

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT SPENT MANY SUMMER HOURS ON CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N.B.

For the first time in history a former part-time resident of New Brunswick goes to the White House in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President-elect of the United States.

Down on Campobello Island the name of Roosevelt has been for years honored and respected. The President-elect, some years ago, erected a spacious summer home at Welchpool and for the last 30 years the members of the Roosevelt family have been coming to New Brunswick to spend the summer season. Indeed Franklin D. Roosevelt and his family have always been the most popular of the summer colony at Campobello Island and when the victor in November 8th's epochal election battle in the United States was nominated a Chicago in June last, New Brunswickers generally became intensely interested in the presidential campaign.

In the recent campaign James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President-elect, came into Maine to speak on behalf of the Democratic ticket and during the summer of 1932 Mrs. Roosevelt spent some weeks at the summer home near Welchpool. The victory of Roosevelt is to be celebrated by Welchpool residents, the first time perhaps that a Canadian community has made an outward demonstration on behalf of a victory in any foreign country. But Franklin D. Roosevelt years ago won his way into the hearts of the people of that section of New Brunswick and naturally they are happy and elated at his success at the polls and his early entry into the White House as President of the United States.

Governor Roosevelt first came to Campobello when a mere lad, back in 1895. His father had built a cottage on the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay and the boy who was destined to play such a prominent part in the public life of the United States, then took an active interest in all the aquatic sports at Campobello. He was a most enthusiastic yachtsman during his younger days at the New Brunswick seashore resort and later on when Governor Roosevelt married he built a summer home of his own on the shores of the Passamaquoddy, adjacent to the cottage of his father.

During the years he has been a summer resident of Campobello Governor Roosevelt has always taken an active interest in the community life of Campobello and at the annual field day, which is part of the summer programme of the American visitors to the island, Governor Roosevelt and Major Archer-Shea, former M. P. of the British House of Commons, rode in the horse races, paddled in the canoe events and sailed in the dinghy races. The President-elect always had a splendid yacht for cruising on Passamaquoddy Bay and in general was one of the outstanding figures among the summer colony.

He has ever evinced a keen interest in Canadian political affairs and his natural aptitude for politics was such that he frequently followed the methods of campaigning adopted by the New Brunswick politicians. Back in 1911 when the Reciprocity Campaign was being carried on in Canada the next Democratic President took about 100 Americans from Campobello in his yacht, to the nomination day proceedings at St. Andrew's and he was much interested in the system of political campaigning in this country, which compels the candidates for office to meet the electorate on nomination day and then discuss the issues before the people.

Made Many People

It is but natural, therefore, that the people of New Brunswick were keenly interested in the political fortunes of Governor Roosevelt during recent weeks. His many years of residence in this province won for the Democratic standard bearer a host of friends and admirers among New Brunswickers, who have been charmed with the delightful personality of the Governor of New York and the members of his family. A little more than a year ago James Roosevelt, the eldest son of the President-elect, and one of his greatest aides in the campaign, spent several days in this province salmon fishing on the St. John River. He was accompanied on that trip by two other sons of the President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and John Roosevelt and Curtis B. Dall, of New York, son-in-law of President-elect Roosevelt.

A keen fisherman and hunter Mr. Roosevelt has frequently fished the trout and salmon streams of this province and hunted moose and deer in our forests. His last hunting trip to New Brunswick was in 1919, and his companion on that occasion was Admiral Richard E. Byrd, intrepid explorer.

Governor Roosevelt himself is credited with having performed a rare feat on one of his hunting trips in New Brunswick. He attached a hair noose to a long fish pole, while on a partridge hunting expedition and by a deft turn slipped the hair noose over the partridge's head, killing the bird. This novel stunt is still the subject of frequent discussions among old time hunters in the vicinity of Campobello.

INDIAN SWEAT BATH SIMILAR TO TURKISH ONE

One of Medicine Men's Few Curative Inventions

Billings, Mont., Nov. 16—The sweat lodge Indian counter part of a Turkish bath administered with great ceremony and sacred rites, was one of the medicine man's few successful curative inventions, research workers agree.

Built with elaborate ceremony and care the lodge resembled a squat pup tent, with layer on layer of buffalo robes and tarpaulins spread over its surface.

On a line with the entrance to the lodges built by Cheyenne Indians was a buffalo head, symbol of freedom and plenty, which was supposed to eliminate beneficial influences. The builder of the lodge and those who occupied it dared not cross the direct path from the skull to the lodge, for fear of interrupting the supposed flow of good influences.

In the center of the structure was a shallow pit, into which hot rocks, heated on a wood fire out doors, were placed. Water was then thrown on the rocks, sending up clouds of steam and bringing perspiration from the body of the patient. Lava rocks were most commonly used, since they would not crack or break.

Indian belief held that the Great Spirit stored vital energy in wood. When burned, the wood released this energy to the nearest inanimate object—the stones placed on the fire to be heated. Then, when water was dashed on the stones, these energies entered the water vapor, and the patient inside the tent could absorb the vitalizing spirits.

The Medicine Man always took the sweat bath with his patient—a procedure that would not have worked so well with other of his remedies.

KRAG RIFLES "JUST MEMORY"

Washington, Nov. 16—The rifles which inspired that lusty Philippine campaign ballad, "Civilize 'em with a Krag" are but a memory in the Army now, Maj. Gen. Samuel Hof, Chief of Ordnance, revealed in his annual report.

These rifles were used extensively at the time of the Spanish-American War and Philippine campaign. At the close of the World War the Army still had 135,000. But Hof says all but 2,000 have been loaned or sold to individuals or veterans organizations and schools, the 2,000 are not in use.

The Ordnance Corps, Hof's report showed, has devoted much time during the last year to studying ways of making the Army independent of foreign materials in war time.

The Ordnance Corps also has found by experiments that cotton bags, instead of imported silk, may be used as powder containers in shells "for all weapons except major caliber guns and minor howitzers."

BERGDOLL, AN AMERICAN DRAFT DODGER, IS LIVING IN EXILE IN GERMANY

(Boston News)

A little more than 15 years ago—on June 5, 1917—a young man registered for the World War draft, giving his occupation as farmer and manufacturer of motor parts, but he did not appear when called for a physical examination. His name was Grover Cleveland Bergdoll. He became the most widely known slacker of the great conflict.

His father had made a fortune as a brewer in Philadelphia. A headstrong youth, spoiled by the indulgence of his fond parents, Grover followed his own adventuresome inclinations without restraint. Dashing through the streets at high speed was one of his favorite games.

He was driving to his home on the first day of September, 1917, when two girl friends told him the U. S. Government was seeking to arrest him for desertion. He fled without saying good-bye to his mother. His route was through the west, marked by liberal spending of money and close escapes from pursuing secret service agents. He ignored a "personal,"

placed in the newspapers by his mother, begging him to return home.

Peace was declared by the warring nations with Bergdoll still at large and the police keeping a sharp eye on his home in the belief that he was bound to come back some day. And he did, on January 7, 1920. His mother flourished a revolver in an attempt to keep off the police, but they took her son to Governor's Island, New York, where he was put to work peeling potatoes for the army, a court martial ordering five years' imprisonment, forfeiture of all pay, dishonorable discharge and loss of citizenship.

While serving this sentence, the young man without a country was given permission to recover \$150,000 he said he had hidden in Maryland. With two guards he left the prison, met friends at Philadelphia, drove to the Bergdoll palace and that evening laughed heartily at the antics of a burlesque show. Next morning, saying he would answer a telephone call, Bergdoll

escaped, he and a chauffeur driving to Canada, whence he sailed to Germany, living in luxury at Eberbach, throwing his money away and always going armed.

Two attempts to kidnap him failed. Two Denver men who stopped him on his way to a wedding were sent to jail but soon released through the efforts of the American government. In the second plot Bergdoll shot and killed Karl Schmidt, a Swiss, who had been concealed in his room. Schmidt's companion was wounded. Corliss Hooven Griffis, a former lieutenant in the United States Army, and Eugene Nelson, who were waiting in a car with the American shield, were arrested on a charge of being the leaders.

Bergdoll's income was shortened when the government seized his Philadelphia property valued at \$850,000. This threw him into a rage in which he shouted that he was an American citizen and entitled to all his rights. The pot of gold in Maryland, if it ever existed, was never found, but the deserter continued his expensive manner of living. He married a German girl, became the father of two children and apparently was happy in Germany.

But later a longing for Amer-

ica was sensed. He changed his scornful attitude toward the United States, no longer bragging that its officials could be easily bribed. He even offered to return if he would be granted amnesty. He lost a suit to recover his property when the government declared he had previously applied for German naturalization papers and renounced his claim to American citizenship. He lives at Weinsberg, Germany.

LACK MOURNERS POSTPONED THIS FUNERAL

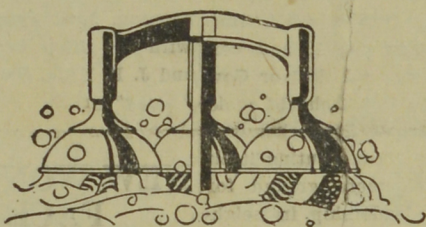
Augusta, Michigan, Nov. 15—A funeral was postponed here recently because mourners failed to appear.

The postponement was obtained by Frank Sebel, only surviving relative of Tony Sekulich, a suicide. Sebel pleaded with villagers that Sekulich should be given a respectable burial.

If takes a liberal education to understand the technique of a yacht race; but anyone can admire its beauty.

Many a lawsuit you read about in the papers you know from the first is going to be a failure.

A New Perfected VACUUM CUP WASHER



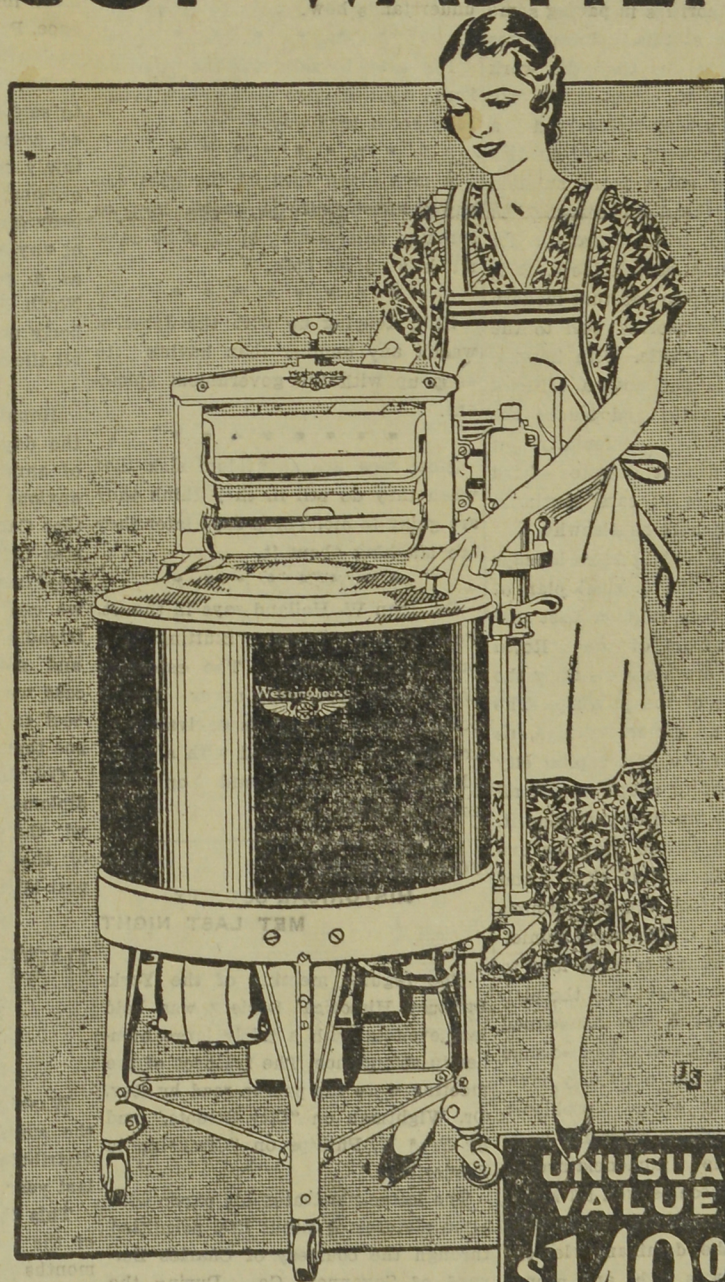
TO the women of Canada, Westinghouse presents a new, advanced Vacuum Cup Washer . . . a washer that looks different, is different, and employs the Vacuum Cup Principle which has for years stood supreme in the regard of careful housewives.

Gently as human hands, yet irresistibly, the three powerful vacuum-cups force air and cleansing suds through every mesh and fibre of the fabric . . . without friction, without the slightest injury to the most delicate weaves.

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