

President Harrison Had Honor of Many 'First's'
William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, had more "firsts" attached to his name than any other President, writes R. A. Barry in the Washington Post. He was the first delegate to congress from the Northwest territory. He became the first governor of Indiana territory when that most widely included what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin in the old Northwest territory was split off from Ohio in 1801, and when the administration of most of the Louisiana purchase of 1803 was added to his duties he had almost total power over the vast tract from Ohio to the Rocky mountains and from the Canadian border to what is now Louisiana, a territory then larger in area than all of the other states and territories combined.

President Adams appointed Harrison secretary of the Northwest territory, which position he resigned to serve as the territory's delegate to congress. Until then public lands had been sold in such large tracts none but the wealthy could buy, a situation which Harrison believed would end only in scandal. To correct this he obtained the passage of a law which made it possible for men of small means to obtain home-lands from the government. An act which greatly stimulated settlement in the newly opened lands. It was at this same session of congress that the Indiana territory was formed, of which President Adams made Harrison the first governor, an office which in addition to civil duties included the administration of the public lands, military and Indian affairs.

It was from Vincennes that Harrison conducted his successful campaigns against the Indians under Tecumseh and against the British in the War of 1812 that won him the popularity which resulted in his election to the presidency by an overwhelming majority in 1840, an honor which he was destined not to enjoy for long, since his death a month after his inauguration made him the term the shortest of any of the Presidents.

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Elasticity of Rubber Is Explained by Scientist
From its flexibility and elasticity Dr. Eugene Guth of the University of Notre Dame infers that rubber is composed of curved molecules. He recently outlined his hypothesis before the American Chemical society.

Put out a piece of rubber and it snaps back. The scientist says that rubber has reversible elasticity. Stretch rubber and it becomes hot. Piecing together these clues Doctor Guth deduced that the rod-like molecules of rubber must be curved and that they are linked together in chains.

Along a chain are many smaller molecules in constant rotation, thinks Doctor Guth. "This motion is caused by heat. In unstretched rubber the long molecules are in a curved form because such a curved form is the probable form of a flexible chain, and nature prefers most probable forms over all others." An ordinary string when thrown into the air always falls to the ground to form a curve and never a straight line, argues Doctor Guth. So to him it is reasonable to assume that the most probable form of rubber's chain molecule is also a curve.

When we stretch the rubber chain we do work. Some disposition must be made of the unbalanced energy. It appears as heat.

From all its solidity rubber nevertheless has much like a gas in its penetrability. "There are more than 100,000,000,000 chains of flexible molecules in a cubic inch of rubber," says Doctor Guth. "These chains are connected with bridge-like structures so that ultimately we have an elastic network of molecules."

Doctor Guth thinks that his theory—a statistical one—should lead to a better understanding of the properties of rubber, which, in turn, "will provide a guide in the development of new natural and synthetic rubber products and in the fashioning of rubber in a way to render it more efficient for the use which it is intended to serve."

Gas Fumes Most Dangerous
Of the 10,000 victims of fires in the United States each year, many have died needlessly through not realizing that the hot, gaseous fumes have a much larger radius of danger than the blaze itself; and that one good breath of the gas, inhaled even far from the fire, may result in quick asphyxiation. In several cases, says Collier's Weekly, people have been suffocated in apartments in stories above the flames.

Ample notice of change of address should be given when moving. Notice should be given before changing if possible.

Say you saw it in The Enterprise.

A WARNING

One Drink May Lead to Another, So Be Careful New Year's Eve!



Here's a graphic warning about your New Year's Eve celebration. Congenial drinks have a habit of following each other in insidious succession.



It's had enough to risk your own life by driving after drinking, but how about the other lives that are thereby endangered? Gasoline and liquor don't mix!



Disaster stalks the highways each New Year's Eve because of drinking drivers. Won't you do your part to combat this needless slaughter? If you must drink, leave your car at home or let some one else do the driving!

NEW YEAR on WHEELS

By Helen Morton

"JUST one more mountain range to cross," Mac sold to his sister, Josephine, as they got into their car one clear bright morning. They had been traveling forever, it seemed to her. They wanted to reach California and restore Mac to health.

"If we can start the New Year on the coast, everything will be all right," Josephine had told her brother, and she really seemed to have a supernatural feeling that if Mac was to get well, they must accomplish their trip by that time.

"Stiff wind blowing through here," Mac exclaimed, drawing his scarf more closely about his throat as they approached a grade.

"Mountain Springs grade," Josephine told him. "I hope the wind doesn't mean a storm. This is the last day of the old year."

They hadn't climbed far, however, before they knew they were in for it.

Josephine, at the wheel while Mac rested from his morning of driving, had to grip the wheel with fierce tenacity. The car was climbing with difficulty. The snow was blurring the windshield.

"We've got to make the coast," Josephine was muttering to herself, when she realized that Mac had been so close to the coast.

"Here's luck," she said. "A house—the first I've seen in an hour."

wakened from his restless sleep. Abruptly she became animated, alert. "It's lovely and woosy around here," she exclaimed.

"Awdly narrow road," Mac rejoined. "Are you sure you're on the highway?"

"I'm not sure of anything," Josephine replied. "Do you think we'd better stop and inquire?"

"I sure do," Mac agreed emphatically. "Your gasoline gauge isn't any too encouraging. We don't want to get stuck in this blizzard."

"You're getting tired, too, I know. I didn't count on this storm when I suggested stopping here yesterday. Here's luck," she interrupted har-

self. "A house right here, the first I've seen in an hour. I'll pop in." She was back in a few moments, with a uniformed figure in a big slouch hat and high leather boots. "Mac, I'm miles off the highway. I've been following the trail of Mr. Boseman's car. Oh, this is Mr. Boseman, a border patrolman, and this is my brother, Mac Silver. Mr. Boseman lives in this house here. He wants us to stop with him until the storm is over." Josephine explained, looking troubled.

"See here, Mr. Silver, I have plenty of room, and it will be a job trying to make the nearest town in this storm. In the morning I'll pilot you back to the highway and on to the coast." The young patrolman was very much in earnest. His eyes wandered from Mac to Josephine.

There really was no choice. Nothing ever lasted so good as the best stew that was simmering on the back of the wood stove.

It was hard sledding next morning, getting through the drifts to the highway. But from then on it was only a matter of a few hours until they were descending the mountain.

It was after a hearty lunch together in a rustic tearoom that Jerry Boseman got up to leave them. "No, not good-by. I don't mean to let this be the end of our acquaintance. It's only the beginning," he insisted, looking at Josephine.

"Here's hoping this New Year will mean a lot to you."

"I know enough, and I forgot all about it," Josephine exclaimed. "And we are in California for it. Thanks to you, Mr. Boseman. Here's wishing you all the happiness in the world!" Josephine's smile was good to look at as she spoke to him.

"I know where that is to be found," he said, as he looked into her eyes.

The invention of papier-mache was known in Persia but we first hear of it in France in the first half of the Eighteenth century, then in Germany, where a factory was established by Frederick the Great in 1763, relates Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times.

After becoming popular in other European countries, it went to Birmingham, England, where Henry Clay, a joiner of that town, started a factory in 1770. Later Jennings & Bettridge opened a large factory in the same town about 1810, and turned out some fine work.

Other noted producers of this ware were a man named Walton and Virnis Martin.

There were various processes used in making papier-mache. Henry Clay was the first man to build it up on wood or metal cores. Instead of using matted paper or pulped paper, whole sheets of paper were pasted together.

The method was as follows: Sheet after sheet of brown paper were pasted on to the core. Before each sheet was applied, the surface of the last one was carefully rubbed down. The treatment was repeated until the surface was perfectly smooth and of the required thickness. It was then jappaned, ovenized, the core removed and made ready for the painting or inlay as desired.

'Yiddish' Serves as an International Language
"Yiddish" is a corruption of German "Judeisch," meaning Jewish. Yiddish is the native language of those Jews whose ancestors left the Rhineland section of Germany during the Middle Ages and settled in Poland, Russia and other Slavic countries. Those emigrants from Germany retained their Low German language but wrote it in Hebrew characters. They were isolated to many centuries from those who spoke German that the local dialects and gradually became irregular in grammar, spelling and pronunciation, finally evolving into a distinct folk-tongue. It acquired many Hebrew, Polish and Russian words, as well as a sprinkling of words of Latin origin. Thus Yiddish is essentially a Low German dialect which has developed under Slavic influences and which has been carried to all parts of the world by Jews from eastern Europe, states a writer in the Indianapolis News. It is so widely spoken by Jews that it serves as a sort of international language for them.

Fireplace Screens Once Used in Royal Palaces
In the Middle Ages fireplace screens were generally fixtures and, old accounts contain entries for setting them up in royal palaces. In the reign of Edward II, writes Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times, we read of boards being brought "to make a screen hanging over the fireplace between the hearth and the King's bed."

In Tudor times costly materials were used for screens. The inventory of Henry VIII mentions "four skyrnes of purple Tapheta fringed with purple silk stande upon feet of symbr guiltie, silvered and painted." It was not until the reign of Elizabeth that domestic embroidery began to flourish but from that time to the days of Victoria, it continued in popularity, reflecting the changing fashions of the times.

One may date many of the screens by the type of needlework employed. The artistic and literary fashions may be noted of the Elizabethan period and many patterns show their love of flowers and gardens. In the 1600's Italian motifs began to appear in needlework. The screen of Charles II's reign is an expression of the riotous extravagance of that age. Oriental silks and embroideries followed with adaptations of the Chinese taste and in the days of George II, French art was adopted and continued to the time of the Empire to be followed by the tastes and fashions of Queen Victoria.

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