

# THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 13

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933

NUMBER 42

## News Items of 13 Years Ago

The following items are taken from an issue of the Broadlands News of April 9, 1920:

The American Legion held a dance and stunt show.

Miss Ardis Brown entertained several friends at dinner.

Miss Dora Messman was a guest of relatives in Danville.

Hans Thode celebrated his 95th birthday.

G. L. Parsons attended a meeting of the Inter-Church movement in Danville.

Walter Anderson received his discharge from the army and arrived home from Camp Grant.

Solomon Cline and family arrived from Florida to make their home here.

Arthur Bowman who had been working in the Reo factory at Lansing, Mich., arrived for a visit.

## Mrs. Dale David Is Given Shower

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Harry Richard home last Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Dale David a recent bride. Mesdames Ruth Richard, Cora Chafin, Rose Taylor and Francis Smith were the hostesses.

Mrs. David received many nice and useful gifts, and all present reported a delightful afternoon.

Refreshments of sandwiches, ice cream, cake, and coffee were served.

Those present were Mesdames Cora Rowen, Elsie David, Pearl Davis and Minnie Thompson of Murdock; Miss Millie Fredrickson of Newman; Mrs. Edith Shaw and Edith Warner of Brocton; Mesdames Mary Fitzgerald, Edna Dicks, Blanche Bretz, Cora David, Eva Brewer, Rose Smith, Helen Ward, Helen Dalzell, Jessie Bergfield, Roy Richey, Lula Swangle, Rose Taylor, Frances Smith, Cora Chafin, Ruth Richard; Misses Wilma Richard, Phyllis Bergfield, Rosetta Smith, Kathleen and Alice David, Edna Schumacher.

## Big Picture at No Increase in Price

The first great story of today, "American Madness," with Walter Huston, Pat O'Brien, Kay Johnson, Constance Cummings, at the Illinois Theater, Newman, this Saturday and Sunday nights.

It answers the question uppermost in everyone's mind today. Daring, sensational theme closest to everyone's heart.

Coming next week — "The Night of June 13."

## Hildreths Take Bankruptcy

Leslie M. Hildreth, hardware merchant of Bridgeport, a former resident of Broadlands, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district clerk's office in Danville, Monday. He listed liabilities in his petition at \$13,090.51 and assets at \$6,050. Velva M. Hildreth, his wife, scheduled liabilities of \$10,903.80 and no assets.

## Mayor Cermak Dies From Assassin's Bullet

Miami, Fla., March 6.—Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, the victim of a bullet fired by Giuseppe Zangara Feb. 15 in an attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt, died in Jackson Memorial Hospital today at 5:57 a. m.

Death followed a series of complications against which the Chicago executive had rallied valiantly time after time.

**Milestones in Life**  
Chicago, March 6.—Milestones in the life of Anton J. Cermak: Born at Kladno, Bohemia, on May 8, 1873.

Brought to the United States when less than a year old.

A mule driver in Illinois coal mines at 11.

At 16, packed his belongings in a bandana and walked to Chicago. Was towboy on horse car lines by day, business college student by night.

At 22, had developed a coal and teaming business and was accumulating real estate.

Elected state legislator, his first public office in 1902, and became floor leader.

In 1904 began building a fortune in real estate and loan business.

Elected alderman, 1909.

Elected chief bailiff, municipal court, 1912, but returned to city council in 1918.

Cemented Democratic party leadership in 1922 with election as president of Cook County Commission.

Defeated William Hale Thompson for mayor in 1931.

Host to two national political conventions in 1932.

Stricken ill, journeyed to Europe as convalescent and visited birthplace.

Shot by Giuseppe Zangara on Feb. 15, 1933.

Died March 6, 1933.

## St. John's Aid Entertained At John Jordan Home

The Ladies Aid of St. John's Church met with Mrs. John Jordan on Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Frank Frick led the devotional service and Mrs. Emil Schumacher had charge of the business meeting. A social hour followed.

Refreshments of pressed chicken, potato salad, dressing, sandwiches and coffee were served.

Visitors present were Mrs. Emma Block, Mrs. Emil Schafer and Miss Selma Limp.

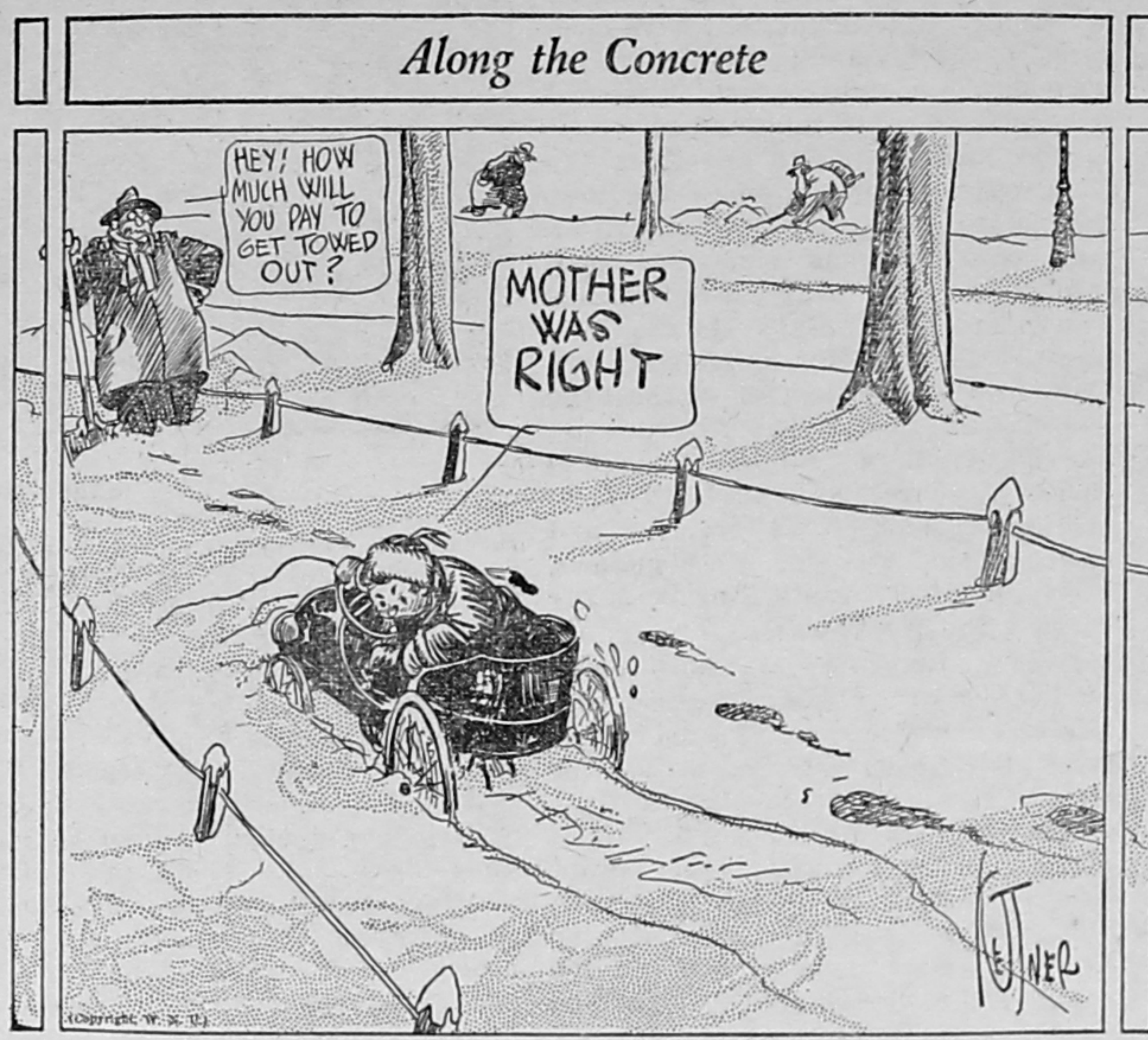
Members present were Mesdames John Nohren, Ed Nohren, Clarence Kilian, Henry Kilian, Jr., Alvin Zenke, Henry Kilian, Sr., Henry Wiese, Frank Frick, Emil Schumacher, Howard Mohr, Henry Mohr, Henry Schumacher, Philip Limp, Mary Edens, George Dohme, John Jordan, Rev. and Mrs. Theo. Haeefe.

## A Word of Appreciation

Through the columns of The News, I wish to thank the voters of Ayers township for the fine support given me at the recent Republican caucus, when they nominated me for Town Clerk, and I hope for your continued support at the coming election.

Harold O. Anderson.

The Methodist Ladies Aid cleared \$42 on the lunch served at the sale of the personal property of the late Chas. A. Smith.



## Local and Personal

Maxine Henson spent the week end with relatives at Camargo.

Harry Richard, Jr., was home from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Brown of Bondville spent the first of the week here with friends.

Alvin Zenke and Supervisor Fred Messman were Urbana visitors, Tuesday.

The U. B. Ladies Aid held an all day meeting at the home of Mrs. John Nohren, Tuesday.

Albert Cummings and family spent the week end with relatives at Indianola.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfons Struck were Chicago visitors, Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tharp of Champaign visited Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, Sunday.

Orville McCormick and family visited relatives at Brocton on Sunday.

Mrs. Marie Edens entered the Burnham City hospital, at Champaign, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cooper of Pesotum spent the week end at the D. P. Brewer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Estle Barnes of Tuscola visited the former's mother, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, who is seriously ill, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schumacher, Misses Freda and Florence Schumacher were Danville visitors Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Haeefe of St. Louis, were guests at the home of their son, Rev. Theo. M. Haeefe, the first of the week.

D. P. Brewer and Russell Fritz attended the annual Chevrolet Spring Sales meeting at St. Louis, Thursday.

Bergfield Bros. are now comfortably situated in their new location, having moved the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Darsham and son, Louis, visited John Wienke and family last Friday evening.

Clarence Wienke, Eleonora Wienke and Leora Gericke were Champaign shoppers on Thursday afternoon of last week.

## Local and Personal

Mark Moore and family left Wednesday for Muncie, Ind., being called there by the serious illness of Mr. Moore's mother.

Mrs. Fred Messman, daughter, Marjorie, Mrs. Lonnie Zantow, Mrs. Oliver Coryell and Mrs. Lillie Bowman were Danville visitors, Saturday.

James, Everett and Harlan Barnes arrived from Akron, Ohio, Tuesday, to be at the bedside of their mother, Mrs. Sarah Barnes who is seriously ill.

Henry Kilian Jr., and family, Clarence Kilian and family were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Flood and Ed Buker of Fairland, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wall and daughter of Tolono visited at the R. H. Hardyman home on Sunday.

Levi Hardyman and family have moved to Broadlands from near Danville, occupying the Mrs. Mary Golden property in the northeast part of town.

Henry Messman and family entertained at dinner, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. George Messman of Homer, Fred Block and family, Ed Block and family of Longview.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wienke, daughter, Eleonora, and Miss Leora Gericke spent Sunday afternoon with Fred Retzolk and family in Urbana. Mr. Retzolk who has been ill the past six weeks is on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nohren entertained at dinner, Sunday, Ed Maxwell and family, Roy Bergfield and family, Ed Nohren and family, Mrs. Lillie Bowman, Miss Clara Haines, Thomas Tuttle.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Potter of Homer visited relatives here Friday of last week. Mr. Potter called at The News office to renew his faith for another year, and he and ye editor had a dandy visit. Come again, Joe.

That terrible mud hole between the new hard road and the crossing east of it near the U. B. church is no more. Last fall when the road was built the gravel was removed, and since that time motorists have had a terrible time getting through. Last Saturday the men of the U. B. church and others interested replaced the gravel and the crossing is now in fine condition.

## Roy McCormick and Miss Jeffers Announce Marriage

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Mary Jeffers and Roy McCormick both of Broadlands.

The couple was married on Nov. 12, 1932, at Paxton, Rev. Robert L. Welch, pastor of the Federated church performing the ceremony. The marriage had been kept secret until the first of the week.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. McCormick and is well and favorably known here having been raised in this community.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jeffers who recently moved here from Longview.

The couple will reside in the Mrs. Lydia Brown property in the east part of town.

## D. of K's Meet With Mrs. Minnie Anderson

The D. of K. Class of the M. E. Sunday School met at the home of Mrs. Minnie Anderson, Wednesday evening.

After the business meeting, contests and a social good time were enjoyed. Mrs. Helen Ward was prize winner. Dainty refreshments of chicken salad, nut bread, coffee and mints were served by the hostess.

Those present were Mesdames Edna Dicks, Ida Messman, Helen Ward and Minnie Anderson.

Miss Marjorie Messman was a guest at the meeting.

## Block's Sale Monday

Raymond Block's public sale which was to have been held last Monday, was postponed until next Monday, March 13, on account of the banking situation.

## Central Illinois Public Service Company Annual 1932 Report

Edward N. Hurley and Charles A. McCulloch, receivers of Middle West Utilities Company released February 23 the 1932 annual report of Central Illinois Public Service Company, the largest operating subsidiary of the Middle West Group.

The total operating revenues for the year 1932 amounted to \$11,866,442.96, a decline of \$1,554,378.59 from 1931. Approximately half of the decrease was caused by a falling off in electric revenues. Non-operating revenues (net) for the year 1932 amounted to \$84,429.57.

Over 57 per cent of the decline in operating revenues was offset by economies and reductions in operating expenses of \$893,724.28 below the 1931 level, without impairment of the physical condition of the property or deterioration in the service rendered customers.

Net income for 1932 available for dividends after all operating expenses, taxes, maintenance and depreciation, and after interest and amortization charges, amounted to \$1,780,062.31. Preferred dividends were paid during 1932 of \$1,706,910 and common stock dividends (paid prior to Receivership of Middle West Utilities Company) of \$195,257.25.

Substantial balance sheet adjustments made in 1932 included charges against property retirement reserve for abandoned property of \$1,900,843.19 and charges against surplus aggregating \$1,140,082.29. The charges against surplus included the following: provisions for prior years' taxes, \$295,056.18; provision for bad debt losses of prior years, \$456,468.92; provision for obsolete merchandise and material, \$152,508.65; maintenance expenditures deferred in prior years, \$111,305.79; miscellaneous direct charges (net) \$124,742.75.

However, due to insufficient accumulated surplus earnings and reserves for retirements, the company was unable to write off its abandoned property or loss on transportation facilities and other investments and receivables.

In order to create a capital surplus to absorb the remaining balance sheet adjustments, stockholders of the company at their annual meeting held February 23, 1933, adopted amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, the effect of which is to create a capital surplus of \$11,495,730 by

making a reduction of a like amount in the common capital stock through the surrender of common shares representing that amount of paid-in-value. The 260,343 outstanding common shares are being changed from no par, with a paid-in value of approximately \$84 each, to a par value of \$40 each. The number of common shares outstanding remains the same, as does the number of shares and the book value of the outstanding preferred stock.

Out of the capital surplus to be created there can be initially charged losses which have been deferred pending the above contemplated readjustment aggregating \$3,285,420.50. Included in this total are: properties abandoned or retired from service over and above reserves for depreciation available therefore of \$2,530,664.95; estimated losses on investments, \$387,414.72; estimated losses on accounts of a former officer and director, \$268,792.34; and other items, \$98,548.49.

L. A. Magraw, reelected President of the Central Illinois Public Service Company stated that the loss in the company's revenue during 1932 was due largely to depressed agricultural conditions throughout the territory served by the company and to conditions growing out of the coal-mining strike which started April 1, 1932 and still affects the situation. Mr. Magraw stated that the company's facilities were capable of taking care of considerably more business with a relatively small additional operating cost and that if the 1932 level of gross revenues could be maintained, the results for the year 1933 should be more satisfactory due to substantial operating savings which were now in effect.

## Market Report

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

No. 2 white corn	15c
No. 2 yellow corn	15c
No. 3 new shelled corn	13c
No. 3 ear corn	12c
No. 2 white oats	10c
No. 2 soy beans	40c

You tell us—we tell the world.

Read a newspaper—keep your mind polished to the last minute.

Quite a number of young folks from in and near Broadlands attended the show in Newman last Sunday night.

# LADY BLANCHE FARM

SYNOPSIS

Motoring through Vermont, Philip Starr, young Boston architect, meets Blanche Manning, seventeen, with whom he is immediately enamored. It being a long distance to Burlington, Starr's destination, Blanche suggests, the village of Hamstead not boasting a hotel, that he become, for the night, a guest of her cousin, Mary Manning. Mary receives Philip with true Vermont hospitality, and he makes the acquaintance of her cousin Paul, recognized as her fiancé. Starr finds Mary is acquainted with Gale Hamlin, noted Boston architect, in whose office Philip is employed. He informs her of his desire to win Blanche for his wife. She tells him of an old family superstition concerning the "Blanches" of the Manning family. Paul Manning is inclined to be dissipated, not realizing Mary's true worth. Mary's reproaches for his undue "conviviality" are badly received by Paul, and the girl begins to have misgivings as to the wisdom of the alliance. Gale Hamlin, long a suitor for Mary's hand, visits Hamstead but makes no progress in his love-making.

A Romance of the  
Commonplace

By FRANCES  
PARKINSON KEYES

WNU Service  
Copyright by Frances Parkinson Keyes

CHAPTER VI—Continued

"For Heaven's sake, Philip! Don't you realize that I want to get away from Hamstead and stay away? If we fixed up this place, and put all that money into it, we'd have to keep coming back to it! That's the last thing on earth I want to do! I don't want an old-fashioned house, full of old-fashioned furniture, in an old-fashioned village! I want to live in a big city. I don't want a quiet existence; I want to give parties all the time—except when I am going out to them—little afternoon bridge parties and little evening theater parties—and heaps of dancing. And I simply adore going to the movies and shopping around for lacy nightgowns and getting an ice cream soda in the middle of the morning, and having lunch at a tearoom. That's what I've done the few times I've been to town to visit. Why Philip, I thought you were going to help me to escape from Lady Blanche farm! I thought you wanted me to have a good time and pretty clothes, and heaps of new friends. . . ."

There was something almost grotesque about her, in spite of her loveliness, as she stood before him in her silvery brocade, clamoring for tawdry possessions and trifling pastimes. The sudden dread lest the delicate fabric of his romance might be rent before his eyes, filled Philip with fear. But this fear was engulfed in the terrorized premonition which his research had aroused.

Somehow he steadied himself and managed to speak lightly. "I do want you to have a good time and party clothes and pleasant friends, darling," he said. "And you shall. We won't say anything more about this scheme of mine, since it doesn't appeal to you. It was only a fancy, anyway."

He drew her close to him, drugging himself, for the moment, with the delight of feeling her in his arms. But afterwards he sought out Mary.

Everyone always took stories of trouble to Mary, sure of help and understanding and comfort. The fact that it was ironing day, and that he found her, in the middle of a sultry afternoon, toiling away in a hot kitchen, and not sitting with folded hands in some secluded and restful spot, as comforters are traditionally supposed to be found, made no difference. He could not bring himself to speak of Blanche's outburst, but he did speak of the ominous sense of foreboding which had been awakened by his perusal of Hastings' history and which had persisted ever since. Mary listened to his recital in silence, and without stopping her work. And when Philip had finished, she went to the stove for a hot iron, tested it with her hand, and began to press out Seth's overalls before she answered.

"You don't think we've kept this from you willfully, do you?" she said, at length. "You know I asked you, right off, if there were anything that would make you want Blanche less, and you said no. And I'm sure that the reason she didn't tell you the whole story, that day by the brook, was simply because, as she said, you would think she was 'awfully con-celcted and fresh' if she inferred that she thought she was beautiful and likely to be loved at first sight by a handsome stranger. She doesn't read much, and she's probably forgotten part of the legend, anyway, even if she ever read it. You—you wouldn't be so cruel as to spoil her lovely happiness by telling her about it now, would you?"

"Good Lord, Mary, you don't think I want to, do you? It would just about kill me to give her up."

"Then what do you mean?"

"I thought you might think—I think myself perhaps I ought to—on her account, you know."

"On her account?" said Mary, stupidly.

"If there is any truth in a thing like that, isn't it my duty to?"

"Why?"

"So—she could do something safer, of course."

Mary folded the overalls carefully. "There isn't anything safer for a girl to do," she said in a low voice, "than to marry the man she loves. If—if he loves her. And if her life is the one that's short, what does that matter, if it's full and perfect, and—complete?"

"I guess you're right," said Philip huskily. Then, still hesitating—"You don't suppose I think you're right just because I want to, do you?"

"Did you ever think anything was right just for that reason?"

Philip searched his conscience.

"I don't believe so," he said at last, smiling at her.

Mary smiled back; and looking at her, but thinking of Blanche, Philip felt that this episode was closed.

The second episode had nothing whatever to do with the past, but a good deal to do with the present. Try as he might—and he certainly did try—Philip could not succeed in liking Paul. What was worse, the more he saw of him, the less he liked him. The dislike, noticed, but carefully hushed up by Violet, seemed to be entirely mutual. And Paul was spending so much of his time, especially since the arrival of the new motor, in the society of Miss Rosalie King, a summer visitor, a worker in a New York department store, that his family was favored less and less by his presence. Philip, who had marveled at the way Mary bore Paul's shortcomings, and not only bore, but forgave them from the beginning, marveled still more at the apparent indifference with which she bore his frank neglect.

But Mary was, as he was eventually to discover, far less indifferent than he had supposed, and knowing a little of the capacity for suffering that many silent and self-contained persons possess, the discovery disturbed

Mary Tried to Struggle Away From Him, Hot With Fury, Sick With Shame and Disgust.

him not a little. Next to Blanche, there was no one in the world for whom he cared as much as he already did for Mary, and they were naturally thrown a great deal together. Going into Seth Manning's house one day on an errand, he first encountered

"Where's Mary?" inquired Philip. "In her room," said Moses. "In her room!" Philip echoed. It was so unusual for Mary to be "off duty" even for a few minutes, that the fact was alarming.

"Yes. Lyin' on the bed." "Is she sick?"

"No. Cryin'. Hard," added Moses with emphasis.

"Do you know why?" pursued Philip. "Paul," said Moses laconically. Philip turned thoughtfully away. He was sleeping in the room adjoining Paul's on his brief visits at Lady Blanche farm, and he had some idea of the hours his future brother-in-law was keeping. After vacillating for a short time between his reluctance to meddle in other people's affairs and his distress at the thought of Mary's unhappiness, he waited up for Paul that night, and endeavored to have a talk with him.

The attempt was far from successful. Philip tried to put the question fairly and kindly. But Paul was enraged.

"You had better mind your own business," he shouted, so loudly that Philip feared Violet and Blanche might both be aroused. "I don't tell you how to manage things with my sister, do I? You've done just as you d—d pleased about the whole affair, since the day you first struck the farm. And I'll thank you to let mine alone, too. I guess I know what I'm about!"

"I'm afraid you don't. That's just it," said Philip. "And I'm older than you, and have been about a bit more, and—"

"Oh, you're afraid I don't, are you? Well, I should worry," jeered Paul, who was picking up more or less New York slang. "We're a good little boy, aren't we? Never hit it up in all our lives! Well, run along to bed, that's the best place for one of your advanced years and experience—you must look out not to keep too late hours, or get your feet wet, or something like that—might be fatal!" Then as Philip hesitated, Paul burst into oaths before which Philip, hitherto unacquainted with certain phrases of rural vocabulary, stood electrified for a moment, and then walked into his own room and closed the door.

And so the second episode, also, came to an abrupt end, and he strove to dismiss both from his mind.

The wedding day, which seemed to the impatient bridegroom so interminably slow in arriving, came at last—warm, clear and cloudless. The little white Congregational church, where all the Mannings had always

worshiped, and where the marriage ceremony was performed, was decorated as it never had been before in the hundred and fifty years of its existence. The Wallacetown "orchestra" played at the farm. A wedding supper, more sumptuous than any of which Hamstead had ever partaken, was spread on tables under huge awnings extending over the lawns, and two rooms were filled with presents which any bride might well have been proud to display and possess. Blanche, wearing the countess' pearls, enveloped in a mist of white tulle and soft lace, looked more exquisite and fairy-like than ever. Philip's friends—and they seemed to be legion—were there in full force, nor had Hamstead realized before how many Boston friends Mary had, too. Gale Hamlin was there, with his sister and niece. Mr. Davis, the senior partner of the firm, had come, too, with his wife and sons; and many others. All Hamstead was there, of course, and most of White Water and some of Wallacetown; and all Hamstead included, that summer, pretty, painted Rosalie King, with her cousins, the Westons. . . .

Finally, Blanche and Philip drove off in their own motor, showered with rice and confetti, cheering and waving from their ribbon-bedecked car as they went. The guests remained a little longer to laugh and cry, and "talk it over." Then gradually they went home, motor-horns tooting, aged carryalls creaking, boys and girls singing as they walked arm in arm up the dusty road to the village. Jane crossed the lawn to her own house and sat looking at her ribbon-tied candy box for some minutes before she went to bed. Violet collapsed, in an orgy of satisfaction and tears, and Mary undressed her and made her a hot drink with a bromide tablet melted in it. And finally, coming out of her cousin's room at two o'clock in the morning, after having made her "as comfortable as could be expected"—to quote Violet's own feeble whisper—she met Paul face to face in the hall.

He lurched towards her unsteadily. There had been champagne, and a strong punch served at the wedding, for Violet had had some fear that Philip's Boston friends might think her "countrified." And all the evening, Paul had been alternately consuming first punch and then champagne and then punch again. The results of his over-indulgence were all too obvious in both his appearance and his manner. Mary looked at him and her very soul revolted.

"How dare you!" she cried, "disgrace your sister's wedding day like this!"

Paul seemed hardly to hear her. But there was no doubt that he saw her and that he found her very good to look at. Philip had once said that Mary was lovely always, but that if she ever got angry, she would be magnificent. Mary was very angry now, so angry that she hardly knew that she was wounded to the heart as well. She was, indeed, magnificent, beautiful as Paul had never seen her, had never known she could be. He threw his arms around her, and began to kiss her violently on her neck, her cheeks, her lips. Mary tried to struggle away from him, hot with fury, sick with shame and disgust. He only held her closer. At last she succeeded in freeing one arm, and with all her might, struck him across the mouth. Instead of sobering Paul, it stimulated his raging senses to the point of frenzy. He confronted Mary with unleashed fury.

"You canting hypocrite!" he shouted, furiously, "moping around all summer, acting as if you were crazy to have me make love to you! And now going for me like a wildcat when I try it! I guess I knew what I was doing when I let you alone! I guess I can get all the kisses I want without paying for them by being hit in the face! From now on, you can mope forever for all I care—but you won't have a chance to hit me again! I never asked you to marry me, anyhow—you've only pretended I did! I never wanted you at all! Why should I want a prude—or a shrew—or a jallor—for a wife? You wanted me—though you've tried to act so high and holy about it! And d—n it, you almost got me! But I'm through with you now—through—do you hear? I'm free! And you'll never get me again after this!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Primitive Man's First Idea of Architecture

Historians of architecture tell us that man's first building efforts were for the purpose of protecting himself from the weather. He required shelter from the angry elements, and hence "the inclemency of the seasons was the mother of architecture." In his primitiveness he took the nests of birds and the lairs of beasts as his model, and the earliest hut was probably a mere arbor of twigs, afterwards covered with mud. Then huts were built of branches of trees and covered with turf. And there is every reason to suppose that the men who built shelters of this kind were agriculturists by occupation. The hunter, on the other hand, preferred a cave-dwelling, which protected him better from the attacks of his fellows or wild animals, while the shepherds who led a nomadic or wandering life, as some of them do today in Central Asia, naturally devised tents.

Yeast for Bread

Bread was first made with yeast in the Seventeenth century.

# Marvelous Shanghai



Shanghai's Busy Bund.

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

TO SHANGHAI'S already complex newspaper world was recently added another foreign language paper—the Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung, which as its name implies is printed in German. Two British, two American, many Chinese, a French, and other foreign language newspapers in addition to the German language paper are an index to the cosmopolitan aspect of the city. This aspect, too, is shown in the city's latest census where are recorded peoples of fifty foreign nationalities, and Chinese speaking nearly all the numerous dialects of China.

Shanghai is the greatest seaport in the Far East and emporium to one-eighth of the human race. A bold skyline of steel and concrete now rises where reeds once waved over marshy flats. The wide Bund, which throbs with the kaleidoscopic march of motors, electric trams, and other traffic, extends along the water front where boat trackers once beat a narrow foot-path. Paper lanterns change to neon lights for advertising display signs; beside ubiquitous Chinese cabbage now are supplies of caviar; from fishing to high finance has been the city's growth.

At the end of the first year after it was formally opened as a treaty port, 1843, Shanghai could marshal for statistical evidence of foreign enterprise and industry only "23 foreign residences, one consular flag, 11 business firms, and two missionaries." Today it domiciles nearly 60,000 foreigners; 17 consular flags wave in the Shanghai breezes and others have representation; business firms are legion, and the city is headquarters for countless phases and branches of missionary and other activities.

For a small fishing village, hiding behind fortifying walls for protection against the inroads of Japanese pirates (aided frequently by Chinese of the same calling), and doing only a limited amount of trade with coastal junks, to expand and become the fifth largest seaport of the world in less than 90 years is no mean accomplishment in any land; but in China this transition is an even greater marvel.

To find the reason for this remarkable transformation, one need not search far. A glance at the geography of its position reveals why Shanghai should logically take rank as China's key seaport.

Ideal Distributing Center.

Its situation, approximately midway along the China coast, makes it at once the most natural distributing center for extensive trade with coastal ports; but of far greater importance is the fact that Shanghai commands the vital position for commerce at the very outlet of the whole Yangtze river system.

In all the world it is doubtful whether there is another equally extensive region of wealth where the people depend as solely upon a single artery of traffic and upon one entrepot as do the inhabitants of the Yangtze basin. Approximately 200,000,000 people, half of the population of entire China, live in this fertile area, utilizing the river, its tributaries, and its network of canals as their chief means of communication. Their needs, beyond those supplied directly or indirectly by the products of their own hands, make business for Shanghai.

As one's steamer cleaves the muddy Yangtze waters and enters the Whangpoo on the approach of Shanghai, there is little to indicate that one is entering China unless a fleet of native fishing junks happens to be moving out to sea at the time.

Today the skyline that marks Shanghai's water front is decidedly occidental in appearance and most strikingly impressive—an effect due in part, perhaps, to its contrast with the flat alluvial plain rather than to the actual heights of the buildings. Until the present century, low, commodious Chinese buildings of two-and-three-story structures served a majority of the business concerns; but the introduction of excellently equipped modern offices has initiated a period of extensive building.

In a few minutes' walk from the most up-to-the-moment districts of Shanghai, however, one can be in surroundings that are little altered since the day when the first foreign firm marked out its business site in the muddy concession.

Even the Native City Changes.

Within the Nantao district, at the southern side of the city, lies the old Chinese settlement, or Native City. Modernization has been slow to move

in this locality, and native life takes much the same course that it followed before steamship screws began stirring up the muddy Whangpoo around the fishing junks and sampans.

Even here, however, there have been changes. Since the republic has come into existence, the old wall that surrounded the city has been demolished. Narrow cobbled streets with open sewers running down their centers gradually have given way to more cleanly concrete passages. Loathsome beggars have somehow been reduced in numbers, although there are still more than enough of the pitiable wretches wandering about the streets. A few timely fires have been a godsend in clearing out several disease traps and pestholes, which have since been rebuilt with somewhat better structures.

North of the International Settlement lies the thickly populated Chinese district of Chapel. Chapel borders upon the Soochow Creek boundary and is just back of the foreign district of Hongkew. This district, before the recent bombardments, was somewhat more modern and progressive than the Native City region. Here, in Chapel, were located large Chinese business concerns devoted to exporting and importing. Here had sprung up offices, factories, and printing establishments, among the last named the Commercial Press, largest publishing concern in China, valued at one and a quarter million dollars.

But the focus of all Shanghai is the foreign settlements, for in them have been the remarkable incentive and expanding force that have built this modern seaport. First allotted a portion of land on the south side of Soochow creek, following the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, when Shanghai was indicated as one of the five treaty ports, British business established itself and expanded, digging drains and filling canals to make the concession habitable.

Foreign Settlements.

Six years later France was conceded the territory between the British concession and the Native City, and only a few years afterward Americans leased land in the Hongkew district, which extends along the Whangpoo water front north of Soochow creek, where the river makes a sharp curve to the right.

This so-called American settlement was never organized as such, but was incorporated with the British district in 1863. Thus came into being the International Settlement, premier nucleus of modern Shanghai. Other portions of land have been added on the west, where old-timers used to bag snipe in off days from their offices.

The French chose to remain apart and today continue to administer their own concession as a separate unit.

The years have seen a fast-moving panorama since the early days when the International territorial fusion came into being, received nourishment, and became what has often been termed "The Model Settlement." The administration of the International Settlement has been in many ways a unique experiment, perhaps without parallel in any other place; and results make it evident that the Shanghai municipal council has served the settlement well.

The council is composed of a group of members elected by the taxpayers of British, American, Japanese, and, more recently, Chinese nationality. The number has been increased from time to time until 15 members are now included in the group that directs the affairs of the settlement of 1,008,000 people.

Paving, policing, planning—a multitude of tasks face the paternal body which, gratis, guards the interests of International Shanghai. A similar, but smaller, task confronts the 17 other men who handle the affairs of the French territory with its nearly 435,000 inhabitants.

Because Shanghai has not always had a peaceful career, troops of the four chief foreign nationalities have been maintained to give necessary protection to the residents of the city. Shanghai has also had a volunteer corps with a personnel of more than 2,000, which was organized at the time of the stress of the Taiping rebellion, in 1854, and has been mobilized at various intervals of necessity during strikes and when the pot of Chinese political affairs has been boiling over.

Big, bustling Shanghai, this titan of commerce in Far Asia, lives beyond the boundaries of any one settlement or nationality; it commands all of them together for its life and trade. Well beyond three million people are numbered in the districts that form the whole of greater Shanghai.

## The little Girl who wouldn't EAT

Nature knows best! Never coax a child to eat! Remove the cause of a youngster's poor appetite—get rid of stasis. Children who don't eat are sluggish. Not to correct this is inexcusable. It is so easy to do, if you will only use the "California treatment." Read what it is doing for listless children in every part of the country!

When appetite fails, tongue is coated white, eyes are a bilious yellow, don't give small children any constipating cathartic that drains the system and weakens twenty feet of tender bowels! California syrup of figs is the only "medicine" they need!

That girl or boy with a furry tongue and a bad breath should not be dosed with salts! California syrup of figs will gently stimulate the colon muscles—and the child you used to coax to eat will fairly devour his food, digest it, gain weight.

Try the California treatment! Begin tonight, with enough of the pure syrup of figs to cleanse the colon thoroughly. Give less tomorrow, then every other day, or twice a week until the child's appetite, digestion, weight, complexion, tell you the stasis is gone.

Be sure to get the real California syrup of figs. Any druggist has it, all bottled, with directions. It's a natural, vegetable laxative. Just as good for babes of two years as boys of ten. They all love its taste!

There are imitations of California Syrup of Figs and those who would sell you some substitute even when a child's health is concerned. Don't ever take any bottle that is not plainly labeled CALIFORNIA.

Nothing in Sidestepping  
One can get out of many unpleasant things by sidestepping, but pretty soon everybody will be bullyingragging you.

"Doctor told mama that Bronchi-Lyptus is the best thing for coughs, because it's made from healing eucalyptus oil." At your druggist's. For FREE sample, write to 732 Ceres Ave., Los Angeles.

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

A soothing and penetrating combination that has improved the Hearing and lessens Head Noises of many. Not put in the Ears but Rubbed Back of Ears and Inserted in Nostrils. Also excellent for deafness caused by Flu, Colds, etc. Leonard Ear Oil has been on the market since 1907. Price \$1.25 at drug stores. Descriptive circular sent on request. A. O. LEONARD, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Unworthy Humans  
Some do good, in order that they may do evil with impunity.

Sinus Trouble Makes Life Unbearable

Last year a prominent New York judge and his wife committed suicide because sinus trouble made life unbearable. Prevent sinus infection. If nose is stuffed, head hurts across the front, throat is lined with phlegm, use SINASIPTEC, the marvelous discovery of a St. Louis doctor. SINASIPTEC makes breathing easy, keeps head and throat clear and protects against colds, catarrh, hay fever and sinus infection. Treat this out. Get a large bottle of SINASIPTEC from your druggist and use it in warm water as directed. Say it—Sina-sip-tec.

Have to Get Up at Night?

Deal Promptly with Bladder Irregularities

Are you bothered with bladder irregularities; burning, scanty or too frequent passage and getting up at night? Heed promptly these symptoms. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Recommended for 50 years. Sold everywhere.

Doan's Pills A Diuretic for the Kidneys

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

**University Operates on Strict Business Basis With Budget**

**Transactions Carefully Planned and All Expenditures Checked.**

The University of Illinois operates on a strict business basis of advance planning and by making careful checks of all expenditures, Lloyd Morey, comptroller of the University, said in outlining the business operations of the state's highest educational institution.

He explained that a budget for each academic and fiscal year is made up by the president of the University with the advice of the deans and directors of the several colleges and schools who in turn make up their divisional budgets in conference with their various departments. The final draft is submitted to the board of trustees.

These budgets are made up on the basis of estimates of income from state appropriations and the miscellaneous income, mostly student fees, of the University.

They are built up budgets, that is, they are made up on the basis of careful studies and estimates of the essential needs of the various departments, each item being subject to the approval of the department head and the dean before it is included, and to examination by the comptroller.

Once a budget has been adopted by the board, expenditures may be made only in accordance with the provisions of the budget and subject to the detailed classification of items.

Biennial budgets for submission to the General Assembly for the appropriation of state funds are made up by similar procedures and the provisions in the final budget, as submitted to the Legislature, are classified in accordance with the State Finance Act.

Professor Morey explained that there are two checks on expenditures, internal and external.

The internal are:  
a. The trustees assign money for the purpose before any expenditure can be made.  
b. All salaries are fixed by the board. No compensation in excess of

these salaries may be paid any members of the staff, except in rare cases for extra emergency service out of hours and beyond their regular duties.  
c. All supplies and equipment are purchased by the Purchasing Agent under direction of the Comptroller, on requisitions issued by heads of departments and approved by the Deans, and, in some cases, the President, and verified by the Comptroller's Auditor.

The external are:  
a. All expenditures of state appropriations to the University are paid out directly by the State Treasurer to the individual payee on warrants issued by the State Auditor for vouchers certified, as required by state law, by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees on the University.

b. Quarterly report of all funds of the University, including state appropriations, federal income, fees, and receipts of all kinds, are made under oath to the Governor.

c. All accounts and funds of the University are audited quarterly by a firm of certified public accountants, having no connection with the University, who report to the Board of Trustees direct, and whose reports are published in the Minutes of the Board.

d. An annual audit of the University accounts is similarly made by the same firm of accountants and the certificate of audit is published in the Comptroller's annual report.

The complete proceedings of the board are published biennially and copies are sent to the Governor, as required by law. In addition copies are sent to all members of the General Assembly at the beginning of each regular session. These proceedings contain the detailed annual budgets of the University with lists of salaries paid, and the individuals to whom they are paid, and assignments of money for all purposes made by the Board of Trustees.

Itemized vouchers for expenditures are certified by responsible officers and show receipt of goods in proper kind and quantity; are certified by the Purchasing Agent as to proper price, and are approved by the Comptroller. In addition, vouchers against state appropriations are certified by the President and Secretary of the Board and submitted to the State Auditor as required by the State Finance Act, so that he also has an opportunity to pass upon their accuracy.

**Tuition at U. of I. Only \$70 Per Year**

**Other Costs for Attending University Greatly Reduced.**

Higher educational opportunities at relatively lower costs than are found at most universities and colleges are found at the University of Illinois, where tuition for the year, or two semesters, is only \$70. In many colleges and universities this fee ranges as high as \$200 or \$400.

Not only are the Illinois tuition fees low, but students are now finding that living expenses on the campus, including fraternity costs, as well as room and board charges in private homes, have been greatly reduced this year.

A student attending the State University can now secure a full year's education as low as \$122, which includes tuition, room, board, clothing, text books, laundry, and other items.

A moderate budget, making greater allowances for certain items and the addition for fraternity dues or recreational expenditures, would still enable a youth to carry a year's work at the University for \$56.

Complete information on courses offered at the University may be obtained by writing the Registrar.

Slightly more than the price of one cigarette from each dollar paid in state property taxes is sufficient to meet the expense of operating the University of Illinois for one year.

**Wilbur Praises U. of I.**

Throughout the world the University of Illinois is known not only as a seat of culture and learning, but as a center for research work which has given great contributions to the industries and to agriculture.

The people of Illinois are to be congratulated for building and maintaining such a cap-stone for their state educational system. Such institutions can develop only over a span of years during which the taxpayers have faith enough in those conducting the affairs of the University to support it liberally. That, apparently, has been the case here in this state.

In spite of the economic situation, I am sure the people of Illinois would be unwilling to have anything happen to the University which would affect its standing in the front rank of institutions of higher education or which would diminish in any way the great service it is rendering to the state and nation.

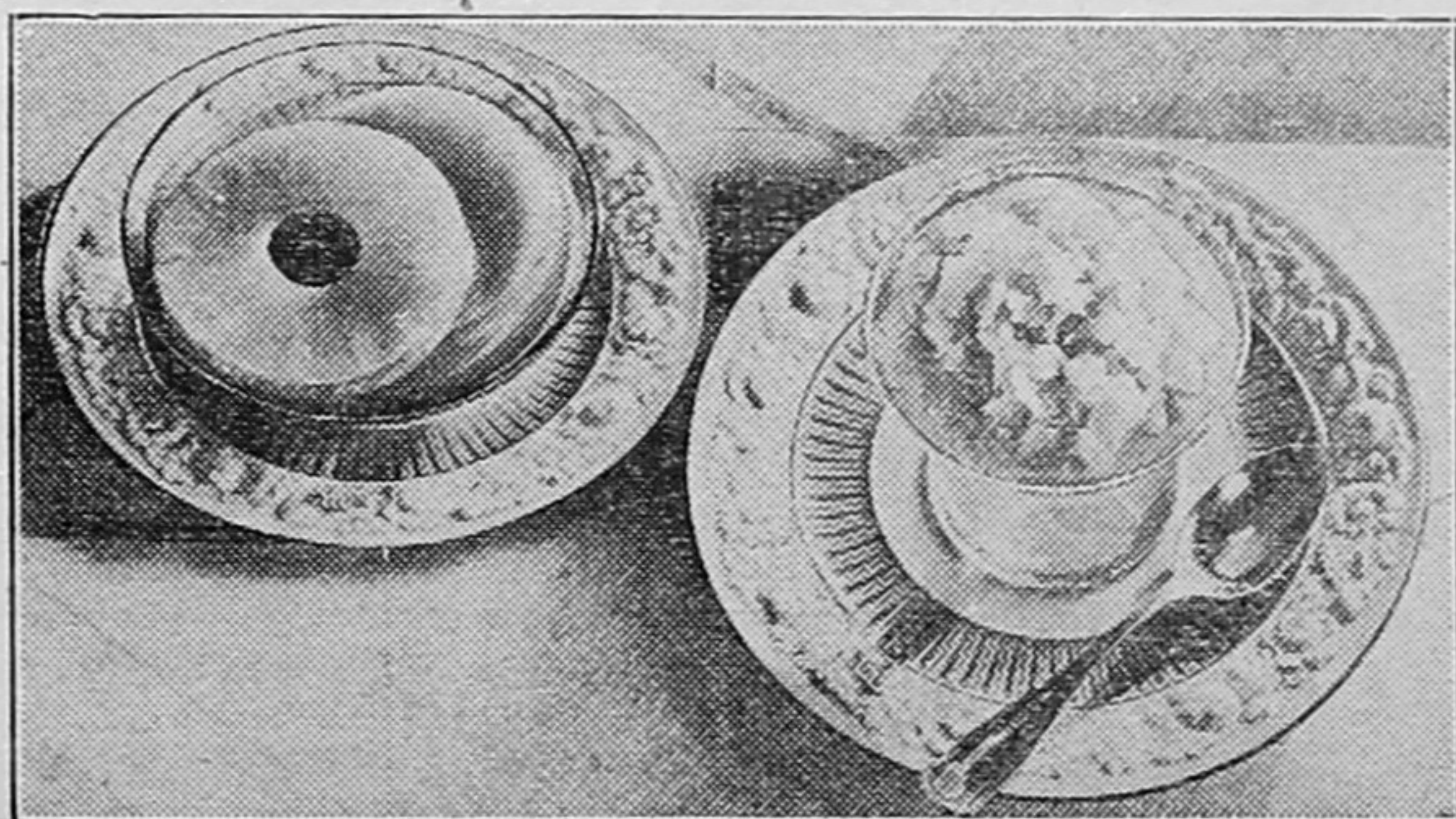
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary of the Interior.

**Heavy Trucks Greatest Highway Hazards**



RETIBUTION—Above photo shows how the sin of overloading the state's highways caught up with the owner of this over-weight truck. Laws compelling the operators of heavy commercial trucks and motor coaches to pay an equitable share of the cost of highway maintenance are being sought by the Illinois Taxpayers' Hard Roads Association.

**PINEAPPLE TAKES NEW ROLE**



Canned pineapple, familiar food delicacy on the American table for so many years, is seen today in a new role. New food research has found that canned pineapple is a valuable source of five necessary minerals and vitamins A, B, and C. Authorities recommend two slices or an equivalent amount in crushed pineapple or tidbits in the daily menu as an aid in maintaining health. In addition to its mineral and vitamin content pineapple has been found to be a valuable aid to digestion of proteins such as meat and

eggs and to the prevention and relief of acidosis. A beneficial dietetic change wrought by temperatures during the canning process is said to make these findings true of the canned rather than the raw fruit. Smart hostesses following the new dietetic advice, are serving the new pineapple cup made from the canned crushed fruit or tidbits as the first course for dinner or two slices for the breakfast fruit, luncheon salad or for the dinner dessert. And their guests proclaim it delicious.



The Witchery of a **SOFT, SMOOTH SKIN** can be yours

**WITH THIS MARVELOUS OLIVE OIL FACE POWDER**

It is so easy for a woman's skin to become red and rough. Particularly at this season... Sharp cold and biting winds attack the face. Destroy its smoothness and charm... Indoor heat saps the natural oils from your skin. Leaves it dry and old-looking.

Protect your complexion from these harsh extremes. If your face has a tendency toward redness... if it often feels dry and rough... begin using **OUTDOOR GIRL Face Powder at once.** Dust it on every day before going out. And again when you come in.

**OUTDOOR GIRL** is the only face powder made with an *Olive Oil* base. It is soft and fluffy in look and feel,

yet it clings longer than any other powder. With the first application you'll notice a distinct improvement in your complexion.

Try this *different* face powder today. In 7 smart shades to blend naturally with any complexion. The Good Housekeeping "Seal of Approval" is your guarantee of quality.

**OUTDOOR GIRL Face Powder** and other *Olive Oil* Beauty Products are sold by leading drug, department and chain stores in 3 sizes—10c, 25c and \$1.00. If you want to sample five of the most popular preparations, mail the coupon below.

Made in America for Miss America



**OUTDOOR GIRL OLIVE OIL FACE POWDER**

CRYSTAL CORPORATION, Willis Ave., N.Y.C. Dept. 109  
I enclose 10c to cover postage and handling. Please send me your **OUTDOOR GIRL "Introductory Sampler"** containing liberal trial packages of *Olive Oil Face Powder*—*Lightex Face Powder*—*Olive Oil Cream*—*Liquefying Cleansing Cream* and *Lip-and-Cheek Rouge*.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City..... State.....

0-49

See **Messman & Astell** For **All Kinds of Insurance**

Rear room bank bldg. Broadlands, Illinois.

**ALWAYS** an agency of **SERVICE**

In these DIFFICULT times an agency of good insurance because: I represent companies of **PROVEN** merit—No bargains, no assessments—

Just Good Insurance

**Harold O. Anderson**

Office 1st Door South of Bank Building, Broadlands, Ill.

Forrest Dicks Allerton  
Kenneth Dicks Broadlands  
**Dicks Bros. Undertakers**  
Ambulance Service Ambulance Service

**College Degree Worth \$100,000, Experts Find**

Statisticians and research investigators have at last run down the elusive and much discussed dollar and cents value of a college education and have fixed it at \$100,000. Their survey reveals that the average untrained boy goes to work at the age of 14, earns less than \$1,700 a year, so that his income from 14 to 60 totals \$64,000. The high school graduate, they find, starts work at 18, reaches his maximum income of \$2,800 at 50 and by 60 has earned a total of \$88,000. The college graduate, they learned, starts his career at about 22, has caught up with the high school graduate by 30 and at 60 is earning from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year with a total earning at 60 of between \$160,000 and \$200,000. Figures from the same survey produced by the statistical department of Union Central Life Insurance Company show that out of 1,000 children entering grade school only 23 graduate from college. Lack of funds is revealed as the main reason for leaving school and educational insurance is now advocated as a means of giving a higher percentage the "break" which a college degree assures.

**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.

Passer-by—My boy, you took a lot of risk to go out on the ice and into the water to rescue that other boy. You deserve a medal for your brave action. How did you come to do it?

Boy—He had my new skates on.

Know the news—read it in the papers.

**T. A. DICKS, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Broadlands, Ill.

**DR. R. W. SWICKARD**  
DENTIST  
X-Ray  
Now permanently located at Newman, Illinois.  
Telephone 83.

**L. W. Donley**  
Phone No. 22  
**ICE**  
City Transfer  
Long Distance Hauling  
Broadlands, Illinois

Does your husband expect you to obey him?  
Oh, dear no. You see he's been married before.

Here's A Bargain!  
**The Chicago Daily Herald & Examiner** and The **Broadlands News**  
Both One Year For Only **\$5.00**  
This offer applies to new subscribers only, in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. Any old subscriber whose subscription expired on or before Jan. 15th will be considered as a new subscriber. This offer will expire April 15th.

There were 2,570,000 carloads of automotive freight shipped over railroads of the United States last year, according to a report from the Chicago Motor Club.

# This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

## A Brave, Just Man Protecting Depositors Poison Gas Comes Back Special Laws for Radicals

The sudden death of Senator Walsh is a great loss to this country, to good citizenship and to President Roosevelt. Thomas J. Walsh, senator from Montana, was an American for whom there were no "big" men to be looked up to, or little men "of no importance."

He took equality before the law and the rights of Americans seriously. He had courage unlimited, and would have made a great attorney general.

Some twenty states have declared temporary holidays, or moratoria, that as a matter of law, cause banks to close. The step is taken, primarily, for the benefit and protection of depositors, and they should realize it. A few, frightened, can injure all the others, and force bank closings, without good reason. The holidays, established by proclamation of the various governors, prevent hasty harmful action.

China continues to endure the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. If only Japan attacked, as she would have done formerly, with real slings and arrows, China would stand it and perhaps conquer.

But modern Japan uses airplanes, exploding bombs, armored tanks that grunt and roar, plowing their way through Chinese regiments, spitting fire and bullets as they go.

And to make it worse, London refuses to ship arms to either Japan or China. This is hard on China, and she protests.

To make China's situation more desperate, according to Gen. Tang Yu-lin, governor of Jehol, the Japanese are dropping "poison gas bombs" from airplanes.

A few days before the Chinese had been accused of using poison gas against Japan.

Our "high moral western civilization" need not criticize this. It is not long since the allies, with horror, were accusing Germany of using poison gas, and then using it themselves most industriously.

Conditions in Germany would be called "civil war" but for the sanction of Von Hindenburg, whom Germany trusts.

Hitler, for one thing, possesses one Mussolini characteristic, having in his hands almost absolute power. Germany, methodical, has formulated rules for the suppression of extreme radicalism.

You can go to jail for ten years if you spread false news concerning government affairs or divulge government secrets.

For urging workers to strike you go to jail for three years. The penalty for revealing military secrets is death, and for espionage it is life imprisonment.

Radicals are locked up, dozens at a time.

A troubled world we live in. Assorted financiers indicted in Chicago.

Prisoners in a California prison at Folsom try to seize the prison and kidnap the warden, using home-made guns. They fail, the ringleader kills himself.

Have you read the descriptions of "dreadful American conditions" in Lord Beaverbrook's London Express? You would be surprised.

Lord Beaverbrook's trained reporters discover that many Americans can no longer afford gas for their automobiles, so they fasten horses to their cars and drive the improvised horse mobiles.

The Express reminds you of that other British character, Carroll's walrus. "I weep for you," the walrus said. "I deeply sympathize." With sobs and tears he sorted out those of the largest size, holding his pocket handkerchief before his streaming eyes.

Samuel Untermyer, well-known New York lawyer, who is in California learning about relativity from Professor Einstein, says the government must take over the railroads. If that should happen, how would the government manage those roads, when taken over? Would they be put in charge of professional politicians, or of experienced railroad men, well paid?

With good railroad management, the nation's right to ignore the Sherman act and get rid of meddling boards of control would mean gigantic savings and earnings sufficient to pay a fair price to the owners. Any wise holder of railroad bonds would gladly exchange them for 2 per cent government bonds.

The railroads, however, need more than government ownership and the economies that it would make possible. They need reorganization, reconstruction, abandonment of obsolete methods.

Interesting to women: There is a new Roosevelt color. Everybody knows "Alice blue," named for Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt.

The new blue, called "Eleanor blue," is named for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, new mistress of the White House. She is a niece of Theodore Roosevelt, daughter of his brother.

© 1933, by King Features Syndicate, Inc. WNU Service

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Inaugurated President—Thomas J. Walsh Dies Suddenly—Japan Pushing China Out of Jehol—Turmoil in Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

**TAKING** the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and bowing his head to kiss a three-hundred-year-old Dutch Bible, Franklin Delano Roosevelt became the thirty-second President of the United States. His lips were pressed on the open page where was Paul's admonition to the Corinthians closing: "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."



President Roosevelt

Turning then to face the cheering thousands of his fellow citizens, mostly Democrats, Mr. Roosevelt told them briefly why he had faith and hope in his plans for the "new deal" that he had promised the country. The charity that "never faileth" will combine with the trust of the people in their new Chief Executive in the movement upward from the depths.

In his demeanor and words the new President showed how deeply he was affected by the sudden death of the man he had named as his attorney general—Thomas J. Walsh, the veteran senator from Montana.

Though fairly colorful, the inaugural ceremonies were somewhat restricted by Mr. Roosevelt's determination that economy should be practiced. The parade, for instance, was kept down so that it passed the reviewing stand in about two hours. But it was a fine procession, led by General MacArthur, chief of staff, as grand marshal. He acted in that capacity because General Pershing was kept in Arizona by illness.

In the evening the inaugural ball, main social event though unofficial, was a gorgeous affair. It was managed by Mrs. John J. Dougherty and the large proceeds were turned over to charity. President Roosevelt was not present, but his wife and daughter Anna graced the occasion.

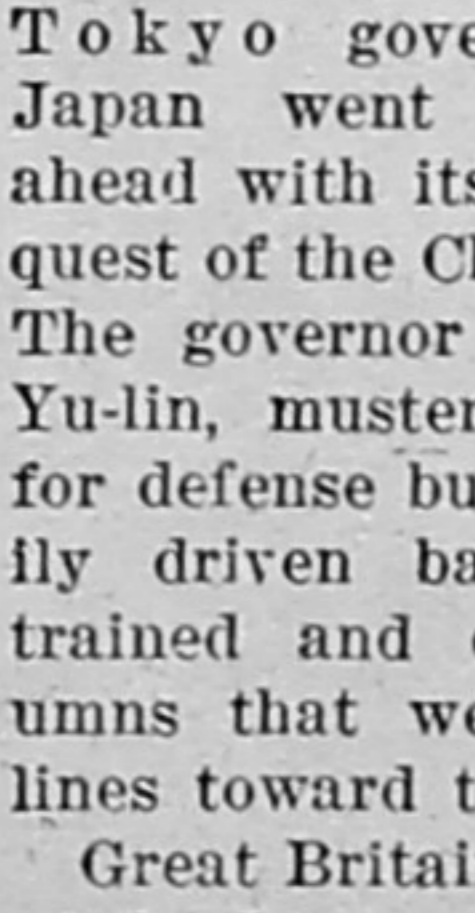
Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt drove together from the White House to the Capitol in an open car for the inauguration, and their wives followed in another machine. The first event was the swearing in of John Nance Garner as Vice President, this taking place in the senate chamber. Then everybody went out to the stands in front of the Capitol where Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office. When this was over, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover drove quickly to the Union station and took train for New York.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S** cabinet was invaded by death even before it entered upon its duties. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who had just resigned as senator to become the new attorney general, passed away on an Atlantic Coast line train near Wilson, N. C., as he was on his way from Florida to Washington. His death was sudden and was a great shock to his official associates and his multitude of friends. He was married only a few days before in Havana, Cuba, to Senora Nieves Chaumont de Truffin, a wealthy widow, and she was with him at the time of his demise.

Senator Walsh, who was seventy-three years old, was born in Two Rivers, Wis. When he resigned he was serving his fourth term in the senate, in which body he served his country ably and faithfully. He was considered one of the leading authorities on the Constitution. Walsh was permanent chairman of the Democratic national conventions of 1924 and 1932.

**MOST** immediate of the problems before Secretary of State Cordell Hull is the Sino-Japanese embroglio, which now is really a war. With his full approval the State department already had sent a note to Geneva expressing "general accord" with the League of Nations' action in condemning the Japanese military policy in Manchuria. Through this action was profoundly disturbing to the Tokyo government, Japan went right ahead with its campaign for the conquest of the Chinese province of Jehol. The governor of the province, Tang Yu-lin, mustered all available forces for defense but his troops were steadily driven back by the thoroughly trained and equipped Japanese columns that were advancing on three lines toward the city of Jehol.

Great Britain followed up the action of the League of Nations by declaring an arms embargo against both Japan and China, Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon explaining that his government would under no circumstances be drawn into the conflict and did not favor one against the other. Both China and Japan resented this, though it was apparent to every one that, as Senator Borah said, "to put an arms embargo on China and Japan is to take sides with Japan under the



Tang Yu-lin

conditions and circumstances that exist." The British openly hoped that the United States would join in the embargo policy, but there is strong opposition to this among the members of congress. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois voiced this opposition in a speech in the senate, warning the nation that application of an embargo against both China and Japan or against Japan alone might involve us in another disastrous foreign war. He told his colleagues that "Britain already has sold all the arms to both nations they can pay for, and in addition has sold them the machinery with which munitions can be manufactured."

One of the peculiar angles of the Japanese invasion of Jehol is that if it succeeds it may prove disastrous to the cause of Communism in China. It would threaten Russia's last important channel of transport and communication with China and virtually close the Communist Internationale's connections with the Chinese Reds. Dispatches from Latvia say the Russian munition plants at Leningrad are working day and night to produce guns and munitions for the Chinese government.

**SEVERAL** days before the inauguration Mr. Roosevelt formally completed his cabinet, the appointments being as given in this column previously. The last names given out were those of Daniel C. Roper as secretary of commerce and Frances Perkins as secretary of labor. Miss Perkins, who in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, is the first woman to be a member of an American cabinet, but Mr. Roosevelt in selecting her was not bidding for feminine political support, according to his friends. He regards her as he would a man, highly capable for the post. Some time ago William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that organization was deeply disappointed by Mr. Roosevelt's selection of Miss Perkins.

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, resigned his seat in the senate. Governor McAllister of Tennessee appointed Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga to succeed Hull. Bachman was formerly justice of the Tennessee Supreme court.

**UNCLE SAM** has been for months investigating the collapse of the Insull public utilities concerns, and finally the federal grand jury in Chicago indicted Samuel Insull, his son Samuel, his brother Martin, and sixteen others. The latter include Stanley Field, banker and president of the Field museum; Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., internationally known bond house, and Edward J. Doyle, president of the Commonwealth Edison company. Mr. Field was a director of the Corporation Securities company, one of the Insull concerns.

The defendants are charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment is based on alleged "false pretenses, representations and promises" made to prospective investors in the common stock of the Corporation Securities company. The defendants engaged in a nation-wide campaign of selling this stock through Halsey, Stuart & Co., Utility Securities company, Insull, Son & Co., Corporation Syndicate company and others, the indictment charges.

It is charged that the defendants represented to investors that they would find a safety of principal in their investment because of the great physical properties of the company when, in fact, there were no great physical properties and the security back of the common stock was worthless.

The investors were told, according to the true bill, that the yield on the stock would be 6 per cent or more when, in fact, there could be no income on the stock "by reason of the fact that the company operated at a loss throughout its existence."

"This indictment is only the beginning," said United States Attorney Dwight H. Green. "I propose to investigate fully all the ramifications of the so-called Insull empire, its creators and sponsors."

There were rumors in the federal building in Chicago that Samuel Insull would return voluntarily from Greece and stand trial rather than permit the blame for the crash of the utilities concerns to be placed upon his son.

**HIS** testimony before the senate committee on banking and currency resulted in the resignation of Charles E. Mitchell as chairman of the board of the National City bank of New York, the world's second largest bank, and the National City company, its subsidiary. He had been sharply criticized for the financial acts he testified to at the hearing.

**FOLLOWING** Michigan's bank troubles an epidemic of financial woes broke out in many parts of the country. The state authorities, however, were on the alert and steps to save the banks and their depositors were taken quickly. Bank holidays were declared by the governors of several states of the Middle West, and in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere many banks placed restrictions on withdrawals. Pennsylvania and West Virginia also were affected but the legislatures got busy with remedial measures.



Henry Ford

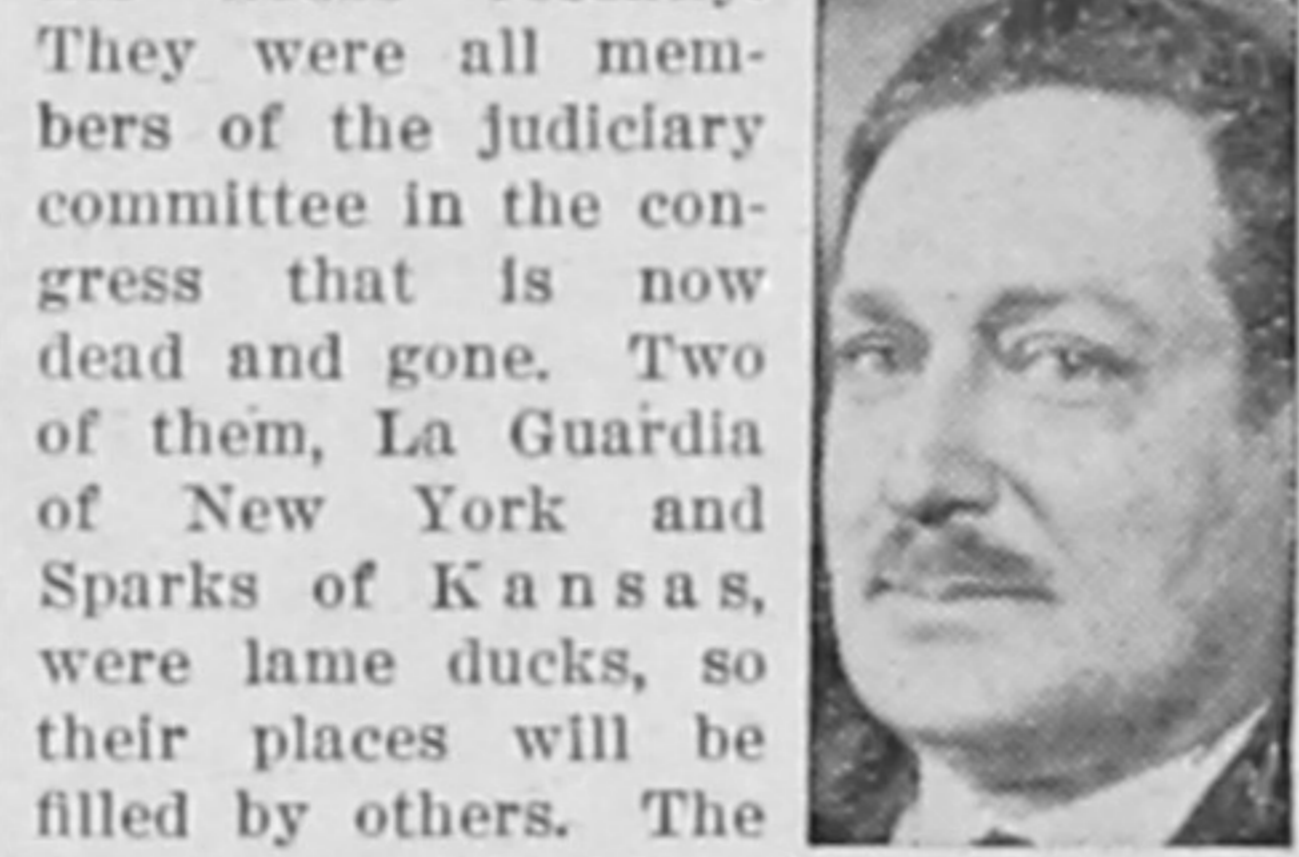
While Governor Comstock was trying to speed up the Michigan legislature, Henry Ford and his son Edsel came to the rescue of the First National and Guardian National banks of Detroit with a plan to put up \$8,250,000 of their private funds and create two new banks that would take over the two mentioned, enabling their depositors to receive immediately 80 per cent of their deposits. It was expected that New York bankers would grant a loan of \$20,000,000 to the First National and that thereupon it would receive \$54,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation. But the New Yorkers—who never did like Ford—held back and the result was that the plan was delayed in execution and material changes were necessary. The two new banks were given the names of People's National and Manufacturers' National.

**PLANS** for recapturing control of congress in 1934 were laid by the executive committee of the Republican national committee at a meeting in Washington, and Herbert Hoover was told that his party would continue to look to him for leadership in the days to come. As the meeting was held before Mr. Hoover retired from the White House there was no attempt to make anyone else leader or to displace Chairman Everett Sanders. The opponents of those two gentlemen in the national committee, however, may be expected to get into action later.

In a message to the committee Mr. Hoover outlined the fundamental policies which he asserted Republicans as well as Democrats should follow. These included a demand for economy in government and protection for government obligations. He urged the necessity of maintaining sound currencies and sound national credit.

**FIVE** representatives were named to prosecute the impeachment of Federal Judge Harold K. Louderback of San Francisco, which was voted by the house recently. They were all members of the judiciary committee in the congress that is now dead and gone. Two of them, La Guardia of New York and Sparks of Kansas, were lame ducks, so their places will be filled by others. The rest are Gordon Browning of Tennessee, Malcolm Tarver of Georgia and H. W. Summers of Texas, all Democrats.

Judge Louderback was impeached for distributing lucrative receiverships and attorneys in bankruptcy cases under him to friends and political allies. He will be tried by the senate during the special session.



Judge H. K. Louderback

**GERMANY** moved back to the first page again when some Communists tried to burn down the huge reichstag building in Berlin and did succeed in ruining the main session hall and the glass and gold cupola. One young Dutch Red was arrested and confessed to setting the blaze. The occurrence was seized upon by Chancellor Hitler and his government as an opportunity to destroy the Communist party, and action was swift and drastic. Capt. William Goering, Nazi minister without portfolio and virtual ruler of Prussia, first ordered the arrest of one hundred Red members of the reichstag and suppressed the entire Leftist press. Then, as rumors of a Communist plot to overthrow the government spread, President Von Hindenburg issued a decree annulling all constitutional liberties of private citizens, including free speech and free press, the right of assembly and the secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications.

The decree empowered the federal government to take over executive power in states that fail to enforce law and order; and the death penalty was ordered for attempts on the lives of the President and members of the federal and state cabinets, carrying arms during rioting, political kidnapping, high treason, poisoning, arson, explosions damaging railways and plundering.

A government spokesman said that the decree was drafted after police had discovered evidence in the cellars of the Karl Liebknecht house, Communist headquarters in Berlin, and in other raids that the Reds were planning wholesale assassinations of members of Hitler's government, besides intending to kidnap women and children as hostages for political purposes and to poison wells and food.

**PRESIDENT MACHADO** of Cuba, whose regime is threatened by a new outbreak of rebellion, ordered the immediate mobilization of all the armed forces of the republic. The revolutionists were expecting two expeditions from Mexico and Honduras to help them.

© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

## TURK SEES WORLD TURN UPSIDE DOWN

Term 'Unchanging' No Longer Applies to Him.

At midnight in his unguarded kitchenette the Turk lies dreaming—his dreams shifting to nightmares in which he sees himself now covering his head with the ugly black derby of the western ghouls, now twisting his tongue as he outlines the chirography of the infidel dogs, again tangled up in an intricate coil of modern plumbing. Nor does the morning sun bring balm to his spirit. Only a few days ago he opened his door to find an irate posted on the wall telling him that he must take another step in imitation of the detested foreigner: he must assume a family name. "Hussein the Forlorn," "Abdullah the Crookshank," "Fatima the Star-Eyed," names which have been adequate in a country of small self-contained communities, must give way to patronymics. What is a poor Turk to do? Shall the children of Hussein be known as Johnnie and Susie Forlorn? Shall the straight-limbed offspring of Abdullah carry forever the name of Crookshank? Shall Fatima's name be lost in that of her husband? Or will the restless Kemal scatter old American telephone directories among the populace and leave them to pick out the names there that suit their fancy? If that should come to pass the unspendable Turk will become unspeakable in a new sense—unable to pronounce his own name.

Surely the old way was best—the way that once prevailed among our own ancestors, when trades and qualities gave a man his name, when, behind the line of battle at Senlac and Agincourt, the field for acres upon acres glowed with the forges of the Smiths, sharpening battle-axes, tinkering at cross-bows, hammering at morion and chamfrain and greave and cuirass to fit William Knight and George Squire and Jack Bowman and a thousand war horses for their grim business. What would the Arabian Nights tales be if they

were done over after Kemal's idea? Who wants to read about Sinbad Smith the Sailor or Noureddin-Slave-of-Love Perkins? And how about Kemal himself? Does he come under the law? Will he be known to posterity perhaps as Kemal Throttle-bottom Pasha?—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

**Anger's Handicap**  
Two to one is the odds against the angry man.



## End Colds Quick

HE was an easy victim to colds—and they hung on so long—until she suggested the use of **MR. TUMS**. 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, too. No griping. Try a box. 25c—at your druggist's.

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

\$500 GIVEN by many companies for standard three lettered English words. WIN! With Our 600 List. Postpaid 25c in coin. BOX 93. FREEDOM, PENNSYLVANIA.

### NASAL IRRITATION

Relieve all dryness and irritation by applying MENTHOLATUM night and morning.

### MENTHOLATUM

## HOW TO STOP A COLD QUICK AS YOU CAUGHT IT

A New Method Doctors Everywhere Are Advising

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS PICTURED BELOW

**1**

Take Bayer Aspirin according to directions in package.

**2**

Drink Full Glass of Water.

**3**

If throat is sore, crush and dissolve 3 Bayer Aspirin Tablets in a half glass of warm water and gargle according to directions.

**Almost Instant Relief In This Way**

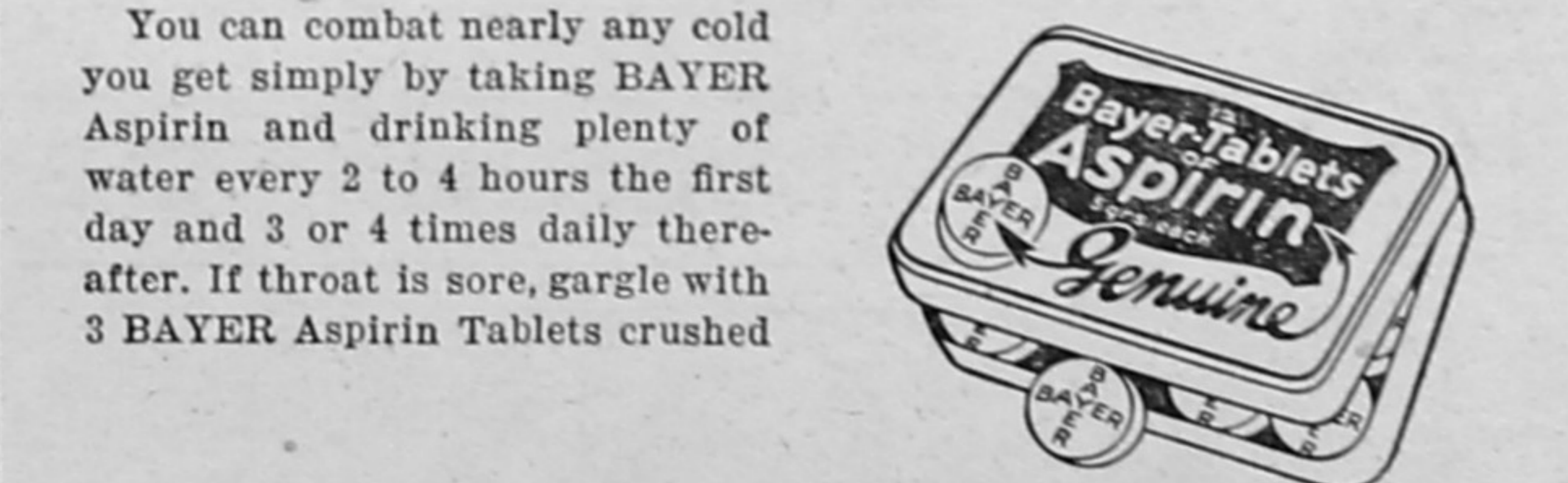
If you have a cold—don't take chances with "cold killers" and nostrums. A cold is too dangerous to take chances on.

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds.

It is recognized as the QUICK-EST, safest, surest way. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

That is because the real BAYER Aspirin embodies certain medical qualities that strike at the base of a cold almost INSTANTLY.

You can combat nearly any cold you get simply by taking BAYER Aspirin and drinking plenty of water every 2 to 4 hours the first day and 3 or 4 times daily thereafter. If throat is sore, gargle with 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets crushed



Ask your druggist about the recent price reduction on the 100 tablet size Bayer Aspirin.

NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THIS CROSS

### FIGHT COLDS 2 WAYS

# Mistol

FOR NOSE AND THROAT

Essence of Mistol ON HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW

## DON'T GET UP At Night

If you are one of the millions who must get up several times a night, your trouble is probably due to an irritation of the bladder or excess acidity of the urine. Then just try

**GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES**

During 237 years this fine old preparation has helped millions. Insist on Gold Medal. 35c.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 19-1933

# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Events in the Lives of Little Men



## ERA THAT MARKED "WINNING OF WEST"

One of Most Glorious Pages of American History.

When we think of the great western trails and the march of the covered wagon our minds naturally turn to the feats of the heroic Whitman, the tragedy of the Donners and other occasions which called for the acme of human bravery and sacrifice. And yet, Franklin F. Korell, writing in the New Republic, reminds us, we ought not to forget that the real achievement of the trail and the settling of the great western empire were the result not of a few heroic deeds, but of the steady advance of a great body of earnest and determined men and women who were anxious to find a new home in the wilderness, for it was of such as these that the great western empire was built.

The sweep of emigration to the western country came in successive waves. At the beginning of 1841 the Oregon country had a white population of perhaps 100 men, women and children, nearly half of whom were attached to the missions. It was in the same year that the tide of immigration really set in and the man to organize the first real emigrant party, known as the Western Emigration society, was John Bidwell, an adventurous New Yorker, whose name is not unknown in the building of his adopted state of California.

Early in the year the Bidwell party, consisting of 69 men, women and children, organized by electing John Bartleson captain. The majority of the party were determined to go to California, although it finally divided and went in three different directions. Later accessions raised the number of the party to 81.

After a long journey the party reached Soda Springs where a band of Catholic missionaries who had joined the emigrants set out for the Flathead country in Montana. The original Bidwell party, now 64 in number, divided, half setting out for Oregon, the other half being determined to go to California.

The year 1842 brought a real wave of emigration to the Oregon country. The prime mover was Dr. Elijah White, a former missionary to the region, who early in 1842 was appointed an Indian agent for the Oregon territory by President Tyler. Like most emigrant movements of the day the assembly point was near Independence, Mo., where the party organized on May 14, electing White captain, and James Coats pilot. One of the leaders was Amos Lovejoy, who, a few years later, was to accompany Marcus Whitman on his historic winter ride across the Rockies in a successful effort to save the Oregon country for the Stars and Stripes. The party consisted of several covered wagons and 107 persons.

The first large emigration came in 1843 and for this reason the period is called the year of the great migration. It was inspired by Whit-

man's efforts in the East. There were over 200 families, 120 wagons and a big supply of live stock. Efforts of the Hudson's bay officers at Fort Hall to turn back the emigrants proved unavailing, because of Whitman's encouragement, and they finally arrived in Oregon.

In the succeeding five years, train after train of emigrants set out for the western country, some to California, but most during this period to Oregon. Four trains, one including 800 persons, went in 1844. And in 1845, the number increased, more than 3,000 persons covering the Oregon trail, while a much smaller number went to California. Emigration to the following territory picked up somewhat, however, in 1846. Then came 1847, with an even greater boom, nearly 5,000 going to Oregon, and the Mormons covering much of the same route on their way to Utah. The Mormon movement continued in 1848, but with this year, the first phase of emigration closed. The new Pacific era was commencing.

**Why Suffer Pain**  
from a cut or burn? Cole's Carbolic-galve stops pain instantly and heals quickly without a scar. Keep it handy. All druggists, 20c and 60c, or J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Advertisement.

**Learned by Experience**  
He knows the water best who has waded through it.

## End Serious Coughs With Creomulsion

Don't let them get a strangle hold. Fight germs quickly. Creomulsion combines the 7 best helps known to modern science. Powerful but harmless. Pleasant to take. No narcotics. Your druggist will refund your money if any cough or cold no matter how long standing is not relieved by Creomulsion. (adv.)

**Paradoxical, but True**  
He that has most time has none to lose.

## NO MORE COUGHS!

Cedar Falls, Iowa — "I had the 'flu' and did not get along well afterward; at the least provocation I would catch a cold and it would settle in my bronchial tubes, setting up an irritation, followed by a severe cough. Every winter I would have these spells and would have to give up my work for a time," said A. Wagner of 515 Lincoln St. "But since I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I have not had any of these spells, it has so strengthened my bronchials and built me up in health that I go all through the winter without having any attacks of colds or coughs." Sold by all druggists.

Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.



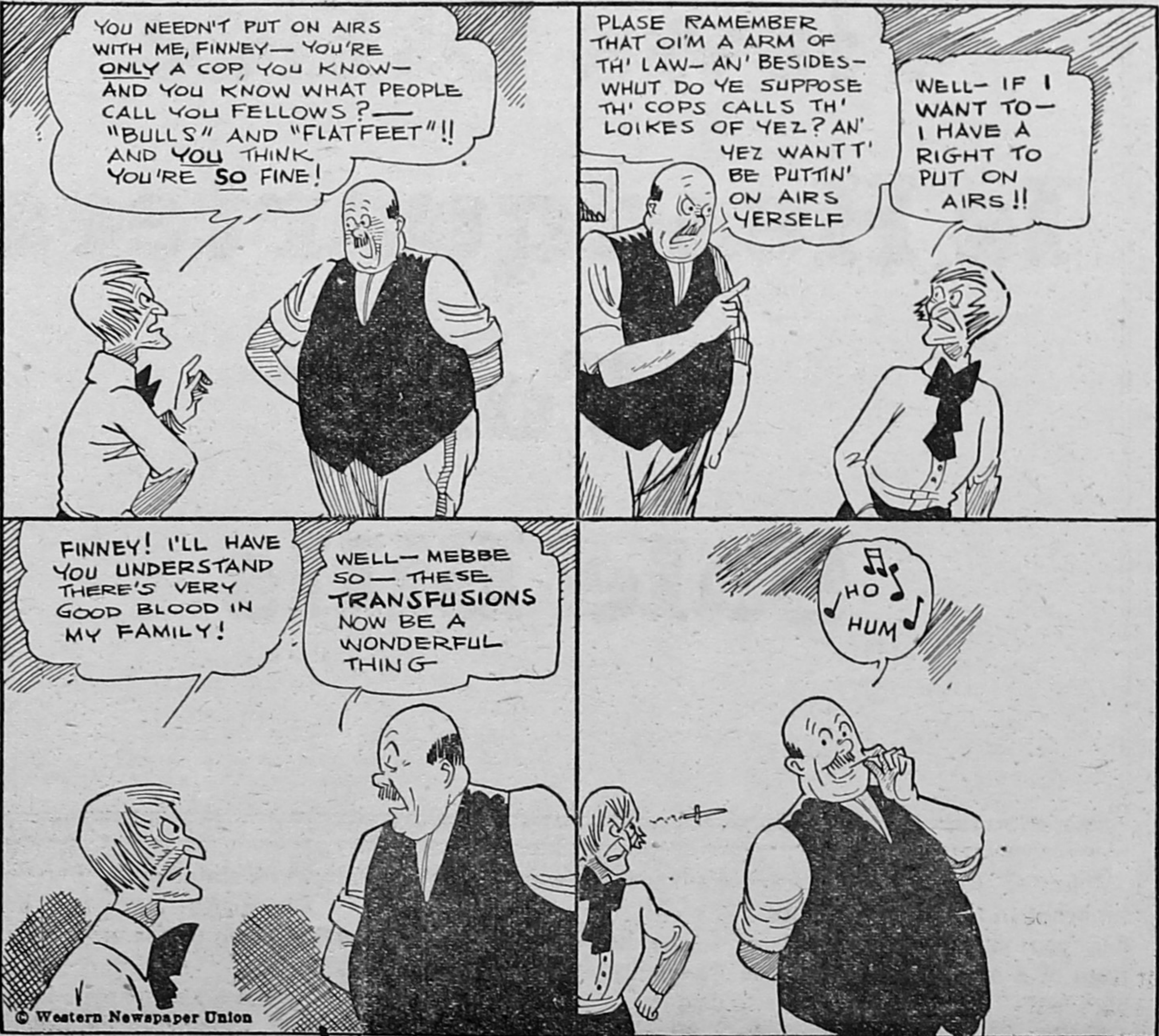
## THE FEATHERHEADS

## He Didn't Tax His Tact



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

## A Gory Encounter



**ALWAYS FRESH!**  
That's why they're the favorites

**ALWAYS TENDER. Always FRESH!** No wonder millions prefer Premium Flakes! Tender and flaky because they're made of selected ingredients and scientifically baked. Fresh because they're packed oven-fresh, and delivered oven-fresh. Buy them in the small or larger-sized packages. All are real bargains in quality food.

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

**Uneeda Bakers**

**RECIPES THAT SAVE**  
Printed on the package. More inside. And a brand-new book-full free if you write. Ask for "Menu Magic." Send your name on a penny postcard to National Biscuit Company, 449 West 14th St., New York.

I LEARNED SOMETHING THIS MORNING THAT'S GOING TO GIVE ME HOURS OF FREEDOM EVERY MONDAY

LET ME IN ON THE SECRET, BARBARA!

THERE'S A SOAP CALLED RINSO. USE IT NEXT WASHDAY AND YOU WON'T NEED TO SCRUB OR BOIL — RINSO DOES YOUR WASH WHILE YOU TAKE IT EASY

IMAGINE THAT! LET'S BOTH TRY IT

**NEXT WASHDAY**

I'M SO THRILLED! MY WASH SOAKED 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER! AND ISN'T RINSO EASY ON THE HANDS?

YOU BET! TRY RINSO FOR DISHWASHING TOO, BARBARA. IT'S GRAND

**These NO-SCRUB suds double the life of clothes**

SCRUBBING wears holes in metal washboards — think what it does to clothes! No wonder you have to buy shirts, towels and other things so frequently! But now you can say goodbye to scrubbing. You can throw away your washboard. Rinso's lively suds soak out dirt. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer! This way you get a whiter wash than ever, too. Colored things stay bright and clear.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Rich, long-lasting suds — safe for the finest cottons and linens. The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers — the makers of 40 famous washing machines — recommend Rinso. Great for dishes, too, and for all cleaning. Wonderfully easy on hands. Get the BIG package.

**Rinso**

The biggest-selling package soap in America

**Soothes While You Shave**

Only **Cuticura Shaving Cream** contains the emollient properties of **Cuticura** which soothe and heal the skin while you shave, doing away with the necessity of using lotions. And what a wonderful after-shave feeling! A skin that is smooth, cool, refreshed and invigorated.

At your dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 35c.  
Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Malden, Mass.

**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., P. O. Box 400, N. Y.

**GARFIELD Tea**  
A Natural Laxative Drink

**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 Inch.....20c  
Readers and Locals, inside pages, line.....10c  
Cards of Thanks.....\$1.00

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**

1 year in advance.....\$1.50  
6 months in advance......90  
3 months in advance......50  
Single copies......05

**They Call Us Civilized**

The Travelers insurance Company has published a booklet entitled, "They Call Us Civilized," which is an invaluable addition to the literature of safety. It shows vividly, through tables and descriptions and illustrations the horror and the magnitude of our annual toll of automobile fatalities and injuries.

It is true that last year automobile deaths decreased as compared with 1931—but there is little cause for pride in that. Gasoline consumption and automobile registrations likewise decreased. And—here is the main thing—in 1932 deaths and injuries actually increased per accident. In other words, there were fewer accidents, due largely to the fact that there was less driving; but each accident, when it occurred, was more likely to have serious consequences than in any other year.

The most difficult phase of the entire problem is public lethargy and indifference. As the booklet points out, the world shuddered at the sinking of the Titanic, costing 1517 lives, the San Francisco earthquake, costing 500 lives, and the wreck of the Shenandoah, costing 14 lives. Yet last year, the automobile, driven by the reckless, the incompetent and the unthinking, cost 29,000 lives, and in 15 years it has cost 325,000. Automobile deaths are a greater disaster than any of those which have been blazoned in headlines throughout the world—and they cause hardly a ripple.

The streets and highways of America are as dangerous as a battlefield. They are an ever-present menace to life, property, safety. A condition has been created that will require, in its solution, the active help of every thinking citizen.

**Scientists Study Marvels of Smoky Mountain**

With the approach of spring scientists and foresters are getting ready for exploring the last great unknown region of the United States—a region where animals and birds have never laid eyes on a man, where the sun never shines on some of the ground, where shrubs grow so thick it is impossible to walk, and where even crawling is difficult.

This wilderness is scarcely more than an hour's ride from the important cities of Asheville and Knoxville. Some 150,000 acres of this virgin forest lie along the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee in what is now great Smoky Mountain National Park.

That such a wilderness exists is known to few men, while no man has ever fully explored its depths. A forester who has cruised timber in this jungle estimates that there are 75,000 acres of forest as unspoiled as when Columbus first discovered America.

One hundred different kinds of trees have been found in the park, 150 species of shrubs, 200 kinds of birds, and 35 kinds of animals and reptiles, including deer and bear.

The federal government is now protecting this mountain wilderness against fire, the ax and the hunter. It is also build-

ing new roads and bridle paths so that the Americans can enjoy the untamed beauty of our newest national park without too much roughing.

But while it is the primitive forest that attracts the scientist, it is the lakes, waterfalls, cliffs, mountains and flowers that lure tourists.

So far 563 different kinds of flowers have been identified, some varieties of which are blooming from the last frost to the first.

Folks looking on this vast expanse of untamed nature can have a better appreciation of the quality of the early American stock; for it should be remembered that the entire United States was such a wilderness 300 years ago, and that the orderly and more or less civilized country we now live in was carved from raw nature.—Pathfinder.

**Support the University (An Editorial)**

Taxpayers of the state, who own the University of Illinois, have several reasons to be thankful when they come to consider the matter of providing funds for the operation of this institution for the coming biennium.

First and foremost, perhaps, is the fact that not only did the University turn back to the state unexpended funds representing about 22 per cent of the appropriations made to it two years ago, but the budget request for the coming two year period is 21 per cent under the legislative requests two years ago. It is also 25 per cent under the appropriation given the University four years ago.

Throughout the world wherever education is known, the University of Illinois is recognized as a leader. It has long been in the front rank of the great institutions of the world. Whether it will remain there will be determined by the manner in which the people of Illinois, through their senators and representatives, support it in the present crisis.

The University trustees, who are elected by the people and who serve without pay, have been cutting to the very bone ever since the state found itself in strained financial circumstances. They have made economies which can be made during an emergency but which cannot be maintained indefinitely without literally wrecking the institution. They have reduced the pay of the faculty, even though that pay did not until 1931 catch up with the purchasing power of the dollar that existed in 1913.

The board has now gone before the people with its reduced request for the coming biennium, a request that, in its opinion, is the minimum amount with which the University can maintain the standards which the people expect of it. To force the University to curtail its work below that which the faculty and board deem wise, will be the worst blow that the great state of Illinois has ever dealt its own hopes for the future.

Every county in the state had students enrolled in the University last year and they were given the privilege of attending the institution for a tuition of \$70 per year. The state pays the difference—an investment that no true blooded American can question.

Brushing aside the important work of teaching, we might look at another activity of the University which is of benefit to all the people. That is the matter of research. On the basis of the University's request for the coming year, the results of research work which the University has accomplished pays back an annual return exceeding 2700 per cent. A tabulation recently made indicates that about \$27,000,000 each year is the dollars and cents value of only that research work which the University has accomplished that can be measured more or less definitely. A 2700 per cent annual return on this investment, with teaching thrown in for good measure, certainly is worthy of the appreciation of the taxpayer, and merits the full support of every citizen in backing the University in its request for the coming biennium.

**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.

Wanted to be widows so they changed their husbands. A remarkable true-life crime story in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

An old negro was taking a civil service examination for the position of rural mail carrier. One of the questions asked was: How far is it from the earth to the sun?

The old darkey looked frightened and exclaimed: Ef you-all is gwinter put me on that route, Ize resignin' before I begins.

The News is \$1.50 a year.

**News From the State Capitol**

By the vote of 122-9, the house has passed Representative Thon's bill, requiring that eyes of children be treated at birth to prevent blindness. The bill now goes to the senate for consideration.

The state tax commission has completed its survey of Illinois taxing systems and reported to Governor Henry Horner that \$500,000 could be saved by a general consolidation of all tax administrative functions under its jurisdiction.

State Auditor Edward J. Barrett has asked for the resignation of 110 receivers of closed banks in Cook county and is expected also to ask for the resignation of about 220 receivers of downstate banks. The banks will be placed in charge of William L. O'Connell of Chicago, general receiver, who will supervise all liquidation matters. Deputies will work under him. The Democrats won the election and are entitled to the appointments.

Bills slashing salaries of state officers, justices of the state supreme court and circuit judges have been sent to third reading in the house of representatives and will probably be called upon for passage soon. The proceeding was the first having to do with economy in all branches of the government. The salary slashing also went into county offices, with a bill for the reducing of the pay of supervisors from \$6 to \$5 a day.

Fifteen bills have been introduced in the house by Representative Frederick W. Rennick of Buda providing for one yearly election in Illinois each November and doing away with all other elections. The bills call for elections of cities, villages, townships, school boards and other political subdivisions to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November on odd numbered years. Elections for national, state and district officials would be held in November on even-numbered years.

A plan to select delegates and hold a convention for the repeal of the 18th amendment will be evolved by the state legislature soon. The outstanding plan being considered is to elect twenty-five delegates in the state at large who will have power to cast the deciding vote for the state, the names of candidates to be placed upon the ballot by petition. The election would be held at the time of the judicial election on June 5 and the convention would be at Springfield July 10, according to the tentative plans. Another plan would be for each Congressional district to elect a representative.

A bill sponsored by the Illinois Bankers' association and intended to eliminate a number of weaknesses in the present state banking law was introduced in the Illinois house and senate recently. Senator W. E. C. Clifford, chairman of the senate committee on banking, introduced the bill in the senate, and Judge H. V. Teel, chairman of the house committee on banking, introduced it in the house. The measure would create a banking board of five members appointed by the governor, which would set up a department of banking. Members of the board would represent public interests and banking, with banking having two members. If arrangements could be made whereby the Federal government could guarantee all national bank deposits, it would no doubt be quite a relief for the depression.

You tell us—we tell the world.

**Illinois Theater---Newman, Ill.**

**Saturday and Sunday  
March 11 and 12**

First Great Story of Today

**“AMERICAN MADNESS”**

with

**Walter Huston Pat O'Brien  
Kay Johnson Constance Cummings**

It answers the question uppermost in everyone's mind today. Daring, sensational theme closest to everyone's heart.

And Other Added Attractions

Coming Next Week---“The Night of June 13”

Admission - - - - 10c and 15c

**SALE - BILLS**

**The  
News Office  
Is Headquarters  
For  
Sale Bills**

Jones—I thought you were supposed to be sick and here I find you playing the nudist in front of a mirror. What's the big idea?  
Smith—The doctor told me to

go home and watch my stomach!  
Preacher—Bredern, we must do something to remedy de status quo.  
Member—Brudder Jones, what

am de status quo?  
Preacher—Dat, my brudder, am Latin for de mess we's in.  
Read a newspaper—keep your mind polished to the last minute.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



Quick Action Is Pledge of President Roosevelt

In Inaugural Address He Criticizes Banking Methods, Demands Sound Money in Sufficient Quantity and Indicates Increased Government Employment.

Washington.—With impressive ceremonies Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as President of the United States on Saturday, March 4. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Hughes in the inaugural stand on the east steps of the Capitol at 12:30 p. m., following which the new President delivered his inaugural address. When the address was completed former President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover were driven to the station to take the train for New York and President and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven to the White House where they received some 500 specially invited guests and reviewed the inaugural parade. Just previous to the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Vice President John Nance Garner had taken the oath of office in the senate chamber. The President's inaugural address was as follows:

"I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our nation impels.

"This is pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first

ber toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

"Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

**Indicts Money Changers.**

"Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

"True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money.

"Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

"The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

**Happiness Not in Money.**

"Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto, but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing. Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it cannot live.

**Nation Asks for Action.**

"Restoration calls, however, not for changes in ethics alone. This nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time through this employment accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.



VICE PRESIDENT GARNER

of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

"In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

**What Nation Faces.**

"In such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

"More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problems of existence and an equally great num-

"Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land.

**Quick Action Necessary.**

"The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with the power to purchase the output of our cities. It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced. It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal. It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character.

"There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped merely by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.

"Finally, in our progress toward a resumption of work we require two safeguards against a return of the evils of the old order; there must be a strict supervision of all banking and credits and investments; there must be an end to speculation with other people's money, and there must be provision for an adequate but sound currency.

Lines of Attack.

"These are the lines of attack. I shall presently urge upon a new congress in special session detailed measures for their fulfillment and I shall seek the immediate assistance of the several states.

"Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making income balance outgo. Our international trade relations though vastly important, are in point of time and necessity secondary to the establishment of a sound national economy. I favor as a practical policy the putting of first things first. I shall spare no effort to restore world trade by international economic readjustment, but the emergency at home cannot wait on that accomplishment.

"The basic thought that guides these specific means of national recovery is not narrowly nationalistic. It is the insistence, as a first consideration, upon the interdependence of the various elements in and parts of the United States—a recognition of the old



MRS. ROOSEVELT

and permanently important manifestation of the American spirit of the pioneer. It is the way to recovery. It is the immediate way. It is the strongest assurance that the recovery will endure.

**Policy of Good Neighbor.**

"In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

"If I read the temper of our people correctly we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we cannot merely take, but we must give as well; that if we are to go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective.

"We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible a leadership which aims at a larger good. This I propose to offer, pledging that the larger purposes will bind upon us all as a sacred obligation with a unity of duty hitherto evoked only in time of armed strife.

**Assumes Leadership.**

"With this pledge taken, I assume unhesitatingly the leadership of this great army of our people dedicated to a disciplined attack upon our common problems.

"Action in this image and to this end is feasible under the form of government which we have inherited from our ancestors. Our Constitution is so simple and practical that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes in emphasis and arrangement without loss of essential form. That is why our constitutional system has proved itself the most superbly enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced. It has met every stress of vast expansion of territory, of foreign wars, of

bitter internal strife, of world relations.

"It is to be hoped that the normal balance of executive and legislative authority may be wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.

**Prepared to Do Duty.**

"I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.

"But in the event that the congress shall fail to take one of these two courses and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.

"For the trust reposed in me I will return the courage and the devotion that befit the time. I can do no less.

**People Have Not Failed.**

"We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life.

"We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct vigorous action. They have asked for discipline, and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it.

"In this dedication of a nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May he protect each and every one of us. May he guide me in the days to come."

Breaks in Friendship With Foreign Powers

Washington.—President Hoover and members of his cabinet cleared their desks preparatory to turning the ship of state over to the new Roosevelt administration.

A glance at the status of American foreign relations on the eve of the departure of President Hoover revealed that relations between the United States and three major foreign powers—Great Britain, Japan and France—are not as friendly as they were when the outgoing administration took office four years ago.

War debts and the nation's Far Eastern policies are held to be responsible in part for the rifts in international friendships.

Great Britain's action in declaring an arms embargo against both Japan and China, after the League of Nations had named Japan as the aggressor, came as a startling surprise and disappointment to American diplomats.

Great Britain's failure to offer sufficient economic inducements also cooled the relations between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British officials. Within the last few days, the plans for a joint British-American war debt conference have appreciably flowed down. Reports are current that the negotiations may be delayed indefinitely.

Difficulties over war debt payments which led to French default of its \$20,000,000 December 15 payments did not aid the good relations between the two governments.

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Great Inaugural Ball

Washington.—Except for a family dinner at 8:00 p. m., the first enjoyed officially by the Roosevelt family in their new home, the duties of Mr. Roosevelt were over for the day with the fireworks display in the monument grounds.

Not so for Mrs. Roosevelt, however. At night she was escorted to Washington's large convention hall where the usual inaugural ball was held. There she occupied a box for a short time and was the center of attraction for 8,000 persons who had purchased tickets for the occasion, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charity.

Mrs. Roosevelt had intended to abstain from appearing at the ball, out of respect to the memory of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, attorney-general designate, but changed her program on hearing that many who had planned to attend were turning back their tickets.

**Cabinet Members Present**

Washington.—Surrounding the Roosevelt inaugural group were the new members of the Roosevelt cabinet, including Cordell Hull of Tennessee, secretary of state; William H. Woodin, secretary of the treasury; George H. Dern, secretary of war; Claude A. Swanson, secretary of the navy; James A. Farley, postmaster general; Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Harold L. Ickes of Chicago, secretary of the interior; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, and Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor. Miss Perkins is the only woman ever appointed to a cabinet post.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) © 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for March 12

JESUS MINISTERING TO THE MULTITUDE

LESSON TEXT—Mark 6:30-44. GOLDEN TEXT—Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matthew 20:28. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Helping Hungry People. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Feeding a Hungry Crowd. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Meeting Everyday Needs With Jesus. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Ministering to Human Need.

I. The Apostles Making Report to Jesus (v. 30).

They had just returned from a most strenuous campaign of preaching and healing. Their ministry had occasioned a great stir. This was accentuated by the continued ministry of Jesus. They reported to Jesus what they had taught and what they had wrought.

II. Jesus Alone With the Apostles (vv. 31, 32).

The result of the combined ministries of Jesus and the apostles was such a commotion, with the people coming and going, that there was no opportunity for resting or eating. In this time of stress and strain Jesus invited the disciples to retire from the crowd and rest. Periods of withdrawal from the crowds in fellowship with the Lord are frequently desirable and necessary. The benefits of such retreats are:

1. Physical recuperation. We have this treasure in earthen vessels. It is absolutely imperative that there be periodical retirement for physical recuperation.
2. Spiritual refreshment. Even those who are engaged in witnessing for Christ need constant renewal of their spirits by personal contact with the Lord.
3. To get one's eyes off of self in case of either success or failure and fixed upon Jesus Christ.

III. Jesus Teaching the Ignorant Multitude (vv. 33, 34).

1. Thronged by the people (v. 33). The wonderful words and works of the Lord and the disciples, brought the multitudes to them. To escape the throng they took departure to a desert place (v. 32). Seeing the Lord and his disciples leaving, the people from the surrounding cities anticipated their landing place so that upon the arrival of the ship they were already there.

2. Jesus moved with compassion (v. 34). Instead of becoming irritated by the intrusion of the crowd, his personal interests were forgotten as the needs of the shepherdless sheep pressed upon his notice. Therefore, he began to teach them many things.

IV. Jesus Feeding the Hungry Multitude (vv. 35-44).

1. Conference with the disciples (vv. 35-38).

The disciples requested that the multitude be sent to the surrounding villages to buy bread (v. 36). According to Matthew Jesus made the proposition that the multitude be fed (Matt. 14:16).

b. Jesus commanded them to feed the multitude (v. 37).

c. The disciples' perplexity (v. 37). Their perplexity was due to the fact that they were depending upon their own resources instead of Christ. To come face to face with the humanly impossible has a threefold benefit:

- (1) It makes us realize our dependence upon Christ.
- (2) It drives us to him for help.
- (3) It leads us to give him the glory for the results. Though our ability to teach, preach, or to give help, when coupled with the Lord's ability, it is equal to any demand which may be made.

2. Jesus' method in feeding the multitude (vv. 39-44).

a. The Lord's part. This was to give instruction as to the method of procedure and to create the provision. He so increased five loaves and two fishes that the need of the hungry multitude was met.

b. The disciples' part. They were to have the people sit down in companies so as to facilitate distribution. They then took that which the Master had blessed and distributed it. The disciples' responsibility was not for the creation of the provision, but for its distribution to the people.

c. The people's part. Their part was not to create, nor to distribute, but to partake of the provision. Unless people receive Jesus Christ and the salvation which he has provided, they will eternally starve.

Stands Forever

The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever.—Isaiah 40:8.

Wait Upon God

That life is most holy in which there is least of petition and desire, and in which petition most often passes into thanksgiving. Pray till prayer makes you forget your wish, and leave it or merge it in God's will.—F. W. Robertson.

Furnace of Affliction

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossness and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp.

Howe About:

Political Extravagance Two Books to Read Your Job

By ED HOWE

UNTIL the people admit the plain, simple truth, we cannot hope to better conditions in public affairs. This truth is that the racketeering in government affairs in Washington is much more expensive and dangerous than the racketeering of Al Capone. The charges against Capone have never been proven; he is in jail now because of special government prosecution on a charge of failing to pay a shadowy income tax, but there are official records open to everyone to substantiate the charges against the politicians.

The Associated Press has just broadcast the fact that a high official at Washington bought a new \$3,900 automobile because the roof of the one already provided was not high enough to accommodate a plug hat he had purchased to wear in attending official functions.

A nationally known magazine is exposing the extravagance and dishonesty of congressmen in the small items. It includes an item of \$20,000 for burying a member and an added gift of \$10,000 to his relatives. A senator (named) spent \$600 for tips when he visited a hunting camp where he had no official business. Two waitresses, a cook and utility boy received \$70; three cowboys received tips of \$20 each, and two others \$10 each. With amazing effrontery and dishonesty, it was paid out of the public taxes the people pay with so much difficulty.

And nobody seems to care much about it, or realize that here is the root of our present difficulty. The system has spread to every hamlet, where it has paid supporters, and become an American institution.

I lately made the statement that the average man may educate himself by correctly considering his own experiences, and reading half a dozen books. A good many have written to ask what these books are. The first is Wells' "Outline of History"; the second Durant's "Story of Philosophy." These two will suggest the other four; as to supplementary reading, everyone must be his own judge. I specially recommend biography, travel; the books of the best men of science who write most simply. Newspaper reading is excellent; in the course of daily newspaper reading one gets a suggestion of everything of value in magazines and books, and may pursue it further. . . . I never read anything that does not entertain me, and recommend that course; any reading that is a task, or duty, is not good reading.

There never was a man satisfied with his wages. The man who gets \$10 a day is as dissatisfied, as greatly wronged, as much of a slave, as the man who gets but \$5, and talks as bitterly of economic injustice. And after the workman becomes an employer, and earns \$5,000 a year, he says that but for unjust laws he would be earning \$15,000, or \$50,000, as his talents warrant. When a man talks of liberty, the rights of man, justice, etc., he is really talking about his job, and is not to be believed under oath.

It seems a pity that as beautiful and fruitful a country as ours undeniably is, should be so ruthlessly destroyed by its inhabitants. Lately I made an automobile trip through my section. The driver was an old mechanic, and I sat on the front seat with him. The machine we were riding in had great possibilities when well managed, and the old driver said: "I love a good machine, and when I realize how the automobile is abused, it hurts my feelings." I feel that way about my country.

I do not care for gossip, and rejoice that thousands of indiscreet persons escape without my hearing of their indiscretions, providing they have been sufficiently scared to make them more careful and worthy in future.

Some women do not believe it is ladylike to get along cordially with men, and constantly engage in efforts to keep them in their places.

Put the average man on a jury, and he will, in seven cases out of ten, give an excess verdict for damages, from a mere spirit of devilry; he loves to safely exercise the power of the mob and the outlaw. Men have never been able to learn the importance of taming their old savage streak; monkey nature is still strong in them. Note how they turn out to see a fire; they still find a thrill in destruction.

At a shop where I go to buy bread there are two girl clerks who are everything women should be, and, in addition, exceptionally polite and effective clerks. They impress me so favorably I would refer to them at greater length did I not know that in their reading people prefer references to policewomen, stateswomen, actresses, and the like.

The world demands certain things of the people, and it punishes men as freely as it punishes women; there is said to be a double standard, but there isn't.

If an agent does not expect to rob me, why doesn't he let me alone? Why does he take the trouble to call? © 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

**Beth's Duty**

By CLARISSA MACKIE

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate. WNTS Service

WHEN Beth Raynor set out that June morning to collect the dues of the private library of which she was treasurer, she had no idea that she was about to meet the most trying period of her life.

The doctor's wife, Mrs. Penny, had promptly brought out a fat pocket-book and paid her dues, with a cheery laugh about some book that she had read recently, and which she recommended to the pretty young treasurer.

Beth had gone away from the doctor's with a large bunch of Mrs. Penny's special pink roses.

Beth never forgot that hour at Mrs. Bleak's house. That is, she did not forget it for a long, long time, and whenever she did remember that hour stolen from a June morning, she shivered as with sudden cold.

Mrs. Bleak had given Beth a dainty blue check to cover the amount of her dues as a library member.

"My dear," she began in a low tone, "I understand that you are engaged to marry Donald Blake?"

Beth blushed and admitted that it was true, at the same time remembering that Donald worked in Mr. Bleak's office.

"Of course, that is quite lovely, my dear," said Mrs. Bleak cordially, "but of course you will not be getting married just yet?"

"We did speak of next winter some time," murmured Beth, with a sudden, horrid feeling that Mrs. Bleak did not quite approve of the engagement.

"So soon?" the lady lifted her hands in horror.

"Why not?" asked Beth bluntly.

"My dear," purred Mrs. Bleak, "I was just thinking about what my husband said about Donald's career!"

"What about it?"

"I am really quoting my husband, and he would be very angry with me if he had ever known that I had told what he confided to me—but I feel that you should know, Beth—it is a woman's duty to make sacrifices, you know!"

"I know," said Beth dully.

"Well, I will be perfectly frank with you, trusting that you will not mention a word to Donald—Azariah told me last night that he was pleased with Donald's work during the past two years—and said that he wanted to advance him to a junior partnership provided Donald can raise the necessary money for investment in the firm—merely a matter of form, you know, my dear!"

"Yes, of course," said Beth calmly.

"You may have heard that Mr. Bleak does not approve of young men marrying when they are too young, or before they are really settled in business, and he went on to say that if Donald really intended to marry very soon, that he would not offer him the partnership but give it to Ferdinand Piper, who, as you know, is a confirmed bachelor!"

Another moment, and Beth was out of the house and going down the prim walk, her mind a chaos of doubt and rebellion.

Why, she had planned to be the greatest help to Donald! Beth was an accomplished housekeeper, and she had always worked at home with her mother in the old-fashioned way.

That night after she arrived home Beth talked with her parents. She never told a word of what Mrs. Bleak had said to her, but she suggested that she would like to go to the mountains where her aunt had a summer school, and teach there! And they consented, and when she told Donald the next day, and casually explained that she wanted a change, he, too, cordially agreed with her—and so Beth Raynor went, and left Donald free for promotion.

Toward the end of September, when the summer school ended, Donald Blake got into his motor car and with a word to Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, started for Beth's mountain retreat.

Beth was walking in the woods when the trees were flaming with the first frost touch. She had in a way enjoyed the summer, though she had missed her parents, and she had cruelly missed Donald.

Donald had already saved the money for their house, and the first year's living expenses had been planned with the thriftiness which had been a birthright. Had Mrs. Bleak really spoken the truth or was it only a woman's silly gossip?

It was then that Donald appeared and took Beth in his arms. "We want you at home," he told her gravely, and when at last she had taken farewell of her aunt, and they motored down the mountain roads towards home, he told how much he had missed her.

When they reached the town, Donald insisted on driving her through the business center, and suddenly he pointed to a new tall brick block that had grown during her absence. "My offices are up there," he told her. "During the summer, I decided that I could do better alone, and my office is now being rushed. Old Bleak was furious—told me I was making the mistake of my life to get married just now, and so—I just went ahead and had our house built according to our plans—and just then they turned another corner and there was Beth's old home, and next door was the prettiest new bungalow, waiting for the finishing touches and Beth's opinion.

**Closing U. of I. Would Save Taxpayer Little**

Amount Saved Would Be Only About Price of Cigaret on Tax Dollar Paid.

If the University of Illinois should be abolished entirely the average citizen of the state would save about seven-tenths of a cent—slightly more than the cost of a cigarette—on each dollar he paid on his property tax bill, President Harry Woodburn Chase of the University of Illinois, points out.

"If the University's actual expenditures for each year of the present biennium were divided up, it would amount to only 58 cents per capita," he said. "If the University's appropriation should be divided up among its population it would be a total cost for the year of 74 cents per capita. The difference represents a 16 cent per capita saving the University has made for each year of the biennium.

"The significant thing is," said Doctor Chase, "that no state is lower. Ohio has the same per capita, while Michigan, California, Minnesota and Iowa rates are much higher.

"Where can you get insurance for the future of the state at a cheaper rate than an investment of less than three-fourths of one per cent of property tax funds in the future citizenry of this commonwealth?" Doctor Chase asked.

However, the president said that it had been fully demonstrated that the University is willing to bear its share of the lessened financial resources of its state. At the end of this year the University will have used only 78 per cent of the appropriation made it by the last legislature.

"I am no apologist for greater expenditures of taxation money than are necessary in the public interest," he said. "I do not think, however, that at a time like this the public mind should become confused.

"The State has a right to expect the University to utilize every economy in its management. I am confident that while it expects this, it does not expect and does not want to see the University handicapped and crippled in this great investment which the State is making in this nursery of future citizenship.

"Savings," said Dr. Chase, "had been made by not using the \$1,400,000 appropriation for a new medical unit in Chicago, and by cutting the operating budget more than half a million last year and this. It is costing the State during this biennium about \$2,500,000 less than the legislature gave it for its expenditures.

"Such economies are only reasonable and fair in the midst of a general depression. It ought to be perfectly clear, however, to every one of us that even in a time of depression a great institution like the University of Illinois must be in a position to fulfill its major objectives.

"The field of research, which has contributed so much to the upbuilding of this State, we have already cut to the danger point in equipment, in personnel, in books, and in apparatus," he said.

"It would be a tragedy if conditions at the University were to become such that the youth of today would be denied adequate preparation for the responsibilities of tomorrow. Illinois cannot afford to take a chance with the preparation of its young people for the bewildering world which confronts them.

"In no small measure what the State of Illinois becomes tomorrow depends on the opportunities for young people today. We are doing our utmost to keep the trust which has been reposed in us," concluded Dr. Chase.

**Radio Brings Uni. Work Into Home**

Leading Educators Lecture Daily Over State-Owned Station.

Packed full of highly important educational matter, radio station WILL, owned and operated by the University of Illinois, continues to serve its thousands of regular listeners.

The University is expending a great deal of energy attempting to take to radio listeners within range of its station some really worthwhile things of an educational nature.

Four periods of classroom work, as well as an hour and a half of other worthwhile material is offered daily. Microphones are put into actual classrooms at 10 and 11 o'clock every morning to broadcast four courses. A special studio arrangement is used for the broadcasting of French lessons at 11:30 a. m. every Tuesday and Thursday.

Agricultural talks are presented at noon daily by members of the College of Agriculture staff. The period from 5 to 6 o'clock each afternoon is given over to musical programs and brief educational talks and dramatic presentations.

Classroom broadcasts are: 10 MWF—Prof. B. F. Timmons: "Public Welfare Administration." 10 TT—Prof. M. T. McClure: "History of Modern Philosophy." 11 MF—Prof. Louise Dunbar: "History of the United States Since 1828." 11 TW—Prof. E. R. Dillavou: "Principles of Business Law."

Station WILL operates on 890 kilocycles or 337 meters. The Federal Radio Commission, at present, allows the station only 500 watts of power during daytime, and only 250 watts after sundown.

**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.

**Allerton High School News**

Jessie Witt, Reporter.

Six weeks' grades are being given out this week.

Delbert Reed was a visitor at the high school on Friday of last week.

The absent list this week: Gayle Potter, Lucille Fleetwood, Earl Loop, John Upp.

The Danville Sunday paper included Perry Potter and Bruce David on the County honorable mention list for the All-Star Team. The boys were in there driving their best all year, and could be relied upon to carry on no matter what was happening.

Nine girls have been chosen to make up the Girls' Chorus for the various contests. They are as follows: Sopranos—Mildred Guthrie, Carmen Spesard, Elberta Stutz and Ruby Blacker; Second Sopranos—Muriel Block, Kathleen Baker and Jessie Witt; Altos—Wilma Richard and Vivian Eaton.

Allerton lost to Longview here last Friday night in a lopsided game 34-7. "Bob" Upp shot a basket in the first minute, to put Allerton in the lead; but Longview came back for counters to leave the score at the quarter 13-2. Coach Wade put in his second team who roughly demonstrated their way of playing. The score at the half was 18 to 2. The third quarter score was 36-4.

It was the last game for Richard, Bob Upp, and Potter on the local floor. The other regulars and the whole second team will be back for next year's squad.

Allerton (7)	FG	FT	TP	PF
Hendrix, f.....	0	0	0	1
Richard, f.....	0	0	0	0
R. Upp, c.....	1	0	2	0
Potter, g.....	0	0	0	0
Seeds, g.....	0	0	0	0
J. Upp, f.....	1	0	2	4
Brown, f.....	0	0	0	1
Sigmon, c.....	0	1	1	0
Loop, g.....	0	0	0	1
Blacker, g.....	0	2	2	2
Lundy, g.....	0	0	0	1
Total.....	2	3	7	10

Longview (43)	FG	FT	TP	PF
Smith, f.....	6	2	14	0
Gaines, f.....	1	0	2	0
Bengston, f.....	3	0	6	0
Hedrick, c.....	1	0	2	1
Charlton, c.....	0	0	0	0
Buddemeier, c.....	2	0	4	1
Kincannon, g.....	2	0	4	1
Wade, g.....	2	0	4	1
Fonner, g.....	0	1	1	0
Baptist, g.....	3	0	6	0
Total.....	20	3	43	4

**Chase Warns Against Crippling Educational Opportunities of Youth**

In the present bewildered state of the public mind, there is grave danger that educational and cultural agencies will be so crippled that a whole generation of young people will be denied adequate educational opportunity, President Harry Woodburn Chase said recently.

He believes that it is possible to do so much harm in a few years that these agencies will not recover from them in decades.

It is the literal truth that education has suffered and bids fair to suffer at the hands of the public in this present economic situation more than any other type or kind of public enterprise.

"With the large tax burdens of today there is very real danger that indiscriminate efforts at retrenchment under the type of thinking which seems to be prevalent will damage the fundamental structure of our educational system to a point where recovery will be long and difficult," he said.

"Already, I think, grave harm has been done to the morale of the teaching profession. Many a teacher with a devoted record of public service, many men and women who have put their lives into teaching and derived therefrom satisfactions which came not so much from financial returns as from the knowledge of a socially important service well done, have been bewildered to find that suddenly they were being regarded as tax-eaters who should be grateful for the fact that they were allowed to operate at all.

The Greek government plows land for any farmer desiring it at a fixed charge per acre,

**Longview High School News**

Anne Harden, Editor.

Longview trumped Allerton in a 43 to 8 victory last Friday night on their floor. The following evening Longview defeated Homer here with a final score of 46 to 18.

Because of the burning of the Fonner home on Thursday afternoon, March 2, the "Peppy Pirates" gave a shower on Katherine Fonner in the High School gym, Monday evening.

We wonder (since the banks are closed) if the Freshmen are going to entertain the faculty and student body at a St. Patrick's party? So far there has been no class meeting or preparation.

The sewing class will begin making silk dresses the first of next week. It is now constructing and furnishing a model Spanish bungalow which will be on display at the style show this spring. The girls are furnishing the rooms in tiny furniture, using their own originality in style, color, design, etc.

Mr. Russell (to Margaret Culton)—Margaret, do you live on the face of the earth or the surface?

Margaret Culton—I think I live on the face of the earth.

Mr. Russell (to Max Culton)—Max, where do you live?

Max Culton—The same place she does.

Both Boys' and Girls' Chorus are practicing for the Oceoe and county literary meets. Humorous, dramatic and extemporary readings have been received and practice on them begun.

The District Basketball Tournament will be held at Tuscola March 9, 10, 11. Longview's first contest will be on Thursday, March 9, when it opens the tournament by playing Villa Grove.

Entries for the Literary contest are:

Dramatic Reading—Juanita McGee.

Humorous Reading—Anne Harden.

Oration—Howard Dyar.

Piano Solo—Erna Klautsch.

Vocal Solo—Paul Hedrick.

Vocal Solo—Hazel Block.

One Act Play, "The Great Dark."

Boys' and Girls' Choruses.

Rapid progress is being made by the Juniors on their play "Girl Shy" by Katherine Kavanaugh, to be presented March 24 at the High School Gym under the direction of Miss Winchell. The cast of characters is as follows—

Tom Arsdale—Sam Kincannon.

Oke Stimson—David Freeman.

Caroline—Adelia Poggendorf.

Anthony Arsdale—Lowell Budemeier.

Sylvia Webster—Evelyn Carlton.

Dean Marlowe—Carl Wade.

Peaches Carter—Evelyn Schumacher.

Birdie Laverne—Anne Harden.

Asma—Anna Marie Collins.

Barbara Sanford—Juanita Hedrick.

Chuck Mayo—Harold Fonner.

**M. E. CHURCH NOTES**

(Allerton-Broadlands-Longview)

J. T. Hendrix, Pastor.

BROADLANDS Sunday School 10:00 a. m. Preaching 11:00 a. m.

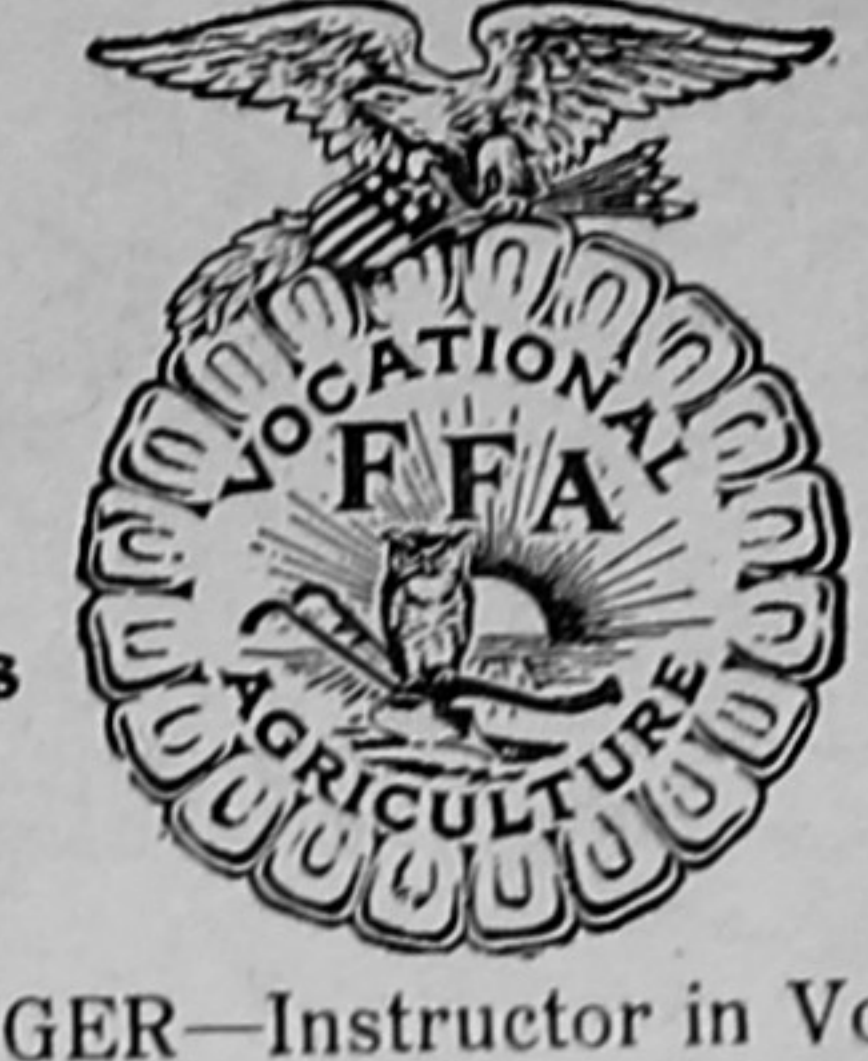
ALLERTON Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Preaching—7:00 p. m.

Know the news—read it in the papers.

Teacher—What is a polygon? Bright Pupil—A parrot that has escaped.

**Longview Township High School Future Farmers of America**

A National Organization For Boys Studying Vocational Agriculture



W. B. BRAEUNINGER—Instructor in Vocational Agriculture.

**Clifford Leerkamp Is Starting Poultry Project With 500 Chicks**

Clifford Leerkamp has just purchased 500 Buff Orpington chicks from the Homer Hatchery. They were placed in a brooder house and started on a mash consisting of the following feeds:

Constituents	Parts by Wt.
Finely ground yel. corn	70
Finely ground wheat	20
Meat scraps	5
Bone meal	4
Salt	1

One pint of cod-liver oil was added to each hundred pounds of the mixture. In addition the chicks are being fed chick size grit and skim milk. This ration will be used for the first six or eight weeks and a scratch feed

will be added when the chicks are large enough to eat it. After counting all expenses for feeds including grinding, the mash cost \$.85 per hundred weight. This will result in a large saving on feed bills, especially when 500 chicks are to be cared for. Also a large portion of the mash is made of home grown feeds which do not require any cash outlay.

Before the chicks came, Clifford moved the brooder house on to clean ground which is seeded to oats. The house was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and peat moss placed on the floor to keep it dry and sanitary. The drinking fountains are disinfected each morning with a chlorine compound. Every precaution to keep things sanitary and prevent diseases is being taken. He is using a Buckeye Hard Coal Brooder to heat the house.

**Annual Return of 2700% on Uni. Research**

Exclusive of Teaching, U. of I. Work Returns \$127,000,000 Yearly.

A return of 2700 per cent annually on an investment would be considered by anyone in the world as too profitable to be tampered with. And yet that is the return that is being paid to the state and nation by the University of Illinois, aside from teaching, on the investment that the state is making in the institution.

The University is asking for the coming biennium a sum of \$4,450,000 a year. Compared to that figure is the estimate of the University that \$127,272,000 is the value of the yearly returns to the state and nation from results of research that have come from the University's laboratories.

Few persons realize the tremendous amount of this sort of work which the University does in addition to its teaching. Only those closely identified with the institution, or with the agricultural and industrial pursuits that eagerly watch each new discovery, can understand and appreciate the value of it. Approximately one-fourth of the money the University gets from the state goes into research work, and it is from this outlay that these dollar and cents results accrue.

The items mentioned below do not include nearly all of the University's research accomplishments, but includes those about which their monetary value to Illinois and American life is defensible. The list includes:

Limestone and legumes in agriculture, \$7,400,000; sweet clover as fertilizer (valuing corn at 17c a bushel), \$1,907,400; shallow cultivation of corn (17c corn), \$4,478,240; alfalfa inoculation, \$16,000,000; rebuilding alfalfa acreage, \$1,037,000; improved soybean varieties, \$500,000; improved corn yield from utility-type seed, \$2,227,000; improved grade utility-type corn, \$4,672,500; swine sanitation, \$1,000,000; improved production dairy cows, \$29,133,760; control apple diseases and insects, \$5,000,000; peach disease control and insects, \$1,128,500.

Train resistance, a method of increasing car miles with the same power (in Illinois alone), \$1,000,000; improved house heating, \$5,000,000; concrete, \$1,000,000; rail stresses, \$100,000; locomotive water columns, \$10,000; radio tubes, \$300,000; photo-electric cells, \$300,000; coal storage, \$100,000; washing coal, \$450,000; coal extraction increase, \$45,000; Illinois coal for gas making, \$90,000; mine ventilation, \$3,000,000; power savings in coal mines, \$267,000.

Boiler embrittlement, \$40,000,000; steel column improvements, \$10,000; I-beam and girder strength, \$25,000; welded joints, \$100,000; strength and ductility of zinc, \$5,000; lead sheathing strength, \$50,000; turbine discs, \$100,000; turbine blades, \$50,000; machine and auto parts, \$500,000; cast iron fatigue, \$20,000; car axles, \$30,000.

**Gardens Profit From U. of I.**

A total of 10,100 Illinois families are estimated to have had gardens that were worth \$27,000 more to them than ordinary gardens would have been as a result of vegetable gardening extension work carried on during the past year by the extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. This has had the three-fold effect of helping more people get adequate and economical food, supplement the farm income and keep up their morale.

The News is \$1.50 a year.

Man can travel nearly 100 miles an hour on skis.

**Long View News**

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Davison moved into the Charles Churchill house, Monday.

Sanford Duncan and family moved here from Sidney, Tuesday.

Mrs. Emma Brooks entertained the Ladies Aid of the U. B. church, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cable returned to their home here Saturday from Milford, where they have lived the past few months.

A blaze was discovered on the roof of the S. A. Howard residence early last Wednesday, but was extinguished before doing very much damage.

The Ladies of the Methodist church served a supper last Thursday evening, special guests being members of the Villa Grove Rotary club. About \$35 was cleared.

A miscellaneous shower was given for Mrs. Henry Turner last Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Russell Smith and Mrs. Delbert Smith in the home of the former. Many lovely gifts were presented by the large number of guests present. Refreshments of sandwiches, salad, and coffee were served.

The farm residence of Elmer Fonner and family was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Practically everything was burned except the kitchen furnishings, sewing machine, and washing machine. No one was at home but Mrs. Fonner, and the building was a mass of flames before she discovered it. Through gifts from friends and neighbors enough furniture, bedclothes, etc., were given the family to enable them to move immediately into the vacant house nearby. The J. W. Irwin house in Longview was destroyed by fire about seven years ago when the Fonner family lived in it.

**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.