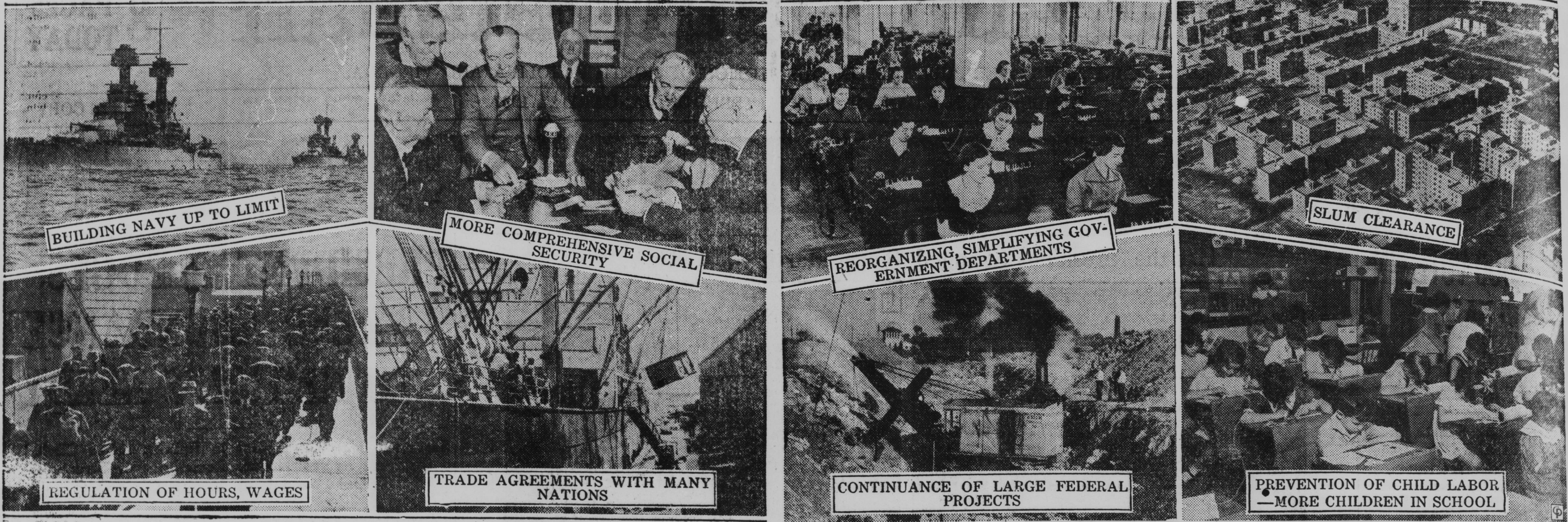


President Roosevelt's Aims for Second Term as Told in Pictures



BUILDING NAVY UP TO LIMIT

MORE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SECURITY

REORGANIZING, SIMPLIFYING GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

SLUM CLEARANCE

REGULATION OF HOURS, WAGES

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH MANY NATIONS

CONTINUANCE OF LARGE FEDERAL PROJECTS

PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOR—MORE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

President Roosevelt, taking the oath of office for his second term on Wednesday, Jan. 20, will follow the policies pictured above during his second four years, observers believe.

Roosevelt To Make War On All Injustice

(Continued from Page One)

with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve the problems utterly beyond individual or local solution. A century and a half ago they established the Federal government in order to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to the American people. "Today we invoke those same powers of government to achieve the same objectives."

Four-Power Pact Plans Abandoned

(Continued from Page One)

tance had killed the idea of four-power accord, which they hoped would combat communism. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's British House of Commons speech was interpreted as refusing responsibility for a Fascist-Communist showdown. Berlin called the speech "untimely and unfair." Fortugal turned down a scheme to have international beerfers on Spanish border to curb war shipment to the fighters.

\$600,000 Voted in General Assembly for School Buses

(Continued from Page One)

hearing for tomorrow afternoon on the question of sales levies on automobiles. The intangibles committee called for a public hearing Monday afternoon. "This is the most important legislation to come before the General Assembly," Senator Flannagan, of Pitt, chairman of the Senate group, said. "It changes the entire complexion of the State tax structure." Revenue Commissioner A. J. Maxwell told the committee listed value of intangibles of the State in 1935 was \$75,597,502, and counties got \$606,547.40 in taxes on them. The House got a bill to provide for an old age assistance program in the State, one to abolish death penalties and substitute life imprisonment without parole, for capital punishment, one to give sick leave to teachers and one to allow Sunday baseball in Camden county.

Wife Preservers



Decorate your milk puddings with slices of banana cut "on the bias."

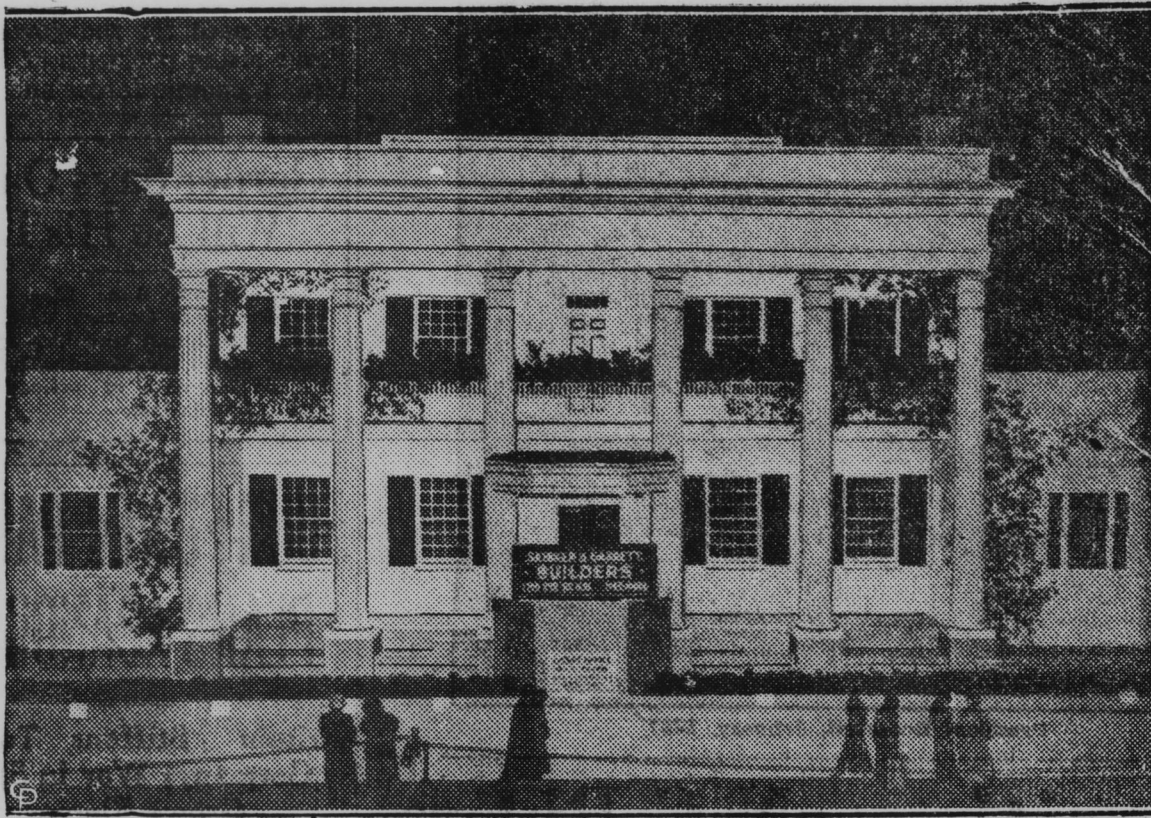
The New Boss



An excellent new picture of Frank J. Wilson, who has succeeded William H. Moran as head of the United States Secret Service. He was photographed at a dinner honoring the retiring chief in Washington.

(Central Press)

REVIEWING STAND FOR INAUGURAL PARADE



President reviews parade from this reproduction of The Hermitage

The reviewing stand in front of the White House, from which President Roosevelt reviews the inaugural parade is a reproduction of The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson near Nashville—Central Press.

Makes Up Her Mind



The Hon. Tanis Guinness Montagu (above), who surprised her friends by jilting the Earl of Carnarvon, chose a Broadwayite for her husband and married Howard Dietz, song-writer, at Juarez, Mexico. The clippers plan to honeymoon in New York.

(Central Press)

Little Benefit On Cigarette Tax Cut

(Continued from Page One)

press the opinion that lower taxes would bring lower prices for the farmer.

Senator W. G. Clark, of Tarboro, was the only law-maker interviewed who seemed inclined to think the tax slash would result in better returns to the growers.

"It seems to me it would have to increase prices at least some," he said.

Expression of views by legislators were sought with reference to the recent proposal of Representative Vinson, of Kentucky, in Congress, that taxes be reduced by 40 per cent with a view to getting better prices for the farmer.

Among those who expressed themselves on the question were Senator Clark, Senator Archie G. Gay, of Jackson; Senator J. C. Eagles, Wilson; Representative W. E. Fenner, Nash, and Representative J. C. Hobbs, New Hanover.

The consensus was that there is

COVER FOR INAUGURAL PROGRAM



This is the cover which graces the official program for the inaugural of President Roosevelt, Jan. 20.

too wide a space, in the matter of prices, between the manufacturer and the farmer, and that any benefit from reduced taxes would be taken by the "middlemen" between field and factory and by the ultimate consumer. It was generally agreed that the lower taxes would mean a slight reduction to the smoker, and it was thought that they might bring a slightly higher consumption and thereby a slightly greater volume of sales to the farmers.

School Bus Bill Merely Is Gesture

(Continued from Page One)

would be a decided step forward towards getting the State's school transportation system on an adequate basis from the standpoint of both safety and adequacy, it is agreed. But the facts are as follows:

Facts Are Stated.

1. This \$600,000 appropriation for school buses, if enacted, will have to be repaid later out of the regular school appropriation.

2. It will make it possible for the

State School Commission to buy 625 new buses within the next 30 days and to make delivery on them in from 90 to 120 days, or about the time the school terms are over, instead of next summer.

3. The \$600,000 appropriation is \$150,000 less than the amount asked by the State School Commission of the budget commission and is \$400,000 less than the amount really needed to replace obsolete buses.

4. The appropriation will not be of any material assistance in relieving those counties which need new buses for the remainder of this year.

5. None of this money can be used for providing additional buses to relieve congestion due to an increase in the school population or to increased consolidation, since the law requires that the counties must buy additional buses due to expansion of the school system.

"We will, of course, be glad to get this appropriation now instead of in July, since it will enable us to get these 625 new school buses and deliver them probably some time in April, instead of during the summer," Executive Secretary Lloyd Griffin, of

the State School Commission, said today. "But in the figures we presented to the advisory budget commission, we asked for a minimum appropriation of \$750,000 for bus replacements, while we really need between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000 for new buses. There are between 900 and 1,000 old buses which were put into service prior to 1931, all of which should now be re-

placed." Part of the agitation for new or additional uses is coming from counties which not only want replacements but which want the State to buy new buses to relieve congestion due to an increase in the school population, it was pointed out. For while the law requires the State to replace old buses it also requires the county boards of

education and the county commissioners to buy buses demanded by an increase in the school population. But in several counties, the superintendents, school boards and county commissioners have ignored this part of the law and have tried to compel the State to provide new buses when it was their duty under the law to provide them from county funds.



CHAPTER 53

JAMES' face assumed a sallow color as Selden told of James coming home on the ill-fated P. & O. boat from India with his master, Henry Severinge, and the latter's friend, Colonel Graham. His hands trembled, but Selden went on in a cold impassive voice.

"The Lucknow went down in a gale off the Casquet rocks, with terrible loss of life. The boats that were launched were smashed to pieces, and only the arrival of a 'tanker' which was able to throw a life-line by means of a rocket over the vessel saved a few survivors, among whom were the three I have mentioned.

"Colonel Graham shortly afterwards threw up his commission and came to settle down at Paynton Manor, and you know the story of Sir Henry and James.

"So far had we got, and there was little doubt that the sudden wealth must have had some connection with this wreck. I asked my man to find out all he could about the other passengers, and received his information only yesterday. It is conclusive.

"On the same boat there was a rich tea planter who was coming home with his young wife—then shortly to become a mother. He had brought all his money with him—a very big fortune in bonds, and had boasted about it on the vessel. He was drowned, but his wife was saved, half mad with grief. She seems to have told the authorities that her husband had all this money, and that she was penniless, but in her distracted condition little notice was taken of this statement, though it was recorded at the time. With her on the boat were the maid and valet, who had copied their master's example and been married before leaving Assam. Their names were given as Sarah French (maid) and John Brown (valet) in the list, but inquiries at Assam show that they were man and wife.

"By a lucky chance, my man was able to get hold of an old newspaper photograph of some of the survivors, with the names."

Selden took from his papers a faded newspaper, and spread it out.

"There are the two servants, with the names given, and in spite of Hucks' broken nose and his wife's pince-nez, that she always wore, and the passage of time, it is not difficult to recognize these two as Mr. and Mrs. Hucks."

He passed the paper round to the astonished listeners, who viewed it in complete silence, waiting for the rest.

"There are gaps, of course, but I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that these two servants suspected that Severinge and Graham had stolen their master's money and had followed them up with implacable hatred, and have finally taken their revenge on both Sir Henry and Colonel Graham—ne looked straight at James—"For the theft, and probably the murder of their master, Henry Escott."

A strangled cry came from James, who had half risen to his feet, and Hutchins forced him back into his chair.

"Mr. Selden has got so near to the truth that there is little that I can add. It's quite right what he says about the wreck. Whether my poor master and Colonel Graham had any idea of stealing the money before the wreck took place I can't say.

"We joined the vessel at Karachi, and Mr. Escott and his wife were already on board. Mr. Escott soon became friendly with Mr. Severinge and the Colonel, and I heard them discussing their affairs many times together. He said that he never trusted banks, and had converted all his fortune into bearer bonds, and had placed them in charge of the purser. When we struck the rocks and everyone was wondering what was going to happen, Mr. Escott and the Colonel got behind of the purser, and obtained the leather case which contained the money. I saw it slung round Mr. Escott's shoulders when we were clinging to the deck.

"There was a rush for the boats, but some could not be launched, and others were smashed. Those that were able to be launched were capsized in the storm. When the life-line was fastened to the mast, there were few of us left, and Mr. Escott put his wife into the 'cradle' with the maid. When the cradle came back there was an ugly rush for it. The valet of Mr. Escott, named Brown, tried to force his way in, and Colonel Graham drew his revolver and shot him down. I thought at the time that it was merely to save the lives of the women, but afterwards I came to a different conclusion.

"They got the women off, and then put this man into the cradle unconscious, and we four were left till last. I thought it was rather fine of them at the time. They pushed me in, and I got safe across, and at last Mr. Severinge and the Colonel came. They reported that Mr. Escott had slipped off the rope and had been drowned, but Mr. Severinge was carrying the case over his back by a strap.

"But surely you would have known the servant again?" Selden asked searchingly.

"I never saw them on the boat. They looked after Mrs. Escott in their cabin, but on account of her condition we never went there, and Mr. Escott used to come to the Colonel's cabin and talk there or in the smoking room. I only knew them by name, and took no particular notice of either of them.

"On the tanker there was a lot of confusion; the maid had gone below to look after her mistress, and the man had been taken to the sick bay. When we got to Southampton, Mr. Severinge and Colonel Graham hurried off to London, and left me behind to find out what had happened to Mrs. Escott. She had been taken to hospital, where she gave birth to a son, and I returned and reported it to my master. We lost all trace of her afterwards, but I know Sir Henry, as he had become, endeavored to find out."

"I can tell you a little," Selden said sternly. "The shock of her husband's death and the loss of all her money temporarily derailed her. We traced the poor woman's movements from the hospital records. She had been transferred to a home at Wimbledon, and one day she disappeared with

her four-month-old child, which she abandoned on the Common and then threw herself into the Thames. No relations came forward and the baby was placed in an orphanage."

Reid's face had suddenly gone very white, and his knuckles clenched. "My name—John Escott," he said quietly, "and I was brought up in an orphanage—the Victoria Memorial Institute." To the surprise of everyone present, James said quietly, "Yes, sir, the moment I first saw you I thought there was a very strong family likeness, although it was so long ago. I saw it at once, and was 'disturbed' for my 'master's safety.'"

"The tension was relieved by Selden, who laughed. 'I see now, James, you thought that Mr. Reid, as we called him, had come to take revenge, and you watched him carefully.'"

Reid broke in with: "I believe both Hucks and Colonel Graham recognized me from the likeness, that is, if I am really the person in question, for they both asked questions about Escott, and seemed anxious to know about me."

"We will go into that later," Selden remarked. "Let's hear the end of James' story."

"It was only when we came here, sir, and I found that my master had suddenly got rich, that I suspected something. Then one night, when I asked him to release me from his service because I was uneasy in my mind about it, he told me in his study that he and Graham had stolen the money from Escott; Graham had thrown him into the water, and that it weighed on his conscience. He swore that he would only use the income and keep the money intact in case they could trace the child of Mrs. Escott, and made me swear that I would never breathe a word of what had happened. I had been with him for years, and I was deeply attached to him, and I swore to him that I would keep the matter secret if he would hand over to me the entire control of the money, which he did. I saved enough to pay back what Colonel Graham had taken as his share. That is why Sir Henry left it all to me. I held it in trust, sir, hoping that one day we should find the nearest relation to Mr. Escott or the child."

"You were conniving at a murder," Selden said sternly.

"I know, sir. I make no excuses, but apart from my sworn word of honor, if I had gone to the police with this story, there was no evidence, and both these respectable gentlemen would have said I was lying, or trying to blackmail them. Mr. Escott was dead, and I couldn't bring him to life by saying anything. I know I've done wrong, but I could not betray my master, and if I said anything about Colonel Graham it would bring him into it. We have tried to make what reparation we could."

(To Be Continued)