

THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 13

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1933

NUMBER 33

Calvin Coolidge Dies Suddenly

Local Radio fans heard the startling announcement yesterday (Thursday) afternoon at one o'clock of the death of Ex-President Calvin Coolidge, who passed away very suddenly at his home in Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Coolidge had complained of not feeling well but was sitting in a rocking chair when death came.

Mrs. Bertha Cook Is Hostess to G. T. Club

Mrs. Bertha Cook was hostess to members of the G. T. Club, on Thursday of last week, with Mrs. Elsa Walker assisting.

The popular game of "500" was the chief diversion of the afternoon, with Mrs. Elsa Walker holding high score. An exchange of Christmas gifts was also held.

Refreshments consisted of escalloped chicken, hot rolls, lime salad and coffee.

Members present were: Mesdames Jessie Bergfield, Pearl Edens, Jennie Nohren, Ida Messman, Tillie Schumacher, Edna Telling, Irene Witt, Edna Dicks, Elsa Walker, Lillie Bowman, Sue Harden, Freda Maxwell, Ruth Henson, Delia Nohren, Betty Dicks, Mary Dicks, Olive Rayl, Clara Hedrick, Maude Moore, Edna Struck, Irene Wiese, Hazel Block, Zermah Witt, Leona Bergfield, Maude Fitzgerald, Bertha Cook.

The January meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Leona Bergfield.

Allerton High School News

Jessie Witt, Reporter.

Wilma Richard is suffering from a sore arm.

There will be a basketball game between Sidell and Allerton at Sidell, Saturday night.

Thought is being given to the subjects to be taught next semester.

Those absent this week were: Dorothy Meitzler, Clara Haines and Jessie Witt.

School was resumed on Monday, January 2, after a weeks vacation.

Where the teachers spent their Christmas vacation:

Miss Paul at Washington, D. C.

Miss Poole at Flint, Michigan.

Miss Toney at Richmond, Indiana.

Mr. Wade at Chicago, and Mr. Talbott at Allerton.

Dale David and Miss Esther Taylor Are Wed

Dale David and Miss Esther Taylor, both of Broadlands, were united in marriage at Villa Grove last Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

(Allerton-Broadlands-Longview)
J. T. Hendrix, Pastor,

Sunday School—10:00 a. m.
Epworth League—6:15 p. m.
The Pastor and wife will lead.
Preaching—7:00 p. m.

All who expect to do better this year of 1933 cannot find a better time to begin than now—come to Sunday School, League and Preaching next Sunday.

Broadlands Chapter O.E.S. Installs Its New Officers

Broadlands Chapter, No. 416, Order of the Eastern Star, installed its officers for the ensuing year at a special meeting held in the Masonic Temple, last Wednesday night, with Mrs. Bertha Cook, worthy matron, acting as installing officer; Mrs. Zermah Witt, installing marshal; Mrs. Maude Moore, installing chaplain; Mrs. Mary Dicks, installing organist. Miss Juanita Bergfield sang during the installation ceremony.

Refreshments consisted of chicken sandwiches, salad and coffee.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Worthy Matron—Mrs. Delia Nohren.

Worthy Patron—Ed Nohren.

Associate Matron—Mrs. Elsa Walker.

Associate Patron—C. T. Henson.

Secretary—Mrs. Alma Bruhn.

Treasurer—Mrs. Bertha Cook.

Conductress—Mrs. Ruth Henson.

Associate Conductress—Mrs. Irene Witt.

Chaplain—Mrs. Edna Telling.

Marshal—Mrs. Jessie Bergfield.

Organist—Mrs. Nellie Six.

Adah—Mrs. Lillie Bowman.

Ruth—Mrs. Sue Harden.

Esther—Mrs. Zermah Witt.

Martha—Mrs. Jennie Porterfield.

Electa—Mrs. Leona Bergfield.

Warder—Mrs. Ida Messman.

Sentinel—O. P. Witt.

Mrs. Bertha Cook is the retiring Worthy Matron.

Long View News

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Russell of Kirksville, Mo., spent the holidays here with J. H. Hedrick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fansler and children were called to Newman last week by the death of Mrs. John Akers, mother of Mrs. Fansler.

Guy Charlton received word Monday of the death of his sister, Mrs. Oakley Fields of Adrian, Mich., where the family moved about four years ago.

Willis Vose of Urbana, field worker for the Illinois Christian Missionary Society called on the members of the Church of Christ here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dyar of Arcola, and Farrel Cook and family of St. Joseph, visited their mother, Mrs. Nanny Dyar, Sunday.

Those numbered among the sick the past two weeks were Harry Jarman, Eddie Kracht, J. D. Dyar, Cletus Hanley, Jas. Hart, Nanny and Howard Dyar, Henry Turner, Delbert and Ruth Smith, Evan Downie and William Fitzgerald.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express through The News our thanks to those who assisted in any way during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother,

Wm. Smith, and Family.

Market Report

Following are the prices offered for grain Thursday in the local market:

No. 2 white corn 15½¢

No. 2 yellow corn 15¼¢

No. 3 new shelled corn 13½¢

No. 3 ear corn 12¢

No. 2 white oats 10¢

No. 2 soy beans 40¢

Herman Seider Called Beyond

Word was received here Wednesday by relatives of the death of Herman Seider, at Payne, Ohio. Mr. Seider formerly resided here and is quite well known by some of our older inhabitants. The deceased was a brother to Messrs. Chris and Henry Seider of this place.

Lutheran Young People Enjoy Christmas Party

The following young people enjoyed a Christmas party at the Ev. Lutheran Church on Wednesday night, Dec. 28th;

Lola and Lois Nonman, Art and Ray Struck, Marie, John and Ernest Mohr, Freda and Wilma Schweineke, Leora Gericke, Mildred Messman, Esther, Caroline Eleonora and Mildred Wienke, Margaret and Walter Rothermel, Bertha, Emma, Alfred, Walter and William Seider, Vernon Luth, Fred and Ralph Messman, Albert and Olga Luth, Evelyn Schumacher, Otto, Erna and Frieda Klautsch, Mabel, Hazel and Fred Block, Albert and Walter Nonman, Marie Struck, Harold Smith, and Elmer Mohr.

Is your subscription paid?

Longview, Dec. 30. — Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Smith of Longview, and Henry Turner, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Turner of Longview, were united in marriage Sunday morning at the U. B. Parsonage, the father of the groom performing the ceremony. The couple were attended by the groom's sister, Miss Julia Turner, and the bride's cousin, Albert Baptist. The couple will reside with the groom's parents for the present.

Miss Margaret Smith is Bride of Henry Turner

Miss Anna Otte and Oscar Waymiller of Gerald, Mo., who spent the holidays here with Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Anderson, motored to Veedersburg, Ind., Thursday of last week, where they were united in marriage. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Waymiller returned to their home at Gerald, on Friday.

Miss Anna Otte Bride Of Oscar Waymiller

The bride is a sister of Mrs. Anderson and is quite well known by some of our citizens, having visited here a number of times.

The News is \$1.50 a year.

Alfred Seider Entertains With New Year's Party

Alfred Seider entertained the following young folks at a euchar party at his home on New Year's Eve: Marie Benschneider, Freda Klautsch, Alice Shaffer, Mabel Block, Marie Struck, Leora Gericke, Evelyn Schumacher, Bertha Seider, Enola Sy, Mildred Krukewitt, Erhart Benschneider, Walter and Albert Nonman, Fred Block, Ralph Messman, Vernon Luth, Art and Ray Struck, Wilbur Sy, Walter, William and Emma Seider, Harold Smith, John Mohr, Walter Messman, Esther and Caroline Wienke, Margaret, Rosa and Walter Rothermel.

Fred Bruhn Given Birthday Surprise

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rahn planned and carried out a surprise on Fred Bruhn on Friday evening, Dec. 23, the occasion being his 58th birthday. Quite a number of neighbors and friends were present.

The evening was spent in playing games, after which light refreshments were served.

All departed at a late hour wishing Fred many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. Walter Witt was a Champaign visitor Wednesday.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rahn are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Ralph Louder at Ludlow.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker were Villa Grove visitors last Friday.

Rev. and Mrs. Theo. Haeefe visited relatives in St. Louis during the holidays.

Miss Lucille Harvey of Danville spent Christmas with home folks.

R. O. Cable and family of Chicago spent Christmas here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smith were Danville shoppers, Wednesday.

K. T. Dicks, C. B. Dicks and J. T. Handley motored to Danville, Thursday.

Misses Eleonora Wienke and Leora Gericke were Champaign shoppers Wednesday afternoon.

Harry Rayl of Chicago spent Christmas here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rayl.

Mrs. Clara Smith spent Christmas with her parents at Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cable of Milford spent Sunday at the A. A. Cable home.

Marshall Harvey of Indianapolis recently visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elva Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker spent Wednesday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Potter at Homer.

The Camp Fire Girls will hold a meeting at the home of Phyllis Bergfield on Tuesday evening, January 10.

Mike Bosch of East St. Louis spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bosch.

Miss Elizabeth Tuttle of Newman is spending the winter with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tuttle.

H. L. Krenzien attended a meeting of the International Radio Service Men's association at Danville, Wednesday night.

Miss Edith Smith of Lafayette, Ind., spent the weekend here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tuttle attended a New Year's dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Jackson at Newman.

The young married peoples class of St. John's church held a watch party in the church basement New Year's Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Walker entertained at Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Block and children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker.

Local and Personal

W. H. Moore and family of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cooper of Pesotum were guests at the D. P. Brewer home on New Year's day.

Miss Jessie Witt has returned home after a week's visit with relatives in Chicago. Her cousin from Champaign accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Waltz of Maywood, Mrs. Minnie Boyd, Bert Boyd and family were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tuttle, Wednesday.

Mrs. Clarence Kilian and children spent several days during the holidays with Mrs. Kilian's parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Wiese, at Brocton.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Schumacher of Chicago visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher, and other relatives, during the holidays.

Mrs. A. A. Cable left Monday for a few days visit with relatives in Chicago. Master Boyd Cable, who had been visiting in the Cable home accompanied his grandmother.

A Watch Party was held at the home of Mrs. Minnie Boyd Saturday night. Quite a number were present and the evening was spent in playing cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Greenwell and family of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Benefiel and daughter of Champaign, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Witt on Monday.


The Methodist Ladies Aid will meet on Thursday, Jan. 12th at the home of Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald. Mrs. Alma Bruhn and Mrs. Rosa Smith will be assistant hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr., entertained at dinner on Christmas day, Henry Schumacher and family, Clarence Kilian and family, Henry Kilian Jr. and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Witt, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Schumacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schumacher entertained at dinner on New Year's day, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hoggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hoggatt, Urbana; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr., Mrs. Mary Edens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher and family. The dinner was given in honor of Edward Schumacher's birthday.

"Dance of the Virgins," the thrilling story of a Girl Who Stakes Her Naked Courage Against the Sinister Mysticism of the East, begins in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed with Next Sunday's CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Longview Township High School Future Farmers of America



A National Organization Studying Vocational Agriculture For Boys

W. B. BRAEUNINGER—Instructor in Vocational Agriculture.

Long View F. F. A.'s Play Tuscola F. F. A.

The Longview F. F. A.'s were victorious in a basket ball game played with the Tuscola F. F. A.'s on Wednesday, December 21st. The results of the game were as follows:

Longview	B	F	P
Job, f	1	2	0
Bengston, f	4	2	3
Heidorn, f	0	0	0
Charlton, c	0	0	2
Fonner, g	0	0	4
Chandles, g	2	1	2
Beatty, g	0	0	0
Richards, g	0	0	0
Dyar, f	0	1	0
Tuscola	B	F	P
Hansen, f	0	1	3
Ellis, f	0	1	4
L. Frye, f	0	0	0
Silp, g	0	0	0
C. Frye, c	2	1	1
Albretton, e	0	0	2
Smith, g	0	1	4
Moore, g	0	0	2

Exhibit	Class	Placing	Premium
Bear Pig	Vocational Agriculture	1st	\$5.00
Boar Pig	" "	2nd	4.50
Litter of Four	" "	2nd	4.50
Gilt	" "	7th	2.00
Boar Pig	Open Class	1st	4.00
Boar Pig	" "	2nd	2.00
Boar Pig	" "	Champion	5.00
Total Premiums			\$27.00

Raymond kept an accurate record of all labor, expenses, and returns. The following statement can be made from these records:

Value of Pigs Produced	\$75.52
Cost of Production	29.31
Total Profit	\$46.21
Allowed for his Labor	8.25
Total Income	\$54.46
Premium Money Earned	27.00
Total Income and Premiums	\$81.46

The cost of production was about \$.015 per pound.

Longview: 6-5-5-6—Total 22.
Tuscola: 2-3-0-3—Total 8.
Referee—Carter.

Raymond Kilian Gets Good Returns From Project

One of the best vocational agriculture projects, last year, was that of Raymond Kilian. In December 1931 Raymond purchased a purebred registered Chester White Gilt from F. C. Verkler of Cissna Park, Illinois. In March 1932 the gilt farrowed nine pigs which were all strong and healthy. Thruout the summer the pigs were fed corn, oats, soybean meal, and a mineral mixture. They were also given access to bluegrass pasture. The four best pigs of the litter were exhibited at the St. Joseph Community and Vocational Fair last September. The following prizes were awarded to his exhibits.

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Litter of Four	" "	2nd	4.50
Gilt	" "	7th	2.00
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Chronology of the Year 1932

Compiled by E.W. Pickard

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Japanese troops occupied Chinchow, Manchuria. Jan. 9—Chancellor Brüning announced Germany could no longer pay reparations. Jan. 20—Lausanne conference on reparations postponed. Jan. 22—International League of Nations met and China demanded firm action against Japan. Feb. 1—Japanese warships shelled the Nanking forts. Feb. 4—Japanese rejected peace plans of the powers, battle in Shanghai renewed. Feb. 10—Japanese warships shelled the Nanking forts. Feb. 12—Japanese resumed fierce attack on Wosung forts and Chapei. Feb. 14—Japan landed 12,000 troops at Shanghai. Feb. 16—League of Nations council in a sharp note appealed to Japan to cease hostilities against China. Feb. 17—Japan served ultimatum on China to withdraw her troops from Shanghai. Feb. 19—China rejected Japan's ultimatum. Feb. 22—Great Britain, France and Italy signed Mediterranean peace agreement. March 1—Japan accepted League of Nations plan for peace in Shanghai. March 3—Both Japanese and Chinese armies were ordered to cease fighting. March 4—Japanese renewed attack on Chinese. March 11—League of Nations adopted resolution condemning Japan's actions in China and setting up commission to deal with the case. March 13—International disarmament conference adjourned to April 11. April 11—Disarmament conference resumed. April 19—League of Nations committee called on Japan to evacuate Shanghai. April 20—Trans-Andean railway abandoned because of Argentina-Chile tariff war. May 1—Japanese and Chinese signed peace agreement for Shanghai area. May 13—Austria appealed to League of Nations to suspend the disarmament conference. May 14—Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Peru. June 16—Lausanne reparations conference opened. June 17—European moratorium on intergovernmental debts during Lausanne conference. June 22—President Hoover offered Geneva conference plan to cut world armaments by 25 per cent. July 4—Italy demanded cancellation of all reparations and war debts. July 6—Treaty of Commerce signed between League of Nations. July 8—European powers agreed to end German reparations with payment of 100 million Reich marks in gold marks in bonds, but ratification was made dependent on reduction of war debts by United States. July 13—New entente formed by France and Great Britain to aid Europe. July 18—St. Lawrence seaway treaty signed by United States and Canada. July 23—International disarmament conference resumed. August 2—United States accepted invitation to participate in world economic conference, war debts being barred. United States and South and Central American nations warned Paraguay and Bolivia against war. August 31—Germany, in note to France, demanded equality of armaments. September 5—Confession of Manchurian nations opened in Stresa, Italy. September 12—France rejected Germany's demand for armament parity. September 15—Manchukuo recognized by Japan. September 18—Great Britain rejected Germany's demand for armament parity. October 2—Report of League of Nations commission on Manchuria made public, calling for establishment of an autonomous, demilitarized Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty. October 3—Iraq became a member of the League of Nations. October 18—Great Britain abrogated her trade treaty with Russia. October 21—New Chilean government recognized by United States and Great Britain. October 22—Paraguay captured Fort Arces in the Gran Chaco from Bolivians. November 4—France's new "constructive disarmament plan" laid before disarmament conference in Geneva. November 10—John Galsworthy, English novelist, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. November 11—Great Britain, France and other nations agreed to honorment of payment of their war debt interest to United States and revision of the debts. November 14—France's plan for disarmament and security laid before the disarmament conference in Geneva. November 21—League of Nations Manchurian affair laid before council of League of Nations. China replied. November 22—European nations notified by United States they must pay war debt installment and interest. November 23—France and Russia signed treaty of non-aggression and conciliation. December 1—Second British note asking cancellation of war debts received in Washington. December 2—France's second note for war debt cancellation received in Washington. December 5—Special meeting of League of Nations assembly opened to consider the Manchurian trouble. December 7—British war debt plea again rejected by United States. December 11—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany signed agreement to work for world disarmament. December 13—French chamber of deputies voted not to pay the war debt install-

FOREIGN

Jan. 2—Mahatma Gandhi ordered civil disobedience campaign in India renewed and was arrested. Jan. 12—French cabinet resigned. Jan. 14—Laval formed new French cabinet with Briand left out. Jan. 21—Japanese diet dissolved. Rebellion broke out in Catalonia, Spain. Jan. 23—Communist uprising in Salvador. Jan. 24—British convicts in Dartmoor penitentiary, England, mutinied and burned part of the prison. Martial law declared in Salvador; government troops defeated rebels. Jan. 28—Chiang Kai-shek became premier of China. Jan. 30—Finland repealed its prohibition law. Feb. 1—Premier Mussolini paid his first visit to Pope Pius XI. Feb. 14—Ricardo Jimenez elected president of Costa Rica. Feb. 15—Pierre Laval's French government resigned. De Valera's Fianna Fail party won Irish general election. Feb. 20—Augustin B. Justo inaugurated president of Argentina. Tardieu formed government for France. Feb. 21—Soviet Russia banished Trotsky and 36 others for role in divorce law passed. Feb. 25—British parliament passed 10 per cent tariff bill. March 9—Eamon de Valera elected president of Irish Free State. Henry Poincaré elected head of state of Manchurian state of Manchukuo. March 12—Ivar Krueger, head of Swedish match trust, committed suicide. March 13—President Von Hindenburg led in German election but failed to gain majority vote. Hitler badly beaten. April 1—Ten thousand inhabitants of Villa San Rafael, Italy, fled for their lives as village dropped into ancient Roman caves. April 6—Mob forced resignation of Newfoundland government. April 10—Von Hindenburg re-elected president of Germany. April 11—Premier Brüning ordered Hitler to disband his 400,000 shock troops. April 19—British budget introduced, continuing heavy taxation for another year. April 24—Hitler's National Socialist won in elections in Prussia and Austria. May 1—Two British scientists announced they had split the hydrogen atom and obtained a helium atom. May 6—Paul Doumer, president of France, assassinated by a Russian. May 8—Eusebio Ayala elected president of Paraguay. Ricardo Jimenez installed as president of Costa Rica. May 11—Unrest in Peruvian navy quelled. French elections resulted in wiping out of Tardieu's majority by radical Socialists and Socialists. May 10—Albert Lebrun elected president of France. Premier Inukai of Japan assassinated by young militarist terrorists. May 19—Irish Free State Dail Eireann passed bill abolishing oath of allegiance to the king. May 22—Admiral Saito made premier of Japan. Premier Venizelos of Greece resigned. June 2—Alexander Papanastasiou formed new government for Greece. May 30—Heinrich Brüning, chancellor of Germany, and his cabinet resigned. May 31—Franz von Papen made chancellor of Germany. June 1—Premier J. G. Rumania resigned. June 4—Edouard Herriot became premier of France and completed formation of Radical Socialist government. Chilean Socialists and military junta overthrew government of President Montenegro; Carlos Davila made president. June 5—Dr. Harmodio Arias elected president of Panama. June 6—Three Cuban patriots tried to assassinate President Machado with bomb. June 12—Davila resigned as head of Chilean government. June 16—Radical Socialist government of Chile ousted by military junta. Daily reported. June 24—Slam's army and navy revolted and forced King Prajadhipok to accept constitutional government. June 28—Irish Free State senate passed bill abolishing oath to the king. July 1—British government imposed retaliatory tariff on imports from Ireland. July 7—Civilian communist rebels in Sao Paulo. July 10—Brazilian rebels captured Sao Paulo. July 11—Peruvian revolt at Trujillo suppressed. July 13—Brazilian revolt spread to two more states. July 16—German government decreed dictatorship for Prussia and martial law in Berlin. July 17—Premier Mussolini revamped Italian cabinet, ousting Foreign Minister Dino Grandi and other imperialists. July 21—British imperial economic conference opened in Ottawa, Canada. July 31—Hitler's Nazis made big gains in German elections but failed to get 50 per cent of reichstag. August 6—New Welland ship canal formally opened by Canada. August 10—Spanish royalists started revolutionary movement but were suppressed. August 13—President Von Hindenburg refused to make Hitler chancellor of Germany. August 15—Eusebio Ayala inaugurated president of Paraguay. August 16—Ten thousand Cuban physicians struck against cheap service in clinics. August 18—Spain ordered exile of 92 nobles for monarchist revolt. August 20—British imperial economic conference opened with signing of 12 trade pacts with the dominions. Ecuador congress disqualified President-Elect Bonifaz. August 26—Military revolt in Ecuador by supporters of Bonifaz. August 27—British cotton weavers struck. August 29—Ecuador revolt suppressed after battle. September 2—President Rubio of Mexico resigned. September 4—Gen. A. L. Rodriguez elected president of Mexico. September 8—Spanish cortes confiscated estates of grandes to be distributed among the people, and granted autonomy to Catalonia. September 10—German reichstag voted no confidence in the government and was dissolved by Chancellor Von Papen. September 13—Chilean revolt compelled President Davila to resign. September 20—Mahatma Gandhi began fast "unto death" as protest against Indian electoral system. September 21—Count Karolyi resigned as premier of Hungary. September 22—Indus and untouched devised electoral compromise which was accepted by British government, and Gandhi ended his fast. September 27—Dr. Clemente Bello, president of the Cuban senate, assassinated. October 2—Judge Abraham Oyanadel became provisional president of Chile. General Blanche being forced to resign by threatened revolt. October 3—James McNeill resigned as governor general of the Irish Free State at the instance of President De Valera. Brazilian revolt ended, the rebels surrendering. October 12—Juliu Maglu formed new cabinet for Rumania. October 24—Italy began celebration of ten years of Fascism. October 30—Arturo Alessandri elected president of Chile. October 31—Thibault Andino elected president of Uruguay. Martinez Mera elected president of Ecuador. October 31—Lancashire cotton mill workers struck.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 4—Congress reassembled and received message from President Hoover asking quick action on relief measures. Jan. 8—Ambassador Dawes announced his coming retirement from diplomacy. Jan. 9—Dwight F. Davis resigned as governor general of the Philippines and Theodore Roosevelt was named to succeed him. Democrats selected Chicago for their national convention. Jan. 11—Senate passed Reconstruction Finance corporation bill. Jan. 12—Chief Justice C. W. Hughes of United States Supreme court resigned. Mrs. Hattie Caraway elected U. S. senator from Tennessee. Jan. 15—House passed Reconstruction Finance corporation bill. Jan. 15—Theodore Roosevelt selected as ambassador to Japan. Jan. 19—Gen. C. G. Dawes selected as president of Reconstruction Finance corporation. Secretary Stimson replaced him as chairman of disarmament conference delegation. Jan. 20—Weis lost 15 to 55, in test vote in senate. Jan. 23—Franklin D. Roosevelt formally declared himself a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Jan. 27—Department of Agriculture surplus bill passed by house; salary increases prohibited. Jan. 28—Senate confirmed Dawes, John C. Wacker and Charles A. Lindbergh as Reconstruction Finance corporation. Jan. 31—Railway presidents and unions signed agreement for 10 per cent wage reduction for one year. Feb. 3—President Hoover announced that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon would retire from the cabinet and become ambassador to Great Britain. Feb. 4—Ogden L. Mills appointed secretary of the treasury. Feb. 6—Conference to check hoarding of money opened in Washington. Feb. 7—Alfred E. Brown declared his willingness to be again the Democratic Presidential candidate. Feb. 10—Arizona trunk murderer, convicted and sentenced to death. Feb. 15—Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York appointed associate justice of the U. S. Supreme court. House passed Glass-Steagel federal reserve bill. Feb. 19—Senate passed reserve credit bill. Feb. 22—President Hoover opened the Washington bicentennial with address before joint session of congress. Feb. 27—House passed \$132,000,000 federal aid to states bill. Conviction of Al Capone upheld by federal court of appeals. March 4—Senate passed the Norris anti-injunction bill. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby kidnapped from Hanscom field, N. H. March 6—House voted 40 million bushels of farm board wheat for jobless and for drought stricken farmers. March 10—House passed bill carrying \$1,059,778,169. March 12—Roosevelt won New Hampshire primaries from Smith. Anti-injunction bill passed by the house. March 14—"Home rule" anti-prohibition motion defeated in house, 187 to 227. Benjamin Cardozo sworn in as member of United States Supreme court. March 19—Senate subcommittee reported favorably the Bingham beer bill. March 22—House amended revenue bill to boost estate taxes of the wealthy. Senate ordered department appropriations cut 10 per cent. March 24—House defeated sales tax. March 26—House voted tax on beer materials, imported coal and oil. April 1—House passed billion dollar tax bill with surtaxes revised. April 4—Dr. C. C. King of University of California refused to resign. April 5—House voted independence for Philippines. April 9—Lindbergh paid ransom, but kept baby isolated in custody. April 21—Gov. Rolph of California denied pardon for Thomas J. Mooney. President Hoover passed duty to resign in 1916 in San Francisco. April 29—Lieut. T. H. Massie, Mrs. Fortescue and Seaman Lord and Jones executed in Honolulu in Kahahawai murder case in Honolulu. May 2—Supreme court refused to review Chief Justice Hughes' consent to modification of the packers' consent decree of 1920; held invalid the Texas law by which negroes were barred from Democratic primaries and upheld President Hoover's refusal to resubmit power board nomination to senate. May 3—Al Capone taken from Chicago to Atlanta penitentiary. House passed economy bill after week long delay. May 4—Massie case defendants in Honolulu sentenced to ten years in prison. May 5—Senate immediately set free by Governor Judd. May 5—House passed bill for operation of Muscle Shoals. May 11—President Hoover vetoed the Democratic revenue bill. May 12—Col. Lindbergh's kidnaped baby found murdered near the Lindbergh estate in New Jersey. May 18—House proposed 1 1/2 billion for jobless relief. May 18—Senate voted against 275 per cent. May 19—House passed War department supply bill carrying \$392,587,000. Eastern bankers and industrialists mobilized for trade revival. May 23—Bill legalizing and taxing beer defeated by the house. May 25—Senate again rejected legalized and taxed beer. May 31—Senate passed billion dollar revenue bill, rejecting sales tax feature, after President Hoover in person appealed for quick action. June 4—R. R. Reynolds defeated Senator Charles Morrison in North Carolina Democratic primary. June 6—President Hoover signed the new revenue bill. June 9—Senator Dawes resigned as president of Reconstruction Finance corporation. Senator Brookhart of Iowa defeated by Samuel Insull of Chicago resigned as utilities chief and was succeeded by James Simpson. June 9—House passed the Garner two-billion-dollar relief bill. June 8—Senate passed emasculated economy bill. June 10—Senate passed 390 million dollar army supply bill. June 10—Senate passed relief bill to provide \$11 millions in loans to farmers. June 13—Gaston Means convicted of larceny of \$104,000 from Mrs. Evalyn McLean in Lindbergh case. June 15—Republican national convention opened in Chicago. June 16—Republican convention adopted moderate prohibition resubmission plank.

House passed the veterans' bonus payment bill.

Five hundred million dollar home loan bill passed by house. June 15—Hoover and Curtis re-nominated by Republican convention. Everett Sanders elected chairman of national committee. June 17—Senate rejected the bonus bill. June 20—House passed 100 million dollar economy bill, including furlough plan for federal employees. June 23—Senate passed Wagner two billion dollar relief bill. June 24—Senate voted farm board wheat and cotton to Red Cross. June 27—Democratic national convention opened in Chicago. June 28—Federal economy bill passed by congress. June 29—Democratic convention adopted plank advocating repeal of Eighteenth Amendment, pending repeal legalization of beer and wine. July 1—Democrats nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for President on fourth ballot. July 2—Democrats nominated John N. Garner for Vice President. Roosevelt, Hoover and Curtis was formally notified of nomination. July 7—Emergency relief bill passed by prohibition party nominated W. D. Upshaw for President and F. S. Regan for Vice President. July 7—Senate passed Garner-Wagner relief bill. July 11—President Hoover vetoed the relief bill. July 12—Senate passed new relief bill. July 13—Relief bill passed by the house. July 15—President Hoover cut salaries of himself and his cabinet. July 15—Congress passed home loan bank bill with inflation amendment, and adjourned. July 16—President Hoover signed emergency relief measure. Interstate commerce commission approved merger of all eastern railroads, except those of New England, into four systems. July 22—President signed home loan bank bill. July 23—Federal grain commission ordered Chicago Board of Trade closure. July 23—President Hoover called conference on farm relief. July 26—President Hoover appointed Atlee Pomeroy of Ohio member of Reconstruction Finance corporation. July 28—"Bonus army" in Washington routed by regulars and its camp burned. Army officers gathered at Johnston, Pa., ordered disbanded by W. W. Waters, its commander. July 28—Secretary of Commerce Robert C. Lamont resigned and Roy D. Chapin of Detroit was appointed to succeed him. July 29—U. S. Attorney G. E. Q. Johnson of Chicago made federal district judge. August 1—Army exchange ordered to stop sales to civilians. August 11—President Hoover delivered his speech of acceptance and national prohibition changes on national prohibition to state liquor control with federal safeguards. August 13—Farmers of Iowa and other central west states started "strike" for higher prices for produce. August 16—Senate voted to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. August 18—Vice President Curtis formally notified of his renomination. August 19—J. Day of Pennsylvania and six others indicted in connection with fraternity lotteries. August 24—John E. White whose twelve Chicago banks failed, found guilty of conspiracy to defraud depositors. August 25—Business leaders denounced by President Hoover. August 25—House adopted plan for economic recovery. August 31—John W. Poole resigned as collector of the duties of Pennsylvania and six others indicted in connection with fraternity lotteries. September 1—Mayor James J. Walker of New York resigned. Hanford Snyder resigned as minister to Canada. September 5—Farm board announced it would hold wheat and cotton off market until next year. September 9—Railway executives voted for 20 per cent cut in wages, effective February 1. September 11—Central states governors recommended federal financial aid for farmers. September 12—Democrats won governorship and two congress seats in Maine election. September 15—American Legion convention opened in Portland, Ore. September 15—American Legion voted for immediate cash payment of bonus and Sept. 22—Eighteenth Amendment, and elected Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia national commander. September 24—Lindbergh's national encampment opened in Springfield, Ill. September 26—Wisconsin Republicans nominated W. W. Knicker for governor. September 26—Gov. Philip La Follette; and Senator J. B. Chapple for senator, defeating Senator J. C. Blaine. September 26—W. P. Wright of Chicago elected national commander of the American Legion. September 27—Representative C. R. Crisp of Georgia appointed to tariff commission. October 3—Four lake states asked Supreme court to appoint commissioner to run the Chicago sanitary district. Case of Senator Davis of Pennsylvania on lottery charges ended in mistrial. October 4—Samuel and Martin Insull, former public utility magnates, indicted in Chicago. October 10—Samuel Insull arrested in Athens. October 13—Brig. Gen. Harry Burgess resigned as governor of the Panama Canal Zone and Lieut. Col. Julian Schley was appointed to succeed him. October 13—Lamont-Belin appointed ambassador to Poland. November 5—Director of the Budget Roppe reported to cut down the national budget \$150,000,000. American Red Cross reported three and a half millions spent for relief in past year. November 7—Supreme court ordered new trial for seven negroes in international case of Scottsboro (Alabama). November 8—Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner elected President and Vice President, Democrats sweeping the country. November 13—President Hoover invited President-elect Roosevelt to confer with him on war debts when debtors asked postponement of payments and revision. November 15—Hayes and Frederic March voted best film actors of the year. November 21—A Lawrence Lowell resigned as president of Harvard university. November 22—President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt conferred on the war debt situation. E. S. Grammer, Seattle, appointed U. S. senator to succeed the late Wesley L. Rusk of Washington. November 23—Congress leaders in conference with President Hoover rejected his plan for revision of war debts. November 28—American Federation of Labor, in convention in Cincinnati, demanded the five-day week and six-hour day. December 3—Conrad H. Mapn, prominent Kansas City resident, and two others convicted of violating federal lottery law. December 4—"Hunger army" of 8,000 reached Washington. December 5—Short session of congress opened. December 6—President Hoover in annual message asked congress for sales tax and economy legislation. December 7—President Hoover submitted budget cutting government expenses by half a billion. December 8—Powers of the R. F. C. extended for one year by President Hoover. December 9—President Hoover gave congress his plans for federal government reorganization.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 23—Hawks flew from Mexico to Canada and return, 2,608 miles, in 13 hours 44 minutes. Jan. 25—Eddie Stimson killed in crash at Chicago. March 4—Harmon trophy awarded to Gen. Italo Balbo of Italy as international aviation champion for 1931. May 12—Lou T. Reichers took off from Harbor Grace, N. F., on solo flight to Dublin and Paris. Dec. 13—Reichers crashed down near Ireland and rescued by steamship Roosevelt. December—Amelia Earhart (Mrs. G. P. Putnam) began solo flight from Harbor Grace to Paris. December—Amelia Earhart, Putnam landed near Londonderry, Ireland, the first woman ever to fly across the Atlantic alone. December—Army balloon No. 3, piloted by Lieutenants Paul and Bishop, won national balloon race. June 23—F. Haussner started flight from New York to Poland. June 11—Haussner picked up at sea after floating eight days on his plane. July 5—James Mattern and Bennett Griffin started round-the-world flight from Harbor Grace, N. F. Griffin crossed ocean in record time, landed at Berlin and departed for Moscow. July 14—Mattern and Griffin made forced landing 50 miles from Minsk. July 22—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau of Germany and three companions landed in Germany on island on way to Chicago. August 2—Von Gronau arrived at Chicago. August 18—Prof. Auguste Piccard rose in balloon to record altitude of 55,774 feet over Switzerland and Italy. Capt. J. A. Mollison began flight from Ireland across Atlantic in Moth plane. August 19—Mollison landed in New Brunswick, completing first westward solo flight across the Atlantic. August 20—Mrs. Louise Threlkeld and Mrs. Frances Marsalis set new women's endurance flight record of 8 days, 4 hours. August 21—Amelia Earhart Putnam set new women's records by 19-hour non-stop flight from Los Angeles to Newark. August 25—Clyde Lee and John Bockhorn started flight from Harbor Grace to New York, Norway and London. August 29—J. G. Halzil set new coast-to-coast record of 10 hours, 19 minutes. September 3—Major Donnell set new record of 10 hours, 22 minutes, one hour at National Air races in Cleveland. September 11—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hutchinson, two daughters and crew of four crashed off coast of Greenland while flying to Europe. September 13—W. Ulbricht and Edna Newcomer, pilots, and Dr. L. M. Pisculli hopped off from New York on motor flight to Rome and were lost at sea. November 14—Roscoe Turner set new record of 12 hours, 23 minutes, 23 seconds, flight from New York to Burbank, Calif. November 18—Amy Johnson completed London to Capetown flight in record time of 4 days, 6 hours, 55 minutes. November 19—Memorial to Willbur and Orville Wright unveiled at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Jan. 2—Fifty killed in train wreck near Moscow. Jan. 26—British submarine lost near Portland with crew of 41. Feb. 2—Santiago, Cuba, badly damaged by earthquakes; six killed. Feb. 4—Seventeen killed by explosion of motorship at Marcus Hook, Pa. Feb. 26—Thirteen persons killed by avalanches near Seattle. Feb. 27—Mine explosion at Pocahontas, Va., killed 38 men. March 12—Island of Banda Neira in Dutch East Indies, nearly destroyed by earthquake and volcanoes, with great loss of life. March 21—Tornadoes in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina killed 24. March 27—Tornado killed 9, in blast in Alabama. April 14—Six dead, 57 hurt, in blast in Ohio state office building at Columbus. April 25—Tornadoes in Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed nine. May 1—Navy a hundred killed by typhoon in Philippines. May 6—Two million dollar fire on Cunard pier, New York. May 26—New French liner Georges Philippart burned in Gulf of Aden; 52 lives lost. June 2—Earthquake killed hundreds in Guadalajara region of Mexico. June 7—Eleven killed in apartment house fire in Cleveland, Ohio. June 17—Explosion on oil tanker at Montreal killed 23 men. June 19—Hullstorm in Honan province, China, killed 200. July 7—French submarine Promethee sank off Normandy coast with 63 men. July 10—Explosion of ammunition depot in Nanking, China, killed 20. July 13—Three million dollar fire on Coney Island, N. Y. July 25—German training ship Niobe sank in storm; 63 drowned. August 4—Six million dollar fire in Chicago parking house district. August 15—700 killed in south Texas storm. September 9—Fifty-six workmen killed by beam explosion at New York. September 14—Fifty-five men killed in wreck of French Foreign Legion train in Algeria. September 26—Earthquake in the Balkans killed about 235. September 27—Hurricane swept Porto Rico killing several hundred and doing vast damage. September 30—Forty lives lost in cloud-burst in Szechuan pass, California. October 2—Disastrous storm in southern Cuba; 2,500 killed and great damage done. October 3—Japan swept by terrific typhoon; scores of lives lost and many towns and villages wrecked. October 5—Japanese destroyer capsized in storm; 105 men lost. November 7—Fourteen coal miners killed by blast at Madrid, N. M. November 9—Explosion in coal mine at Yancey, Ky., killed 23.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—C. O. Iselin, millionaire yachtsman of New York, New York, died. Paul Pau, French war commander. Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow, U. S. hero of Spanish war. Jan. 6—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist and capitalist. Jan. 9—Frederick O'Brien, author and traveler. Jan. 17—J. W. Langley, former Kentucky congressman. Jan. 20—John G. McClure, president emeritus of Presbyterian ministry of Chicago. Jan. 21—Lyttton Strachey, English biographer. Jan. 24—Paul Warburg, New York banker. Jan. 26—William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, capitalist and owner of Chicago Cubs in Phoenix, Calif. Chicago bar. Jan. 27—Lewis Cass Ledyard, noted New York lawyer. Jan. 30—William Hodge, American actor. Feb. 4—Hyrum G. Smith, presiding patriarch of Mormon church, at Salt Lake City. Feb. 5—John R. Voorhis, grand sachem of Tammany, aged 103. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of Pittsburgh Pirates. Feb. 15—Minnie Maddern Fiske, American actress. Henry A. Blair, Chicago capitalist. British financier.

Feb. 18—Friedrich August III, former king of Saxony. Feb. 23—Mme. Johanna Gadske, Wagnerian soprano, in Berlin. Feb. 24—Dr. Willy Meyer, noted surgeon in New York. Feb. 28—Dr. A. B. Chace, chancellor of Brown university. March 6—John Philip Sousa, noted band director. March 7—Aristide Briand, French statesman. March 14—George Eastman, founder and chairman of board of Eastman Camera company, in Rochester, N. Y. March 18—Chauncey Olcott, American singer, in Monte Carlo. March 19—Former congressman Richard B. Dolley, in St. Louis. March 22—Charles Livingston Bull, naturalist and painter. March 23—Lottie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, in Washington. April 1—Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, noted surgeon in Philadelphia. Representative A. H. Vestal, Indiana, in Washington. April 4—John C. Coghlan, actress, at Harrison, N. Y. April 11—Joseph Leiter, in Chicago. April 14—William J. Burns, detective at Sarasota, Fla. April 18—Senator William J. Harris, at Washington. April 19—W. K. Keifer, former speaker of the house, in Springfield, Ohio. April 24—Bishop Frank M. Bristol of Methodist church, in Montclair, N. J. May 2—Lee Hammond, pioneer in aviation, in Jackson, Rochester, N. Y. May 6—Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N., retired. May 6—Paul Doumer, president of France. John W. Scott, Chicago merchant. May 7—Maj. Gen. Enoch R. Crowder, in Washington. Albert Thomas, head of international labor bureau, in Paris. May 8—D. M. Ayerson of Chicago, steel magnate. May 13—Andreas Dippel, former grand opera singer and manager, in Rafael, Calif. May 17—Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, Ill., founder and president of National Flag Day association. May 20—Admiral W. S. Benson, U. S. N., retired. May 23—Lord Inchcape, British shipmaster. Lady Augusta Gregory, Irish dramatist. May 28—Edward F. Swift, Chicago painter. May 30—Rear Admiral John Hubbard. June 1—Former congressman William D. Boies of Iowa. June 2—Hugh Chalmers, pioneer automobile manufacturer, at Beacon, N. Y. June 7—Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, famous surgeon. June 8—Victor E. Brantford (William Joynton-Hicks), English statesman. June 13—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce under President Wilson. June 19—Robert Scott Lovett, head of Union Pacific, in New York. June 27—Gen. F. E. Bamford, hero of Battle of Cantigny, in Charleston, W. Va. Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N., retired. June 28—Dr. G. F. Kuz, gem expert, in New York. July 2—James N. Gamble, Cincinnati manufacturer. July 3—H. S. Burgess, director of bureau of standards, in Washington. Former King Manuel of Portugal. July 2—A. H. Scribner, publisher, in New York. July 6—Kenneth Grahame, Scottish author. Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, neurologist. July 9—King C. Gillette, safety razor inventor, in Los Angeles. July 10—C. C. Goodrich, tire manufacturer, in York, Maine. July 13—Fergus Hume, British author. July 14—Alice Barber Stephens, American artist. July 15—Admiral Marshal Viscount Plumer in London. July 17—Countess Beatty, former Ethel Fielding, in London. July 18—Jean Jules Jusserand, former French ambassador to Washington. Thomas Arkle Clark, former dean of men in University of Illinois. July 22—Florenz Ziegfeld, musical comedy producer, in London. July 25—Alberto Santos-Dumont of Brazil, aviation pioneer. July 26—Charles Powers, former congressman from Kentucky, American novelist and poet. August 5—Dr. J. Paul Goode, noted geographer. August 8—James Francis Burke, general counsel of Republican national committee. August 11—Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago financier and philanthropist. August 18—Junius S. Morgan of New York, in Switzerland. August 22—Wilton Lackaye, American actor. August 25—Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick of Chicago, in London. August 27—C. A. Wackerman, senator from Colorado. September 6—Sir Gilbert Parker, British novelist. September 20—Dr. Frank L. Billings, famous physician, in Chicago. September 27—John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. October 2—David Pingree, wealthy lumberman and philanthropist, in Salem, Mass. October 4—Gen. Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, in Vienna. October 5—Congressman J. Charles Lithicum of Maryland. October 6—Darwin P. Kingsley, head of New York Life Insurance company. October 11—William Alden Smith, former senator from Michigan. October 18—Maurice Dornier of Munich, builder of dirigible flying boat "DO-X". October 19—Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war. October 20—Marquis Boni de Castellane in Paris. October 23—Horace Kent Tenney, noted Chicago lawyer. October 28—William C. Cullen, American actor. October 30—Harold MacGrath, American author. Field Marshal Lord Methuen of England. November 1—William Morris, New York theatrical producer and philanthropist. November 2—John G. Livingston Comfort, American novelist. December 2—Louis J. Petit, Milwaukee capitalist. December 3—Clement Studebaker, Jr., utilities magnate, in Chicago. C. R. Breckinridge, former American ambassador to Russia, in Wendover, Ky. December 5—Dr. J. C. Van Dyke of Rutgers, art authority. December 6—Eugene Brieux, French dramatist. December 7—P. T. Lovejoy, foreign steel magnate of Pittsburgh. John H. Niemeyer, American artist. December 8—Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist, in Evanston, Ill. December 10—B. B. Williamson, vice chairman of federal power commission. December 11—A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, head of Pillsbury flour mill. December 13—Congressman Daniel E. Garrett of Texas. December 15—Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and lecturer, in Cleveland, Ohio. Ernest Howe, noted geologist, in Litchfield, Conn. December 19—Clarence E. Whitehill, American operator of Pillsbury flour mill. by Western Newspaper Union.

"Little Stories for Bedtime"

by Thornton W. Burgess



STICKYTOES TELLS JOHNNY CHUCK A SECRET

WHILE Johnny Chuck was stuffing himself in order to make more fat before seeking his bed to sleep the long winter away he did a lot of thinking. You know one can think and eat at the same time very nicely. What was Johnny Chuck thinking about? He was thinking about the coming winter and the curious ways in which his friends and neighbors would spend it. When other people do things in a different way from the way we do them we are very apt to think that their ways are curious, quite forgetting that in their our way may seem just as curious.

To Johnny Chuck there is only one sensible way of spending the long months when rough Brother North Wind and Jack Frost roar and howl and pinch and squeeze, and that is to curl up comfortably way down where rough Brother North Wind and Jack



"I think," said he, "that I have got quite as much sense as they have."

Frost cannot reach him and there sleep until they have gone back to the far Northland. Johnny Chuck always thought of it as the only sensible thing to do. He sometimes quite forgot that it was the only thing he could do and so took credit for sense and wisdom which really didn't belong to him. You see, Johnny has no choice in the matter. He has to sleep that way because in the winter there is nothing he can eat.

But this is not so with many of his neighbors. Some of them eat things which can be kept for a long time without spoiling, like nuts and seeds, and those who eat these things pack them away into storehouses or hide them where they can find them. Then in the winter they sleep in bad weather and come out to play a little and to get food from their hiding places in pleasant weather. Happy Jack Squirrel and Chatter the Red Squirrel do this. Striped Chipmunk pops up for a breath of fresh air on warm,

sunny days in winter. Jimmy Skunk is another who sleeps only part of the time. He does not store up food in storehouses, but like Johnny Chuck himself stores it up in the form of fat. But he does not depend on this wholly as does Johnny. He likes to come out and prow around a little when the snow is not too soft and deep.

Then there are others like Reddy and Granny Fox, Old Man Coyote, Billy Mink, Shadow the Weasel and Little Joe Otter, not to mention Peter Rabbit, who always manage to find enough to eat through the winter and so do no more sleeping than that they do in the summer. That is why they are provided with thick, warm coats. The same thing is true of the feathered folks, except that none of them sleep all winter. Those who cannot find food fly away to the sunny Southland where they can find it.

Johnny Chuck was thinking of these things as he ate and ate and it seemed to him that his way was far the best way. It saved a great deal of work and worry. He never was cold. He never was hungry. It made no difference to him what the weather might be. He wondered that everybody didn't do the same thing. He knew that wise Old Grandfather Frog does and Old Mr. Toad does. Thinking of Old Mr. Toad reminded him of Stickytoes the Tree Toad, who had spent the summer in the apple trees of the Old Orchard. He and Johnny had become great friends, being such near neighbors. At the thought of him Johnny stopped eating.

"I wonder," said he right out loud, "where he spends the winter?"

"Where who spends the winter?" asked a small piping voice. It was the voice of Stickytoes himself and there he was almost under Johnny's nose.

"Why, you!" exclaimed Johnny Chuck. "I was just thinking of you and wondering if you have as much sense as your cousins, Old Mr. Toad and Grandfather Frog. They do as I do, sleep all winter, and I was wondering if you do the same thing?"

Stickytoes chuckled. It was a throaty little chuckle. "I think," said he, "that I have got quite as much sense as they have. In fact I think I've got a little more. Can you keep a secret, Johnny Chuck?"

"Certainly I can," replied Johnny Chuck. "Just try me and see."

Stickytoes hopped a little nearer to Johnny Chuck and whispered. Johnny Chuck's eyes grew round with surprise. "Do you really mean that?" he asked as if he could hardly believe what Stickytoes had told him.

"Every word of it," replied Stickytoes, "but remember it is a secret. Now I must hurry or I shall be too late." Stickytoes wished Johnny Chuck a long sleep with pleasant dreams and started on.

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Elvira's Duty

By ROSE MEREDITH

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"OF COURSE you're mighty contented, and I guess happy, down there in Forbestown. Elvira—I hear there's a young man who is sweet on you, too—but if it ain't your plain duty to go out to your brother Joe, then, I'm all wrong!"

Elvira Peck stared at her aunt amazedly. "Of course Joe has Anna—" she was beginning, when Aunt Sarah's shocked face stilled her. "What is it, Auntie—what has happened to Joe—I haven't heard a word."

"Don't you know that Annie died last week?" demanded Mrs. Smith. "I sent you a letter."

Elvira sank into a chair. "I never heard a word—please tell me—poor, poor old Joe—of course I will go out to him!" she said.

"That sounds more like you, Elvira! I couldn't understand why you didn't come right home as soon as you got my letter—instead of taking that trip to Forbes City with the other school teachers—I just said, 'It ain't a bit like Elvira Peck.'"

"But I never received your letter," protested the girl.

Aunt Sarah stared at her niece and then suddenly began to paw over the contents of the desk before which she sat. At last she brought out an addressed and stamped letter.

"Elvira Peck—I am ashamed of myself, so I am—Here's the very letter I wrote to you when the telegram came—and one I wrote to your cousin Eva Lane at the same time. I wrote to all the other cousins, too, but I was so excited when I gave the letters to your Uncle Oscar to mail that I didn't get 'em all in! To think of your going off and having a good time and your poor brother in such deep grief!"

So it happened that the very next day, Elvira was on her way West, her heart sore for poor Joe, all alone in his trouble and just a little sore on her own account, for there was a man right in Forbestown who had paid much attention to Elvira, and who had hinted that he would never marry any other girl. They were not engaged, but she could not help but know that Daniel Rush was hovering around the point of an avowal of his love. Elvira liked him a lot—but somehow there was always a little distrust of his weakness of character, that was a warning when she was tempted to encourage Daniel.

At the small Wyoming station, Joe Peck came to meet her in a large automobile. He appeared sad, but being of a strong, resolute nature, he was bearing his loss well. He smiled when Elvira told him about the mislaid letter and patted her shoulder when she cried and told him of her grief over the loss of her sister-in-law. Altogether, he was much like the Joe of old.

"Your coming is a wonderful blessing to me, Ellie," he told her that night. "Of course if we had had any children it would be different—but it's just dumb lonely here at night."

Elvira could see that, and did everything in her power to lighten her brother's burden, and to make the big ranch house bright and cheerful during the long evenings. She slipped into the life of the ranch, managing the willing old Chinese cook with wonderful diplomacy. The cowboys all worshipped her.

But days and weeks passed, and she never had a word from Daniel Rush.

And then, one evening, there came a knock at the door, and Joe admitted a very tall young man, Billy Brainerd, a big handsome young man, with honest blue eyes and a humorous mouth.

"I'm mighty glad that you are here, Miss Peck," he told Elvira. "I am sure that you and my sister will hit it off splendidly—and we four can have a game of cards every night if we want to."

"How jolly," cried Elvira, "and is your place very near, Mr. Brainerd?" "Oh, no, only about ten miles," he said easily. "Jean and I have been away to Colorado, and did not hear of the sad news that our friend Joe had suffered a great loss, until tonight. So I just come over and Jean sent her love and sympathy. Jove, if she had known that you were here, Miss Peck, she would have come along, too."

That was the beginning of a very happy time for Elvira Peck and her brother Joe, even though his loss was new and the wound was raw. The Brainerds were good friends, and the quiet friendliness of the brother and sister made a perfect summer for Elvira and did much to assuage Joe's own trouble.

And then one day there came a letter from Aunt Sarah with a bit of keenly interesting information. "You remember that young fellow in Forbestown, who used to beau you around, Elvira? Well, he's suddenly ran off and married Carrie Peters—you remember the milliner's daughter? No particular reason why they shouldn't have had a real wedding at home—but folks say he's real flighty that way."

Elvira smiled when she read that letter, and the very next day she wrote a long letter to her aunt, telling her the delightful news of her own engagement to Billy Brainerd, and she hinted that in June there would be another announcement from Joe, who had found a measure of happiness in his sincere love for Jean Brainerd. So, she wrote, "You can see that my coming out here to do my duty by dear old Joe, has proved to be lifelong happiness for both of us."

Adam Grant's Daughter

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

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OLD Adam Grant, editor and proprietor of one of the great western newspapers, never wanted it said of him that he gave preference to any member of his own family—in the matter of positions on his staff.

That was why his lovely daughter, Eve, found herself established in a small flat in New York, surrounded by and observing the contents of a hundred and one magazines. Laboriously and very intelligently she was studying the world of fiction from the magazine standpoint.

"When you've mastered the analytical sense and can express it in words that convey your meaning to the readers of my paper—then and then only can you have a position on my 'staff,'" Old Adam had told Eve. "If you stay at home here among your friends you won't get anywhere. Hop off to New York for a year and pack that pretty head of yours with first-hand knowledge."

Aunt Clem, her mother's sister, had come along with her to see that she ate three square meals a day.

It was Aunt Clem who, bored at times into reading the personals in the papers, came across the advertisement that gave her an idea.

It read, "Old magazines wanted by writer." And there was a name attached which made Aunt Clem smile secretly.

Aunt Clem sighed in relief. The small flat was becoming like a storage room for magazines.

She consequently answered the advertisement and left a huge bundle of magazines to be called for.

Not by the proverbial candle, but beside a well-lighted table, young Avery Weldon carried on his as yet embryonic authorship. But he was working desperately hard to succeed and was reading fiction in the magazines voraciously in order to get a drift with the market.

That was how the huge pile of old magazines happened to be on the floor beside him. He couldn't quite afford to buy all the new ones and his advertisement had brought him many.

"By jove! This is funny!" Beside the title of the stories were fine marginal notes of criticism, couched in terse but most expressive language.

"Medium. Not bad. Piffle. No point. Wishy-washy. Very good. Why was it given space? Doesn't know men. Needs to study women."

Avery swiftly picked up the publications that had printed his own work and with a somewhat shrinking heart opened the page. Yes, there beside his own story which he had in a moment of stupidity called "A Rose of the Desert" he saw the words, "Author in the making but sadly lacking the human touch."

Avery puffed a bit furiously at his pipe. The nail was hit straight on the head. Avery knew that.

And because a real author must not be strictly conventional or too awfully bound by laws of society, Avery got up, put on his hat and strolled toward the apartment building from whence his magazines had arrived.

The elevator took him up to the fifth floor and there left him. And in another few moments he was standing at an opened door. Aunt Clem herself was out, but Eve answered his ring.

Avery didn't know what to say now that he was there and with Eve's calm eyes gazing at him he felt that he made rather a sorry story of the incident of buying the old magazines.

But Eve was very nice about it and invited him in.

"I didn't even know my aunt had cleared them out," she said, as he followed her into a magazine-strewn room.

"I wanted so desperately to chat with the critic who had jotted those remarks down that I chanced coming here," he said, boyishly. "My dad has given me a year to make good in story writing, bless him," he went on, seeing the kindling interest in Eve's eyes, "and I believe if you'd be so good as to help me, with criticism, I could win out."

"I know you could," was Eve's unexpected answer. "I see it somewhere in the deep places of your stories—I would love to help you."

She told him then about her own dad and who he was and all about home and Avery laughed. Then he pulled a frayed letter from his pockets—a letter written some six months before, and handed it to her.

"Avery, my boy," it ran, "while you're messing about with your writing, just take time to look up Old Adam Grant's daughter. She's gone to New York to make good, too. Fine girl, too, from what her dad says, but then, perhaps I say the same to Grant, about my boy—" Eve read no further until she had cast accusing eyes at Avery.

"I like that! Six whole months and you've never even taken the trouble—"

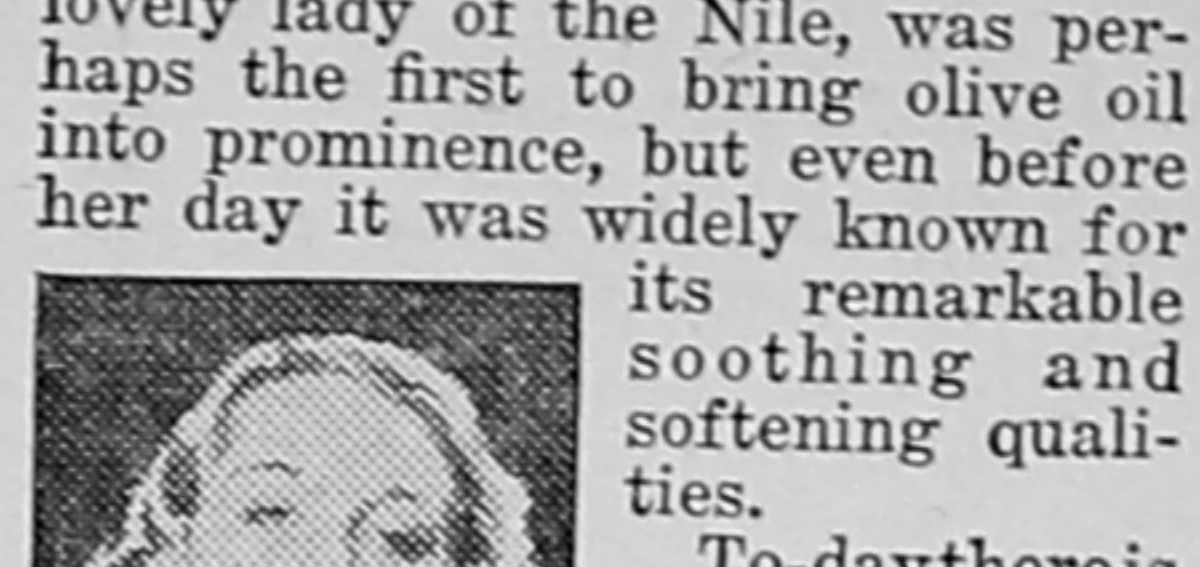
"And darn glad I am, too," said Avery. "If I knew you all this time, I doubt if a single story would have left the typewriter—I should have been bumped into a dream so glorious I—oh, I say, Eve, when do we go back home—I'm longing for the time when I can get down to hard work and make use of all this study to do the big work that only you can help me with."

Aunt Clem came in and smiled—she knew a thing or two.

OLIVE OIL COSMETICS NOW THE MODE IN MAKE-UP

By KAY CARROLL
Noted New York Beauty Expert

OLIVE oil is probably the oldest beautifier known to womankind. Down through the ages the use of this precious unguent has been closely associated with the art of beauty culture. Cleopatra, that lovely lady of the Nile, was perhaps the first to bring olive oil into prominence, but even before her day it was widely known for its remarkable soothing and softening qualities.



"Outdoor Girl" has achieved

amazing popularity in the short-time imaginable. Each is made with a base of pure olive oil and they are perfectly wonderful for keeping the skin soft, supple and youthfully firm.

Included in these remarkable Outdoor Girl olive oil beauty products is a fluffly-dry face powder which clings longer than any other powder I have used. It is delicately scented and comes in seven carefully blended shades. This lovely powder spreads evenly and does not clog the pores.

Aside from its beautifying properties, Outdoor Girl, by virtue of its olive oil base, protects the skin from exposure to cold and wind and from the dry air of heated houses. It is without doubt one of the finest complexion conditioners I have run across in many a moon.

Kay Carroll

See Messman & Astell For All Kinds of Insurance

Rear room bank bldg. Broadlands, Illinois.

T. A. DICKS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Broadlands, Ill.

L. W. Donley

Phone No. 22

ICE

City Transfer
Long Distance Hauling
Broadlands, Illinois

Executor's Notice

Estate of Charles A. Smith, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the Estate of Charles A. Smith, late of the County of Champaign and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of Champaign County, at the Court House in Urbana at the March Term, on the first Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 19th day of December, A. D. 1932.
John M. Smith, Executor.
Forrest B. Gore, Attorney.

Time Tables

C. & E. I.
Southbound 1:55 p. m.
Northbound 3:19 p. m.
Star Mail Route
Southbound 7:15 a. m.
Northbound 8:30 a. m.

Charity does not consist in giving crumbs from the table of pleasure.

It matters not how well you are clothed if your heart is in rags.

The Broadlands News and Chicago Herald & Examiner both one year for only \$5.75.

THROUGH a WOMAN'S EYES

By JEAN NEWTON

HERE'S A JUDGE WHO THINKS FIVE YEARS OF "SCRAPPING" IS JUST NOTHING!

"A YOUNG married couple don't know how to live together until after they have scrapped for five years."

That was the amazing declaration of a judge of the Domestic Relations court in Atlantic City, N. J.

The occasion for the statement was a case in which a woman was suing her husband for separation and maintenance for their child. The judge attempted strenuously to effect a reconciliation, which she declined.

It appears that her life with her husband for several years past had been anything but pleasant. And right there the ingenious judge offered his consolation in the statement that scrapping for five years is just a test or preparation for a happy married life! "Before that period is over," he said, "it is not often possible for them to adjust themselves to each other!"

One is impelled to wonder whether he knows what it means to "scrap for five years!"

Because, except with people of whom scrapping is just another indoor sport from which they derive some peculiar pleasure—and I believe they are rare—most married people will agree that there are few joys on earth the attainment of which is worth five years of scrapping!

And it seems to me that the judge who makes so little of five years of scrapping with one's life partner is either a bachelor or one of those thrice blessed mortals who has no idea what scrapping is! So he is hardly qualified to encourage others to live together and scrap!

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This paper will appreciate your news items. Please send them in as early in the week as possible.

BONERS



The three dramatic unities were Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio.

BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

My daughter is dying of a long name in her stomach.

The English government is divided into two things called the lords of God and the men of God. The lords of God are not inherited.

Postern: the sitting position of a horse.

Robinson Caruso was a great singer who lived on an island.

The metric system refers to kilograms, centigrams, telegrams, etc.

Coming up the road, two large white tombstones are seen.

The Monitor was an ironclad ship. It whipped the other ships because their bullets could not go through its clads.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Doctor—Did you open both the windows in your bedroom last night as I ordered you to?

Patient—Well, doctor, I jes' have one window in my room, so I opened it twice.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Sales Tax Killed by Roosevelt's Opposition— Other Ways of Balancing the Budget Sought— Samuel Insull Freed by Greek Court.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT has killed the general sales tax, for this session of congress at least, and Representative James W. Collier, chairman of the house ways and means committee, is trying to devise some other method of balancing the budget. In this effort he is being earnestly aided by Speaker Garner and the other Democratic leaders in congress. They placed emphasis on economy in appropriating government funds, examining closely the fixed expenditures, that amount to more than one billion dollars. Also they renewed their fight to bring about the legalization and taxation of beer.

When Mr. Roosevelt was told in Albany that Washington reports said he was in favor of the sales tax he expressed, through a spokesman, his "horror" at the story, so Mr. Garner and the house Democratic leaders, who had said they would approve such a levy if it were necessary to balance the budget, abandoned the plan. The dispatches from Albany indicated that Mr. Roosevelt might exert pressure on congress to defeat the scheme if it were not dropped. He considers sales tax plans as belonging to two categories, the general manufacturers' sales tax, which he opposes, and the tax on special commodities such as the federal taxes now being collected on gasoline and tobacco, which he thinks should be continued for the present.

The house ways and means committee planned to begin on January 3 an exhaustive study of federal financing with Secretary Mills of the treasury appearing before it to give his views. Both Mr. Mills and President Hoover have recommended a sales tax to balance the budget.

Senate Democratic leaders, however, have expressed doubt that such a levy could be passed in that branch, and they have decided to make no efforts to attach financial legislation to the Collier beer bill as a rider.

REPORTS have been frequent that President Hoover would veto the Democratic beer and farm relief legislation and in this connection Senator Robinson, Democratic leader of the upper chamber, said in a statement that the Republican administration was engaging "in a policy of partisan political obstruction to prevent the enactment of legislation, apparently with the idea of forcing the incoming President to call a special session."

As a matter of fact, observers in Washington were of the opinion that a special session cannot now be avoided.

SENATOR PAT HARRISON of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the senate finance committee, announced that after the holidays he would introduce a resolution providing that a senate committee should hold a conference with the nation's best economists, financiers and statesmen, to find the way to restore economic order.

Harrison's idea would include a study "of the whole economic situation, with a view primarily of obtaining constructive suggestions from leading economists, financiers and statesmen as to methods and policies to restore economic stability."

Such subjects as currency stabilization, inflation and silver would be included in the investigation by the Mississippi, who has discussed his proposal informally with members of the finance committee. He believes the senate would favor prompt action.

F. H. LA GUARDIA, the insurgent Republican representative from New York, introduced in the house a resolution to provide for the placing of capital on a five-day week basis by reducing the legal interest rate in the District of Columbia and the territories to 3 per cent, to reduce the interest rate on government securities by 29 per cent, and to cut the discount rate of government agencies to a maximum of 2 1/2 per cent.

The New York representative maintains interest rates today are untenably high when compared with the earning power of the people and that they must come down. He said he purposely drafted his resolution in simple language and had used the five-day week illustration "so that even our bankers could understand it."

FIVE members of the senate judiciary committee have been appointed by Chairman Norris to consider the Black five-day week bill, and hearings were announced to begin on January 5. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Black of Ala-

bama, would limit the hours of labor on goods produced for interstate shipment to 30 a week; with six hours a day for five days. Norris, Robinson, Borah, Walsh and Black are the subcommittee, and they will take extensive testimony as to both the desirability of the legislation and its constitutionality.

QUICK work on the major appropriation bills went on in the house of representatives. The Interior department bill carrying \$43,652,904 for the fiscal year 1904 was passed after \$460,000 had been added for a heating plant at Howard university, the federally supported institution for negroes in Washington. In doing this 26 northern Democrats overrode the Democratic leadership and voted with the Republicans for the amendment. The house then went on to consider the Agriculture department supply bill.

The senate was in recess until Friday, but attempts were made to begin formal consideration of the Collier beer bill by the judiciary committee headed by Senator Norris.

WHILE the congressmen were struggling with their problems, President Hoover and his party were sailing down the Florida coast, trying to find good fishing, but with small success. They made various stops but did not go ashore, receiving local dignitaries at the docks. At St. Augustine Mayor Mickler and a lot of other officials greeted the Chief Executive at the boat's rail and Mrs. Hoover received lovely bouquets, one sent by Governor Carlton and the other presented by Girl Scouts. Mail and telegrams that came aboard from time to time, some of them relating to the war debts, gave the President occasional work and took his mind off the poor angling until the vicinity of Miami was reached, where the big fish were biting better.

SAMUEL INSULL, the fallen utilities magnate, was set free by the Greek Court of Appeals that considered the request of the American government that he be extradited, and he is at liberty to remain in Greece or go to any other country he may prefer. After deliberating two hours the court in Athens held that no evidence had been presented that Insull was guilty of the offenses of grand larceny and embezzlement of \$172,000, for which he was indicted by the grand jury in Chicago. It ruled that the money he was alleged to have taken might be considered a loan contracted for the benefit of the corporations involved, and that Insull obtained from it no personal profit, but acted in good faith. Greek lawyers and officials of the American legation said the decision was absolutely binding, and the latter indicated that the United States government would make no further efforts to extradite Insull on the evidence at hand.

The people of Athens rejoiced in the verdict of the Appeals court, loudly cheering Insull and "Greek Justice." They felt that the incident was a fine example of a small nation refusing to knuckle down to one of the great powers.

ALARMED by the flight of money from the Union of South Africa, which has increased greatly of late, the government at Pretoria took emergency steps to remain on the gold standard. The cabinet, headed by Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, issued a decree forbidding all export of gold. It also withdrew sovereigns from circulation to prevent hoarding.

Premier Hertzog has waged a steady fight to hold South Africa to gold for more than a year, declaring that the country would resemble a ship in a stormy sea without an anchor if it departed from the yellow metal. He maintains that inflation would depreciate gold to its pure commodity value, thereby benefiting the mines, but not the rest of the country.

PROMINENT among those taken by death during the week was Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, retired, vice president and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. He died in Baltimore at the age of seventy-one years. General Carty was credited with many important developments in the fields of telephonic, telegraphic and radio communication. During the war he was director of telephone and telegraph communications for the American army in France.

Norman E. Mack, New York member of the Democratic national committee for 32 years and former publisher of the Buffalo Times, died in Buffalo, aged seventy-four. He was one of the best loved of all Democratic leaders.

Col. Richard S. Hooker, commander of the American marines stationed in Shanghai, died suddenly at his home in that city while playing with his children.

THOUGH Japan, like all other nations, is hard up, its budget is the largest in its history, and in a statement to the diet the military office sought to explain why the military expenditures must be increased. The military system is to be readjusted and improved in four ways. The forces in Manchuria will be augmented, while those in Japan will be reduced as much as possible. Supplementary military education will be extended and improved. Army organizations are to be bettered in various ways. Supplies, such as munitions and uniforms, must be replenished.

Probably the only important business the diet will transact is the adoption of the budget. The disgruntled Seiyukai party hesitates to oust Premier Saito, though it could do so, and that gentleman is careful to propose a minimum of legislation. Korekiyo Takahashi, finance minister, has announced his intention to ask power to control the exchanges, but has not indicated the method of control he proposes to adopt. The flight of capital takes the form of export of goods, the value of which is left abroad to cover purchases of raw materials. How this can be checked unless export trade is controlled is not clear.

NORMAN H. DAVIS, chief American delegate to the disarmament conference and himself a Democrat, was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most important callers during the week. For two days the two men discussed privately and exhaustively the subjects of disarmament, war debts and world economics, in all of which Mr. Davis is an expert. In the course of the conversations Mr. Davis told the President-Elect that he believed disarmament is necessary to a restoration of world confidence and credit and he thought important steps had been taken toward reduction of armament. This, in turn, he predicted, would have a favorable effect on efforts for a successful world economic conference.

The first step, he said, would be to persuade France and Italy to endorse the terms of the London naval agreement of 1930, particularly regarding submarine construction. Disarmament advocates, he stated, believed they could ban submarines in spite of the objections of France and Japan, or at least limit them to coastal defense.

Then, by outlawing offensive weapons, poison gas, mobile heavy artillery and bombing airplanes and banning the manufacture of aerial bombs, the world would be ready to work toward restoration of confidence.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the view that world security would return as the deadly instruments of war were reduced and mentioned that the late Premier Clemenceau of France had once told him that "the one essential for France out of the World war was security."

"I asked him for his definition of security," Mr. Roosevelt said. "He replied that for a thousand years no French babies had been born and gone through life to three score and ten without knowing some kind of trouble with Germany. Since that was true, he said, the guaranty of no war with Germany would constitute security for the French. I think that belief is still there."

CANADA'S sensational libel case came to an end in Montreal with the conviction of James J. Harpell, publisher of the Journal of Commerce, on charges of defamatory libel of T. B. Macaulay, the aged president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, largest organization of its kind in the British empire. Harpell was sentenced to three months in jail and to pay the costs of the prosecution. Harpell filed an appeal and was released on bail.

Chief Justice Greenshields, who presided at the trial, pointed out that four of the five days of the trial were given to the defense to prove the charges against Macaulay. He also recalled how Harpell had declared in an open court that Macaulay was a "crook."

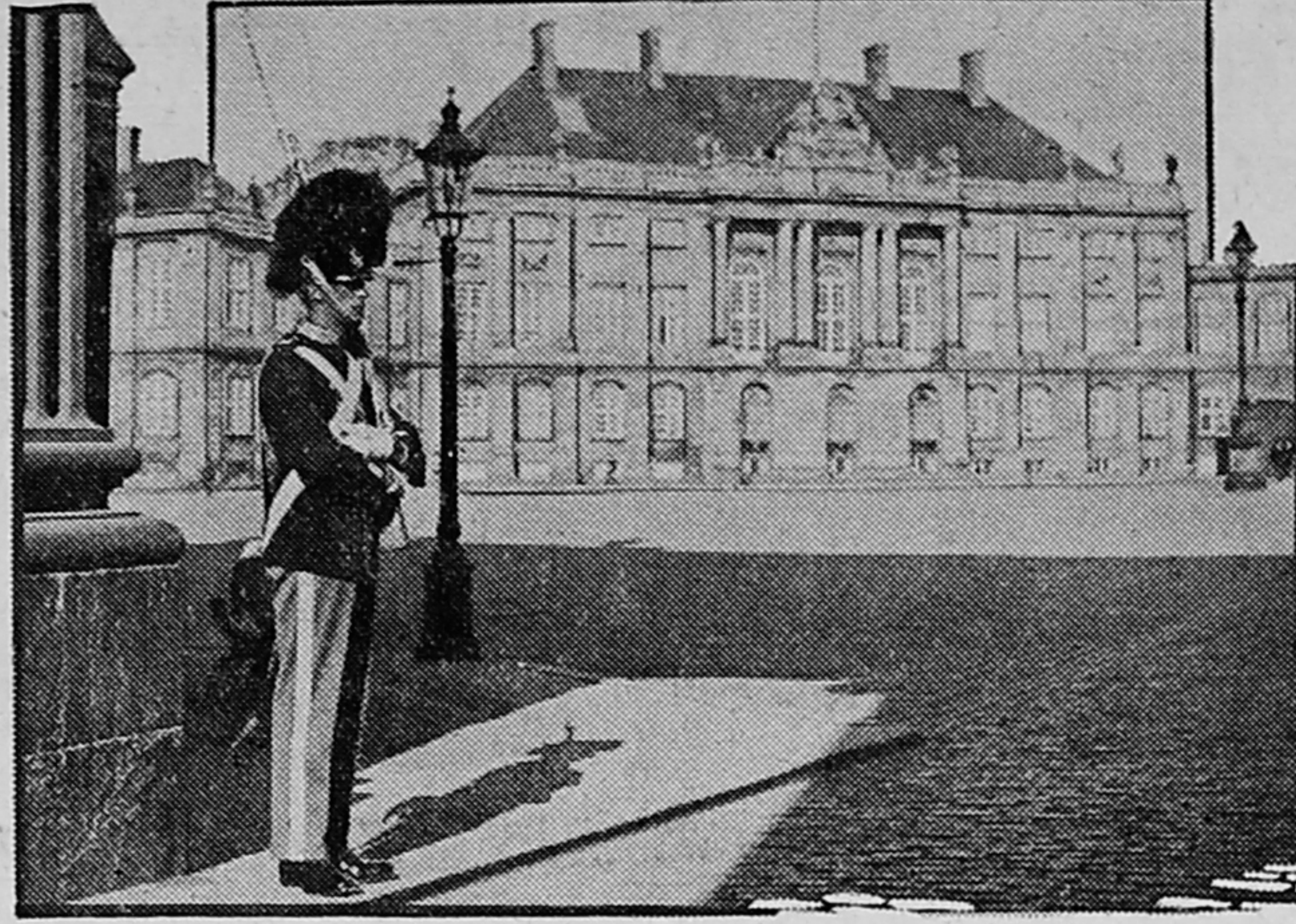
"You," said the chief justice to the accused, "absolutely failed in one scintilla of proof in your attempt to prove that he was a crook, not to say a swindler. You had no justification, not the slightest, for the publication of those atrocious libels against a man who has occupied an honorable position in Montreal for well nigh half a century."

ONE of the major mining disasters of the year occurred at Moweaqua Ill., when an explosion imprisoned 54 coal miners beyond all hope of rescue. For a week their fellow workers dug frantically to get to the doomed men, but all they found were lifeless bodies. At the time of writing the corpses of all but seven of the men had been brought to the surface. The little town was stricken by the tragedy, which left there 33 widows with a total of 75 children.

PAUL REDFERN, an American aviator who in August, 1927, left Fort Brunswick, Ga., on a nonstop flight to Rio de Janeiro and disappeared, is now said to have been discovered in the upper Amazon region. Charles Hasler, an American engineer who recently arrived from the hinterlands at a locality on the Tapajoz river near the Ford concession, said Redfern is now in the Rio Major zone near Humayta village on the right shore of the Madeira river and is enjoying perfect health among the Parantini Indians.

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COPENHAGEN



The "White House" of Denmark.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

COPENHAGEN (Kobenhavn), to which Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian leader, recently was transported almost "in bond" to lecture before Copenhagen university students, is a modern city, in many ways ultra-modern. But it has a long history. It was a sizable fishing village 300 years before Columbus' transatlantic voyage.

Once it was mostly wood, and it burned down, here and there, time and again, and stone was utilized, until now a train entering the city seems to be gliding through tunnels—tunnels of buildings made of rock—until it emerges in a station called "one of the finest in Europe." Certainly it is among the neatest.

One of the city's numerous towers, the tower which remains of St. Nicholas church, though the church is gone, is a reminder of the days, or nights, of frequent fires. There a king stationed a watchman, who, like our rangers, scanned the forest of timber structures, and when he saw a blaze he would cry, "Brand brand!" All over the town nocturnal windows would go up, heads come poking out, and cries of "Where, where?" would be answered by pedestrian Paul Reverses, who gave the fire's location. Residents of the vicinity of the blaze would place tubs of water before their doors, each ready to save his own home, while those beyond the danger zone would go back to bed.

The new town hall, stately and impressive, sixth in the succession of the town's municipal buildings, typifies Copenhagen's new architecture. It is a conglomerate mass of rust-red brick, granite, limestone, and terra cotta—a strange blending of ancient Danish and Italian touches. Its five tiers of windows, for example, are each of a different design; there are additional casual oriels that would be at home in Nuremberg, and battlements on the roof suggest the peak line of a modern New York skyscraper.

Implanted upon its facade is a bronze relief of Bishop Absalon, the Romulus of Copenhagen. Along its roof are figures of the town's ancient watchmen, flanked by polar bears. An ornate pigeon-cote houses the birds that flutter about its "musselshell" mosaic pavements.

A lofty tower, 342 feet high, which seems to have no bearing whatsoever upon its accompanying building, is proclaimed "highest of its kind" in northern Europe, which may well be true, since its design approaches the unique.

To the layman's eye the strange ensemble achieves a surprising dignity and charm. As for an architect, "Well, it was worth doing once, but I hope no one but a Dane tries it again; then it would be a mess."

View From Town Hall Tower.
It is worth while climbing the 300 steps of the town hall's tower, because from its lofty platform, armed with a few facts of Denmark's history and geography, one may catch a bird's-eye summary of Copenhagen's reason for being.

Fanwise to the northeast spread acres of bronze and copper domes, steeples, and towers—towers of hotels, business buildings, even the railway station, as well as churches—and an expanse of "fish-tile" gabled roofs with dormer windows that make the city's roof surface look like a choppy sea. To the right is the Sound, narrowing into the channel that gives Copenhagen a "downtown" harbor central as an American union station.

Beyond the smokestacks and masts in the harbor curves a promenade—one of Europe's most famous and beautiful promenades—to the Citadel, the city's one complete survival from the era of America's Plymouth and Jamestown, and beyond the Citadel is a city within the city, the famous Free Port, key to present-day Copenhagen's commercial prosperity.

Some 10,000 or so years ago all the area one's eye now scans was a submerged reef of chalk and lime. About that time, the Glacial Period, mammoth ice sheets a mile or more thick, like those of Denmark's Greenland today, thrust ponderously south from Norway. They piled up their earth and stones as they crunched and ground upon this reef, gradually forming the island of Zealand to the west and Amager to the east.

The channel which cuts through the heart of Copenhagen today is merely a fortunate furrow in the wake of these glaciers.

This happy whim of the glaciers carved a water passage to the great Baltic sea—opening to world trade the present-day Sweden, Finland, Russia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland,

and even part of north Germany; also, it cut an outlet to the south of the Baltic, not to the north, as in our Hudson bay, which was a mighty factor in the progress of all the Baltic lands, and most especially of Copenhagen.

Copenhagen means "Merchants' Haven." For centuries it fattened upon the toll of passing ships by levying a tax known as Sound dues—a tariff so profitable that it was called "Denmark's gold mine." Naturally, such payment became irksome to maritime powers, and in 1857 the practice was abolished. Opening the Kiel canal brought further loss to Copenhagen's shipping, but the city found a way out in its Free Port.

The Free Port.
It requires considerable explaining, even in this least formal of all European capitals, to procure permission to pass the sentries, who guard every entrance, even the railroad tracks, into the Free Port.

Once inside, the visitor stands amazed at the compact conglomeration of docks, derricks, grain elevators, gaunt cranes, ships, enormous warehouses, and puffing little engines scurrying about amid incredible mounds of goods.

Here is an array of American harvesters, piles of plows, harrows, farm tools, odorless resin timber, mountains of coal, wheat, and corn, soybeans from Manchuria, sunflower-seed cake from Russia, cotton-seed meal from our South, and heaps of auto parts of a familiar American make. These are assembled within the Free Port.

"Five basins here, sir; 123 acres of land, 82 acres of water; three miles of piers, 40 electric cranes, seven steam cranes, seven coal elevators," reels off your guide, which is the polite Free Port euphemism for the watchman who guards against smuggling.

"Those elevators and pneumatic tubes can unload 1,200 or 1,300 tons in an eight-hour day, from that side, while that ship on the other side is discharging a 100 tons of wheat an hour."

There are 40 warehouses here, a grain silo that dominates them all, a floating crane that can toy with 50 tons.

The Free Port is a complete community. It has its own power plant, banking branches, police, postal, and telegraph stations, restaurants, telephone booths, display rooms, and trading sheds. The rest rooms that look like clubhouses are waiting rooms for workmen awaiting jobs.

Trams and liners are disgorging goods and grains and machinery from England, the Americas, even from Australia, while other loading cargoes consigned to all the great Baltic ports. Trains of laden freight cars, pygmy size to the American eye, halt for inspection at the iron gates; then steam away on direct hauls to Central Europe, even to Sweden, by way of the short ferry crossing to Malmo.

Citadel and Park.
Emerging from the bustling, modern Free Port, one comes upon the stately, mellow Citadel, remnant of the fortifications King Frederick III built in the sixties of 1600.

Around it is the mosaic of lagoons and gardens that compose Copenhagen's beautiful park, sloping toward the famous Langelinie (Long Line) that bends gracefully from the Free Port to the city's own harbor to the south.

Seaward lies the Sound, with ocean liners and pleasure yachts, ferries and freight boats, and in the distance the shores of Sweden. The Dane should be cosmopolitan; he can scarcely take a walk or scan the view from his wide apartment window without seeing the flags of many nations and the shores of another land. Landwise a long line of automobiles—American, French, German, and an occasional Italian car among them—punctuated by hordes of bicycles, glide over the level road with scarcely perceptible rises where it crosses the viaducts that knit the patches of land.

If one stops in a downtown Copenhagen hotel he will surely be awakened Sundays by the outpouring of native and noisy citizens seeking the outdoors and the sun. Week days the Dane goes to work quietly, sedately pedaling a bicycle, which, after all, is not a boisterous vehicle; but Sundays one will be awakened by the shouts of boys and girls cycling to the country, hiking to picnics, or going in groups to railway stations for the cheap excursions on that day. The city sees to it that even the poor children get an outing.

Stones of Odd Shapes Relics of Bygone Race?

Three curious pieces of stone, which may possibly be relics of an ancient people, form part of a Rotorua (New Zealand) collection. Two of the pieces, one of which is almost an exact miniature of the other, are shaped almost like solid pitchers. They are rounded as if turned on a potter's wheel and, although they cannot have been devised as vessels, appear to have been fashioned by some human agency. Both pieces are a species of sandstone, and were found by Mr. Kean in the Waitiroa district at the bottom of deep outcrops of river metal, between 35 and 40 feet below the surface. The third piece is petrified wood, weighing several pounds. On both ends are cuts which have obviously been made with a species of ax. This piece was found with the larger of the two pebbles, and from the depth at which it was found must have been buried for a very long period of time.



End Colds Quick
HE was an easy victim to colds—and they hung on so long—until he suggested the use of **NR** tablets. He seldom catches colds now. When he does they are quickly broken up. This safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective—**Nature's Remedy**—strengthens and regulates bowel action as no other laxative can—carries away poisonous wastes which make you susceptible to colds, dizzy spells, headaches, biliousness. Works pleasantly. No griping. Try a box. 25c—at your druggist's. **NR TO-NIGHT** TOMORROW ALRIGHT.

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Beauty of Solitude
Solitude's great charm is that it is out of reach of talk.

Bronchial Troubles Need Creomulsion

Bronchial troubles may lead to something serious. You can stop them now with Creomulsion, an emulsified creosote that is pleasant to take. Creomulsion is a new medical discovery with two-fold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and inhibits germ growth.

Of all known drugs, creosote is recognized by high medical authorities as one of the greatest healing agencies for persistent coughs and colds and other forms of throat troubles. Creomulsion contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the inflamed membranes and stop the irritation and inflammation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and checks the growth of the germs.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of persistent coughs and colds, bronchial asthma, bronchitis and other forms of respiratory diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing, is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. (Adv.)

Don't Do This → use LEONARD EAR OIL FOR DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES

A soothing and penetrating combination that has improved the hearing and lessened Head Noises of many. Not put in the Ears but Rubbed Back of Ears and Inserted in Nostrils. Leonard Ear Oil has been on the market since 1907. Price \$1.50 at drug stores. Descriptive circular sent on request. **A. O. LEONARD, INC.** 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP Soft, Clear Skin

Contains 3 3/4% Pure Sulphur. Skin eruptions, excessive perspiration, insect bites, relieved at once by this refreshing, beautifying toilet and bath soap. Best for Soft, Clear Skin. Rohland's Styptic Cotton, 25c.

BRACE UP! Try this "nightcap"

Lazy muscles mean that poisonous intestinal wastes are sapping your energy. Why continue feeling run-down and sluggish? A "nightcap" of Garfield Tea, for several weeks will put you "on your feet." (At all druggists). SAMPLE FREE: Garfield Tea Co., Brockton, Mass.

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE USE Mistol

At the first sneeze use Mistol. Fight Colds 2 ways. AND PUT Essence of Mistol ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW. IT'S NEW.

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

The Greatest Woman
The Baby, Invisible
Kindness to Animals
Two Dead, Two Bottles

The National Council of Women organized a "popular contest" to select the "twelve greatest women leaders in the last 100 years of American history." Mary Baker Eddy won with 102,762 votes, Jane Addams came next with 99,147 votes. All were admirable women and well chosen. But the greatest artist is he who paints the best picture, the greatest soldier is he who wins the greatest battle, and the greatest woman is she who produces the best child. The two greatest women in American history during the past hundred years are the mothers of Abraham Lincoln and Thomas A. Edison.

Interesting family gathering in a South Carolina penitentiary. Mrs. Beatrice Snipes, condemned to death for killing a rural policeman, was allowed to see in the prison room her husband, serving a seven months' sentence in connection with the same killing, and her seven-year-old boy. Several offered to adopt the boy, but she is giving him to an uncle.

Present also at the gathering, but not visible, was the child soon to be born to Mrs. Snipes in the penitentiary.

They will wait until that child is born before executing her. Justice did not always do that and is improving.

At Fort Myers, Fla., a dog chased a kitten up a pine tree. The kitten, afraid to climb down, stayed aloft all day and all night. Men laughed; their wives did not. Three of them, according to the Associated Press, told their husbands they would not eat a bite until they brought that kitten down, and they didn't eat while the kitten stayed in the tree, piteously meowing for three days.

The husbands, worried not about the sufferings of the kitten but about their hungry wives, called the fire department, the kitten was rescued, and the three wives ate.

That is more important than it sounds, proving what needs no proof, that woman's kindness, that strange "moral superiority" that nature has planted in them, has gradually changed men from big-toothed, low-browed savages to semi-civilized men.

The case of the boy and girl found dead in Aurora, Colo., puzzles the police. They wonder if it was a murder and suicide, or a suicide compact. The couple, who had only recently met, were discovered with no clothing in a little cottage of the Starlite Cottage camp. They were Harold Crawford, nineteen, and Miss Lillian Gould, twenty, a sophomore at a Colorado college. As they lay dead they were silent witnesses to the fact that prohibition has worked perfectly even in Colorado. Two bottles were found beside them, one empty, one containing liquor.

In a drive for support the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies announces a "minute week," the minutes being auctioned off to individual buyers at an average price of \$11 per minute. That seems a good price when you compare able-bodied men to work 600 minutes for \$2, yet the price is not too high, quite apart from the admirable charity involved. The most important things, which are ideas, come in one minute and less. The steam engine, sewing machine, steamboat are "ideas" that were born in a minute. No thought lasts more than a minute. Try to think of one steadily for 60 seconds. Not easy. In one minute some genius might find the idea that we need to end this depression. That would be worth more than \$11.

Human beings once lived in terror of comets. Church bells were rung, sermons were preached to keep the comet away. Now the Association for the Advancement of Science learns that a comet actually did hit the earth about one million years ago, striking in South Carolina. From an airplane you can see the "scars" made by the comet's head, 400 miles in diameter, bigger than the giant Halley comet that visits us at regular intervals.

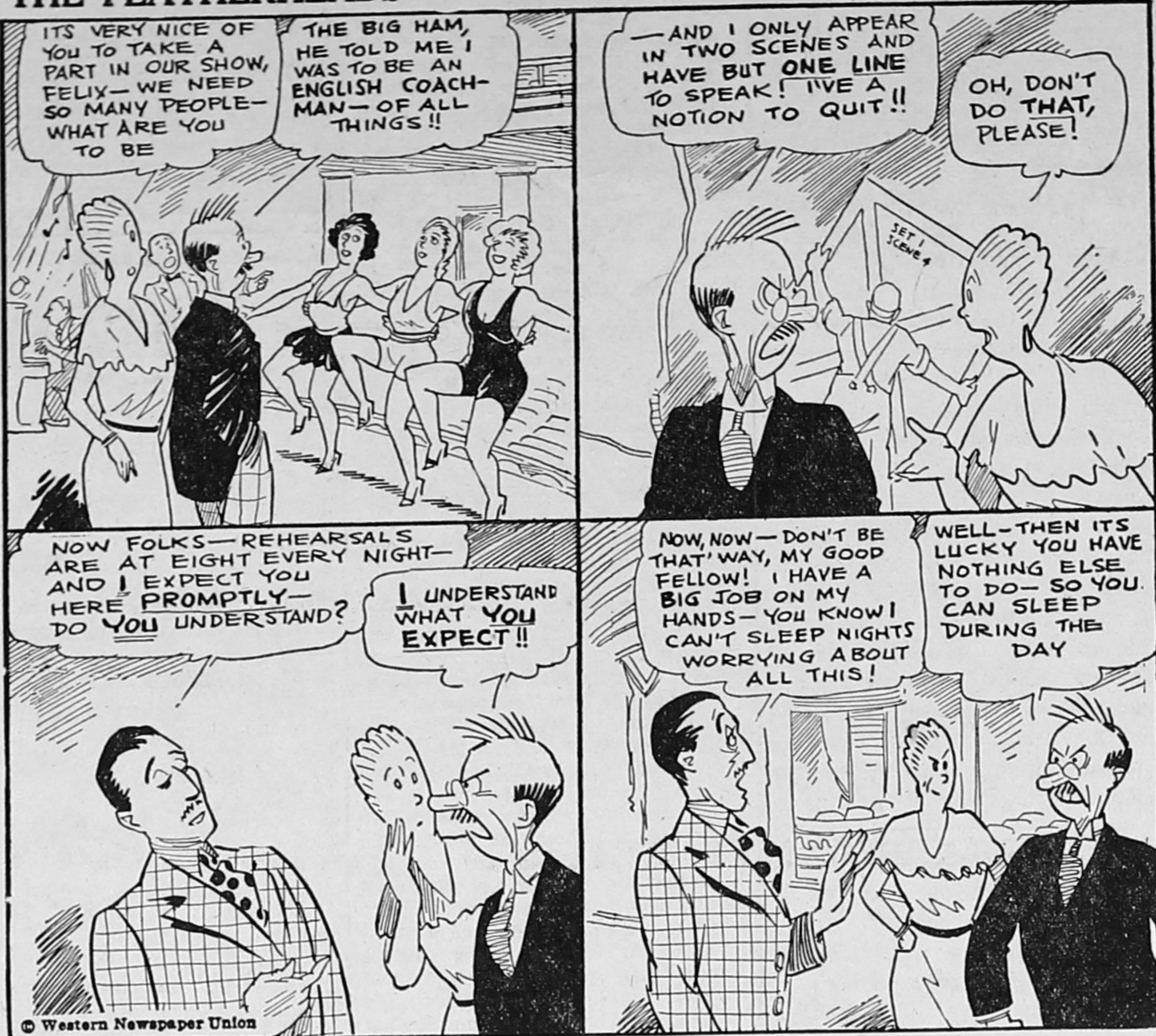
Scientists "comfort" you by saying that what happened in South Carolina if it happened again would probably kill millions of human beings, but would not "destroy our civilization." A considerable number of depressed dwellers in that civilization would not care much if it did.

A comet's head, instead of being merely flaming gas, as you probably thought, is "a loosely collected ball of meteors," made largely of solid iron. To be struck by such a ball, 400 miles in diameter, would not be pleasant.

The one that came a million years ago left numerous big craters in the soil of South Carolina. (©, 1932, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.) WNU Service

OUR COMIC SECTION

THE FEATHERHEADS



"Uneasy Lies the Head—"

RADIOTIC



Corn Bread That Will Please All

Delicacies Sure of Warm Welcome at Any Meal They Are Offered.

Different kinds of hot breads made of cornmeal are having a popular vogue just now among those who go in for all grades of elaborate or simple food. How it is to be made and whether the meal shall be yellow or white depends, in many homes, upon traditions and which section of geography the family came from.

Since most members of the average family, especially the men, like luscious hot bread at some stage of a meal, the relish with which corn bread is received is pretty sure to be ample reward for the amateur cook's bread-making bother, Sally MacDougall writes, in the New York World-Telegram.

Corn Meal Pudding.

Sprinkle three tablespoonfuls corn meal into a quart of milk that has been heated to the boiling point, stirring constantly, then let it cook for 15 minutes in a double boiler. Add three tablespoonfuls molasses and let it cook five minutes longer. Take it from the fire and stir in a piece of butter the size of an egg, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and salt, one tablespoonful sugar and an egg that has been well beaten. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven for an hour and a half. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Moonshiner's Muffins.

Sift together a cupful of corn meal, three cupfuls flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder and one teaspoonful salt. Make this into a batter with two cupfuls milk and two beaten eggs, then add two tablespoonfuls melted butter or lard. Pour into buttered muffin tins and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

•• A GENIUS ••

DR. R. V. PIERCE, whose picture appears here, was a profound student of the medicinal qualities of Nature's remedies—roots and herbs. For over sixty years Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been sold in the drug stores of the United States. If you wish to have pure blood, and a clear skin, free from pimples or annoying eruptions, try this "Discovery". It enriches the blood, aids digestion, acts as a tonic, corrects stomach disorders.



If you want free medical advice, write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS FREE SAMPLE TREATMENT AND LITERATURE

Mr. Frank Jenkins, Sr. of Chippewa Falls, Wis., a brother-in-law of the late Justice Marshall of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, writes: "It is a great pleasure to once more write you that for over fifty years I have had no recurrence of my trouble with epilepsy which I attribute to your remedies. It was in July 1876 that I was entirely relieved of the difficulty."

TOWNS REMEDY CO. (1874) Milwaukee, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair-Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—60c and \$1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.

SORES AND LUMPS—My Specialty Write for Free 140 Page Book Dr. Boyd Williams, Hudson, Wis.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Provides quick relief and soon heals burns, scratches, pimples, rashes, and all forms of itching, burning skin troubles. No medicine cabinet complete without it.

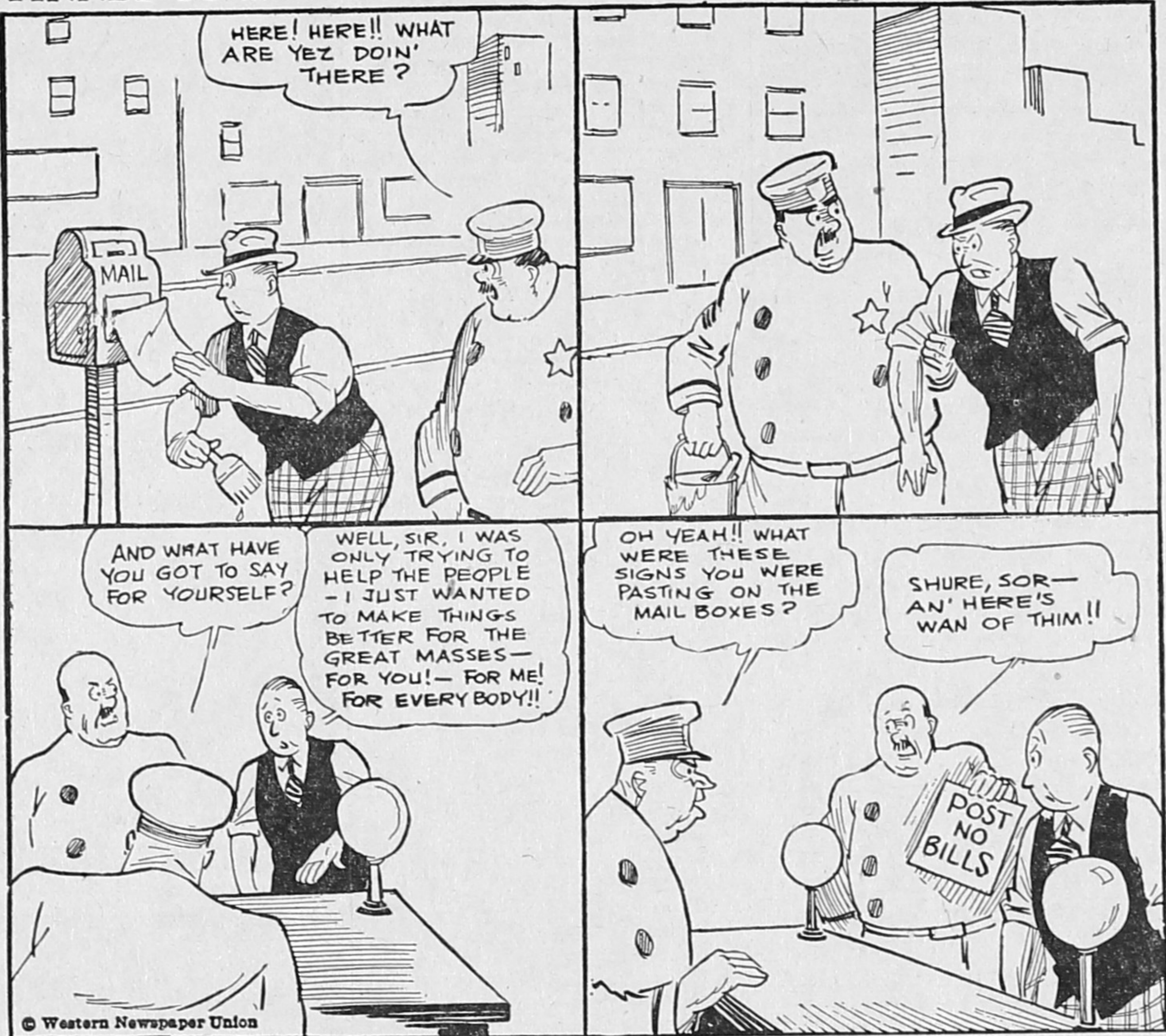
Price 25c and 50c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.



Try Cuticura Shaving Cream

FINNEY OF THE FORCE

—or Try to Collect Them



NOT LOST IN SECURITIES



"Lost his money in securities, didn't he?"
"No—in insecurities, I should say."

PROVOKING



Owl—There's that fool rooster hollering "good morning" when its just my bedtime!

CERTAINLY ODD



Wife—I bought and paid for a dozen handkerchiefs, but find they've given me thirteen.
Hubby—That's odd, isn't it?

SUFFICIENT



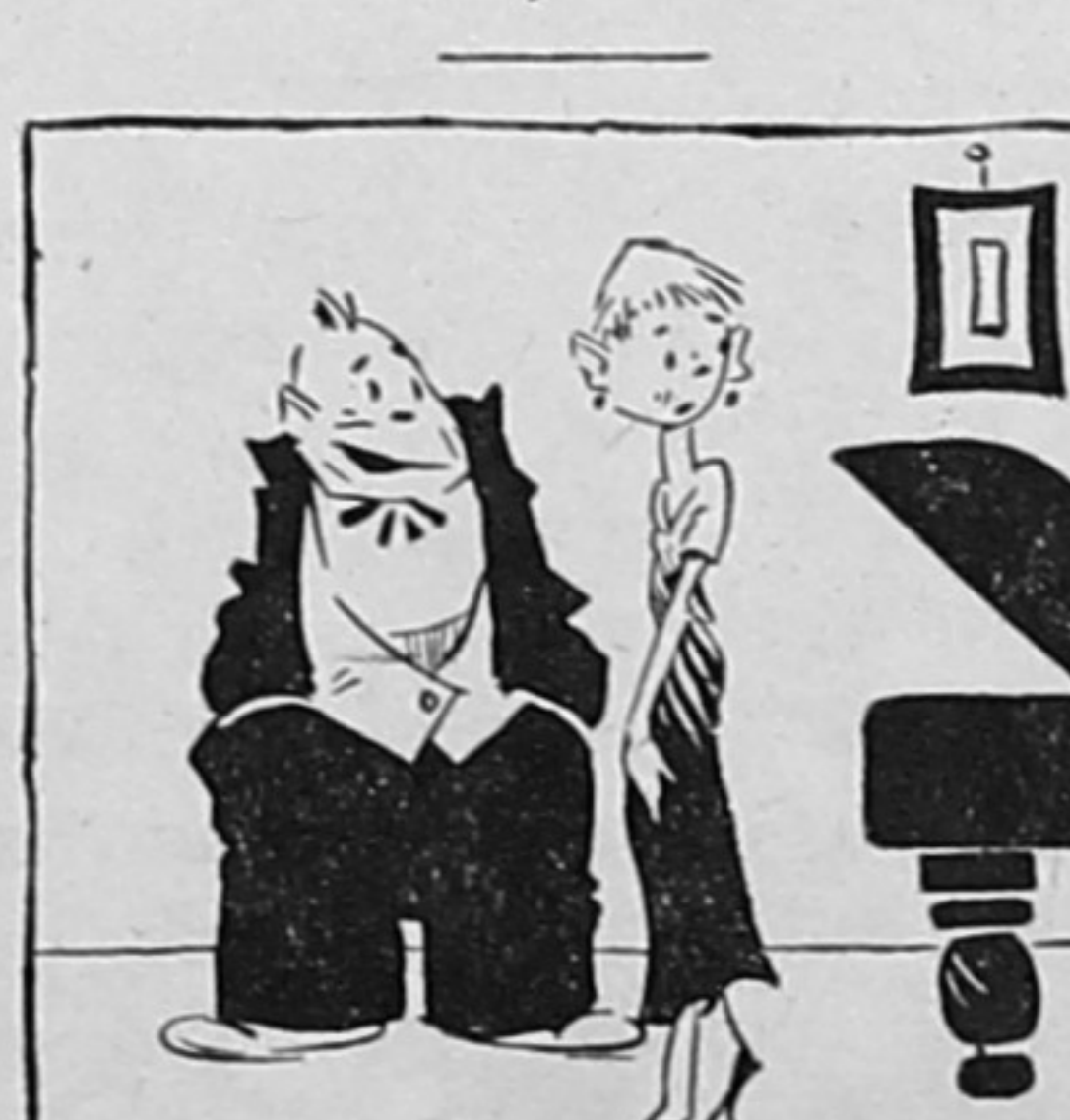
"Your wife is an excellent cook."
"What makes you say that, you have never had a meal in our house in your life?"
"That's right, but the other day I overheard her roasting you to a turn."

NO BARRIER TO SIGHT



"The hosiery shops are offering nothing but filmy stockings this season."
"Their scheme's easily seen through, I'd say."

AH, HA!



Hostess—Miss Robb has no partner for this number. Would you mind dancing with her instead of me.
The Guest—On the contrary, I shall be delighted.

ALL PURITANS NOT ALIKE IN THOUGHT

Worked in Various Ways for Church Reform.

During the Sixteenth century the name Puritan was applied in England to all persons who urged a reform in the ritual of the established church. There were different degrees of Puritanism. There were those who wished only to bring about a reform of the church liturgy; others desired to abolish the episcopacy, while some declared against all church authority.

The pilgrims, as they styled themselves, who first formed a colony in Holland and subsequently emigrated to America, were "Separatists," so called because they had separated themselves from the Church of England and wished to maintain a distinct organization. These formed the Plymouth colony, which settled in New England in 1620.

In 1628 another company of Puritans came out and formed the Massachusetts Bay colony. These claimed to be members of the Church of England, and to have no desire to separate from that body, but to be unable conscientiously to conform to the established ritual. They sought in America liberty to hold their connection with the church, and yet to adopt a simpler ritual.

"We will not say," said Francis Higginson, "as the Separatists were wont to say at their leaving England, 'Farewell, Babylon! Farewell, Rome!' but we will say, 'Farewell, dear England; farewell the church of God in England, and all the Christian friends there.' We go to practice the positive part of church reformation, and to propagate the gospel in America."

Nevertheless, when once established in America, the Puritans claimed and practiced quite as much religious independence as the others. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 30c and 60c by all druggists, or send 30c to J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

Children

I love children. They do not prattle of yesterday; their interests are all of today and the tomorrow—I love children.—Mansfield.

CATARRH

Can Now Be Washed Away

Get a little nasal douche and an economical bottle of SINASIPTEC from your druggist and in a few minutes you can start to wash away every trace of matter caused by nasal catarrh. Keep using SINASIPTEC in warm water and soon all stiffness disappears, catarrh pressure is gone and your nose, head and throat feel marvelously clear. Tear this out. SINASIPTEC is pronounced Sina-sip-tek.

Life's True Purpose

Life is meant for work, and not for ease.—Kingsley.

Backache bother you?

A nagging backache, with bladder irregularities and a tired, nervous, depressed feeling may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by all druggists.



The BAKER

Finest resort hotel in the South

Where America drinks its way to health. Enjoy every outdoor sport the year round.

RATES from \$1.50 single from \$3 double BAKERWELL HEALTH PLAN from \$25 wkly



MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 1-1933

Broadlands News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 J. F. DARNALL, Editor and Publisher.
 Entered as second-class matter April 18 1919 at the post-office at Broadlands, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES:
 Display Per Column Inch20c
 Readers and Locals, inside pages, line.....10c
 Cards of Thanks.....\$1.00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
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 6 months in advance90
 3 months in advance50
 Single copies05

False Economy

True economy is entirely praiseworthy, particularly for those who have difficulty in making ends meet, but there is a petty sort of skimping which is not economy, and which is really wasteful in the long run.

Time and effort expended to effect the saving of a penny here and a nickel there often is a source of loss instead of gain. Shopping around for an hour in the hope of saving a few cents on a trivial purchase is one example of this. Another is to buy an inferior article when a good one would cost but a little more.

The same principle applies in business management. To deny oneself the use of a reasonable amount of up-to-date equipment in an effort to curtail expenditures is not economy, because such equipment will usually pay for itself many times over in time and labor saving.

Spending money wisely is one of the surest means of making more money. Skimping is not always economy, and stinginess is not always thrift. Too many of us are "penny wise and pound foolish."

Tragedy as Teacher

It seems that it often takes an appalling tragedy to impress mankind with the necessity for ordinary safety precautions, and even tragedy fails to teach its lesson in most cases.

The first systematic efforts to make theaters fireproof followed the Iroquois fire in Chicago in 1903 when 574 persons lost their lives, although 600 had died in a theater fire in Trenton, N. J., as far back as 1872, and 283 had met a similar fate in Brooklyn in 1876.

A new policy of constructing munitions depots in unsettled areas followed the explosion of the Lake Denmark arsenal in 1926. The sinking of the Vestris has brought about the adoption of a new code of safety at sea, just framed by representatives of 18 nations. The explosion of X-ray films in the Cleveland Clinic, causing the loss of more than 200 lives, has resulted in a survey of conditions in hospitals throughout the country in an effort to prevent similar disasters in the future.

Thus great tragedies sometimes serve to teach their costly lessons; too late, however, to do their victims any good.

The Racketeer King

One of the most pointed articles on the subject of governmental waste to come to our attention lately is from the Public Service News of Kansas City, which declares that the high cost of government has now become our greatest racketeer, which makes Al Capone and others of his ilk look like pikers.

It declares that 20 per cent of the annual national income is required to satisfy the demands of this super-racketeer. In other words, one dollar out of every five earned by the American people goes to pay for the wild extravagances of government, as compared with one dollar out of every \$30 fifteen years ago. Fourteen billion dollars is government's annual toll.

This staggering burden is not borne by any particular class. Every man, woman and child in

the nation must pay a share of tribute to the ogre of governmental waste. This 14 billion dollars comes out of capital, savings and payrolls. It results in decreased earnings and increased cost of living for each of us, no matter how rich or poor. It is one of the principal reasons why business and employment do not improve.

An aroused public finally put Al Capone away. Whenever the people get sufficiently exasperated with that greatest of all public enemies—the high cost of government—it, too, can be suppressed.

All over this country the voters and taxpayers are organizing to put a stop to the encroachments of this king of racketeers. Public officials who fail to heed the growing demand for economy in government are on the road to oblivion.

Queer Superstitions

Superstitions regarding the prevention and cure of disease have persisted from time immemorial, many of them being still prevalent in the more backward sections of the country. A few were called to mind by a recent writer, in noting the death of an aged Kentuckian who continued to wear earrings to the last, in the belief that they were good for his eyesight.

Another old-time notion was that wearing a mustache was beneficial to weak eyes, just as it was thought that carrying a buckeye or a potato in the pocket would prevent or cure rheumatism.

One doesn't have to be so very old to remember when children were caused to wear a little bag of asafetida strung around the neck as a protection against "catching" diseases, and when in many homes bunches of various dried herbs were hung about for the same purpose. Some believed that keeping a goat around the house was a prime health measure.

The writer remembers being warned when a boy not to wade in water when afflicted with hives, lest they "strike to his heart and kill him." He waded, nevertheless, and lives to tell the tale.

These superstitions, like the belief that a horsehair placed in a rain barrel would turn into a snake, are gradually dying out—but many presumably intelligent persons to this day will refuse to take the third light from a match or walk under a ladder for fear of dire consequences.

Oh! Oh! And Now the Editor Is In For It!

Confound those linotype space bands. They are always slipping in the wrong place in the line, making nonsense out of sense if undetected. To those not of the craft, it may be explained that a space band is the dingus on a type-setting machine that makes the space between the words. Well, the yarn is this: The writer dashed off something about our governor saying how well he was "serving the masses." The space band slipped and the printed line said that the governor was "serving them asses." And Tommy, reading proof, that it was all right, and let it go.—The Fairmount, Minn., Sentinel.

Measured All Over

Three year old Virginia had been very naughty and her grandmother spanked her with a yardstick. When we asked Virginia what happened she said, Grandma just measured me all over.

Do It Again

Two year old Wayne was very much enthused over being baptized. After the preacher had ducked him under the water he looked up in the preacher's face and said, Do it again.

News From the State Capitol

The house of representatives has passed, by a vote of 103 to 0, the bill permitting Cook county to issue bonds to raise \$1,600,000 to pay off debts incurred by relief commissions in the county before the \$20,000,000 bond issue went into effect.

The \$20,000,000 in unemployment relief bonds approved at the November election have been sold to a financial syndicate headed by the First Union Trust and Savings bank, [it] has been announced by State Treasurer Edward J. Barrett.

The largest letting in the history of the state's road building program was completed a few days ago when bids were received on contracts totalling \$5,433,241.91 worth of state road work. Bids were received for 220.8 miles of paving and .48 miles of tile drainage. A majority of the contracts were for Cook county and northern Illinois. A large number, however were for roads in the extreme south portion and a few in central Illinois.

Governor-elect Henry Horner has appointed a committee of 17 business men, manufacturers and economists to seek permanent and immediate remedies for unemployment. Heading the state-wide committee which governor-elect Horner said would serve without compensation and would not conflict with the state relief commission, was Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the Railway Business association. Governor-elect Horner charged this commission, in a letter read at its inaugural session, to apply all its energy and foresight to restore general employment.

The hen, not the cow, is the chief source of tuberculosis in swine. This the Illinois department of agriculture announced, has been determined by a year's research in four cornbelt counties. Tuberculin tests applied to poultry and to hogs have supplied conclusive evidence that the avian type of the disease is far more prevalent than bovine tuberculosis in the swine. The importance of this finding, according to D. W. Robinson, animal industry division superintendent, is more fully appreciated if consideration is given to the fact that of forty-five million hogs killed each year in the packing centers of the nation, 11.4 per cent show infection with tuberculosis.

That poverty and crime go hand in hand, as has been generally accepted, is not true, according to the committee on probation of the American Prison association. Mrs. Maude G. Palmer, state probation officer in the department of public welfare, in a review of the 1932 report of this fact-finding body has made the following observations: Adult crime has apparently remained more or less constant in most communities; juvenile delinquency has quite generally decreased; registration has increased materially in elementary and secondary schools. And this improvement has been brot about during the most severe depression the country has ever known.

Wanted Cloth With Pimples

Audria, aged four, went with her mother to select cloth for a new dress. Her mother hesitated between voile and dotted mull, but little Audria settled the matter by laying an eager hand on the dotted mull and pleading, Please, mummy, get the one with the pimples.

This is the time of year when many a man wears a muffler to hide his Christmas tie.

Extravagant, But—

By KATE WILLIAMS

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service

AND he—Mr. Waverly Jones, editorial director of the Stanley Publications—would look at her with searching steel-blue eyes and say: "Tell me all about yourself, Miss Penrose." She wasn't quite sure about the steel-blue eyes.

That would be after she, Alice Penrose, had been admitted to his faultlessly furnished inner office. Mr. Waverly Jones sitting on one side of an enormous glass-topped mahogany desk, and she alert and eager on the other side. Or, perhaps they would be sitting opposite each other at a secluded table at the Metropole, or wherever it was that Mr. Waverly Jones went for luncheon. Mr. Jones' secretary had told Alice to call at half-past twelve. She'd been sitting in the reception room now for half an hour.

The letter of introduction from Bert Jeffreys had been very brief—simply telling Mr. Jones that Alice was an ambitious young woman who wanted a job on one of the Stanley publications, and knew what it was all about. Mr. Jones, Alice felt sure, would want to know more about her. At first she had planned to take along her scrap book, containing some of her best fan mail, clippings from local papers, when she had talked to women's literary societies on "The Modern Magazine," a memo of congratulation from her last editor about one of her best captions. But in the end she decided to leave the scrap book at home. She would show it to him another time. More wisely, she had squandered twenty-five dollars on an autumn street dress of the latest mode, and she had come to the Stanley offices straight from a beauty parlor—her cheeks still tingling from the gentle patting and ice compresses of a facial treatment. Not just one of the ordinary two-fifty massages, but the extra special five-dollar kind that made you gasp with joy when you first looked at yourself in the mirror after it was over.

Alice pulled off her spotless white gloves and looked approvingly at her perfectly manicured hands. Waverly Jones would notice them, of course, and they bore noticing. Alice was glad now that they were no smaller. She had been extravagant, but it was justifiable extravagance. When Bert Jeffreys had given her the letter of introduction to the important Waverly Jones, he had assured her that she would be lucky if she even got an interview—luckier still if she got a job. There were hundreds of young women, as well equipped as she, who were trying to get in at Stanley's. "If he sees you it will be just a question of salesmanship. That's up to you. Either you'll sell him or you won't."

Alice had plenty of time to think it over, as she sat waiting so long in the reception room. She'd try to act unruffled and sure of herself, merely alluding to the fact that she had gone to Radcliffe, perhaps not even mentioning the fact that she'd taken honors in English. She'd let Mr. Jones know how desperately she needed a pay envelope.

Alice opened her handbag and considered the wisdom of lighting a cigarette. It would help pass the time, but on the other hand it might spoil the perfect line of lipstick deftly applied by the beauty expert. The telephone had rung on the receptionist's desk. "Yes, she's still here," the girl had said, and then, turning to Alice, "Mr. Jones' secretary says that if you're the young lady Mr. Ben Jeffrey sent up, he wants you to hop in a taxi and go over to Jersey to the printing plant. They're in a terrible rush closing the December issue; they're sending out a dummy with some late revisions. Mr. Jones says for you to get right over there with this revised dummy and then telephone back here to Miss Callum, the editorial department—and she'll tell you what to do."

The boy had come out to the reception room with a bulging pasted-up dummy which he put in Alice's hands. "Mr. Jones' secretary says to keep track of your taxi fares, so you can put in an expense slip," he said. Printing plant—over in New Jersey—pasted dummies—last minute corrections. For the minute it sounded all Greek to Alice—the girl that Bert Jeffreys had said "knew all about it." Somewhat dazed, Alice took directions for getting to the plant from the reception clerk, and thanked her stars that she hadn't spent her last five dollars for the new hat.

Two hours later Alice sat at a shabby desk under the gray shaded electric light in the printing plant, the corrected dummy before her with memos of still later correcting that she had taken over the telephone from headquarters. The close-fitting long sleeves of her new autumn dress were rolled up to the elbow. There was a smudge of ink on the white satin collar of her dress and another on her nose. She had been too busy to push back the wisps of hair that had strayed down over her forehead.

And then at half-past five the telephone had rung from headquarters. "That will be all for to-day," Mr. Jones' secretary had said. "The foreman over there and our Miss Callum says you seem to know what it's all about, and I guess you do. Mr. Jones hasn't time to talk to you now, but he says, will you report tomorrow morning. He doesn't get in until ten, but I guess you better be on hand at nine. He's decided to take you on."

Illinois Theatre--Newman, Ill.

Saturday and Sunday, January 7 and 8

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Surpassing the beauty and her past triumphs in

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When Garbo makes love—you live it . . . the most alluring of stars in her finest romance!

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Admission 10c-15c

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The future may not need us—the present does.

Executor's Notice

Those having Executor's Notices for publication can have them published in the local paper for about one-half the amount that daily papers charge.

Indifference is the cross on which humanity hangs itself.

The Black Box of Silence

By Francis Lynde

Illustrations by
O. Irwin Myers

(WNU Service)
(Copyright by William Gerard Chapman.)

CHAPTER X—Continued

"N-not quite that bad. But it was pretty dreadful."

As she spoke there came the crack of a gun from somewhere on ahead, and then another and a third. Betty put her hands to her ears and said, "Dear me! are we going to get into more of it?"

"I guess not," said Smith. "I'm inclined to think that was Harding, trying to stop those fellows."

A mile or more farther on they found the sheriff and two of his deputies standing in the road, Markham pulled up and waited, and Smith got out of his car and walked on to speak to the sheriff.

"My guess was right," he said, when he came back. "They went by here, merely hitting the high spots, and Harding tried to stop them; shot at their tires but apparently missed the mark. Anyhow, they didn't stop. I told Harding what they did to you, and he says he'll try to trail the scoundrels and bring 'em to town. I guess we're safe to go on to town, now."

A few minutes' fast driving brought them to the bridge over the Timanyoni; and Smith's car turned off to the railroad station. The fast drive had been made in silence, but after Markham had helped his seatmate out at the curb the young woman broke it.

"Wally, where could I find you or Owen quickly, if I should need to?" she asked.

"Why, we are at the Hophra house, as you know."

"Yes; but you are not there all the time."

Markham did a bit of quick thinking. "Are you asking seriously, Betty?"

"Yes. Don't ask me why. I can't tell you—yet. But—"

"I'll promise that one or the other of us will always be within reach of the hotel phone. Will that do?"

"Yes, thank you. Good night."

He waited until he had seen her mounting the porch steps before he drove away toward the business district. On the way he was wondering why she had made her singular request, and he was still wondering after he had put his car up and was entering the lobby of the hotel.

Looking for Landis, he crossed to the counter. The key to their suite was in its pigeonhole, which meant that Landis had not gone upstairs. Markham spoke to the clerk.

"Seen anything of Mr. Landis?"

"Why yes; he was right here a little while ago."

"You don't know where he went?"

"No, I—hold on, yes I do, too. Mr. Starbuck phoned for him from his office across the street, and he went over there."

"What's that?" Markham snapped. "Mr. Starbuck isn't in town. He went to Copah last night to meet his wife and daughter!"

"He must have returned," said the clerk. "The operator said the phone call was from him."

Markham turned away vaguely disturbed. An attempt had been made to kidnap him, and only the opportune appearance of Smith's car had made it fail. Had a similar attempt been made to trap Landis? As he hesitated, he saw Smith talking to three of the lately arrived guests at the cigar stand. He turned to the clerk and asked if he knew the names of the three who were with Smith.

"I do, for a fact. They are the three gentlemen you were asking about when you came, a week ago; Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cantrell and Mr. Martin, from Louisville. They have just come in on the Nevada Flyer."

"Not driving?"

"No; they started out to drive and came part of the way by motor. But they had bad luck with their car and left it at one of their stopovers."

Markham looked again at the three men. Not in any single particular did they resemble the three who had been registering under the same names halfway across the continent, and whom he and Landis had seen leaving the lobby of the Copah hotel in company with Canby.

CHAPTER XI

The Surgeon's Kit

At the discovery that the three men talking with Smith were by no means the three who had traveled in the Fleetwing, Markham's first impulse was to introduce himself promptly, for the purpose of telling Smith's friends what he knew. Then he remembered that he had no proof to offer, since the three name forgers had disappeared.

His next thought was to go in search of Landis. As he went toward the hotel entrance, he saw Canby step out of an elevator and go quickly to shake hands with the new arrivals, and noticed that Smith waved the three a good night and turned away—a bit of byplay that seemed to say that he did not care to be identified with Canby. Markham stepped out upon the sidewalk and glanced up at the mine office windows. They were lighted, and he crossed the street and climbed the stair to the second floor suite.

The door was opened by an elderly man in his shirt sleeves.

"Mr. Starbuck," said Markham; "is he here?"

"Not now," was the prompt reply;

and then, "You are Mr. Markham? I'm glad to see you. I was just going to phone the hotel to find out if you had come in. You are needed. Word came a little while ago that Professor Lawson had been hurt by a landslide up at those fossil beds, and Mr. Starbuck got Mr. Landis and a doctor and started up there in his car. A few minutes ago they phoned and asked me to find you and send you after them with this," picking up a black bag. "It's the doctor's instruments. Must have left them here when he came up with Mr. Starbuck."

Markham was deeply shocked at the news of the professor's accident.

"How badly is Doctor Lawson hurt?" he asked.

"Pretty badly, I judge."

"Has his daughter been told? She is stopping with the Stillings."

"They didn't call her up. Mr. Starbuck and Mr. Landis both agreed that it was better not to tell her until they found out just how bad it is."

"Where is this fossil place? Can I find it in the night?"

"Maybe you won't need to; maybe you'll overtake the other car. I can show you how to go so you can't very well miss the way—that is, if you don't overtake Mr. Starbuck," and



"Somebody's Done Played a Mighty Mean Joke on You, I Reckon."

upon a sheet of scratch paper the elderly man sketched a rude outline map, penciling in the road that Markham should take with the various right and left turns indicated by guiding arrows. "Not much of a map," he apologized, "but maybe it will do."

Markham picked up the black bag, saying, "If they telephone again, tell them I'm on the way and will try to overtake them."

At the hotel garage he called for his roadster and told the night man to fill the tank. He got in to place the car for the filling, keeping his seat until the man finished and came around for his pay. For this reason a dark figure had its chance to slip unseen from the shadows of a nearby doorway, to stoop for a brief moment at the rear of the car, and thereafter to vanish as swiftly and silently as it had come.

Once across the bridge and headed northward, Markham let the roadster out. He was glad the bookkeeper had told him that Starbuck and Landis had not passed the distressing news on to Betty; thus saving her a long and heartbreaking interval of anxiety and uncertainty before the worst could be known.

For a time nothing intervened to make him slacken speed. With the paved road left behind, however, Markham's difficulties began, and he had to get out of the scratch-paper map and follow its markings. But after he had made the first two or three arrow-indicated turns a speed slackening became strictly obligatory. The road was now degenerating into a country cart track among the hills.

Spurred on by the sharp necessities, Markham kept the roadster in motion, shifting gears only when he was obliged to. In this manner he had made something over twenty speedometer miles of the bad going before he came to the end. On one of the rockiest of the hills the motor coughed a few times and stalled, and not for any switchings-on of the starter would it yield another explosion.

He got his flashlight and climbed out to investigate. So far as he could determine, the ignition system was in perfect condition. Next, he tested the fuel feed by trying to flood the carburetor—but it wouldn't flood. With a malediction on his ill luck, he took off his coat, got out the tool kit, and began to take things apart to probe for the trouble.

Though he was a fairly good mechanic, the probing process proved to be a glutton of time, and a long period of what he could well imagine might be a life and death delay for Betty's father was wasted before he had satisfied himself that neither the gas line nor the vacuum tank was responsible for the power failure. It was only as a last resort that he went to look at the gas tank gauge. But a single aiming of the flashlight at gauge was enough. Though he was assured that he had left Brewster with a supply of gasoline which should have taken him five or six times the distance he had traveled, the tank was now empty. The small drain cock in the tank bottom was partly open, with the last residue of the liquid fuel still dripping from it.

Under other conditions, and in view of what had already happened to him and Landis since leaving Carthage, his suspicions would doubtless have been

awakened at once. But laboring under the burden of his responsibility as a doctor's messenger he thought of nothing else, and the half-open drain cock merely suggested one of the many road accidents that may happen.

Obsessed by the thought that the life of Betty's father might be hanging in the balance for the lack of the instruments in the surgeon's bag, he snatched it and the pencil map out of the car, and with the flashlight for a lantern, started on afoot.

Hour after hour he pushed over a road which finally became no road at all, but upon which he could occasionally see the tracks of an automobile.

It was these faint tire marks that kept him going, and it was not until the graying dawn found him halting to stare at a way-worn car drawn up in front of a log cabin beside the road, which here ended abruptly, that the suspicion that he had been cleverly victimized struck him.

Before he could recover from the blow the cabin door opened and an unshaven, gray-haired man came out to voice astonishment at finding that he had a visitor.

"Well, well, stranger! Where on top of earth did you tumble from?" he called out.

Briefly, and hurriedly, Markham explained, and the gray-haired one laughed.

"Somebody's done played a mighty mean joke on you, I reckon. They ain't nothin' the matter with old Doctor Bonehunter, as we call him. He was down here yiste'day to see if I wouldn't drive the Lizzie to town and fetch him out some more picks and shovels. The place where he's bone-diggin' is only about six mile on through the hills. He ain't hurt none. No! I reckon it's a joke, and I'll say it was a mighty mean one. You been tramping 'all night?"

"A good part of it," said Markham, convinced now that he had been gotten out of Brewster by subterfuge. Then, overwhelmed by a sudden realization of what the plot might mean not only to himself, but also to Landis and possibly to Betty, "It isn't a joke; it's the way a bunch of crooks took to get me out of town and lost in these hills. You've got a car and it will be worth a hundred dollar bill to you to get me back to my car and give me gas enough to run me to Brewster. Will you do it?"

"If I had the gas I wouldn't hold you up for no robbin' deal like that. But I ain't got it; don't reckon I got more'n enough to run to some place where I kin borra enough to get in with. More'n that, I got to do a little tinkering in the Lizzie afore she'll run. You come on in an' we'll see what-all we kin do with the lil' old buzz-wagon."

Markham entered the cabin with his host and helped him cook a breakfast of bacon and pan-bread. He learned that his entertainer was a prospector, and that his name was Jackson Griggs; also that he knew Starbuck well.

"Sure, I know Billy," was the way he put it; "knewed him when he used to punch cows in 'other end of the Park."

After breakfast they fell upon the outworn flivver. The old machine was little more than a wreck; overhauling killed all of the forenoon before it was completed; a period in which Markham's anxiety became a maddening thorn in the flesh.

What had the plotters, whoever they were, been doing in his absence? What had they done to Landis? That Owen, too, had been put out of the way, he could not doubt for a moment. That was the meaning of the telephone call which had taken Landis out of the hotel—a call doubtless sent by the gray-haired accomplice who had gained access to the Little Alice offices and had posed as the bookkeeper. Then there was Betty. Wasn't her dancer as great as that which menaced Landis and himself? For she knew—the one who, at Canby's instigation, had opened Owen's safe for the abstraction of the black box.

At the long last the car consented to run, and the return to Brewster was begun. It was a slow business over the wretched road, and Markham's need of sleep was so overpowering that he slept in his seat most of the way.

As Griggs had predicted, he had barely gas enough to enable them to reach the first house on the paved road; but here they borrowed enough to make the run to town. At the hotel entrance Markham pressed a liberal reward upon the old prospector and hurried in. As he passed through the revolving doors a man accosted him. It was Stillings; and before he spoke, Markham had read the story of anxious worry in his face.

"Miss Betty!" said the lawyer quickly. "Do you know what has become of her?"

"I left her at your house last night about nine o'clock. Do you mean to say—"

"She didn't go into the house," Stillings interrupted sharply. "You didn't see her go in, did you?"

"No, but I saw her go up the steps to the porch."

Stillings explained rapidly.

"We were out for a call on one of the neighbors, and when Miss Betty telephoned to say that you were staying at Hillcrest for dinner, Mrs. Stillings told her to look under the mat for the door key if she returned before we did. We were back by half-past nine, and the key was where we left it and there was no one in the house but the servants, who had gone to bed. The natural supposition was that Miss Betty was staying the night with the Smiths; but when we tried to call up and find out, we were told the line was out of order. Then we tried to get you here at the hotel, and were told you'd been in and had gone out again."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for January 8

JESUS BEGINS HIS WORK

Mark 1:12-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye, and believe the gospel. Mark 1:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' First Helpers.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Winning a Victory.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Making a Good Beginning.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Facing His Task.

- The Divine Servant Meeting and Overcoming the Devil (vv. 12, 13). The temptation in the wilderness was Messianic. It was not a preparation of Jesus for his work but the first conflict. Since he had come to destroy the devil (Heb. 2:14), he at once engaged in that struggle which was to issue in Satan's defeat.
 - The Spirit driveth him (v. 12). This shows how really Christ was under the control of the Spirit. "Driveth" is the same Greek word which is used in connection with Christ casting out devils (See Mark 1:34, 39).
 - He was in the wilderness forty days, tempted of Satan (v. 13). Not that he fasted forty days and was then tempted, but that the struggle with the devil lasted forty days.
 - He was with the wild beasts (v. 13). The clear implication is that he not only overcame the devil but had dominion over the wild beasts also.
 - The angels ministered unto him (v. 13). These superhuman messengers doubtless ministered to him all through the forty days.
- The Divine Servant Preaching (vv. 14, 15). Jesus does not first present himself as a miracle worker, but as a preacher, a bearer of a message. Miracles were but the credentials of the messenger.
 - Where he preached—in Galilee (v. 14). Galilee was particularly his own country. His ministry there was some distance removed from Jerusalem, and there less opposition would likely be met.
 - What he preached—the gospel of the Kingdom of God (v. 14). Since "gospel" means "good news," the essential content of his message was that God had sent him to announce the good news of the near approach of the Kingdom of God, or the rule of God upon the earth.
 - What he demanded—repentance and belief of the gospel (v. 15). He showed that the way to get ready for the coming of the Kingdom is to repent and believe the gospel of Christ's death for sin, and his coming to administer the affairs of righteousness upon the earth.
- The Divine Servant Calling Associates (vv. 16-20). Knowing that his ministry would be short, he called to definite fellowship men to continue the work after he was gone.
 - Who they were (vv. 16, 19). Simon and Andrew, James and John—two pairs of brothers. It is usually wise to engage in the Lord's service in fellowship—in pairs. This is not only necessary for effective testimony, but for protection of the witnesses. These men had become Christ's disciples, for at the word of John the Baptist they had beheld the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:36-42). This is always the Lord's way. He calls men and women to be his disciples and then calls them to have fellowship with him in service.
 - From what they were called (vv. 16-20). They were called from business and family connections. In looking for men worth while, we should expect to find them busily engaged. James and John left their father and his servants. The call of God involves sacrifice and separation.
 - To what they were called (v. 17). To become fishers of men. These men, no doubt, had been successful as fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen; namely: patience, bravery which led them to face the storm at night, and perseverance which led him to toil all night though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men. Winning souls for Christ requires patience, bravery and perseverance.
 - Obedience of the disciples (vv. 18-20). Obedience to Christ's call meant sacrifice, painful separation. It means to give up business interests. They yielded prompt obedience. They put their trust in him who called them, believing that he was able to supply all their needs.
 - Their reward (v. 17). These four men have wielded wondrous influence in the world. Their names have become immortalized. Had they remained at their business they would only have been humble fishermen.

DAIRY FACTS

ONLY HIGH GRADE MILK WORTH WHILE

Poor Quality Production to Be Avoided.

By DR. M. W. YALE, Bacteriologist, New York State Experiment Station, WNU Service.

Meeting the bacterial count requirements for premiums on grade A milk is proving profitable to many New York state dairymen in these days of low milk prices. A first premium is paid on milk with 10,000 or less bacteria per cc and a second premium on milk with a 10,000 to 25,000 count. In one large grade A plant in this state, last June, 60 per cent of the producers received the first premium, 20 per cent the second, and 20 per cent no premium. This last group lost about \$1,600 in premium money for that month alone.

Accurate information on the common sources of bacteria and dirt in milk is essential for the dairyman who is trying to produce high grade milk. The results of studies show that the average healthy udder produces milk with a bacteria count less than 1,500 per cc, while infected udders may contain hundreds of thousands of bacteria per cc. The number of bacteria added to milk from the dirt that appears as visible sediment under clean conditions is less than 100 per cc, but under dirty conditions it may reach 15,000 to 20,000 per cc. Dust in the barn adds less than 10 bacteria per cc under average conditions, but it shows as sediment and should be avoided.

Pea Vine Silage Does Not Affect Milk Flavor

On the basis of feed required for milk production, using a well balanced concentrate ration, pea vine silage is worth 91 per cent as much as corn silage, and with corn silage worth \$3.50 a ton, pea vine silage is worth \$3.20 a ton. This is the conclusion reached at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture following feeding trials with two groups of five dairy cows each, carried for 126 days, using alfalfa hay in both cases.

No flavor was imparted to the milk by pea vine silage, but when it is fed it is not a good idea to store it in the stable. Average daily milk flow was 23 pounds per cow on corn silage and slightly over 21 pounds on pea vine silage.—Wisconsin Agriculturist

Warm Water for Cows

Members of the Cedar Falls (Iowa) Herd Improvement association made certain that their cows were getting water of modified temperature in order to maintain a maximum milk flow at the lowest possible cost. Water freezes at a temperature of only 32 degrees, but even in comparatively mild winter weather, this is too cold for the cows to drink four pounds of water for each pound of milk they are capable of producing, these dairymen have found.

The cow tester reports that of the twenty-six members, sixteen had tank heaters in operation during this month, and seven barns were equipped with drinking cups. Two members had both tank heaters and drinking cups, while only three members were not equipped with either one of these methods for providing water of modified temperature. The average production of the 48 cows during the month, with 78 dry, was 703 pounds of milk and 27.7 pounds of fat.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Fewer, Better Cows Pay

One herd of eleven cows in the Garnaville (Iowa) Cow-Testing association produced an average of 331 pounds of butterfat per cow last year. The income above feed cost was \$287.92. Another herd of 20 cows produced an average of 229.9 pounds of butterfat, but the income above feed cost was only \$287.74. The larger herd consumed 10 tons more hay, 20 tons more silage and 10 acres more pasture, required about twice as much labor as the small herd, and put 1,017.5 pounds more butterfat on the market, yet returned 18 cents less for the year.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Cows Carried at a Loss

Dairy herd improvement association records show that cows producing 100 pounds of butterfat a year brought in an income over cost of feed of exactly \$11 per cow. These cows were carried at a loss, because \$11 was not enough to pay for labor and overhead. Cows that produced 400 pounds of butterfat a year returned an income over cost of feed of \$136 per cow.

Keep Record of Sires

The only way to prove a sire is through a system of continuous record keeping on the entire herd, and retain him until his transmitting ability is known. Many breeders and institutions are now following such a system and if this plan is generally adopted there will soon be made available a large number of proved sires and a better basis for improvement in the production of our dairy cattle will be established, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman.

WITTY KITTY

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

The girl-friend says that she notices that sinks are being made so they will hold a lot more dishes, since the "talkies" became so popular.
© 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

World's Rubber Supply Matter of Importance

The electrical industry, probably more than any other, is dependent upon rubber and without it the telephone company would be compelled to go out of business or find some adequate substitute. The rubber supply comes from Brazil, East Indies and Indo-China. The rubber plantations cover many square miles and are divided like great cities into blocks. Just as houses on city blocks are numbered, the trees, in many cases, are numbered. Each of the hundreds of workers on the plantations cares for about 450 caoutchouc trees daily, collecting the sap from cups under spouts in each tree in a great latex pail. The tapper has to be an expert with his knife in attaching the small zinc spout through which the white latex flows into the small cup. The scar in the bark must be kept fresh with the dexterous handling of the knife, but the tapper must be extremely cautious not to injure the cambium, or formative tissue of the wood beneath, for that might kill the tree. On some of the plantations the annual yield of rubber is about 350 pounds to the acre. The juice, or latex, is transformed into crude rubber by curdling it with chemicals and rolling the curds into sheets, which are then smoked over a fire.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Begonias

Cultivation of begonias is traced back to 1777, when some of these plants were introduced into England from Jamaica.

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TAX REFORM URGED BY GOV. EMMERSON

Cites His Achievements and Makes Recommendations in Farewell Address.

Springfield, Ill., January 4.—Confining himself to broad, general recommendations as to the solution of problems that will confront his successor, and reciting an impressive list of accomplishments of his administration, Governor Louis L. Emmerson today delivered his farewell address to the members of the new General Assembly.

On January 9, he will turn over the reins of state government to his Democratic successor, Judge Henry Horner of Chicago, after having completed sixteen years of service as a state official, four of them as chief executive of the Commonwealth.

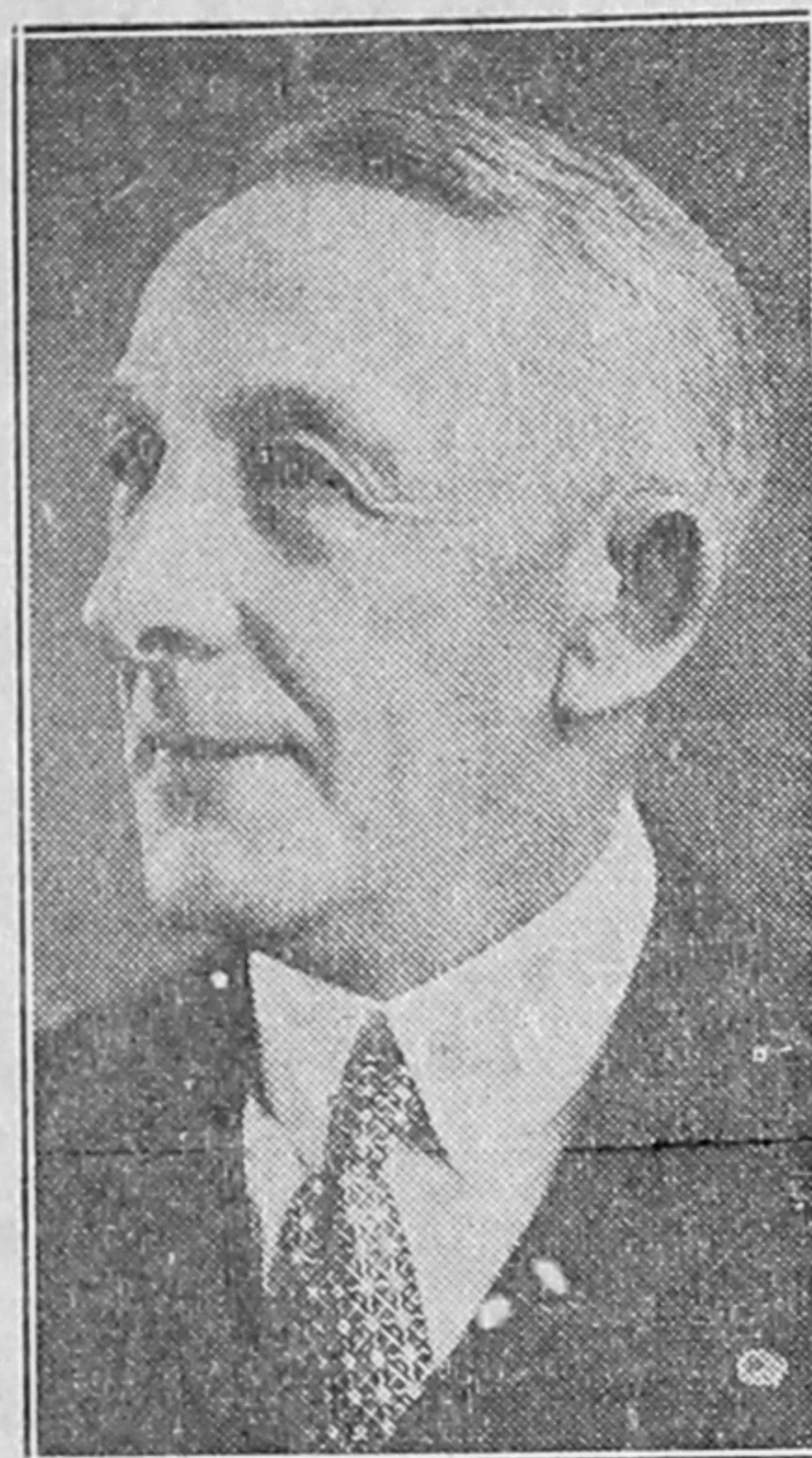
In a general statement regarding the seriousness of the problems that confronted his administration, Governor Emmerson declared them to have been perhaps unprecedented in the state's history. His tired and worn appearance indicated that the duties of the office have taken much from him in time and energy.

To Governor-Elect Horner he extended his good wishes for the success of the incoming administration, and assured him of the willingness of the Republicans in the legislature to lay political considerations aside when the good of the people and the welfare of the state are at stake.

Tax Reform Argued.

Perhaps the most important recommendation made by Governor Emmerson was that for immediate tax reform. He cited his own efforts to modernize the state's archaic revenue system, and his inability to accomplish results, because of the lack of support of organizations that should have aided him.

He again urged, as he did four years ago, constructive revision of the state's revenue system. He indicated



Gov. Louis L. Emmerson.

that powerful influences which have opposed revision in the past now seem to be convinced it is the only remedy for adequate tax relief.

"Attention has been called more forcibly to the entire revenue system and with closer study the conviction has spread that no sound, equitable method of raising necessary governmental expenses can be had without first securing a change in constitutional provisions," Governor Emmerson said.

Saves \$19,500,000.

In discussing the accomplishments of his administration, the governor stressed economies effected during his term of office. He revealed that his administration had turned back to the state treasury a total of \$19,500,000 of unexpended appropriations that had been made to the various departments under the executive office. Of that amount, \$1,000,000 was in unexpended appropriations for salaries and wages.

"Savings have been made in practically every department of the government," Governor Emmerson said, "but a few examples will illustrate the consistent application of economy in administration."

Paving Costs Reduced.

"In the department of public works and buildings, the average cost of two-lane highway construction in 1928, prior to the beginning of this administration, was \$28,949 per mile," he said. "The average cost of two-lane paving last year was \$19,861 per mile, and recent contract prices averaged \$18,638 per mile."

"In order to effect a large saving in the cost of material," Governor Emmerson continued, "it was necessary, on two occasions, to reject all cement bids and to demand new bids more in line with what the state considered a fair price."

"Another marked saving has been made by more economical purchase of supplies through the division of supplies in the department of purchases and supplies. During the quadrennium purchases made through this division have averaged 20 per cent less than wholesale prices."

Discounts Save \$1,241,000.

"In keeping with the policy of conducting the state business efficiently, advantage has been taken of cash discounts, and during the four year period, a total of \$1,240,948 has been saved in this way."

"A perpetual inventory system installed at the state's institutions has resulted in a tremendous saving in upkeep. Due to this and similar efficiencies, the per capita cost of operation of the state penal and charitable institutions has been reduced."

"In the construction of new hospitals under the direction of the division of architecture and engineering, the cost of new quarters has averaged less than one thousand dollars a bed, as compared with approximately three thousand dollars a bed for similar construction in other states."

"The cost of operation of the division of architecture and engineering was reduced from \$129,500 for \$1,000 of contract work in the fiscal year of 1927-1928 to \$18.54 in the fiscal year of 1931-1932. By the inauguration of a new system of keeping power plant records, a material saving in the amount of coal used has been accomplished, which will result, if continued, in a saving of approximately \$400,000 per quadrennium."

"Another economy was effected by reducing the average cost of bovine tuberculosis tests from 61 cents to 42 cents."

Overcrowding Relieved.

Governor Emmerson pointed with pride to the accomplishments of his administration in relieving the overcrowded conditions that he found existing in the state's charitable and penal institutions. When his administration took office, he said, the results of a survey presented to him showed that 4,200 additional beds were required in order to give each patient of the hospital group decent sleeping accommodations. Many patients were sleeping on floors or in attics.

"A gigantic and costly program of construction was ahead of us," Governor Emmerson said, "but firmly convinced that the fixed charges of the state should be met by current taxes and revenues, I rejected pleas for the issuance of bonds to finance this program of construction and instead asked for and obtained appropriations for new buildings from current funds."

Immense Building Program.

"Within nineteen months after ground was broken," he continued, "patients were admitted to the new state hospital at Manteno. In less than two years, the State Reformatory for Women at Dwight was opened and new buildings were erected at various other institutions. At the end of the first two years of the administration, each patient had a bed with adequate floor and air space and the crowding in the prisons had been relieved materially."

"During the quadrennium 8,200 beds have been provided and the Dwight reformatory, the new Farm Colony for the Feeble-minded at Lincoln, the Illinois Surgical Institute for Crippled Children, the Psychiatric hospital at the medical college at the University of Illinois, and the Manteno State hospital have been added to our eleemosynary system."

"In addition to the construction of the Women's reformatory at Dwight, mentioned above, other important improvements in the penal group included the building of a complete new plant at the Illinois State Farm for Misdemeanants at Vandalia to replace the wooden shacks, which were a disgrace to the state; the building of a new cell house, new dormitory and addition to the hospital at Joliet, and new cell houses at Pontiac and the Southern Illinois penitentiary."

"This tremendous development of the institutions has been accomplished without strain on the state's resources, vindicating the pay-as-you-go policy."

Care and Treatment Improved.

"While the building program was being pushed, the administration at the institutions and improvement in humane care and treatment were also given attention. As a result the institutions in Illinois have taken rank among the best in the United States. In four years medical staffs have been doubled and registered nurses have been trebled in numbers. Co-operation of four medical schools has been brought about to promote research and aid in the fight against disease."

"Improvements have been made in the service on behalf of dependent children and progressive steps have been taken in the development of vocational and academic facilities at the schools for the blind and deaf and for delinquent boys and girls. The village at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's school at Normal, perhaps the most modern and attractive institution of its kind in the world, has been completed. In planning this institution and improvements made in the care and treatment of war veterans in the state hospitals, the department of public welfare, at all times, has had the hearty co-operation of service men's organizations."

Only Ten Pardons Granted.

"Notwithstanding the constant increase in crime, the evergrowing population and the industrial depression, the board of paroles has performed its duties diligently and impartially and its actions have been entirely free from scandal. The board has been fair to prisoners and at the same time has exercised extreme discretion in granting paroles. It has used its best efforts to protect prisoners and their relatives against the leeches who prey upon them and obtain money upon false representations that, through political or other influence, they can obtain special consideration from the board."

"Even in these times 85 per cent of all paroled men are gainfully employed."

"Of the 835 applications for executive clemency presented during the administration, only 10 pardons have

HIGH LIGHTS OF GOVERNOR LOUIS L. EMMERSON'S FINAL MESSAGE

ACHIEVEMENTS

More than \$19,500,000 has been saved during the administration from money appropriated to departments under the Governor, but not spent. This includes \$1,000,000 for salaries and wages.

By prompt payment of bills a total of \$1,240,948 was saved in cash discounts.

A perpetual daily inventory system and other improved accounting methods resulted in tremendous savings in operating costs in the institutions.

Over-crowding in institutions relieved by erection of 69 new buildings and an increase of 8,200 beds in the institutions, accomplished without bond issues by use of current revenues.

The cost of these buildings was \$1,000 per bed as compared with \$3,000 for similar construction in other states.

Five new institutions were added to the State's eleemosynary system, the State Reformatory for Women, the Farm Colony for Feeble-minded at Lincoln, the Illinois Surgical Institute for Crippled Children, the Manteno State Hospital and the Psychiatric Hospital in Chicago.

The medical staffs in the institutions have been doubled and registered nurses trebled in number and care and treatment of the insane greatly improved.

Marked improvement has been made in the State's care of dependent children.

Emergency relief has been provided for hundreds of thousands of unemployed through the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. This State was the first to adopt a comprehensive program for aiding the unemployed.

Employment was provided for thousands through the State's road building and institutional construction programs.

More than 100,000 jobs have been found for workers through the State's free employment offices, which were increased to meet the emergency.

Supplies for the institutions purchased at an average of 20 per cent below wholesale prices through a centralized purchasing bureau.

More roads built during this quadrennium than in any other similar period in the history of the State, in spite of the fact that the highway bond issues had been exhausted when the administration took charge. Approximately 4,800 miles have been added to the primary and secondary road systems.

Paving costs have been reduced from \$28,949 per mile for two-lane roads under the previous administration to \$19,861 per mile.

Six hundred miles of city streets have been taken over as a part of the State system.

On the Illinois Waterway as much work was done in the four years as had been done in eight years previously and it was then taken over by the Federal Government at the request of the administration and will be open to traffic next spring.

Utility rate reductions effected by the Illinois Commerce Commission resulted in the saving of millions of dollars to consumers.

The State's park area has been doubled, Lincoln's Tomb has been reconstructed and the restoration of the Village of New Salem has been begun.

Farmers have been aided through increase in bovine tuberculosis eradication, extension of marketing information and assistance, and in the effective eradication of insect pests.

Mine fatalities were reduced 30 per cent through effective safety work by the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Health work has resulted in a material lowering of the general mortality rate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Amendment of the revenue article of Constitution to provide equitable taxation.

Continued practice of rigid economy supplemented by consolidations of overlapping governmental agencies, particularly the 19,000 that are local in character, after a comprehensive study of the problem.

Curb the profligate practice of borrowing from the future through bond issues and anticipation notes.

Continue to conduct state business, insofar as possible, on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Conduct a survey to determine measures to provide for unemployment distress in the future.

Unite now to prevent the emergency relief from drifting into a dole system.

Refrain from enactment of contingent appropriations by nation and state that are merely lures that mean increased expenditures of taxpayers' money.

Refrain from legislation permitting government to make further encroachments upon private business.

Grant to tax commission the power to assess the capital stock of all corporations.

been granted and only 39 sentences have been commuted."

More Roads Built.

In highway construction, Governor Emmerson stated that there had been more progress in his administration than in any previous four-year period in the state's history.

During that time, he said, the highway division constructed almost 2,800 miles of paving on the state bond issue systems, or approximately 150 miles more than was completed during the previous four years, and at a cost of almost a million dollars less.

At the same time there were about 1,900 miles of highway constructed on the secondary system as compared with 596 miles during the previous four-year period.

Highway construction on the bond issue systems and the secondary to total almost 4,800 miles during his administration, Governor Emmerson continued, as compared with the highest previous total of 3,470 miles constructed during the quadrennium of 1921-1924. Likewise, 1,026 bridges were completed by the state and counties out of road funds during the 1929-1932 quadrennium, as compared with 783 constructed in the previous four years.

Governor Emmerson called attention to the fact that his administration had given more recognition to the Chicago metropolitan area in the matter of highway construction than ever before, having constructed and opened to traffic a total of 405.0 miles of highways in the Chicago metropolitan area as compared with a total of 261.77 miles constructed during the previous four years. He also stated that Illinois, in keeping with its policy of providing free vehicle bridges, had constructed four bridges over the Illinois river, has in progress a fifth, and has under consideration plans for two others. In addition, he said, the state co-operated equally with the state of Indiana in constructing two bridges over the Wabash river.

Gasoline Tax Enacted.

Enactment of the three-cent motor fuel tax in 1929, which was sponsored by him, was cited by Governor Emmerson as the means by which the state was enabled to continue its road building activities during his administration.

Among other legislative enactments and new policies that enabled the highway department to make its outstanding record during this administration, Governor Emmerson cited the enactment of the Hunter bill which authorized the state to take over ap-

proximately 600 miles of city streets occupied by state routes, and to construct belt lines around cities for through traffic.

As a result of that legislation, he said, the state expended or made commitments during 1932 for approximately \$4,000,000 for city street improvements and \$500,000 for maintenance.

In keeping with the administration's policy of promoting greater safety on the highway, Governor Emmerson said, the state police organization in the division of highways was reorganized and increased, resulting in approximately 65,000 arrests for violation of traffic and other laws and the payment into the treasuries of local communities of \$800,000 in fines and costs. He declared that the highway police organization has come to be recognized as one of the outstanding forces of its kind in the United States.

Waterway Completion Assured.

Through the success of his efforts to obtain federal assistance in completing the Illinois waterway, when it became apparent that state funds would be insufficient, Governor Emmerson declared that it will be possible to open the waterway this spring.

Prior to the taking over of the waterway by the federal government, the state of Illinois had completed in a period of one and a half years, approximately 32 per cent of the construction work to be done. This was equal, he said, to the amount of construction work done during the period from 1921 to 1928 inclusive.

Unemployment Relief.

One of the great problems that confronted his administration, Governor Emmerson said, was that of unemployment relief.

"No emergency in the history of Illinois ever has approached in magnitude the conditions with which we have been coping for more than two years," the governor declared.

"To create the machinery, provide funds and make plans for relief in the face of the rapidly growing demand was a herculean task."

"The first effort in the beginning of the depression was to provide as much work as possible. In the construction of highways and needed buildings at the institutions, the state government provided jobs for many thousands and the administration did what it could to encourage private corporations to do likewise."

Governor Emmerson then outlined, briefly, unemployment relief activities in Illinois, beginning with the volun-

tary group organized at his suggestion in the fall of 1930. He pointed out that Illinois was the first state to evolve a comprehensive program on unemployment relief. Its plan, he said, has received the commendation of the President of the United States, and has been used as a pattern in forming relief agencies in other states.

Warns Against Dole.

After mentioning specific legislation enacted for unemployment relief, the financial assistance obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and stating that more than \$37,000,000 in obligations had been incurred by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Governor Emmerson sounded a note of warning.

"In the light of the experiences through which we have just been passing," he said, "steps should be taken for a study to determine measures to prevent widespread distress from unemployment in the future."

"The survey should be directed toward determining such important questions as whether or not it is feasible for business and industry in times of prosperity to build up some form of reserve for emergency unemployment relief; in what way our antiquated poor relief system should be revamped to make it more effective and better able to meet extreme emergencies, and in what way government resources can be pooled, or public construction work can be timed so as to provide the greatest measure of relief in periods of general unemployment."

"I am unalterably opposed to a dole system, or anything that approximates a dole system. I believe in individual responsibility and initiative, and in the duty of the neighborhood and local community to care for its poor. Indiscriminate benevolence and ill-advised charity is an acid upon our social fabric. Relief of every kind must be administered with skill and sense as well as heart."

State Employees Commended.

In discussing unemployment relief, Governor Emmerson paid a high compliment to the employees under the executive office, who, at his suggestion, contributed to unemployment relief, one day's pay per month for four months during the winter of 1930-31, and for six months during the winter of 1931-1932 with total contributions of approximately \$500,000. The money was distributed in accordance with the wishes of the employees, undesignated funds being sent into counties where local relief agencies were unable to meet the needs.

Not one cent was expended for overhead, Governor Emmerson continued, and an exact record was kept of every cent received and expended.

Utility Rates Reduced.

Among other achievements of his administration, Governor Emmerson cited utility rate reductions that are saving millions of dollars annually to consumers; the doubling of the state's park area; the adoption of a definite park policy; the reconstruction and remodeling of Lincoln's tomb, and the start of work to restore the village of New Salem where Lincoln spent his young manhood.

While Governor Emmerson listed briefly the accomplishments of each of the code departments in the spoken part of his address, he gave a more detailed report of their activities in the portion of the message which he did not read.

State Tax Rate.

Then Governor Emmerson turned to a discussion of the state tax rate, and the conditions that forced the state tax levy board in December of 1932, to increase the state tax rate from 39 cents to 50 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Governor Emmerson explained that the assessed valuations had decreased \$1,000,000,000, while at the same time the receipts from sources other than taxation had shrunk from approximately \$32,000,000 in 1930 to an estimated \$16,500,000 for this year. In addition, Governor Emmerson pointed out, that expenditures of the state have materially increased by the shifting of county and local expenses onto the state.

Governor Emmerson declared that merely to supply from the property tax funds to take the place of the lessened revenues from sources other than taxation would have required an increase of about twenty cents on the \$100 of assessed valuations, without even considering a decreased valuation of property.

"During this administration," Governor Emmerson continued, "the state school fund (distributed to local school districts) has been increased. The compensation of court reporters, one-half of the mothers' and blind pensions are now paid by the state. These four items have increased the state's annual expenditures \$4,000,000. On the former assessed valuation it would require a state tax of five cents to produce enough revenue to pay these revenues transferred from local government to the state."

"It would require an increase of about 25 cents in the rate for the revenue fund to compensate for the decreased valuations, reduced receipts from other sources and increased expenses mentioned," Governor Emmerson continued. "As a matter of fact, the rate was raised from 14 to only 21 cents. This was how hopelessly inadequate the state's revenue will be for the coming year unless expenditures are cut proportionately."

Observations on Government.

Among other factors having an adverse effect upon the financial condition of the state, Governor Emmerson cited the reassessment in Cook county which has resulted in that county owing the state \$20,000,000 in taxes and the weakening effect the semi-annual plan for taxes has upon the balance in the state treasury.

Governor Emmerson concluded his

address with general observations on the conduct of state government based upon the knowledge he has gained in his experience with state affairs.

"It is not a part of my duty, and it would be inappropriate for me to suggest specific legislation to this general assembly," he said. "That is the prerogative of my successor in office. My suggestions, therefore, are confined to certain broad principles which I feel should be applied to legislation looking toward a better organization of the fundamental structure of government."

"Relief from the excessive burden of taxation is uppermost in the mind of every citizen. It has been one of my chief concerns throughout my administration, but many barriers to adequate relief have been built up over the years and can be removed only by progressive and forward-looking measures. As I have pointed out throughout this message, I have done what I could toward decreasing the cost of state administration by efficient management of the departments under my direction. More can be done in the future by consolidation of some of the agencies of state government."

"But the cost of state government is but a small part of the total tax bill. By far the larger proportion of the burden is due to the cost of local governments. This cost can be reduced materially by the application of strict economy in administration, but substantial and effective relief can be obtained only by the consolidation of many of the tax-levying bodies in the state—numbering approximately 19,000—and by the elimination of others."

Consolidation Urged.

"These thousands of tax-consuming agencies have been set up by legislation from time to time throughout our entire period of statehood. It is not a planned government. There is overlapping of authority, duplication of effort and tremendous waste of public funds."

"It is my conviction that this condition can be remedied only by a thorough study of the entire problem by competent persons and by the amendment of the constitution and the recodifying of statutory acts to effect drastic changes in governmental structure. In the planning and consummation of this great reform there is an outstanding opportunity for patriotic service."

"In undertaking this great work, it should be recognized at the outset that government, often in response to clamorous minorities, has extended its prerogatives far beyond the original conception of its essential functions. It has made unwarranted encroachments on private business and has invaded fields that might well have been left to individual enterprise."

"Another source of waste is the practice adopted by the federal government in recent years of making contingent appropriations of public funds on the basis that the state is to provide part of the money and fulfill certain requirements in order to share in the appropriation. It is, in the first place, an invasion of the legislative functions of the state. It often results in the appropriation of money by the state for purposes of doubtful benefit. Federal funds to which the people of the state contribute through their federal taxes are used as a lure to get from them more money contributed through their state taxes."

"I do not believe in appropriations of this kind, either by congress to influence state legislation, or by the state to influence county appropriations."

Borrowing Criticized.

"I would like also to sound a warning against the profligate practice of borrowing from the future by means of bond issues which serve to increase our present taxation and will become a burden on posterity. It has been so easy to raise large sums of money by bond issues that public officials have been giving little thought to the effect of this practice on the community. Borrowed money must be paid back by taxpayers and often they are compelled to pay \$2 for every dollar borrowed before the bond issue is retired."

"There should be more strict supervision over the issuance of bonds and voters in the future should scrutinize with the greatest care the necessity of every bond issue before they give it their approval. I am unalterably opposed to the issuance of bonds, except in cases of extreme emergency, without approval at a referendum."

"As a fundamental step toward equalization of the burden of taxation, the revenue section of the constitution must be amended. As I previously explained, I have seen the necessity of this throughout my administration, and undertook to bring about its accomplishment during my term of office, but unfortunately the resolution adopted by the Fifty-sixth general assembly in special session was not approved by the necessary majority of all votes cast at the general election in November, 1930."

"It is impossible to work out a satisfactory system of taxation in this state as long as the uniform rule of assessment and the general property tax in the revenue article of the constitution of 1870 limit the power of the general assembly in this important function."

"In conclusion I want to express my warmest appreciation for the splendid co-operation of members of the legislature upon whom have been placed such heavy burdens because of the many emergencies which necessitated the calling of five special sessions in the four years."

"Also in this public way I want to thank departmental heads and the employees who served under them in the various departments under my supervision for their hearty assistance and co-operation."