about herself so that one of them at least should have a good time.

Another, referring to Tom Sniffens, who had a rich brother-in-law named Axel Dodsforth, was that Tom probably never would amount to much as long as he "had an axel to grind." It was agreed in all of New Concord that Jane would "shine" in Washington society and be a great help to her husband.

Is it any wonder then that the good ladies who had James' career so much at heart felt that James and Jane were "made" for each other—by a complacent Omnipotent Providence?

Or is it any wonder that there was bewilderment and confusion exceeding all bounds when James, after meeting the new Jane a dozen or more times and after dining with her, dancing with her, pleasuring with her in the moonlight, and seeming to make the most favorable impressions upon the paragon herself, out of a clear sky, after knowing her all his life, suddenly seemed to notice little Leslie Harris for the first time, and thereupon dropped Jane as abruptly and unexpectedly as if she had been made of nettles.

Every spare hour of his thereafter was devoted to Leslie—Leslie Harris, the printer's daughter—Leslie of all people! No wonder Miss Julia and Miss Sarah and Aunt Lou and all their friends wring their hands in deep despair.

Nevertheless, as Miss Julia said herself, they might have expected it. Wasn't it exactly like him? They should have been prepared.

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Tomorrow, the sewing circle gives Leslie the once over.

KANSAN MUM ON NEW POSTOFFICE HAT IN GOP RING AT EUGENE EYED

DENVER, Colo., March 30.—(AP)—Gov. Alf. M. Landon, a Republican who has twice survived Democratic land-slides, traveled back to Kansas today smilingly non-committal about his own chances in the 1936 presidential race and surprisingly reticent about party rejuvenation.

POSTLAND, Ore., March 30.—(AP)—A special dispatch to the Journal today said Assistant Postmaster General Purdum has informed Senator McNary that the department will carefully look into the public building situation at Eugene.

"Excellent" he said in general of Republican prospects next year, as he visited Colorado for two addresses, but he turned aside specific inquiries about the forthcoming political conference in Kansas City. Barter in the week he had discussed plans for the mid-week gathering at some length.

RIVERA'S PROGRAM LIKE NEW DEAL OF PRES. ROOSEVELT

Spanish Dictator Advocate of Co-operation Between Capital and Labor—Also Had System of Codes

By WILLIAM H. LANDER

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (UP)—Striking similarities between various phases of the "New Deal" and certain aspects of the Primo de Rivera regime in Spain were noted as President Roosevelt entered the third year of his administration.

While General Primo de Rivera was called to form a dictatorship in 1923 primarily to prevent King Alfonso XIII being embarrassed by a prospective parliamentary investigation into the Moroccan campaign, he remained at the helm long after that task was accomplished.

Civilian Dictatorship From 1925 to 1930 Primo de Rivera considered his regime a "civilian dictatorship," and it was during this period that much was done along the same lines of the "New Deal" of today in this continent. Primo fell in 1930; Alfonso's downfall occurred in 1931.

The NRA had its predecessor in

Primo's system of arbitration boards, or "comites paritarios." Primo was a great advocate of "co-operation" between capital and labor, and his speeches at that time sounded much the same as do those of Donald Richberg today.

Like the code administrations, the "comites paritarios" were supported by assessments on the particular industry regulated. Just as there are hundreds of codes, there were hundreds of comites. In Spain the labor element at first obtained the greatest advantages from the system; ultimately the tide swung in the other direction.

Licensed Industry Primo also had the power to license industry, much as the authority conferred on the president by the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Primo de Rivera, like Mr. Roosevelt, was an enthusiast on irrigation and hydro-electric projects. Comparable to the TVA, on a relative scale, was the development of "El Chorro" at Malaga and other projects throughout the Peninsula.

Reforestation of certain areas of their respective countries was envisaged by both Roosevelt and Primo. Nothing came of it in Spain.

Along financial lines, President Roosevelt is following much the same path which Primo took. Primo used to brag about the surplus of his "ordinary budget," while piling up huge deficits in his "extraordinary budget." The national debt was greatly increased in both cases. Both Primo and Roosevelt, through their secretaries of the treasury, established special funds for the manipulation of foreign exchange. Depreciation of the dollar and peseta occurred in their respective countries.

Government Loans Government loans to railroads to such an extent that exactly who owned the carriers became a hard mat-

ter to determine proceeded during the two administrations.

Although Primo did not have the advantages of nation-wide hook-ups in his day, he spoke directly to the people, traveling extensively, and making speeches everywhere he went. Army officers were used extensively in the civil administration of Spain in the days of Primo, and the United States under the New Deal. Enemies of both regimes accused them of moving in the direction of Fascism.

Both Primo and Roosevelt attempted to over-step party lines. Primo's idea was to form one party in which "all patriots who wanted to serve their country" would find a place. He named it the "Union Patriotica" (Patriotic Union), but it failed. Talk about a "New Deal Party" in this country similarly has aroused little enthusiasm.

Creation of advisory commissions on practically every problem that arose was a characteristic of both regimes.

ETHIOPIA QUILTS ITALY SQUABBLING

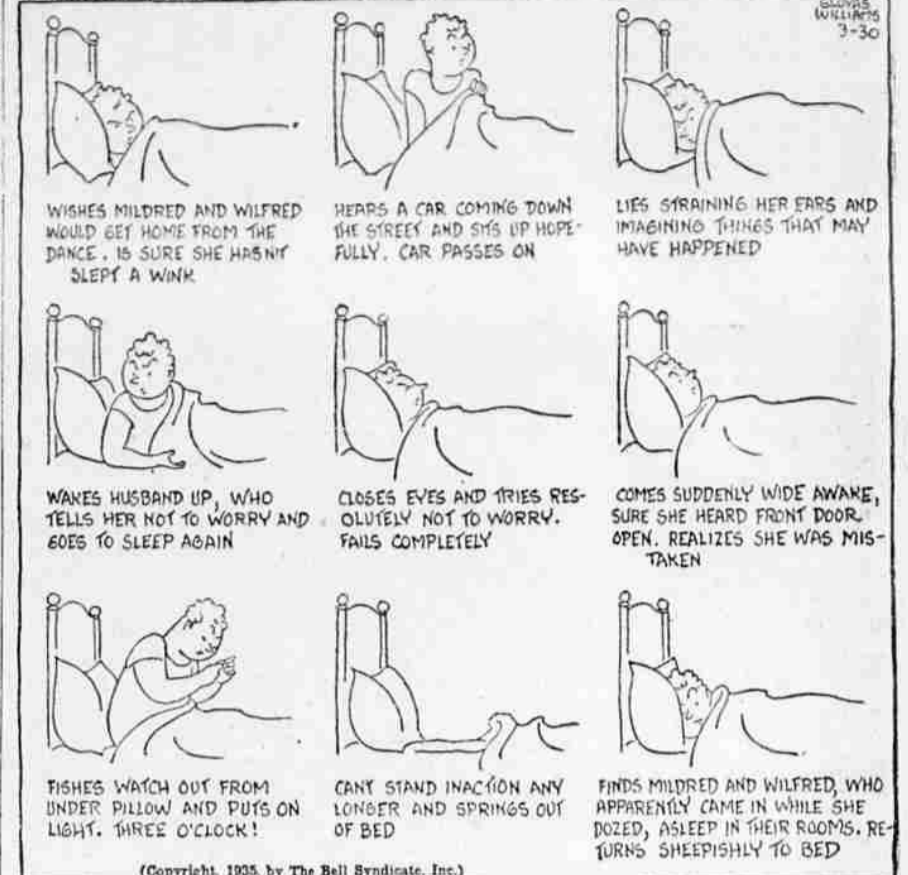
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 30.

(AP)—Taking special measures to protect foreigners in the capital against possible hostilities, Emperor Haile Selassie's government today broke off direct negotiations with Italy today over the boundary disputes which have brought 30,000 Italian troops into neighboring Eritrea and Somaliland. Ethiopia then sent a new note to the League of Nations.

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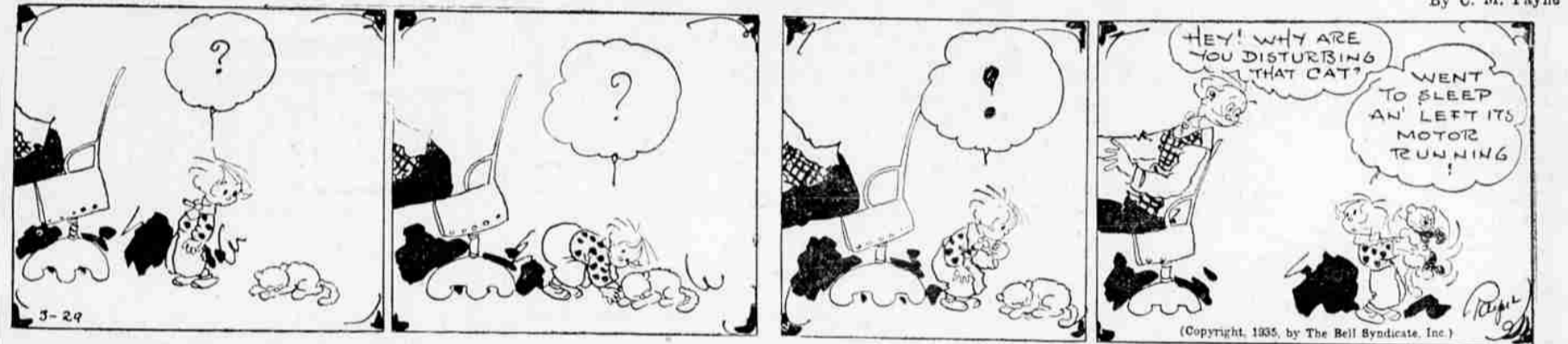
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By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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