

These Crazy Bartlett's

Continued from page 2
 deep down into her lungs and let it drift from her nostrils, as she stood with one hand in her pocket, her eyes on the station wagon.
 "Well, for once, Win and I are going to be allowed to be the first to relate our story," she drawled, amused and a little resentful.
 "You see, Win, my brother and I choose just to ignore the war, and that's a cardinal crime in these parts."
 Celia's eyes widened. "Ignore it? That sounds like the neatest trick of the week — if slightly impossible," she admitted.
 "Well, it isn't impossible at all," answered Catherine forthrightly. "Of course, it took a bit of planning. Win's pretty clever. As far

away as 1939 he could see the handwriting on the wall. He bought the old Ives place, and we remodeled it and made it comfortable. Then we started stocking it up with the things we knew would be hard to get, or impossible, once the war actually got going."
 She turned her head and looked sharply at Celia, frowning, ready to take instant offense. "Does it seem to you a wicked and shameful thing that we turned our cars over to the Red Cross and bought new ones? We bought an ample supply of tires; we bought out a wholesale grocery concern, and brought the stuff here and built a special air-conditioned storage vault to hold it. So now, because we have enough to eat and enough to live on comfortably, and because we are not taking 'an active

Labor Dept. Reviews Employment Picture

Strange But True

By F. H. MacArthur

Any kind of snake gives most folk the jitters. But John Nicholson of Orlando, Fla., not only likes snakes but milks 'em and sells the poison for \$5,000 a ounce. The fang-milking is repeated every six weeks, and the deadly juice comes from the deadly rattler.
 Long before the scientists harnessed and controlled sources of boundless energy, our schoolteachers accomplished the same thing in Kindergartens.
 Down in the state of Georgia the Georgia Power Co., will give anyone a free ride on its 1.165 foot incline and throw in a tour of its hydroelectric plant. That's at Tallulah Falls Gorge.
 Knowing that monkeys are great imitators, the natives in remote sections of Brazil make for them tiny shoes and then fill them with pitch. When on a monkey hunting expedition the people take off and put on their shoes. The monkeys do the same. The hunters spring upon them, and as the boots keep them from climbing they are easily taken.
 A Baptist minister was riding his horse to the New Dominion Church for the Sunday afternoon service. Tied around his neck was a long scarf, whose ends floated out behind him in the breeze.
 Suddenly another mounted rider appeared around a bend in the muddy road, his steed shied and almost threw him.
 "It's that infernal scarf of yours" snapped the farmer. "It would frighten the very devil."
 "Man," laughed the preacher. "That's my business."

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 — (CP) — Though December employment remained at record levels, the number of jobless moved up to 287,100 at Dec. 13, the Labor Department reported today. The unemployment rise was 26,100 in a fortnight.
 The department attributed the rise to customary winter layoffs, largely a slackening in construction work. It was accompanied by strong demand for labor in the logging industry.
 The mid-December unemployment figure—based on applications for jobs on file with National Employment Service—was 30,000 more than a year ago. At the same time, there were 37,000 unfilled vacancies registered with N.E.S.
 The summary by regions:
Atlantic
 Employment continued higher than last year's levels and the number of job registrations slightly lower. In the first part of December, there were shortages of workers in logging and in some clerical occupations.
 Labor surpluses existed among construction workers, taxi and truck drivers, longshoremen, and unskilled workers generally.
Quebec
 Requirements for logging operations continued strong during December, although much of the hiring was for the replacement of those leaving. Completion of construction work added about 10,000 applications in the first two weeks of the month, while slackness in primary textile and clothing plants resulted in an additional 9,000 registrations in the same period.
 In cities such as Sherbrooke, Drummondville and Three Rivers, where consumer goods are manufactured, there are indications that unemployment is heavier.
Ontario
 Applications for employment increased from 72,900 to 79,200 in the first two weeks of December. The total at the end of the period was about 28,000 above 1950 levels, due chiefly to layoffs in manufacturing industries. There was a good demand for clerical and sales workers. Some loggers were being taken on, although the larger part of the labor force required had already been hired.
Prairies
 Completion of farm work released thousands of workers. Some of these sought other jobs; some withdrew from the labor force for the winter months; and others moved into British Columbia or into logging work at the lakehead. Employment in manufacturing was relatively well maintained, with the exception of the clothing and fur industries. In those two industries, the Winnipeg area suffered most and the total of 11,800 applications on hand at the employment office in the city was 1,600 higher than at the same date in 1950. In total, the regional figure of 31,000 applications was 3,600 below that listed at the corresponding time in 1950.
Pacific
 Logging and sawmill work were active in British Columbia during December but additional labor requirements were light. Snow conditions in higher level operations were beginning to cause some lay-offs. As a result of these factors, applications for logging employment outnumbered job openings for the first time in several months.
 Some smaller sawmills were shut down due to low log inventories but all larger firms were on normal production schedules. Shingle mills closed earlier than usual, reflecting in part a decline in house building. The end of the packing and canning season also resulted in the release of many workers. On the whole, however, there has been a year-to-year increase in employment due to expansion in shipbuilding, transportation, the forestry industries and in construction work on resource development projects.
 Following is a breakdown with figures for Nov. 29, 1951, in brackets:

Wages Greater Recreation In Plants, Business

entatives of management, two of employees, one federal representative and one provincial, with a chairman or convener. It would have a membership of not more than seven.
 The meeting recommended that a conference be called by the council within the next 12 months to consider the committee's reports and other employee-recreation developments.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9—(CP)—A blue print for greater recreation in Canadian factories and business was drafted here today.
 The plan emerged from the first national conference on employee recreation. The 21 delegates representing management, employees and federal and provincial governments, recommended that a special course be established on a national basis for the instruction of volunteer leaders to carry on employee-recreation programs in Canada.
 The trainees would be chosen from plants across Canada, one or two representatives from each province. Following the course they would return to home to teach others. Eventually Canadian factories and business would have competent men to assist in employee-recreation programs.
 The meeting ended a two-day session with the recommendation that the convener, the National Council on Physical Fitness, prepare and put into operation such a course.
 The delegates recommended that the course be planned along the lines of the directed-discussion conference method, making use of the multiplier plan. For instance, one man would instruct 10, 10 would instruct 100 and so on.
 Among other things, the conference suggested that the students of the course should be taught the philosophy and ideals of employee recreation, good practices in program organization and the duties and responsibilities of elected officers.
 The conference also set up a continuing committee to study suggested desirable practices on employee recreation, including organization, administration, programs development and use of facilities.
 Chairman J. H. Ross, Calgary, suggested that the continuing committee should include two repre-



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PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 8 —(Reuters)— Firemen yesterday put out a fire in the engine room of the Royal Navy Destroyer Conest. The blaze, caused by waste oil in an engine room bilge, did not seriously damage.

Are wives unfair to baby sitters? In Pittsburg, a coal miner whose wife was supporting the home by working out as a domestic servant, took care of the kiddies in her absence. In a non-support case, the wife testified that her man demanded twelve bits (\$1.50) per day for baby sitting. With baby sitting rates what they are, we doubt very much that the fellow approves the wife's earnings.
 The Red Cross drive for blood donors is to build up a blood bank large enough to take care of transfusions, to combat and modify measles, kidney and other diseases. The history of plasma is being written today, and like the March of Dimes it spells progress.
 Pirate gold is still being sought and found. And believe it or not, over \$18,000,000 in buried treasure were recovered last year in the U.S.A.

Sign in a downtown Vancouver restaurant:
 "If a feller loves a gal that's his business.
 If a gal loves a feller that's her business.
 If they both love each other that's their business.
 But if they get married they'll have to eat.
 And believe us, that's our business."

It is amazing to learn that without the aid of a telescope Democritus knew and taught that the Milky Way was an assemblage of innumerable stars that escape our sight, and whose united splendor produces in the heavens the white streak, which we denominate by that name. This same ancient wrote that the spots in the moon were caused by the high mountains and deep valleys. Today astronomers can measure the height of those mountains, but as moderns they are merely mechanics, working on the canvas of the great Democritus.
 Finally, let me repeat what I have often said before, that there is scarcely any discovery ascribed to the moderns, but what was not known to the ancients, but supported by them with the most solid arguments.

Antoine Jerome Balard, French chemist who died in 1876, discovered bromine in 1826.

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