## Foiled Rival's Kidnap Plot

It was an April night in 1768 The King's Theatre in the Hay market, London, was packed with rank and fashion. It was a Saturday night, the favourite evening for going to a show.

Queen Charlotte sat in the royal box and was gazed at by the adoring ladies in hooped pet licoats who sat uncomfortably in the pit stalls. In the stalls there were two vacant seats. Just beore the curtain rose on the first act of the opera, two people moved into those seats. The audience gasped; the women cohed and aahed; the men put up their quizzing glasses. For the man now waiting for his companio to be seated was the Duke o Grafton, Prime Minister of England and the woman with him was Nancy Parsons, known as

But what caused the sensation was that a few seats away was Duchess of Grafion, still married to the Prime Minister, but separated from him for the past four years.

Gossip had it that the reason the ducal couple separated was that the Duchess was a great gambler, a pursuit that the Duke hated, although he often frequented the racecourses himself and was a keen ridedr to hounds. But who was Nancy Parsons and how did she come into the pic-

In the private collection of Mr. Charles Wertheimer is a portrait Nancy painted by Thomas Gainsborough. It shows her to have been an excedingly beautiful girl in her late twenties, a girl of aristocratic appearance, but she certainly was not of aristocratic birth

So far as her origin is known, she was the daughter of a Bond Street tailor. According to report, her father gave her a good education, including a finishing course in France, but even that is not certain.

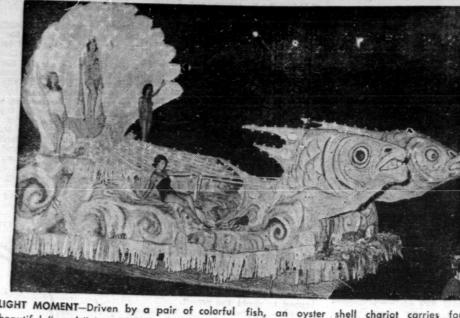
The gossips of the day had it she was already a friend of the Prime Minister before she went to France and that actually she had gone there after a quarrel with him, that he had sent one of his party to France to bring her back, and she had returned in one of the royal yachts. True or false, it is impossible to say. Nancy was a strange young woman, known to be highly inelligent and a pious churchgoer, but how did she become Mrs. Houghton?

It appears that she had no legal right to call herself Mrs. Houghton; she had met Captain Houghton in London and he had enticed her to accompany him to the West Indies, where he treated her badly forcing her to run away and return to London absclutely penniless. Her enemies, of whom she had plenty, claimed that she became a lady of the

when the Duke of Grafton was negotiating terms of separation from his Duchess he Nancy to visit him at Wakefield Lodge, near Stony Stratford, where he had his official residence. Determined to cut a good figure at the Duke's home, Nancy ordered a very smart carriage for the trip and gave instructions that the Houghton arms ere to be emblazoned on the panels, but time was short and the paining job had to be done in a

Nancy had a sixty-mile drive in front of her but she set out late in the afternoon and was forced to stay the night at a Dunstable inn. The ostlers, to please the pretty girl, promised to do a particularly good job of washing down her coach, but it was dark so they could not see that it required special care. In the morning when Nancy

stepped out of the inn and saw her carriage she gasped. The coat of arms had disappeared; it was covered up by ugly streaks of paint! However, it didn't seem matter much to the Duke, or to Nancy, for from this visit



LIGHT MOMENT-Driven by a pair of colorful fish, an oyster shell chariot carries four beautiful "pearls" in swimsuits. The float, called "Queens of the Sea", was a prize-winner in the Florence (Italy) Rificolone Carnival.

there sprang up a great romance During the next four years Nancy had the greatest possible influence on the Duke, but they ooth kept their romance a secret. To the world he was a statesman separated from his wife to whom allowed £3,000 a year, but Nancy was his secret love. True, there was gossip and whispers, but until the couple appeared together at the theatre in 1768, there was no open scandal.

Soon after that Saturday night however, there was rumours that Nancy Parsons was investing in public funds with money she had received in bribes from people who sought her intervention in their own interests.

Did these rumours cause the lovers to part? For part they did, after their romance had lasted at least five years. Now the separation between the Duke and Duchess of Grafton became a divorce, and three days later the Duchess married the young Lord Ossory, who was the co-respon-

The separation of the Duke from his adored Nancy puzzled people; many believed that this was but a cloak to hide their intention to marry, once the Duke was divorced. Three months later, however,

the Duke of Grafton married the daughter of the Dean of Worcester. Nancy became frienly with Thomas Panton, brother of the Duchess of Ancaster, but that link was soon broken. Then along came the Duke

of Dorset, a famed cricketer of the time, to seek Nancy's favours She "took up with him" and they left for a continental tour that was to last for about three years. During the tour the lovers visited Rome, where an Italian

nobleman fell in love with Nancy and tried to kidnap her. The Duke of Dorset rescued her just in time, when the Italian was trying to force Nancy into his Soon after this incident the Duke broke with Nancy. His

hildhood sweetheart had become the Countess of Derby. The Duke of Dorset met her by accident and persuaded her to leave her husband and they ran away together, so Nancy was alone once Nothnig more was heard of

Nancy until the "Morning Post" announced her marriage to the 25-year-old Viscount Maynard, who was nearly twenty years younger. Nancy decided to continue the continental tour she had begun with the Duke of

The newly-married couple visited Naples where they were well received by the King and Queen of Italy, but the British colony refused to know her. Nancy behaved with the greatset dignity and eventually she won over her enemies. The couple were now the greatest success at court, but a few years



THREE OF A KIND-Something to be proud of are these triplet heifer calves, Faith, Hope and Charity, shown with their owner, Raymond Palmer. The calves, now seven months old, are an animal rarity. Authorities point out that triplet heifers occur once in 832,000 cattle births and that for all three to survive is even rarer. The calves are second generation and artificially

# TABLE TALKS

leftover foods attractively - to get something out of nothing. This challenges the imagination and so often is more interesting in result than when starting from scratch.

For instance, one evening the refrigerator yielded five groundbeef patties (previously cooked with onions and green peppers), a bowl of mashed white potatoes and one egg yolk. What to do to get an appetizing result! I placed the meat cakes in the four corners and center of a square pyrex dish. Beating the egg yolk I added it to the potatoes and shaped five cakes. These I placed on top of the meat. Into each vacant space I spooned corn from a can of niblets, dressed the top with bread crumbs, mild grated cheese and powdered parsley, and browned in the oven. Presto, a complete casserole meal, writes Marjorie

K. Stackhouse in The Christian Science Monitor. . . . A favorite leftover lunch makes use of my scallop shells as ramekins. Place a portion of leftover baked tuna-noodlemushroom casserole in each shell. Surround with leftover mashed white potato rolled to fit space. Cover with slightly diluted mushroom soup and parsley flakes. Brown under

broiler. . . . There are all sorts of variants for these individual, baked dishes. What is left of a salmoncelery-green pepper-onion casserole may be surrounded by cooked rice, topped with diluted celery soup and grated cheese, and browned. Or use leftover diced turkey or chicken. Surround with rice; cover with cream of chicken soup thinned with gravy or milk.

Another favorite need not be a leftover affair. Have a pork rib roast cut through into chops. Bake in a large flat dish haiffilled with water, covering each chop with slices of green pep-

> later they returned to England where the 18-year-old Duke of Bedford fell violently in love with Nancy, now fifty. Viscoun; Maynard did not seem to object to this strange affair, but it ended when Nancy became ill in

At about this time she separated from her husband, the Viscount, who, tired of his elderly wife, fell in love with an attractive French dancer. Nancy retired to Naples where

she had many friends at court. During the summer of 1802 she went to England but she did not see her husband. Her arrival in England was noted in the newspapers and it was said she intended to pass the rset of her life in Switzerland, but instead she went to a convent on the outskirts of Paris, where she became religious penitent.

Six years later her death was eported in the newspapers, but the report was false. It is certain that Nancy did not die until 1814, the year before the Battle of Waterloo. She was then eighty. The account of her funeral was recorded by an unnamed Engishwoman who was present. "The bishop," she wrote, "ordered that all due honour should

be rendered to the piety and good works of the deceased." The funeral sermon was preached by a Protestant clergyman in a Catholic church. As the body of Nancy Parsons, Viscountess Maynard, was laid in the tomb, the watchnig peasantry wept for the death of a tailor's daughter, who half a century earlier had wielded power behind the scenes in English political

It takes inventiveness to use , per, onion, and your favorite seasoning. If you prefer, place alternate layers of sliced, raw, white potatoes, onions and green peppers, with chops on top. Have a little water in the bottom of pan. Brown chops on both sides. Juice and fat mingles with vege-

> . . . / . You can make your own chicken a la king quite simply: 1 can cream chicken soup to 34 can milk 2 to 3 cups diced turkey or

chicken 1 package cooked frozen peas 1 chicken bouillon cube 4 cup sliced pimiento (or 6 large stuffed olives sliced) Season with savory, 1/8 tea-Worcestershire sauce, onion salt, small pinch red pep-

per, plus salt and black pepper. Desserts, too, may become tasty somethings from nothing
or next to nothing! It's always fun to experiment with what you have on hand. In just such fashion I came up with three desserts. The refrigerator yielded 1/2 cup canned raspberries and ½ cup cocoa beverage. Here's the result: Dissolve one envelope standard unflavored gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Add ½ cup boiling water. Divide

contents equally into three To No. 1 bowl add the raspberry juice probably less than ½ cup). When set, serve with raspberries and whipped cream. To No. 2 bowl add the ½ cup cocoa beverage plus I heaping teaspoon instant cocoa. When set fold in 2 tablespoons whipped cream. Top with nuts.

For No. 3 bowl: beat 1 egg and place in double boiler with nilk and 1 to 2 teaspoons sugar. When custard forms add dash nutmeg or 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Combine with gelatin. When set, fold in 2 tablespoons whipped cream. Serve topped with shredded coconut or grated pineapple. The cream for all may be

whipped and sweetened to taste at one time. \* \* \* Another favorite: prepare gelatin-base with unflavored gelatin and using your favorite red fruit-juice: grape, cranberry, raspberry, cherry. Pour 1/4 to 1/2 inch into each gelatin mold. Dilute remaining gelatin to make a sauce. When gelatin is set fill each mold with cooked rice which has been thoroughly mixed with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste. To serve, empty mold into lessert dish and pour balance of thinned fruit gelatin over top.

## **Bull Terrier** Stops Battle

When two fierce tribes in the mountains of New Guinea met one day to fight a tribal feud, they reckoned without a dog. On a hill nearby a gold miner stood with his dog, a bull terrier. Unexpectedly, four arrows whizzed by his herd. Alarmed, the miner saw that some of the fierce - looking tribesmen were coming his way, still engaged n fighting. He fired ; of warning shots from his rifle. It was then that the bull terier intervened. Startled by the shouting and the gunfire, he ran among the struggling natives, biting all and sundry and upsetting the men by throwing his heavy body against their legs. The miner watched in astonishment as the men of the attacking tribe fled. The battle was

The victors, sure that the dog's intervention had won the battle for them, sent a deputation to the miner's camp that evening, carrying a large pig. This they insisted on "giving" to the dog as a reward!

### The Ancient Cradle Still Has Uses

able chair by the gl

wood coals, chewing apple, reading a word and giving the crade sional shove. There wa with his nose on h

never awake and

ing the family atr every aspect of being

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We also had a new do

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Orders to cease and design

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out, and warding off

drafts The hood is gray

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an antique "as good as tel

they miss the point. An antique

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True, the now fulfilled des

of Jo to rock her new baby

a cradle is scarcely more

a gesture. She was f

something that ran dee

doesn't need to be exp

A new baby looks right

cradle and a new mother

right rocking it. Jan will

up to be a perfectly mod

product of her own time

spite of a toothless grin in

tired old cradle borrow

the sake of a photograph

few may see the sense

Jo says the most freque

did you find it?"-By John

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**M** 

ISSUE 43 - 1957

mark is, "Where in th

in The Christian Science

cradle, but this

have been steamed. Of

it would have cracked.

bunk on the floor.

haven

eyeing you lest

"Where's our old cradle?" asked my good wife suddenly the other evening and with the utter composure necessary to living with said individual so long I replied, "Over a beam in the barn." You can't fool me. "Jo wants to borrow it," she

Jo and Joe, friends of ours, recently acquired a handsome new 1957 model which they named Jan, and Jo has rebel ideas. She knows that the cradle has long been ridiculed from our lore by the experts, and that rocking a child is the very worst thing you can do. It disturbs his unconscious and makes him insecure, or something, and confuses him. He will surely grow up out of whack in compensating coordinations. I remember my Grandmother said "Fudge!" when she heard that. Jo doesn't believe it, either. At least she wants to borrow a

eradle enough for Joe to take

some pictures. Jo wants Jan to

be able to say she slept in a There's more to it than that. The experts spend their time analyzing the babies, but neglect the rights and privileges of parents and grand-parents. Who says rocking is a one-way exclusive? Regardless of what rocking does to Baby, what does t do for Mother? Who does the kid think he is? Jo admitted she also had a yen to rock Jan in a cradle. It's as broad as it's

Anyway, I went out to the barn and brought down the family cradle. It was full of hay chaff, secondhand cobwebs, and had a mud-wasp warren under the hood. In 13 years of desuetude a cradle over a barn beam must amuse itself. I presumed the time would come when I'd have to get the thing down for a succeeding batch, but I hadn't counted on an outsider's borrowing it. Jo will take care of it, all right. I wonder how long it would take to find a cradle in a store these days?

Ours is very old. One of our few authentic family antiques. Grandfathers long forgotten snoozed in it and grew up to see their sons and grandsons take it over. It was first made for a lang Scots bairn, and as our lad has turned into a sixthree-er he found it just right when his turn came. We had a big old dog then,

named Gelert, and when we snuggled the new baby into the cradle by the hearth Gelert came in, sized up the situation, stretched out alongside, and indicated where he might be found henceforth should we want him. He never left the cradle except while the lad was taken up. When somebody outside the family came to peer at the baby Gelert would draw back his weathered chops, bare his missing teeth, and growl deep in his being. People knew whose baby this was. Do you remember the legend of the

real Gelert? It was about that time people began telling us they'd read an article by an expert saying the cradle was a barbarous device designed to ruin the growing child. Rocking a baby was the worst thing you could do. It was hard to subscribe to this contention sitting in a comfort-

7

95,000

280,000

CZECH

21,000

## **Cheating Death** In The Jungle

You must not go to Africa again — unless you want to drop dead in the jungle!" Cherry Kearton, jungle film

pioneer, listened to the heart ist's warning and smiled. All the other doctors had said the same thing. If he wanted to live he must give up his long career of adventure hunting big with a camera, and retire ntry or some quiet of him. At sixty-five, he imme-diately booked passage to Cen-

Although a very sick man he set off again with even more s filming plans. Alto-he travelled 30,000 miles, death all the time as nted" with his beloved when the great safari

he breezed back to Brichanged man whom his rs scarcely recognized.

gly his health had been by the hazards he had ! He said he found the with all its terrors, more I than London with its

nost heart-stopping adoccurred in the dangerngle country between Nai-nd Lake Victoria His inor good pictures ted him dried-up volcanic gorge. half an hour of entering became aware of a sudnous silence. Birds stoplattering, baboons ceased hroaty serenades. Then an smell reached Kearton's s. His worst fear was real-He and his native boys trapped by jungle fire.

he saw an enormous bar of flame and smoke licking ard through the 15-foot high ant grass behind him. The entrance was obscured, d by fire. He could not forward, for to do sounarmed—would put him mercy of the lions, eles and rhinos trapped like f, in the crackling death Already, he could hear norts of terror ahead of

s slithered by, too terified to notice him or his na-

he fire roared on relentlessly hrough the narrow pass. His actives, their faces glowing red, heir eyeballs smarting with sat and whitening in terror, cowded together, calling on acir gods for mercy. There d no hope.

earton felt sure that his self-cribed health cure was about meet a blazing end, but he d one last trick. He got his to surround the car with a of fire, and coaxed it to d outwards, hoping to te a burnt safety belt as the roared down on them.

w a new hazard appeared. ired feet above them, at op of the gorge's unscalable baboons shrieked and pered, desperately trying cape the flames. In their they dislodged heavy boul-which began to rain down usly near Kearton and his

nine hours this ordeal by smoke and stones con-Then a miracle happenwind veered slightly and , peering into the smoke, the flames in the elegrass had lost their fury; low flickered barely a foot was nearly dark and the amps, though still sercould not penetrate the tain. But there was a

So, having loaded all ab he drove slap-bang into the mid-dle of that reeking hell. The car hurtled forward, hitting and sliding off boulders, and at last carried its choking occupants out of the death gorge and into the welcome fresh air.

dous. Yet some aspects of their eater, leave a white man it was about to maul, and attack a na-

Lions, said Kearton, seem guided at times by a peculiar sense of unreason. You cannot rely on them to take the easiest course of action.

But on this night, all being quiet, the watcher decided to turn in. He dozed off. Then the man-eater arrived. It pushed back the sliding door with its paw, and steadily nosed into the compartment-all three sleepers were at its mercy. But the lion did not snatch

lion which barred his way. He switched on his car headlamps, illuminating some bushes. Seeing the light, the man-eater nvestigated, giving Kearton the chance to escape. He had another narrow es-

from behind. Kearton raced for the near-

est tree. A second or so later the great beast charged. Al-though hampered by his slippery leather leggings, Kearton just managed to shin up the tree, leaving the rhino snorting and for a chap of sixty-five!

horse for about three-quarters of a mile-after that he's winded. Anyone caught by a rhino is either trampled to pulp, or gored On an earlier safari, Kearton

but had no time to worry about his apparatus.

geance on the expensive camera, rampling it into the ground. Kearton was glad he had learned to climb trees as a boy.

Campo, in Mexico, is in the bad books of the people of his town. He not only offered to sell the town's main bridge to a visiting American-but sold it and then began to tear it down so that the buyer could take delivery. The mayor, Primitivo Rios, now stands charged with the theft

slender one, and he of the bridge. CROSSWORD 31. Palm leat 32 Wine cask PUZZLE DOWN 40. Run away 22. Cut hay 23. Wayfaret 24. Parson b 26. Forbid 27. Anger 29 Seed 47. Not any

RED MILITARY STRENGTH—Estimates by U.S. authorities that Russia and its satellites have some 4,468,000 met lifting of its own 200,000-plus army in Europe for po future atomic warfare, the Soviets have been making preparations. In addition to its huge force at home, has 22 divisions in East Germany. These troops, with atomic weapons, are at peak combat readiness of be until a new training cycle starts in December, will on Newsmap give breakdown by countries. Bulgard divisions are considered by the Soviets as the not worthy" of the satellite armies. Albania's three divis considered understrength. The situation in Hungary fused due of last year's rebellion. The army deserted But it no longer can be considered an effective military

Inswer elsewhere on this page.

45 47 48

50 001

# knew he must take it instantly while the wind held.

Kearton's knowledge of lions, gained while photographing them in their true haunts was tremenbehaviour completely mystified him. Why should a lion, a man-

On one occasion a man-eater began picking off a native railway staff, carrying its members away singly, night after night, until no one dared work at the station. Then three Europeans volunteered to keep watch and destroy the killer. A cabin was drawn up for them on a siding. It offered a good field of fire. Two slept, while the third, rifle in hand, kept watch.

the man sleeping on the floor nearest the door — the obvious victim. Instead, he dragged down the fellow from the berth above, shook him ferociously and bounded off with him.

Kearton himself once tricked

cape while photographing a rhino and her waddling baby. Suddenly, he realized that another great beast, the three-ton male rhino, was stalking him

baffled below. Not bad acrobatics A rhino out for blood thunders

forward as fast as a galloping to shreds by its murderous horns.

was photographing rhino at night when his camera's flashlight disturbed one of them. The beast charged straight at him. Kearton again scrambled up a tree,

The rhino wreaked its ven-

## BRIDGE OF SIGHS

-AND REGRETS The mayor of Huyeapan de

> commercial cattleman The variation in rate of gain between individuals within some of these herds was much greater than the average figures indicate. In one herd the top calf gained one and one half pounds more than the bottom calf. The two calves had the same treatment under ranch conditions The slow gaining calf was almost two months older than the best calf but actually weighed nearly 200 pounds less at weaning. During the winter feeding period that followed the birth to weaning test, differences be-

females amounted to about 3/3

of a pound per day. In terms of

beef production, at prices pre-

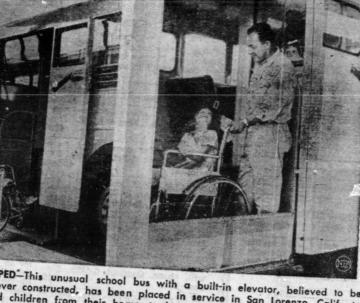
vailing when these calves were

weaned last fall, this would

have meant \$22.80 per calf to a

tween the performance of male and female calves in these same Hereford herds, made it necessary to consider them separately. The low average daily gains in the heifers would indicate the possibility that they were maintained on a considerably lower feeding level than the bulls. The bulls had an average daily gain for this period of 2.07 pound The heifers gained per day. The lonly 1.37 pounds. . . .

In the bull calves records for this second period showed there was again a difference of 33 of average rate of gain for the top



LIFT FOR HANDICAPPED—This unusual school bus with a built-in elevator, believed to be the first of its kind ever constructed, has been placed in service in San Lorenzo, Calif., to transport handicapped children from their homes to their own special school. At left, Tommy Stokes, who has driven handicapped children for 10 years, wheels one of his small charges onto the bus' elevator for a quick trip to the floor level. At right, the short ride into the bus bring a smile to the face of the youngster. The new bus is fitted with floor attach-

# THE FARM FRONT John Russel

Results of the first year's test under the Record of Performance for Beel Cattle have just the calves. For the full feeding been announced by the Canada period, approximately 168 days, the difference in the average Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In a few weeks about 3,000 weight gained was 112 pounds calves, or ten times the number recorded in the first test, will be or \$20.15 in value on the basis of \$18.00 per cwt. for commerweighed and graded to obtain cial cattle. the initial information required for the second year's records.

Weighing and grading will be
done by officials delegated by
the provincial departments of Combining the records for both periods, calves that were within the top third at weaning and also in the top third at the end of the feeding period were

worth just over \$40.00 more per head than those in the bottom third for both periods. Results federal department, and the livestock breeders. indicate that there were a conindicate that there were a considerable number of calves among those making rapid gains at both these stages in their growth. These fast gaining yearlings were worth 25 per cent more than the slower gaining yearlings on a commercial basis. In the recent test, 341 calves were entered—248 Herefords, 50 Angus and 43 Shorthorns. these, 176 were males and 165 were females. The male calves made an average daily gain from birth to weaning of 1.86 lb. per day, the females 1.68 lb. yearlings on a commercial basis. Their value as potential breed-

Agriculture who carry on the

project in their respective pro-

vinces in co-operation with the

ing stock would be greater in pure bred breeders' herds. Comparison of these results was limited to six Hereford herds, alk that had sufficient Research has shown that this valuable trait of rapid gains is inherited and can be transmitcalves entered and reared under ted to future generations. Simiconditions suitable to permit eflarly, studies on rate and cost fective comparison within the per pound of gain indicate that these two factors are closely related. Calves with a high rate of gain in most instance. herd. The six herds with a total of 191 calves (94 males and 97 females) indicate the averof gain, in most in laily rate of gain that can quire less feed to make a pound be expected in beef cattle, first of gain than those with a low rate of gain. Recognition of the from date of birth to weaning and second from weaning to the top performing cows, bulls and calves within a herd and develend of the winter feeding peropment of a breeding program

around these animals is the aim of Record of Performance. Average daily gain made by the 94 bull calves was 1.85 pounds per day, from birth to Freedom Doesn't weaning, and by the 97 heifer 1.69 pounds. Thus the bull calves Come First! gained on the average 1/5 of a We listened to a philosopher pound more per day than the heifers. But of greater signifi-cance is the difference in averthe other day. He said we are putting too much emphasis on freedom. To him, age performance, or daily gain, 2.11 lb. for the top third and 1.49 lb. for the bottom third of the most important thing is fra-ternity. Christians use the word brotherhood. the calves tested. Average dif-Freedom, of course, is still deference between these two groups both in the males and

sirable, but we must acknowledge that our society is semifree. And it must remain so. About 15 years ago, we were

SINGING NELSON - Ricky Nel-

son, 21-year-old son of radio and TV's "Ozzie and Harriet" continues his recently started singing career at the Ohio State Fair. Nelson, whose "I'm Walkin'" record sold a million copies, is a new teen-age fad. He's slated for an appearance on the Perry Como television

using two terms - free competition and private enterprise. Then the National Association of Manufacturers picked out one word from each of these expressions and gave us "free enter-prise". The members of N.A.M. spent millions in advertising free enterprise, and they have just about succeeded in making the

American people think that free enterprise and democracy are synonymous. They are not. Years ago, we had more economic freedom than we do now. Anyone could start a bank-even if it was doomed to failure. Secret rebates were given by railroads and insiders by the thousands got free passes, leaving the public to make up the difference. A giant oil company used to erect a filling station next door to small competitors and cut prices until the competitor went out of business. Enterprising pharmaceutical houses sold harmful nostrums with false claims. Fruit cover-

ed with arsenic (applied for insects) was marketed. Life insurance companies preyed on the Grandpa — in your history book — could tell you about the good old days of free enterprise. Now, we have only as much freedom as can be used without stepping on the next fellow's toes. There are regulatory bodies to watch for your interest in communications, transportation, public health, aviation, utility

rates, automobile traffic, and scores of other fields. All of the regulatory agencies are cutting in on someone's freedom. Yet, which of these agencies would you suggest giving

The only area in which it is not necessary to place a curb is the freedom of expression and

It is clear, then, that we live in a semi-free society. Our philosopher friend is probably right in his emphasis on fraternity. For the Brotherhood of Man erosses racial, religious, and na-tional lines. It is the highest concept that man has ever held, and if we remember rightly if was Jesus who first shook the world with such an idealistic -Littleton (Colo.) Independent

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CETS HIS GOAT-Deputy Sheriff Bill Soileau solves a myslerious rash of broken glass doors in the St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, La. Investigating the fifth such incident in recent weeks, Soileau noticed a few short white hairs at the scene and later apprehended this goat. It seems the animal's reflection in the glass would cause him to charge the door. The

LESSON By Rev. R. Barclay Warren B.A., B.D. The Problem of Christian 1 Corinthians, chapter 8 Memory Selection: There hath no emptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you

**TESUNDAY SCHOOL** 

tion also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it. 1 Corinthians 10:13. How free are we, in this land of freedom? Laws, municipal, provincial and federal, govern our behaviour. If we belong to an organization of those of similar occupation there are more laws. Membership in a club or church add more laws. Most people are uncomplaining about these laws because they feel that they are made for the velfare of the group and society in general. The man who roars his car down the wrong side of a street to assert his freedom ignores the

to be tempted above that ye are

able; but will with the tempta-

rights of others and endangers his own life. How free is a Christian? Ha loves his neighbour as himself, he will, therefore, abide by the laws of the land unless he believes them to be in direct conflict with the laws of God. This situation arises in countries where God is openly denied as under

Communism. A Christian is free from the bondage of sin. When he repented of his sins and believed on Jesus Christ a new power came into his life. He is no longer a slave of evil habits. He is free. "M the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." (John 8:36.) A married man who over a period of years had been committing adultery with another woman asked in tears, "Can I find strength to live right?" We reminded him of the woman whom Jesus forgave and to whom He said, "Go, and sin no more." (John 8:11.) Jesus didn't command the impossible. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." (2 Corinthians 5:17.)

"He breaks the power of cancelled sin, He sets the prisoner free."

The Christian is free to de right. He abhors the evil. He is sensitive to the interests of others. He will set an example worthy of imitation. He has the spirit of Paul: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to of-

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