

## HATCHECK GIRL

By W. E. Hill

Copyright, 1938, by Chicago Tribune-H. N. News Syndicate, Inc.



Economical wife giving husband one of those looks which say plain as day, "Don't give her a quarter, ten cents is enough!"

Hatcheck girls have to play audience to the comic drunks who want to sing songs and cut capers under the impression the girls are tickled to death by this attention.



The personable girl. Very gay. Lavish with pats and squeezes when helping on with the coats. Wants to be a little pal to every one. Doesn't mean a thing by it, but timid men are frightened for fear she may want to see them home.

Bold boy pretending not to see the hatcheck girl. Sneaks hat past her.



Tea room hatcheck girl. Very motherly. Men show her snapshots of the kiddies and tell her about the wife's tonsil operation and ask her what to do for heartburn.

This girl isn't letting the customer get away with it. She follows right along after him, and when he parks the hat on a chair takes it out to the check room. Serves him right!



Lovely hatcheck girl looking daggers at man removing valuables (two nickels and four pennies) from topcoat before entrusting same to her.

## Chicago Slum Project

## Offers New Approach to Problem

(Continued from page four.)

"six per cent real estate gold bonds."

Warterfield outlines the proposed system by which he says the job can be done. It would require first of all the enactment of a law by the state legislature authorizing the chartering of privately financed "public service housing corporations," which would be empowered to acquire land through condemnation proceedings.

"Housing, privately financed, can be put on the same basis as public utilities," Warterfield says. "A commission can be created by the legislature with functions similar to those of the Illinois commerce commission. Under the supervision of this commission 'public service housing corporations' could be chartered to acquire large tracts of land and to carry on the sale of their securities.

"After any such corporation should have acquired 50 per cent or more of a given area through the ordinary system of obtaining options from property owners the commission would be empowered to direct appraisals of the remaining pieces of property in the area and declare its findings as to the fair value of the remaining pieces. The owners then would have the alternative of accepting the commission's figures or of going to court if they were not satisfied. The 'public service housing corporation' would be required to place in escrow sufficient funds to take care of the holdouts, but would be authorized to take over the properties immediately and start operations.

"Such legislation also would offer the vehicle by which property owners in a given neighborhood could organize and finance their own building and reclamation program by pooling their property and using it for equity in raising funds for rebuilding.

"The commission would have the additional duty of supervising the finances of the 'public service housing corporations' to protect the interests of the holders of their stocks and bonds.

"This proposed legislation



(Tribune photo.)

Looking south from intersection of Ogden and Clark, Chicago, over obsolete area that needs rebuilding.

would be no threat to owners of property outside slum areas, because it would provide for the condemnation of property only in districts definitely determined by the commission to be dangerous to the welfare of the community—in other words, the slum districts which are centers of crime, disease, and fire hazards.

"Another big difficulty in acquiring many parcels of land for a large housing project is the matter of obtaining clear titles. Titles to many of the properties are clouded and the job of clearing them up takes much time and money. Condemnation automatically clears titles."

Angell, after a thorough study of the legal angles, concludes that such legislation would be constitutional if drawn under the general welfare and police power provisions of the constitution.

"The only practical vehicle," he says, "is privately owned and financed building service corporations, created by the state and controlled by the state for the good of the public inter-

est and the protection of the investing public.

"In order to enable private initiative to take its proper place in the rehabilitation of our city, especially in the reclamation of depreciated areas, private corporations should be endowed with such rights and powers and be subjected to such state control and regulation as is consistent with public policy and public interest.

"The creation of such building corporations for profit, similar in structure to public service corporations, is the goal to be desired if ample private financing and rehabilitation of depreciated districts is to be accomplished.

"Therefore, either the present Illinois state housing act should be so amended as to make it more workable and acceptable to private capital or new legislation should be adopted to create quasi-public building corporations, enabled to operate under a certificate of public necessity and convenience, with the right to issue securities under proper state control and continued regulations, acceptable to the investing public.

"These building service corpo-

rations should be given the right to buy, sell or lease buildings to private individuals or corporations for use or investment."

Warterfield says that under such a setup ample private capital would be immediately available to begin the job of rebuilding the obsolete districts.

"I have had a number of conferences with investment bankers who have made extensive studies in the subject of housing and they tell me that plenty of money could be had under the system we propose," he says.

The plan developed by Warterfield and his associates is to be brought to the attention of Gov. Horner and Mayor Kelly and is expected to be presented to the legislature at its next regular session in January.

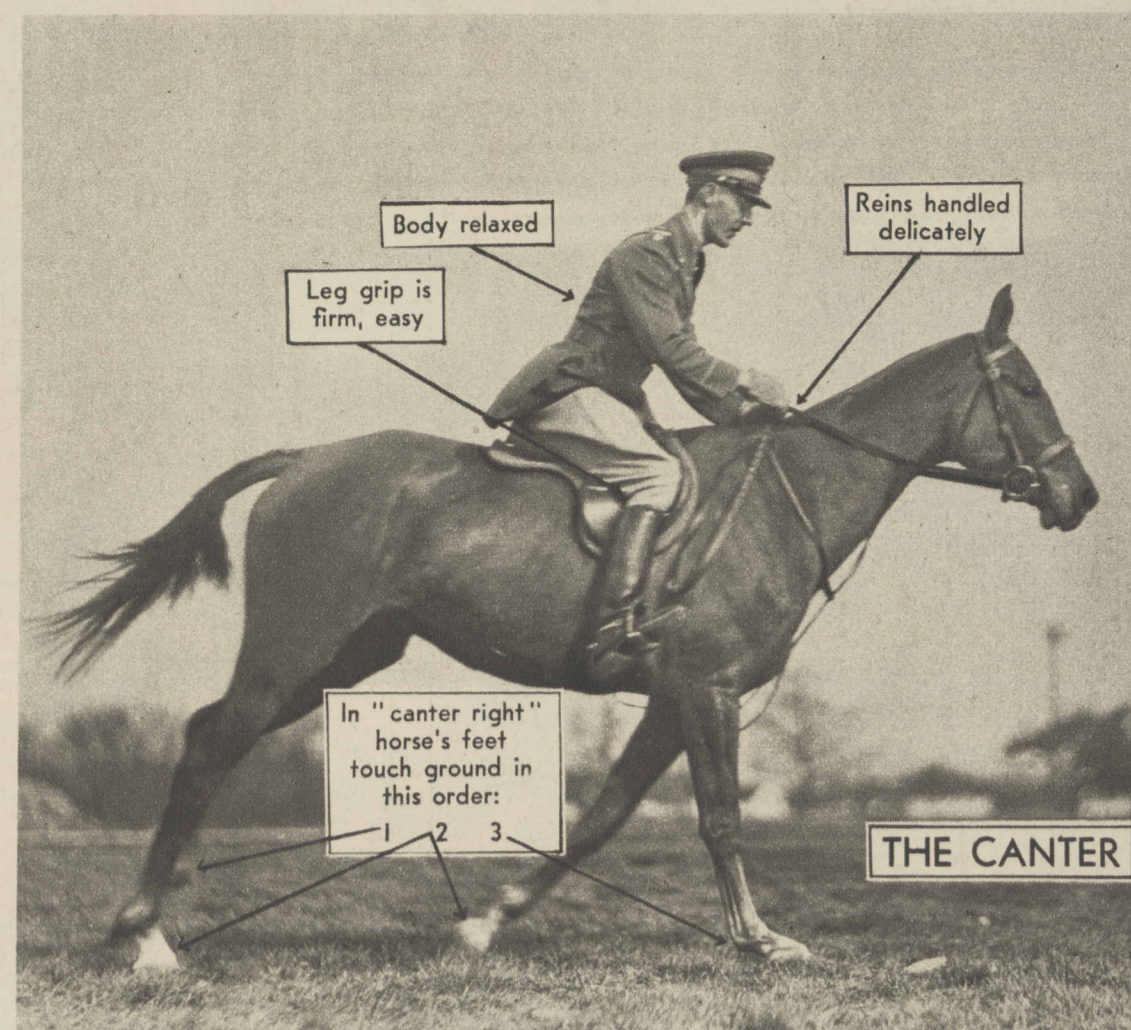
Proper solution of the problem of reclaiming the depreciated areas would put Chicago in the forefront of American cities. Chicago would lead the way for the entire nation, because although all the large cities have been struggling with this big problem for years, none has yet found a workable answer.

## How to Ride a Horse—Lesson No. 5

By CAPT. M. M. CORPENING  
Formerly Riding Instructor, U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

THE CANTER (common name for slow run) is easier to ride than the trot because of a difference in rhythm and time of horse's foot movements. Instead of the thrusting one-two diagonal movement at the trot, we have at the canter a rolling one-two-three action. That is, if the horse is "cantering right" we find his left hind foot striking the ground first, then the left front and right hind hitting simultaneously, followed by right front. If the horse is "cantering left" the right hind strikes, then left hind and right front, followed by left front.

An observer of a cantering horse notices the animal's front feet hit the ground several inches apart front to rear. Whichever foot strikes in front determines the lead. By proper application of the aids it is a simple matter to make horse commence its canter on either lead and also to change from one lead to another without changing gait. An improperly trained horse frequently leads left in front and right behind. This horse is said to be disunited or disconnected. This likewise may be corrected by proper application of aids without slowing up. If the left lead canter is wanted from either halt, walk, or trot (aids are the same for all), shift the body very slightly to left and a bit forward (amount of shift depending upon horse and rider), apply right spur, which makes the animal move its hind quarters over left, thereby tending



to advance left front foot; exert pressure on right rein while releasing on left, which makes horse move its head to right. This tends to cramp the right shoulder while freeing left, thereby enabling horse to step off with left foot in front. (Aids for right lead are vice versa.)

When a horse is leading left

in front and right behind, and the true left is desired, apply right spur with a pick-up motion aided by a lateral weight shift (and vice versa). If it is desired to change front leads and not hind, cramp the leading shoulder by pulling head to that side, then use tightened rein in sudden bearing movement aided by sudden shift of

body weight. Success is much more easily attained if aids are applied as the horse's feet leave ground. At the canter, as in other gaits, strive to keep body relaxed, most especially around the waistline; keep lower legs in position and handle the animal's mouth as a lady would a delicate rose with thorns on the stem.