

The Poughkeepsie Eagle-News

(Established 1783)
Official Newspaper of the County of Dutchess
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
By PLATT & PLATT, INC.
Entered at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Post Office
as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscription Rates
By carrier: per year \$7.00, six months \$3.50, three months \$1.75, per month 60c; per week 15c
By mail in first postal zone: per year \$5.00, six months \$2.50, three months \$1.25, one month 50c.
By mail outside first postal zone: same rate as by carrier.
Audit regulations prohibit delivery of this newspaper to subscribers who are in arrears.

Member A. N. P. A. Member N. Y. S. P. A.

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 and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches are also reserved.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

Saturday Morning, February 16, 1935

MR. BALDWIN ON MILK CONTROL

Charles H. Baldwin, having lost his job as state commissioner of agriculture by reason of the action of the Legislature in turning over the Department of Agriculture and Markets to Democratic control, is now free to say some things which apparently he must have felt it unwise to say under other circumstances.

He said such things in a talk which he gave on Wednesday at Farm and Home week at the state College of Agriculture at Cornell when he discussed the milk control law. He disclosed that his experience had led him to the conclusion that the dairymen should get government control out of their business as rapidly as possible, and expressed the opinion that government price-fixing is complicated and unworkable. He observed that the solution of the economic problems of dairying lies in co-operation of milk producers in fixing and maintaining prices. If the dairy farmers of the New York milk shed were organized into one large co-operative, or two or three that would work together, they could get a fair return for their product, he said, adding that "force and governmental edicts are poor substitutes for voluntary co-operation."

Those who have watched intelligently the operation of the milk control law must agree that Mr. Baldwin's judgment is correct. Every one admits that the statute has not accomplished what was expected of it, even though it has done some good. Many who strongly favored state control are of opinion that the trouble has been that the law has been inadequately enforced and are highly critical of those charged with the duty of attempting to make it effective. But they forget the inherent difficulties of enforcing any law of this nature and the complexities of the task involved.

The sooner the dairymen of the state form a united front and make an end of controversies within the producing end of their industry the sooner they will be moving sensibly and effectively toward price levels which will enable them to obtain a decent return on their investments and their costs of doing business. Collectively they can do for themselves what even government with all of its power cannot do. Until they show that they realize the importance of harmonious common action, state control may be necessary as an emergency device; but the sooner it can be replaced by a sounder system for the maintenance of adequate prices the better off the industry and those who gain their livelihoods from it will be.

WORTHY OF FURTHER STUDY

The 75-page report submitted to the Legislature yesterday by the Hudson River Port Survey commission offers new evidence of the seriousness with which the commission's members have regarded their duties and of the vigor and comprehensiveness with which their studies have been prosecuted.

It is impossible to read even summaries of the commission's report without being persuaded that many important benefits would accrue to the communities of the Mid-Hudson region if port facilities should be provided for them.

On the other hand, many will be inclined to wonder whether the commission may not have permitted its enthusiasm for the project to influence its estimates of the amount of freight that would be eventually routed through such a port. Perhaps the commission's forecasts are the results of reasonable inferences from the statistics which it has gathered. Perhaps what is termed the logical Mid-Hudson port hinterland would provide it with the volume of freight traffic which the commission predicts. But it must not be forgotten that New York harbor will still be available, even if our part of the river is made a terminal for ocean and coastwise shipping of all descriptions, and that Albany has opened, within recent years, a port of its own which is aggressively looking for business.

In view of these circumstances and the probable competition to which a Mid-Hudson port would be subjected, The Eagle-News thinks that port plans should be based at the start at least upon the volume of freight shipments that can reasonably be expected to find from the area which a local port would serve. It would be folly to overbuild. That the commission realizes this is to be seen from its recommendation that "only such facilities as would care for immediate business be provided at the outset." This is sound opinion, and the expression of it should do much to increase the public's confidence in the commission's judgment.

The Mid-Hudson region should exert such influence as it may possess to obtain from the Legislature favorable action on the commission's request for an extension of its life and for an additional appropriation to finance further studies. Despite the amount of work already done, much more will be necessary before a concrete proposal can be drafted. Having made an excellent start, the commission should be given the authority and the financing it needs to carry its undertaking to a successful conclusion.

A COUNSEL OF FOLLY

George Durno, our Washington "Behind the News" correspondent, reports this morning that a movement is on foot in Congress to revive

the scheme proposed a decade ago by Senator Borah to establish a rule that the United States Supreme Court cannot declare any act unconstitutional save by a two-thirds majority of its membership.

Mr. Durno points out that if such a rule should be established it would put vast powers in the hands of the minority of the Court, and create a condition in which a minority could prevent reversals of decisions of lower courts, some times in such a fashion as to overrule not merely the majority but Congress itself.

It is usually true that when a politically dominant party finds that the Supreme Court is defending the Constitution in a fashion which prevents that party from doing everything it might wish to do there is a clamor for changing the system under which the Court operates.

Experience since the founding of the republic proves the unwisdom of such attempts. While the Court sometimes has run counter to public opinion and laid itself open to the most virulent of criticism, as it did with the Dred Scott decision, sober second thought has shown that a curtailment of its powers would do far more to destroy American liberties than to advance the national interest.

For more than 140 years the Court has been the bulwark of the Constitution, the standing influence that has insured the continuance of constitutional government. To alter its rules or to reduce its powers would be an act of the utmost folly. The whims and the cross currents of public opinion should never be permitted to accomplish such an end.

ANOTHER SNOW REMOVAL LESSON

Seldom, if ever, since the automobile era began, have the streets of Poughkeepsie been in more deplorable condition than they were Thursday night. An incessant, driving rain filled them with water, and gutters blocked above curb level in many places with solid ice prevented it from running off, leaving huge pools.

The rain wasn't the fault of the street department, but the state of the streets was. If snow had been removed when it should have been there would have been no ice dams and in the business section no ice-coated pavements covered with sheets of water to endanger pedestrians and motor traffic.

The immediate cause of the public's inconvenience has done much, of course, to eliminate the less proximate reasons for it. The rain eventually melted away much of the residuum of dirty ice, and perhaps Thursday night's conditions will not recur. It is to be hoped that they won't, but it is even more to be hoped that next winter the street department will remove snow after it falls and give motorists and the city's merchants the type of service for which they pay taxes and to which they are entitled.

JURY EXEMPTIONS

In the hope of improving the calibre of New York state juries, Senator John L. Buckley of New York has introduced into the Legislature a bill under which only lawyers, doctors, clergymen, firemen, policemen, and United States soldiers and sailors would be exempted from jury duty. His action was taken upon recommendation of the Commission on the Administration of Justice.

There is much to be said for reducing sharply the occupational categories that are now excused by statute from jury service. While in times of depression the fees that are paid for such work attract many men who under other conditions would be only too eager to escape being drawn, the fact remains that many existing exemptions undoubtedly are without justification in common sense, and operate merely to permit those who ought, as an obligation of citizenship, to serve, to escape doing so. An increase in juror material such as the Buckley bill would provide probably would help toward more capable juries. In any event it might spread the burden of jury duty more equitably and tend to reduce the ranks of "professional" jurors.

It is difficult, however, not to be skeptical about the prospect of any sharp improvement in juries in consequence of mere changes in statutes with respect to whom may be called.

If facts are faced frankly, it must be admitted that the members of the bar themselves are as much to blame as anyone for the calibre of juries, especially in criminal cases. The liberality of the challenges which they are permitted enables them to keep out of the box many who by reason of intelligence and knowledge would make the best type of jurors. The silly rule that if a taxman has heard or read about a case he can be challenged frequently makes it impossible to obtain any jurors at all save those whose intellectual curiosity is so slight that they know of little that is going on around them. It appears not infrequently that counsel are actually bending every effort to keep persons of intelligence and experience out of the jury box, especially in criminal cases in which defenses consist chiefly of appeals to sentiment or prejudice and in which the guilt of the accused is so palpable that counsel find it necessary to attempt to try the prosecution witnesses and resort to other threadbare devices to divert attention from the main points at issue.

The Buckley bill will help to give the state better juries, but it won't solve the whole problem by a long shot.

TOO MANY COOKS

The congressional passion for investigations has long been a matter of public knowledge. A striking example of it is to be seen in the news from Washington that although, very properly, the House naval affairs committee is planning an inquiry into the disaster which sent the U.S.S. Macon to the bottom of the Pacific the House committee on patents, of which Representative Sirovich of New York is chairman, is going to conduct its own little look-see on the question of the design of the lost ship.

Nothing could be much sillier or more unwarranted. One committee the major group which has to do with the Navy can do everything that should be done to determine why the Macon went out of control and plunged into the ocean. There is neither necessity nor excuse for side excursions which cannot fail to entail needless expense.

HE'S GOT THE 'GLITTERS'



A Washington Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON
WASHINGTON—The most significant aspect of the supreme court's action in the MacCracken contempt case was the unanimity of the justices. With the exception of Justice McReynolds, who did not participate for undisclosed reasons, the court was undivided in sustaining the punitive powers of senate or house against refractory witnesses before congressional committees.

That seems to settle the matter. In the face of that record no future congressional witness locks warning that, assuming only a proper legislative purpose for the inquiry, he can be hauled before either branch and jailed for refusal to testify, to produce books or for false testimony without court intervention. The chance of subsequent successful appeal to the courts is nil, as remote as the possibility of reconsideration by the supreme court in the MacCracken case itself.

Striking Object Lesson
Coming as it did with the gold case decision pending, the MacCracken opinion was a striking object lesson in the value of heavily one-sided verdicts by the highest court. It greatly enhanced congressional prestige; gave both houses an added weapon of unquestionable power to use in pursuing information on which to found legislation.

Had the ruling come down by a five to four division, it would have lacked much of the authority the mere fact of court unanimity gives it.

If the opinion in the gold case could even approach so decisive a finding, whichever way it went, uncertainty as to national monetary policy-making powers otherwise destined long to continue would be ended. That an effort to induce something better than a five-four split on the gold matter in part accounted for delay of that opinion, is hardly to be doubted.

Delegation of Power
Incidentally, the Brandeis opinion in the MacCracken case lent itself to speculation as to the court's attitude on "delegated" legislative powers.

In the MacCracken opinion, Justice Brandeis says: "We grant that congress could not divest itself or either of its houses of their essential and inherent power to punish for contempt." Yet, the court also found that when congress set up by statute in 1857 an alternative procedure via the courts for punishment of legislative contempt, it made no delegation of its powers. What did do, the court says, was provide a "aid to each of the houses in the discharge of a constitutional function."

Constitutional attack upon much of the "new deal" legislative mechanisms as improper delegations of authority to the President still is to be fought out. The "hot oil" case alone has been decided. The MacCracken opinion suggests that any delegation of power made merely to "aid" congress in carrying out an expressed legislative policy stands in little jeopardy from constitutional attack.

Zoe Beckley's Corner

MARRIAGE OF UTILITY

From a girl of 26 comes the question of the "utility marriage"—which I take to mean a life partnership with the roseate element of love left out.

"The man I plan to marry," she says, "is thoroughly known to me. He is of good character, not bad looking, and has money enough to make a comfortable home. He is a widower with no children. I like him but do not pretend to love him although I think he does love me. I frankly admit I take to mean a marriage of utility."

What do you think about it? —Carolyn

Good for Widows

I don't think much of it—for a girl of 26. I would think better of it for a widow longing for middle age. Or for a spinster growing sixty. But there are too many possibilities ahead of one who is under thirty to make a loveless marriage anything but a disappointment sooner or later. Until a girl is actually aging she's apt to fall really in love any minute. And until she has no looks left, or suit either, she is capable of attracting men.

Youth Craves Color

Anything is possible, of course. Girls without charm; men without honor; marriages of "mad love" that go to pieces in no time; marriages of "utility" that turn out to be comfortless as an over-stuffed armchair; poverty matches that are full of glory; wealth ones that are full of grief. So you never can tell. But generally speaking, youth demands romance and zest of life. It prefers glamor and disappointment more than humdrum drabness that is safe.

"Some Have Charm for None"
If Carolyn had written me more about herself and her circumstances, I might see that she is the sort who is forced to choose the utility marriage rather than no marriage at all. There are girls like that, and they are numerous. There's Barrie's beautiful old story, "What Every Woman Knows" with its sweet "Maggie" whose own distracted and kind-hearted brothers admitted she lacked a knack with men. Remember how one of them said something to this effect: "I can't give you love, but I can give you a woman; some have charm for all, some have charm for none."

Sad and terrible words! But, thank heaven, only occasionally true.

Second Note
Yet girls like Maggie often make mistakes when these husbands come. They have come close enough to need them, and then they find out that hidden qualities are not there, and they are disappointed.

Count on it. A woman

for reasons of convenience and security must be prepared, and able by reason of temperament, to make what happiness she can by her own effort. A woman can get joy out of her home, have fun in just-the-way fashion with her friends and neighbors. All her spare hours with reading, music, cards, golf, theatre, clubs and social service.

What? No Glamor?

But is that enough to compensate a girl of 26 for doing without the glamor of loving her man, thrilling to the sound of his keys in the lock, going goose-flesh at the touch of his lips and his hand on her hair?

The sort of it is that he actually loves her and she does NOT love him, it's ten times harder. If you love a man you can put up with all sorts of faults, failings, idiosyncrasies, sloppiness and awkward, beatnik-like mannerisms. If you DON'T love him, his career will go sour, and he will be a cold, unattractive, and manifestations of a cold in his head will cause you to feel like screaming.

"No, No, 1,000 Times No!"
No—a thousand times no! The more I write, the more I get steamed up against it. Unless my friend Carolyn is a settled, over-serious, under-motivated young woman without natural appeal for men and so disinterested to make an effort in that direction. I beg her wait for the love that is every girl's right, for she can make a utility marriage any time.

Monday's Webster: A poor man loves a rich girl who loves him. Shall he marry her?

RISE IN FOREIGN TRADE

IS REPORTED IN CANADA
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—(AP)—The national revenue department today issued figures showing Canada's exports of its own produce for the ten months ended last Jan. 31 were \$551,658,913, or \$70,793,892 more than in the first ten months of the 1933-34 fiscal year.

MRS. WIGG IS NAMED

HYDE PARK COLLECTOR
The town board of Hyde Park has named Mrs. Lena A. Wigg as tax collector to succeed her husband, James Wigg, who resigned to accept his appointment as postmaster.

New York

By PAUL HARRISON

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15.—The pockets of my linen suits and dinner jacket yield all sorts of random notes, unused, as I begin to assemble my belongings for the trek back to Manhattan. Probably most trivial, but let's see:

"S. and M. B. Coner." Oh, yes, I meant to say that the south end of Miami Beach is a transplanted Coney Island—corn games, sidewalk refreshment stands, barkers and concessionaires who follow the sun. Coney in the summer, Florida in the winter, fairs and carnivals in spring and fall. This is the place where tourists arrived in 1926 flippers and their fun, and they seem happier, I'll grant, than the wealthy folk at other beaches who are sated with costly pleasures and obsessed by the surging social surge.

"W.K.V.'s Jack," says another note. It means that William K. Vanderbilt sent his mace "Jack," to Doris Dickerman's "Pirate's Den," before he sailed for South America. Jack is a beautiful bird, with a honey of a temper. I offered him a tidbit and nearly lost a finger.

Stitching a Rumor
"M's wall." That means that a certain hotel man begged me to write in this column that hotels and apartment buildings hereabout aren't overcrowded, and that prices are no higher than last season. He says a lot of false impressions have gone out over the country to the effect that the height of the Florida season is very high indeed.

"Still alarm. Bud May." Seems I had intended to comment on the elaborate precautions taken at Hialeah Park to prevent tampering with race horses. Joseph E. Widener's veteran trainer, Bud May, has invented an alarm system, with red lights and sirens which tell when anybody enters a stable. This and the English saddling stalls where spectators may watch the nags for half an hour before post time, are very reassuring to the betters.

"Race nudes." A mental reminding me to comment on the outlandish and skimpy costumes worn by sun-worshippers. I met a fellow a few days ago who was held up while returning from the track and lost a box of car, money and clothes—everything but a pair of shorts. He walked six miles back to his hotel without attracting any attention. In fact, without being able to attract any attention.

"Ed and Leona—stone." That is a lot on a suburban who came here to Ed Leona and is still waiting for the sweetheart he left in Sweden. Meanwhile he has heard a stone house for her, with furniture all of solid stone. Some of the chairs weigh two tons. I think it is time somebody broke the news to Mr. Leona, and gently as possible, that no woman is going to move into a house where she won't be able to rearrange the furniture every now and then.

"Downs killing, gam. ban."—a notation on the local gambling situation. With the exception of wagering on horse and dog races, games of chance are not legal pastimes here. Yet, in past seasons gambling has been condoned by state county authorities when and if they are convinced that it is to be conducted with reasonable honesty.

In this writing, officials remain unconvinced. Consequently there is no gambling. Entrepreneurs of the hot spots have been enduring profitless nights and sleepless days. Frequently they stroll into their game rooms and gaze sadly at the covered tables and the empty chairs of the croupiers.

Not only "the word" comes to them by newspaper, however, will they turn a wheel, for it is well known that there are some skilled women among local cracker dealers, and that these fellows, given a little provocation, can whistle a \$50,000 night club into a very good likeness of a shambling.

It's all due to the death by violence of one "Skeets" Downs, former race track bookie who rose to power and popularity in local gambling circles. I am told that Downs was the one who made arrangements whereby Al Capone was permitted to move to Miami a few years ago. Early this winter, Chicago gambling interests joined notice on Skeets and his playmates that they intended to take over the industry. Skeets protested, and Skeets was liquidated forthwith.

How's Your Health

Edited by DR. JAGO OLADSTON, for
New York Academy of Medicine

Teeth and Diet

While experimenting with dogs in an attempt to determine what dietary factors influence the development of rickets, Dr. Edward Mellanby noticed the deficient diets affected their teeth as well as their bones.

Following this chance observation, after 17 years of research, Dr. Mellanby can state definitely: "It is now possible to produce in dogs and man teeth of all grades of structure, from perfect texture to the greatest degree of imperfection, by making small variations in the food ingested."

Tooth structure, and consequently, in a large measure, too, resistance to decay, are controlled by the mineral factors. Among these an adequate supply of vitamin D (the fat-soluble vitamin, richly available in cod-liver oil, eggs, and in the artificial product viosterol), holds the key position. With the vitamin D there must be available in the diet an adequate amount of calcium and phosphorus, such as is readily procured in milk and cheese.

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

Hence, if a child has badly formed teeth which are susceptible to caries, a diet of high calorying qualities can diminish further susceptibility to decay.

This has been experimentally demonstrated in large groups of children both here and abroad. The children with caries who are fed adequate amounts of vitamin D and food rich in calcium and phosphorus usually show an arrest of their caries.

Next—Rickets

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

Hence, if a child has badly formed teeth which are susceptible to caries, a diet of high calorying qualities can diminish further susceptibility to decay.

This has been experimentally demonstrated in large groups of children both here and abroad. The children with caries who are fed adequate amounts of vitamin D and food rich in calcium and phosphorus usually show an arrest of their caries.

Next—Rickets

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

Hence, if a child has badly formed teeth which are susceptible to caries, a diet of high calorying qualities can diminish further susceptibility to decay.

This has been experimentally demonstrated in large groups of children both here and abroad. The children with caries who are fed adequate amounts of vitamin D and food rich in calcium and phosphorus usually show an arrest of their caries.

Next—Rickets

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

Hence, if a child has badly formed teeth which are susceptible to caries, a diet of high calorying qualities can diminish further susceptibility to decay.

This has been experimentally demonstrated in large groups of children both here and abroad. The children with caries who are fed adequate amounts of vitamin D and food rich in calcium and phosphorus usually show an arrest of their caries.

Next—Rickets

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

Hence, if a child has badly formed teeth which are susceptible to caries, a diet of high calorying qualities can diminish further susceptibility to decay.

This has been experimentally demonstrated in large groups of children both here and abroad. The children with caries who are fed adequate amounts of vitamin D and food rich in calcium and phosphorus usually show an arrest of their caries.

Next—Rickets

Dr. Mellanby found that when an adequate diet is consumed by the mother during her pregnancy, the milk teeth of her infant are well formed and strong. If an equally adequate diet is then fed to the child in its formative years, the promise of its having sound teeth, of good structure and free from caries (disease of the teeth) is excellent.

But even when the teeth are poor in structure and have suffered a certain amount of decay, the promise of a diet rich in vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.

A Book a Day

By BRUCE CATTON

Don Tracy gives us another of his hard-boiled novels about hard-boiled people in "Crisis Cross," and once more he has done a superb job.

He tells this time about a young chap who works as guard on one of those armored trucks which carry payroll money from banks to factories. The lad used to be a fair sort of prize fighter, before the depression ruined the fight game, and he's one of those road-house bums who take things as they come and never spend much time on introspection.

But his girl friend changes all that for him, and leads him into a tangle so deep that when the book ends he is still trying to figure it all out.

She turns him down as a lousy, flashy guy who turns out to be a stickup man. Having married him, she shines up to our hero, and he—

fore he quite realizes what is happening he finds himself involved in a frameup by which the husband is stuck up his truck and left out a payroll.

Then, when the holdup is staged, the husband double-crosses him by shooting to kill, and he, thus double-crossed, supplies a further cross by shooting back and killing the holdup artist.

Recovering from his wounds, he finds himself a hero and a honest man, and the winds up as a big boss supervisor for the company which he had plotted to defraud.

And the rest of the book is an interesting study of the psychological effect which this dizzy chain of circumstances has on him. It makes good reading.

Published by Vanguard, the book sells for \$2.

Your Children

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

If Lincoln lived today, as a boy, it is interesting to speculate on how he would spend his time, intriguing to picture what he might be like in a highly standardized world.

In his way he was radical, as everyone is radical who refuses to succumb to limitations and uses his wits and his courage for his own and his neighbor's betterment, radical in his individualism, too, relying on it when the final test came and a world problem rested on his shoulders.

Today, whether or not we think he'd right in calling out troops to keep a nation united, whether or not we agree with his economic ideas about the causality of the Civil War, the fact remains that he took the responsibility at the rise of his popularity, and as it happened, his life. He had the courage of his convictions, could stand enemies, had a gift for selection, and was shrewd in the conduct of hard-slip self discipline.

What About Today's Boys
How many such boys are we producing today? Are there any? Are there a hundred? Are there a million? Any of these answers might be right. The qualities of leadership are the very things our system of education has tried to instill. Not always, but the ship of people, but of self and circumstances. The latter come first in any case.

Conditions being so far removed from the pioneer days when a boy through sheer initiative and determination could get ahead, it is almost impossible for us to conceive what would happen to the Boy Lincoln today. He might be splitting rails in a CCC camp, or studying grammar in a night school. As far as that goes, it would make little difference. What would matter is character.

What Would Lincoln Do?

If you don't mind, I will assume for

the sake of argument that Lincoln's counterpart, is living today in a little tenement, his father on part time work, his mother ill, the two for a job for himself fruitless and as the neighbors in a lethargy of despair about the future.

He is still tentative and therefore susceptible to opinion. He listens to everyone blaming capital and government and business and political pull. But he quietly makes a decision. He decides not to let a situation be cannot control sour him or discourage him, but to be a patient. And as he cannot make conditions any other in the big world, he will try to make them better in his small one. He starts in to take care of the house, his mother, his sisters and brothers.

Keeping Busy
He has, we'll say, a high school education, but a drop-out, having in his heart to be a doctor, he has a doctor not far away who would among other things, he has a car and cannot afford a driver. Our Lincoln offers to drive him evenings and Saturdays, as possible through the day. If the doctor will let him read books, he does not know where it will take him, but he leaves that to the future and opportunity. If he is a Lincoln he will make the most of it, not by manufacturing and compromise, but by living himself heart and soul to what he does, and he will read a lot. Service, and acceptance of life without loss of self respect and personal pride.