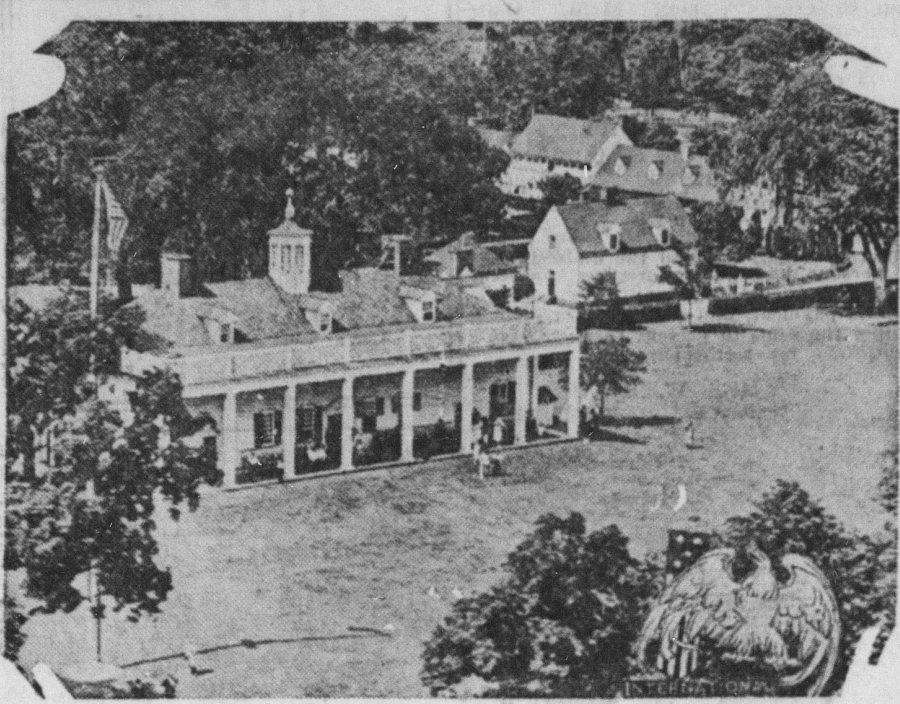


WORTHY OF GREAT PRESIDENT



This wide veranda of Mount Vernon, where the founder of the United States spent his manhood, looks out over the Potomac river, south of Washington. Restored exactly as in Washington's day, tourists flock to see it in many thousands every year.

Washington Keen Man of Business

How does it come about that George Washington, a member of an agricultural family, living in an agricultural state, and concerned primarily with the occupation and use of land, may be styled with absolute truth as the best and the most farsighted business man of his time?

It has been my fortune during the last three summers to search out the family history of Washington's ancestors, writes Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of history, Harvard university, in the Nation's Business. From William de Washington, who settled in the town of Washington, Palatinate of Durham, in 1185, we think we have a straight strain of 25 generations of Washingtons behind our George Washington that can be substantiated; and in that set of ancestors, father to son, among men of varied talents and intellectual powers, I have as yet failed to find a single scallawag. In that line you find the lawyer strain. You find judges. You find for the most part landowners, holders of considerable estates, which they administered successfully.

Line of Successful Men.

There is in the Washington line a strong strain of practical and highly successful business men. Otherwise it would be impossible to account for the manner in which Washington reached out beyond his immediate field as a landowner to greater enterprises; and how eventually he became the first practical transportation man in the United States.

Washington, of course, was a landowner. That is, his prime business was to run landed estates. It was a declining business when he took it up, when by the death of his father and then of his two brothers he came into possession of very large properties, including the Mount Vernon estate and a number of adjacent plantations. Altogether he had 9,000 acres of land, pretty much in one body along the Potomac, including Mount Vernon. That land he carried on as a business enterprise, as you would do if you were charged with such a responsibility, to make 9,000 acres of land pay if you could. He was the first Virginian to see that tobacco was played out because the land was worn out; that the land would not stand the pressure of continued tobacco crops. So he turned to the culture of wheat. He built a mill to utilize that wheat and he sent it to market. He had his own brand.

Kept Accounts Faithfully.

According to the customs of the time, he put up a distillery in order to make a different disposition of a part of his product. That is to say, Washington sought all the different kinds of agriculture that could be maintained on his farm. He raised blooded stock of a superior kind. The king of Spain made him a present of a very valuable jack, and he raised mules and apparently raised them to advantage.

Furthermore, Washington was a natural accountant, and the proof is in his diaries and in his account books. Almost the last thing that he put on paper was a little bit of bookkeeping. He kept his records in a clear, legible hand. He kept them according to the customs of the times. That is, he recorded whatever went on. His diaries have been published in four volumes but they tell you nothing of what Washington thought. He put down not what he thought but what he did, who his visitors were, if he went to church or stayed at home. That is, he kept a record to which he could refer to show very nearly where he was every day and what he was doing.

He was an analytic bookkeeper, and I suspect one of the first in America. Hence we find his accounts very carefully subdivided. We find an account for each plantation, a general account, how much he gained out of wheat, how much from tobacco, how many slaves he had, what the expense had been, and so on. He had that inextinguishable love of figures that affects some men.

Even Gambling Losses Listed.

Washington loved to keep books. One of his biographers has calculated his losses in gaming. He lost 75 pounds in a year, and he kept the ac-

count and added it up. But the biographer fails to notice that on the other side of the page Washington put down his winnings. His winnings were 70 pounds. That is, he was 5 pounds to the good, because, after all, he had the fun of it and the fun must have been worth at least 10 pounds.

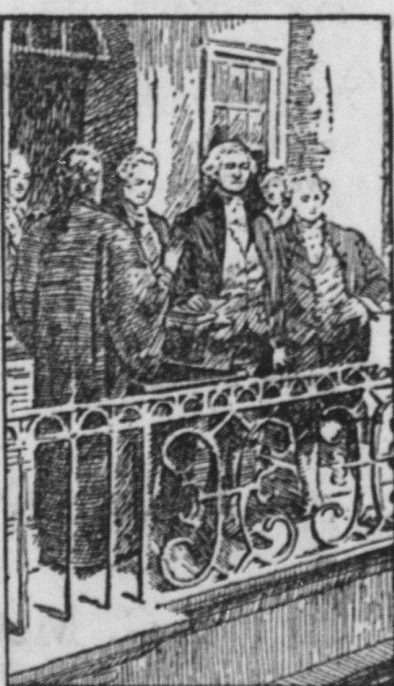
Washington constantly increased his holdings. He was a scientific agriculturalist. There is in existence an interesting correspondence between Washington and a man named Bloxham, whom he imported from England to be the manager of his estate. We have a letter from Bloxham telling what he thought of George Washington, and almost on the same day a letter from Washington telling what he thought of Bloxham, not very complimentary on either side, but they came to understand each other and Bloxham lived and died in Washington's service.

Washington imported the best agricultural implements he could hear of. He was in correspondence with Arthur Young in England, a great reformer in such matters. He introduced seeds, he planted cuttings, he raised trees and shrubs. He was a creative farmer. At least he made a living out of the farm, and left it much more valuable than he found it.

Found Joy as Surveyor.

Again, Washington was a surveyor by profession. He began—everybody knows it—at sixteen years of age in the employ of his neighbor and life-long friend, Lord Fairfax, to go out and make surveys. We have copies of those surveys. We have the original drawings he made, and the original plats. Only a day or two before he died he was out surveying a bit of property. He loved to handle the surveying instruments. He loved the exactness of the science.

FIRST INAUGURATION



Washington receiving the plaudits of the crowd after the inauguration as the first President of the United States.

Spirit of Washington

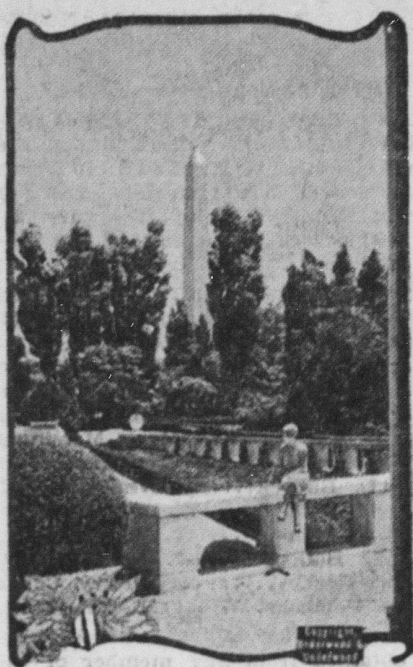
Worthy of Emulation

Even though we may find it necessary in certain particulars to modify the advice which Washington gave his country a century and a half ago—us, doubtless, he himself would modify it were he here today facing the world as it is—there is in the spirit of Washington as a citizen and patriot nothing that we could wish to alter.

On the contrary we could ask nothing better for America than a revival of that spirit. There was a noble selflessness and a generous breadth of vision in his attitude toward his public duties which must remain through all the years the high ideal for Americanism. He saw America as something bigger and finer than an opportunity for material success; he saw it as a spiritual adventure, a great experiment in human relations and in the development of human values. It was his appreciation of this phase of American possibility which inspired his pride and devotion.—Chicago Post.

It is customary to think of Washington only as soldier or statesman. But he was also a man of business, a builder of transportation, engineer, pioneer and promoter. He was our first millionaire.—American Magazine.

PRETTY SETTING



As visitors to the Pan-American building see the Washington monument. This stone archway and the well-planned gardens afford an attractive view of the great marble obelisk, completed in 1885 and dedicated to the memory of the nation's first President.

Washington's Fame Secure for Ever

Strangely we American people have no nationally established holiday. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, even, has not been gold-lettered in our calendar. But its date and that of the birth date of George Washington have, by the common action of all the states and possessions, become the elect days of our jubilation and our reverence.

This is the one hundred and ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of our Washington, known to the world as the "Father of His Country": first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

There is no other name in the human roster that receives so much of the admiration and gratitude of civilized men as that of Washington. Only the name of Jesus is more universal and honored, because it is worshipped as divine.

The resolutions of congress, when Washington died, said "ancient and modern names are diminished before him." Hamilton declared that "the voice of praise would in vain endeavor to exalt the name unrivaled in the lists of true glory," and Lord Bryce, the modern English appraiser of American history, said "his fame belongs to the history of the world!" The most eloquent Irishman, Curran, declared that "no country can claim him; no age appropriate him. The boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity and his residence creation!"

What wonder, then, that today we turn our own and our children's eyes to the immortal figure of Washington!

HISTORIC HOUSE



When the final battle of the American Revolution was fought at Yorktown, George Washington occupied this house in Williamsburg, Va., as his headquarters. The house recently has been restored from the fund given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to rebuild the colonial town of Williamsburg.

After all, 198 years is a very short time according to historical reckoning. Many a longer period has been swallowed up in oblivion with scarcely a ripple of recorded achievement, but consider, if you can, what amazing, revolutionary and multitudinous things have been consummated in our country since Washington's birth. Miracles far greater than the fabled magic of ancient peoples have befallen almost an entirely new civilization.

And yet through all this transition, the work of Washington, even to the manual labor of his hands, has weathered every test of changing times and conditions. And he stands enshrined today, as in his day, "First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

Lock of Washington's Hair

A gold breast pin with a sandy glass front protecting a lock of sandy hair in which strands of gray are mingled, has been presented to the museum of the city of New York by the great-great-grandson of Hamilton Fish. The lock was clipped from Washington's head eight years before he became President and presented to Fish, as the inscription on the back of the pin indicates. . . . Those days great men were taken more seriously than now.

Jacket and Cape for Spring Wear

Fur Much Favored in Paris; Moleskin Dyed to Match Milady's Dress.

About half of the book of Paris fur coat fashions is devoted to jackets, short coats, and hip-length capes of fur, says a fashion writer in the New York Times. These are the fur wraps that will carry over into early spring. Paul Poiret has designed one of the most attractive jackets shown in Paris. It is made of astrakhan, and is a cutaway eon, draped into a short scarf at the neck. The sleeves are three-quarters length and have long cuffs of black satin with bands of beige and red crepe to match the girle of a frock that accompanies this jacket.



Cape Features Ensemble Designed for Spring Wear.

Chanel uses moleskin to make jackets that are intended for early spring and resort wear. She dyes the mole to match the dress with which it is to be worn. Especially effective is a navy blue mole jacket, worn under a topecoat of navy cloth, and matching a navy frock. Schiaparelli's pony jacket with youthful boleros and pep-lums are worn by some smart women with the black daytime dresses, and are particularly interesting because they demonstrate the trend away from the plain fur cardigan toward the dressmaker type of garment.

Frequently the fur jacket takes on new character and chic with the addition of a capelet around the shoulders. Some jackets of this design are made of fabric furs, which are now worn by smart women. The capelets are so arranged that they may be pulled up around the neck and draped like shawl collars. A belt at the natural waistline is a feature of many fur jackets, which are about fingertip length. Peter Pan collars, with ties of cloth to match the frocks, make these jackets very youthful and chic.

Short capes of lapin, nutria and beaver are being worn with sports clothes and particularly with tailored suits of tweed.

Even Hemlines Used on New Ankle-Long Skirts

Ankle-long skirts with even hemlines are sponsored by Paris dressmakers who make styles as well as clothes.

The dizzy hemlines of the past are straightening up a little, and wise ones expect them to be definitely on the way in a very short time.

Hemlines which lift in the front and dip to the floor behind are stamped "last season" by Parisian opinion. The higher the skirt lifts in front the more out of date it looks, and, contrariwise, the longer the skirt is in front the newer it appears.

One or two novelty-seeking designers have reversed last season's order and created evening gowns which touch the toes in front and lift half way to the knees in back. These models are not taken seriously, however, and the general trend is not affected by them.

Afternoon ensembles are radically longer and also tend to even hemlines at ankle lengths. Paris makes a distinction these days between "5 to 8" ensembles and clothes for wear from 1 to 5. The rule is simple:

"The later the hour the longer the skirt."

Colors Being Offered for New Sports Blouses

The tucked-in-blouse with a slight blouse effect deeper at the back of the waistline is shown mostly in crepe de chine, satin and in voile, pale hues like pink, apricot cream or ivory being favored. The dark blouse with the lighter sports suit is the vogue, such as brown with a beige ensemble, or navy with a suit mixture in blue and white.

Tunic blouses with flaring hemlines are worn over very narrow skirts. Patou shows these in distinct color contrasts, silver and black, or red and black.

ON REARING CHILDREN from CRIB TO COLLEGE

Compiled by the Editors of THE PARENTS' MAGAZINE

No thoughtful person can conceive of the education of the child as a thing apart from his home life. The continuing influence of the home with its strong emotional ties sets the pattern of his life to a large extent.

Do you slap your child to make him keep away from the vacuum cleaner? Or do you teach him how to run it?

Do you scold your child for taking dishes from the table? Or do you show him how to handle dishes without breaking them?

Do you punish children for being slow and untidy? Or do you practice with them dressing and toilet duties, under a time limit?

Do you punish children for getting their clothes dirty when playing? Or do you realize that play is more important for them than keeping clean?

Very few parents in this day and age refuse to allow either their sons or daughters to learn to drive an automobile. Yet they should have a proper interest in seeing to it that their children keep their car-driving proclivities within certain sane and reasonable limits.

It is quite legitimate for a mother to feel that she needs to get away from her children occasionally. They also are all the better for being away from her. After a short separation from each other, the mother and children find new interest and new tolerance for each other. In an increasing number of communities a nursery school or co-operative nursery offers an opportunity for this sort of personal holiday.

The old disciplinary way of bringing up children was never good, because it did not take into account the nature of boys and girls. Yesterday, boys believed in their "rights" as much as they do today, but they had to use their privileges of "self-determination" when out of sight of stern parents. Now conditions have changed.

There is a popular belief that if the hair is shampooed frequently the natural oil in the ducts around the hair follicles will dry and the hair fall out. This objection may be met, however, by applying liquid vaseline or hot oil the night before a shampoo. It should be rubbed well into the scalp and allowed to dry in so that some of it remains to supplement the natural oil even after washing.

In a home where there is a baby it is a problem to know where to hang the tiny garments washed daily. A solution is offered by a clothes-tree which furnishes space equal to forty feet of clothesline even while it takes only three feet of floor space. When closed it may be put out of the way in a corner.

Dark Hosiery Is Most Popular With Dark Frock

Shoes and hose must be more carefully considered when destined to accompany the new costumes. Longer skirts lose their grace when teamed with low heels and too light hose.

The opera pump or the street shoe with a high spike, or medium high heel, is considered the most appropriate with present styles. Straps enhance the slender foot, but the opera pump with a high spike or medium high appears to lengthen the lines of the ankle and foot and tends toward a nicer proportion between the hem of the skirt and the shoe.

Dark costumes require dark hose, for the reason that there is thus no definite break between the shoe and the hemline. A graceful flow of line is to be desired this season, and to achieve this dark shades in hose are best.

Green and White Jersey for Spring Sports Suit



For spring wear, this charming Paris offering of green-and-white jersey is accompanied by a green felt hat with a medium brim.



Cold in Head, Chest or Throat?

RUB Musterole well into your chest and throat—almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub once an hour for five hours . . . what a glorious relief!

Those good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole.

It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars, tubes. All druggists.

To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder forms for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Largest Synagogue

The new temple Emanu-El, overlooking Central park in New York city, is the largest synagogue in the world. New York city has the largest Jewish population of any city in the world.



When Food Sours

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes. An effective anti-acid like Phillips Milk of Magnesia soon restores digestion to normal.

Phillips does away with all that sourness and gas right after meals. It prevents the distress so apt to occur two hours after eating. What a pleasant preparation to take! And how good it is for the system! Unlike a burning dose of soda—which is but temporary relief at best—Phillips Milk of Magnesia neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

Next time a hearty meal, or too rich a diet has brought on the least discomfort, try—

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Revised Edition  
"Where have you been?"  
"In the hospital being censored."  
"Censored?"  
"Yes; I had several important parts cut out."



Mother of Four Babies

"Although I am only 22 years old, I have four babies to care for. Before my first baby was born my mother urged me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was so terribly weak. I had to lie down four or five times a day. After three bottles I could feel a great improvement. I still take the Vegetable Compound whenever I need it for it gives me strength to be a good mother to my family."—Mrs. Vern L. Dennings, 510 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Michigan.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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