

# THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 13

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933

NUMBER 44

## Miss Kuhlmann Writes About the Earthquake

Following is a message received by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Thode, Sr., from their niece, Miss Frances Kuhlmann, telling about the earthquake at Long Beach, Calif. Miss Kuhlmann has visited relatives here and is well known to many local people. The Craigs mentioned are people in whose home Miss Kuhlmann stayed:

Long Beach, Calif.  
905 Atlantic Ave.  
Tuesday eve 7:30.

Dear Aunt and Uncle—

Guess you folks heard of our big earthquake here. Well I am not hurt. I am just fine, but our house is a wreck. We are sleeping out in cars. It was a week ago tonight the quake came and we are out of gas and water yet. It could have been much worse, but it was bad enough. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are at the hospital as he was sick in bed a week before the quake came. Every room here must be plastered. Most every school and church are gone. Tell all the folks I know that I am O. K. and also my sis in Los Angeles. Write me sometime. Love,  
Frances.

## Marlene Dietrich in 'Blonde Venus'

Marlene Dietrich is playing an American role for the first time at the Illinois Theater, Newman, this Saturday and Sunday.

Pawed by men—hounded by police! Yet in another year—New York and Berlin would ring with the fame and the soft beauty of this glamorous "Blonde Venus." Read ad in this issue.

## M. E. CHURCH NOTES

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

**ALLERTON**  
Sunday School—9:30 a. m.  
Epworth League—6:30 p. m.  
Preaching—7:30 p. m.

**BROADLANDS**  
Sunday School—10:00 a. m.  
Preaching—11:00 a. m.  
Epworth League—6:30 p. m.

Rev. Petty of Newman and the pastor will hold a week's meeting, beginning this Monday night at 7:30. Rev. Petty will do the preaching. Tell others about it and come and let's make it a real revival season. Farmers will soon be quite busy.

## St. John's Evangelical Church

REV. THEO. M. HAEFFLE, PASTOR.

Friday evening, March 24—Y. P. L. Play rehearsal at the parsonage at 7:30.

Saturday, March 25—Confirmation class session at 8:30 a. m.

Sunday, March 26—Morning Worship at 9:30. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m.

Sunday, April 2—Examination of 1933 Confirmation class at 10:30 a. m.

Sunday, April 2—Congregation meeting immediately after the morning service.

**Wallpaper**  
New low priced wallpaper. 64 patterns 6c to 15c per single roll. Hanging 10c per single roll.—Albert Cummings.

Lost—A horse blanket. Finder please return same to O. P. Witt.

Norman Seider trucked a load of stock to Chicago, Wednesday.

## Bruce Richard Given Party on Birthday

Bruce Richard was given a party at the Richard home last Friday evening, the occasion celebrating his 25th birthday.

Contests, jig-saw puzzles, cards and dancing furnished entertainment for the evening. Bruce was presented several nice presents.

Refreshments furnished for the party by Mrs. O. E. Anderson and Mrs. I. F. Laverick consisted of bread and butter sandwiches, chicken salad and coffee. After lighting the candles Bruce cut and served a birthday cake.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Odie Kilby, Misses Ruby Kilby and Janie Vetterol of Georgetown; Lloyd Caster, Elmer Dupke and Miss Frances Rinks of Danville; Mr. and Mrs. Sid Coffman, Mary Elizabeth Payne, Ruby Blacker, Dorothy and Ida Mae Meitzler, Fonis Fisher, Doris Coffman, Thelma Fleming, Frank Meitzler of Allerton; Jessie Witt, Aileen Jackson, Opal McCormick, Phyllis Bergfield, Alice Anderson, Neva Crain, Pete Haines, Floyd Seeds, Alfred Thode, Roscoe Swangle, Oliver Coryell, Delbert Reed, Merle Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Boyd, Mrs. Beulah Reed, Mrs. Lula Swangle, Mrs. Hazel Lee.

## Allerton High School News

Clara Haines, Reporter.

A teachers' meeting was held Monday evening after school.

Bruce David was absent from school, Wednesday.

There will be no school Friday on account of Teacher's Institute.

The sick list this week includes: Jessie Witt, Gayle Potter and Wilma Richard.

Evelyn Baker and Ida Mae Meitzler were visitors at the high school on Friday of last week.

A large crowd attended the play "A Twelve Pound Look," which was given in the high school gym, on Friday of last week.

The Juniors have selected a play to be given sometime soon. The name of the play is "The Heart Exchange," written by J. C. McMullen.

The Literary Contest is divided into the following divisions:

- 1.—County contest to be held April 5, at Georgetown. Allerton goes to Georgetown.
- 2.—Ocoee contest to be held at Homer and Redmon, on April 19.

## Weather Report

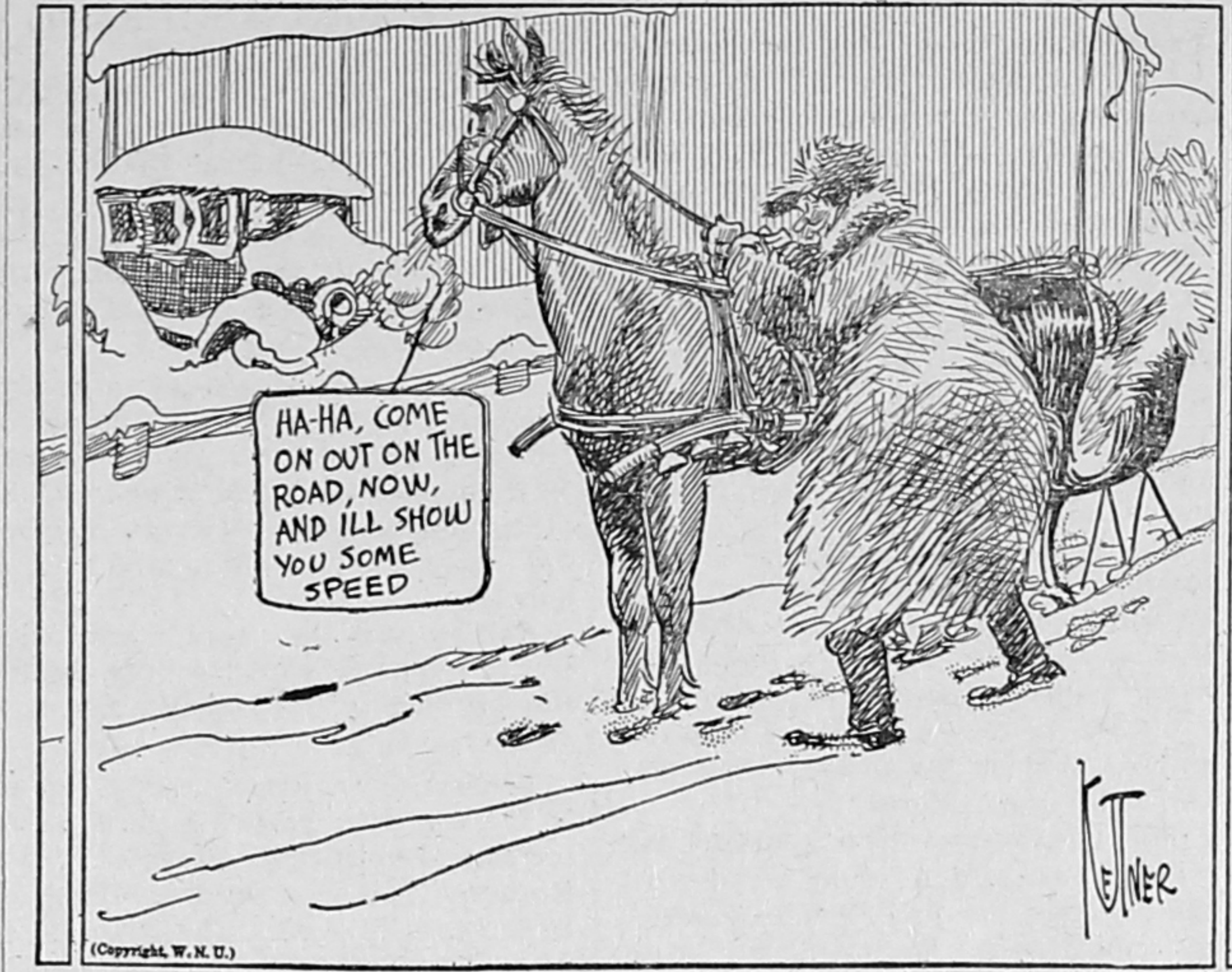
Spring officially arrived in Broadlands last Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, a light snowfall accompanying it. A very heavy rain came last Saturday and farm work has been at a standstill. And another snow came on Wednesday night.

We had a light snow just one year ago today, (Friday), also.

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

Bergfield Bros. are advertising Friday and Saturday specials in this week's issue of The News.

## Along the Concrete



## Local and Personal

Norman Seider made a business trip to Chicago, Monday.

Avery Henson of Champaign was a visitor here, Saturday.

Mrs. Lula Swangle was a Sidell visitor, Monday.

Broadlands Lodge A. F. & A. M. had first degree work last Wednesday night.

Miss Marie Witt spent the week end with relatives in Danville.

B. H. Thode, Jr. and family of Sidney spent the week end at the home of B. H. Thode, Sr.

Anton Menix was here from Jonesville, Ind., Monday, to get some seed oats.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cable of Terre Haute are visiting at the A. A. Cable home.

Mrs. Frankie Pettyjohn returned Wednesday after a visit with relatives at Clay City.

Albert Cummings and family spent Sunday with relatives in Danville.

Miss Beryl Bostwick of Hoopston spent the week end here with Miss Aileen Jackson.

Will Johnson and family of Danville spent Sunday at the Will Smith home.

C. D. McCormick, Mrs. Lillie Baker, Mrs. Virgil Reed and son were Villa Grove visitors last Friday.

Gerald Hales and family of Newman were supper guests of Mrs. Lillie Baker, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clem entertained at dinner, Sunday, Ora Timmons and family of Sidell, and Miss Mamie Darnall.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Reed and baby spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Avery Henson in Champaign.

Mrs. Isaac Lewis returned to Indianola, Saturday, after a two weeks visit at the Albert Cummings home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Coryell, daughter, and Mrs. Ray McClelland were Champaign visitors on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Biggs of Tuscola, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Kracht and daughter of Longview, visited at the Lloyd Donley home Sunday.

## Local and Personal

Glen Doney went to Sidell on Monday, where he assisted the Masonic lodge in conducting the funeral rites of the late Charles Crosse, he giving the Masonic funeral oration.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Schulz, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Zantow, son Kenneth, and Mrs. Elmo Ellers and son, of Danville visited relatives here Sunday.

Swimming Champion crowned with crockery by her husband. An Olympic winner's distressing experiences told in the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

## Long View News

John Russell spent the week-end at Allentown with his parents.

Mrs. Alice Hanley was a week end visitor in the J. D. Dyar home.

The B. C. Paine family moved to their farm residence this week.

Tommy Cook who has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Nanny Dyar, returned to his home near Urbana.

Ham Hedrick is nursing an injured hand, blood poison having developed where the hand was pricked by a hedge thorn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Deere and Mr. and Mrs. Kerna Block spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Elizabeth Block at Sidney.

A St. Patrick's party was enjoyed by the J. F. F. Club and several guests on Thursday night of last week.

## Send It In

If you have a bit of news,  
—Send it in;  
Or a joke that will amuse,  
—Send it in;  
A story that is true,  
An incident that's new,  
We want to hear from you,  
—Send it in;  
Never mind about your style,  
If it's only worth the while,  
—Send it in.

The President says folks must quit speculating with other people's money—and it looks as if they have.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," perhaps, but one easily gets fed up on this particular brand of sweetness.

## Louis Stuebe Suffers A Terrible Accident

Louis Stuebe suffered a very painful accident at his home, Thursday of last week, while driving a nail with a hammer. When he struck a glancing blow the nail came out of the wood and hit him in the left eye. He was rushed to Lake View hospital, Danville, where it was found necessary to remove his eye.

## County May Not Have a Township Election In '34

For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there will be no township elections within the borders of Champaign County next year. This will be a real tax saving reality, unless something unforeseen comes up.

County Clerk Hoggatt made the discovery Tuesday; as far as he can ascertain there will not even be a school trustee up for election next spring, at the time for holding the regular township election.

## U. B. Aid Meets With Mrs. Allie Struck

The L. W. Class of the U. B. Sunday School met at the home of Mrs. Allie Struck last Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Lucinda Clem had charge of the business meeting, which was followed by a social hour.

Refreshments consisted of sandwiches, peaches, cake and coffee.

Misses Anna Clem and Etta Struck were visitors present.

Members present were Mesdames Lucinda Clem, Bessie Loomis, Ora Brown, Flora Bailey, Leona Bergfield, Della Reed, Ella Maxwell, Belle Smith, Olive Rayl, Mary Rayl, Allie Struck.

## Tests of Gas With 10 Pct. Alcohol Prove Satisfactory

Tuscola, March 22.—G. F. Hoover of the local Farm Bureau office, has received word that the use of the new "Hi-Ball" 10 percent anhydrous alcohol-gasoline that is being received by buyers with enthusiasm, who find satisfaction in its use. The sales territory is extending in all directions from Peoria where the experiment began, according to the report, and farmers in this vicinity are awaiting the outcome with interest as it may prove the solution of the "over-production" problem of farmers.

## Award of Merit

A three million line newspaper advertising campaign was started yesterday by Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati soap manufacturers, it is announced by the company's advertising counsel.

"Newspapers are being used because of speed and mobility," said the announcement. The campaign was started, it was stated, because of "The way the American public has rallied behind the courage and frankness of the President."—Lincoln Evening Courier.

## Market Report

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

No. 3 new shelled corn	18c
No. 3 ear corn	17½c
No. 2 white oats	13c
No. 2 soy beans	40c

## News Items of 13 Years Ago

The following items are taken from an issue of the Broadlands News of June 4, 1920:

Miss Maude Block visited relatives at Marshfield, Ind.

R. R. Bergfield returned from a two months sojourn in Canada.

Guy Astell purchased a new Ford coupe.

Alice Mae Warlick of Mattoon visited friends here.

Harold Kenney of Decatur visited relatives here.

Mrs. Albert Telling returned home from a visit with relatives at Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Pearl Zantow accepted a position in the local telephone exchange.

Bert Boyd returned to Paulding, Ohio, after a visit with relatives here.

Elmer Sy had his hand painfully injured while scooping corn into a sheller at the Henry Dohme farm.

J. O. Cadwallader, Carl Dicks, Guy Astell, L. F. Vickery, V. M. Snow and Howard Clem attended the races at Indianapolis.

## Senate Okehs Bill to License Drivers

Springfield, March 22.—The Senate of the state General Assembly today passed the drivers' license bill, providing that every motorist must obtain a state driving license and pay a fee of 50 cents.

Under the provisions of the bill the age limit on those permitted to drive an automobile is raised from 14 years to 15 years. It bars chauffeurs under 18 years, and provides for examinations and tests of applicants for permits to drive cars.

The bill also provides that duration of the license be for three years. The measure now goes to the House.

## Town Clerks To Take Office Soon as Elected

Town Clerks to be elected in April, 1933, will be entitled to assume office immediately after their election while assessors elected at that time will take office on Jan. 1, 1934, Attorney General Otto Kerner has ruled in answer to this question.

By a 1929 law, terms of assessors and clerks elected in 1930 were extended to three years and then elected thereafter for four years. This law, however, made no change in the dates when the terms begin.

## Try New Serum For Patricia Maguire, Asleep Over Year

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—Physicians were watching for reactions today in Oak Park's "sleeping beauty" after injecting serum made from the blood of two patients recovered from the disease. The victim, Miss Patricia Maguire, 27, has been in a state of unconsciousness for more than a year, immune to the attempts of medical science to awaken her.



This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Beer Early in April Farmers Fight. Banker, Not Wise Construction Plan The Pope Predicts War

Beer early in April, real beer, in casks, bottles, in steins and in "flats," is the news.

Hotels, after years and years of oasis sadness, are buying glasses and more jugs and mugs of a certain kind. Hopeful young gentlemen are speculating in the stock of concerns that make beer bottles, and Uncle Sam expects to get \$150,000,000 a year, in the way of taxes.

Wine containing 3.05 of alcohol is also made legal, but there is no such wine. You cannot buy or drink what does not exist. Wine growers might make natural wine, as nature creates it when you squeeze juice from grapes, and let it ferment, then extract two-thirds or three-quarters of the alcohol. But that would be not real wine.

You read the President's plan for farm relief, and form your opinion concerning it; it is difficult to help that which is not organized for production, distribution or self-defense.

You see farmers fighting each other in a milk war, one farmer spilling on the ground the milk that belongs to another farmer. You don't see bankers engaged in a money war, spilling each other's money on the ground.

The President is reported to have said frankly, that he cannot guarantee his bill or its results, but at least he will try.

President Roosevelt intends to make part of his "program for public works construction" the most important public works, namely, machinery to protect the United States. The program will include "Building up the naval air service" and the United States navy, which has been drifting to decay.

Work on airships and submarines that the country needs, with fast cruisers of the "pocket battleship" type, interests the President because national defense comes before anything else, and because in such construction 85 per cent of all funds spent goes directly to labor.

In Vatican City, Pope Pius sees a new war threatening civilization, "a war on human society, on religion and on God himself."

Addressing the consistory of cardinals, the pope painted a gloomy picture of the "critical international situation," predicting disaster, "moral, intellectual and spiritual, inevitably for nations wherever the church is combated."

This appears to refer particularly to Spain, Mexico, Russia and Germany. In the last country, Hitler, although himself a professing Catholic, has suppressed Catholic societies and newspapers and overthrown completely the "Centrist" party, through which Catholics had practical control of the reichstag.

In Spain, the new republic deprives the Catholic church of all share in the education of children and is at work building a gigantic new "university city."

The League of Nations, with Ramsay MacDonald leading, criticizes Mr. Hitler's new defiant Germany without exactly contradicting Germany's statement that unless Germany is treated fairly the world is headed for destruction, like the swine that went over the cliff.

MacDonald worries because he can see no way to keep commercial or "civil" airships from sudden conversion to war purposes. There is no way, of course. Any airship can drop bombs that will explode and poison gas that will make life in a city impossible.

President Roosevelt selects Jesse I. Straus of New York as ambassador to Paris. No better man could be chosen.

The French will meet, in Mr. Straus, an American business man who understands this country and its opportunities, and one, for a change, who does not go abroad to tell other countries how much greater they are than the United States.

They will meet in Mr. Straus one who understands distribution, which is the greatest problem of the day.

Mr. Straus is one of three sons of the late Isador and Ida Straus, who lost their lives on the Titanic; a nephew of Oscar Straus, who was United States ambassador to Turkey and a member of the cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt.

What is the matter with young Brits? Following the bad example of the Oxford Union and the University of Manchester, students of the Glasgow university, by a vote of 634 to 568, decided not to fight for Britain or King George.

In Glasgow, girl students are not allowed to vote, otherwise the decision might have been different. Women are more patriotic than men.

This fish story you will believe, therefore it is printed.

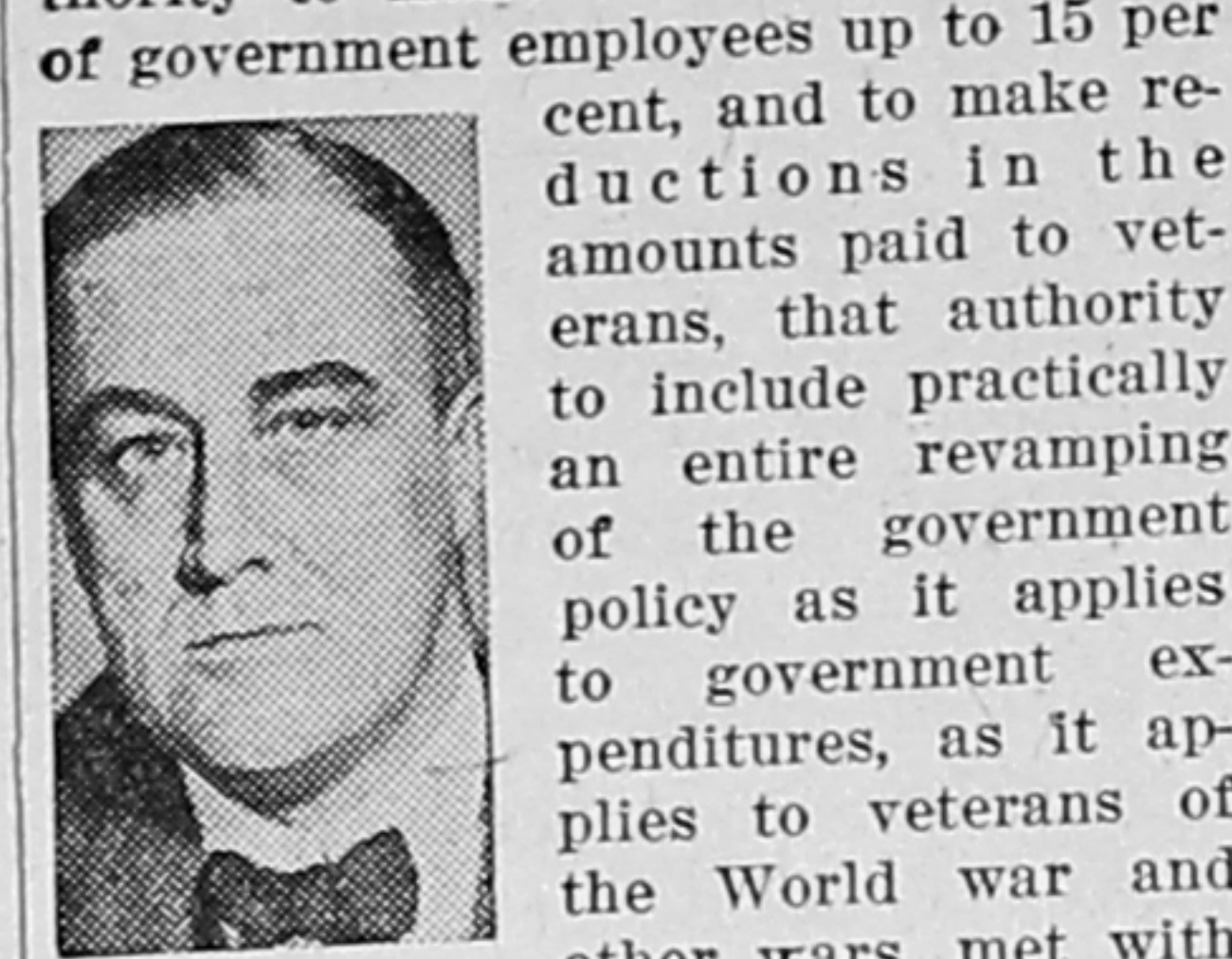
At Fort Myers, Fla., Dean Mitchell, fishing with his wife, with hook and line, caught a tarpon six inches long, weighing one ounce, smallest on record. In spite of its size, it fought for freedom, jumping out of the water six times as it was dragged to its doom.

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Congress Quickly Acts on President Roosevelt's Request for New Legislation—Reopening of Banks Spurs Upturn in Business Activities.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S request to congress that he be given authority to make cuts in the salaries of government employees up to 15 per cent, and to make reductions in the amounts paid to veterans, that authority to include practically an entire revamping of the government policy as it applies to government expenditures, as it applies to veterans of the World War and other wars, met with a quick response on the part of the house of representatives and the senate.



President Roosevelt

The bill passed the senate by a vote of 62 to 13. Forty-three Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted for the measure; four Democrats and nine Republicans against it.

The vote in the house was 266 for the measure and 138 against it. That result was not achieved without difficulty, and the difficulty came in the ranks of the President's party, and its passage would not have been possible without the aid of Republican members of the house.

In a party caucus 92 Democratic members bolted the President's leadership and voted against the measure, their opposition being to that portion of the bill giving the President dictatorial powers in the matter of expenditures for veterans. At the final roll call, 197 Democrats and 69 Republicans voted for the bill, and 92 Democrats, 41 Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites against it.

Several members who were opposed to the bill but who did not wish to be recorded as against an economy measure, decided not to vote.

An analysis of the vote shows that 68 per cent of the Democrats voting and 62 per cent of the Republicans stood by it, but leaders said that the Democratic percentage for the measure would have been much lower had not a parliamentary maneuver been invoked to prevent rebellious members of the party caucus from going through with their plans.

Still another factor was credited with part of the favorable vote, and that was the word passed around the house cloakrooms that President Roosevelt planned to denounce the opposition in a nation-wide radio broadcast if the bill had failed of approval.

It is believed the President will make a saving of approximately \$35,000,000 in the expenditures for veteran relief by cutting out all men whose disability, on which claims for relief are based, was not the result of war service. The reduction in the salaries of government employees is expected to save approximately another \$150,000,000.

In the senate an effort was made to delay the passage of the act by proposing amendments and the senate chamber resounded to the oratory of friends of the veteran and of federal employees, battling, against certain and overwhelming odds, to win some amendment to the bill.

WHILE the President has received Republican aid in securing desired legislation for his banking, economy and beer program, he will probably depend upon it to the same extent at least for his farm program. That contemplates giving the President dictatorial powers in so manipulating the price of farm products to bring them up to what is termed a "parity" price. The contemplated law would authorize the President, acting through the secretary of agriculture, to fix a parity price of each farm product; that is, a price at which the producer of the product would be placed on a parity with the producer of manufactured articles. For example, the secretary of agriculture might declare \$1 a bushel to be the parity price of wheat. The object then would be to manipulate the price of wheat upward until the desired parity price should be reached.

In order to raise the prices of farm products the secretary of agriculture under the terms of the bill would invoke various devices. He might employ the domestic allotment plan to influence the prices of one group of commodities and the government land leasing plan in the case of another group.

Secretary Wallace insists that it would not be a price fixing law for the reason that no price would be fixed by fiat. Instead, a price would be declared to aim at and the measures adopted would be those judged most likely to raise the price to the point desired.

The products covered in the contemplated law are wheat, corn, cotton, cattle, sheep, hogs, milk, dairy products, tobacco and rice.

Along with this the President proposes the scaling down of farm mortgages and a reduction in the interest rates through agricultural

credit agencies, all of which are to be consolidated under the direction of Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

BANKS began opening for business on March 13. On that date only banks connected with the Federal Reserve system and located in Federal Reserve bank cities opened their doors under licenses from the Treasury department. Banks in all clearing house cities that had applied for and been issued licenses either by the federal treasury or, in the case of state banks, by state banking departments, began opening on Tuesday, and those in the smaller cities and towns on Wednesday.

There were no restrictions placed on the banks in the way of limiting withdrawals, except where the depositor was attempting to secure sums that would indicate hoarding, when the person making the withdrawal was required to state his purpose and give his name and address.

The banks were also required not to pay out gold or gold certificates, the embargo the President had placed on gold being continued, and vast amounts of the metal were being returned to the banks. Up to March 13 it was estimated the Federal Reserve bank in New York had received more than \$100,000,000 of hoarded gold and in Chicago more than \$23,000,000 had been returned. The returns throughout the nation indicated a larger amount of gold brought back to the banks than the total withdrawal of the metal since February 1, though the government did not give out any definite statement on the subject.

It was after the President had repeated and emphasized the embargo he had placed on gold payments that Governor Blood of Utah signed a bill passed by the legislature requiring "the treasurer of the state of Utah and of each taxing subdivision within the state to pay all public employees under their jurisdiction in gold coin."

Where will Utah get the gold? The President, in a published statement and also in a national broadcast, detailed in simple language the reasons for the national bank holiday and the plans for opening. He was careful to emphasize the point that the time of opening any bank was not determined by its relative condition, but by the ability of the officials of the Federal Reserve banks and of the Treasury department to make the proper check for the issuing of licenses. He explained that banks that were not sound would not be permitted to open except under government supervision for the purpose of reorganizing them.

The reopened banks were supplied with a liberal allowance of the new currency based on bank assets, but in practically no case was any of this needed as the deposits exceeded the withdrawals, and in many cases the new currency was returned to the Federal Reserve banks.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT took time out from the urging of new legislation to give some consideration to the filling of important diplomatic posts. He has sent to the senate the names of Robert Worth Bingham, publisher of Louisville, Ky., as ambassador to Great Britain; Jesse Isador Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., New York department store, as ambassador to France, and Joseph Daniels, war secretary of the navy, under whom Mr. Roosevelt served as assistant secretary, as ambassador to Mexico.

At least one of these will meet with some opposition in the senate. Senator Arthur Robinson (Rep., Ind.) announced that he would offer evidence that Mr. Bingham had made speeches in England which caused him to be labeled as "apologetic American."

Advisers of the President, however, declared that he was fully satisfied that Mr. Bingham will assert and defend America's position on all issues emphatically and patriotically.

WORLD war veterans, the U. S. Supreme court decided, are without priority over other depositors in the claims against insolvent banks for the money received from the United States. The ruling was handed down in a case involving a deposit of approximately \$8,000 which Sam Spicer had in the Hargis Bank and Trust company of Breathitt county, Kentucky, when it became insolvent.

The assets of the bank were not sufficient to pay all depositors, and it was contended that money received from the United States by veterans for insurance and disability allowances was money of the United States while on deposit in banks to the credit of veterans and was therefore entitled to priority. The Supreme court decided otherwise.

A TORNADO swept the Tennessee-Kentucky border from the Mississippi river to the Cumberland mountains, killing 30 persons, injuring more than 200 and did damage estimated at \$1,000,000.

WITH a special message of only 72 words—the shortest Presidential message ever written—the President secured legislation amending the Volstead act and making 3.05 per cent beer legal in the United States. The President's 72 words were:

"I recommend to the congress the passage of legislation for the immediate modification of the Volstead act, in order to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution; and to provide through such manufacture and sale, by substantial taxes, a proper and much needed revenue for the government."

"I deem action at this time to be of the highest importance."

The beer bill provides for an alcoholic content of not over 3.05 per cent, for a tax of \$5 a barrel, for a license fee of \$1,000 for each brewery, and the law to be effective 15 days after it is signed by the President, which means beer will be on sale shortly after the first of April.

The bill was passed by a strictly non-partisan vote. In the house 238 Democrats voted for it, and 58 against; 73 Republicans for and 39 against, and 5 Farmer-Labor for. Twenty members did not vote, and there are two vacancies.

Kansas was the only state whose representatives voted solidly against the bill, while the representatives of 18 states voted all wet.

The senate amended the house bill to include wine, to make the alcoholic content of both 3.05 instead of 3.2, and to prohibit sale to children under sixteen years of age. The vote in the senate was 43 for the bill and 30 against, also along strictly non-partisan lines.

It is estimated the \$5 a barrel tax on beer will produce about \$125,000,000 additional revenue.

OF SPECIAL interest to Roman Catholics is the allocation delivered by Pope Pius at the secret consistory inaugurating the holy year.

His holiness issued a warning that communism is attempting to exploit the world's political and economic disorders and expressed a fervent wish for disarmament and settlement of war debts. The pontiff bestowed the Roman purple on six new cardinals of the church and announced that two others would be elevated later. The six elevated were: Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, former apostolic delegate at Washington; Archbishop Villeneuve of Quebec, Angelo Dolci, Archbishop Innitzer of Vienna, Archbishop Costa of Florence and Archbishop Fossati of Turin.

Second only to the "nefarious propaganda of communists" which, he said, threatens Christian civilization, the pontiff deplored proselytizing activities of Protestant sects in Italy and Rome. He describes these activities as being "impudently pursued" and urged all the faithful to co-operate against "this menace and defend the treasured riches of city and nation."

PLANS for immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation are well under way in Los Angeles and its suburbs, where earth tremors caused 115 deaths and property damage estimated at \$75,000,000. An appeal has been made to the federal government and the Reconstruction Finance corporation for the majority of funds needed for rebuilding. Congress passed a bill, introduced by Senator William G. McAdoo of Los Angeles, for an emergency appropriation of \$5,000,000 to relieve immediate distress in the stricken area.

The earthquake will probably give to science the first accurate records of just how the earth shakes during such a disaster, information which may be highly valuable in constructing buildings to withstand earthquakes in the future.

THE French cabinet is sounding out the members of the chamber of deputies in an attempt to whip up a majority in favor of paying the \$19,261,432 war debt installment to the United States which was defaulted on December 15.

Former Premier Herriot has been lobbying in the government's behalf, seeking pledges to vote favorably in case Premier Daladier should decide to bring the matter to a vote. Herriot has been telling the deputies that it is necessary to act quickly, as the government would like to have the payment coincide with the departure of the new French ambassador to Washington.

THE new administration refuses to allow the United States to be bound by any action that is taken, but agrees to join the League of Nations members in a discussion of what the world should do about Japanese military inroads in northern China.

Hugh R. Wilson, minister to Switzerland, has been named to sit at the council table with the league's special advisory committee on the undeclared war in the Far East, with two important reservations: The United States, a nonmember of the league, will not vote. It will not agree in advance to bow to the committee's decision, which may call for an economic boycott or other coercive measures.

MONEY MERELY ONE FORM OF EXCHANGE

Barter Found Too Crude for the Purpose.

When a schoolboy swaps his galuses and an apple for some choice marbles or butts of a cigarette he is engaging in a trade practice which goes back pretty far in history. Reuben D. Cahn says, writing in the Chicago Tribune. Direct exchange of commodities known as barter was the means by which the earliest exchanges were effected.

But barter makes difficult the division of labor; that is, that scheme of having some folks do some things and other folks other things. The bartering shoemaker who is in need of some feed for his horse must not only find the farmer who has feed, but one who also wants a pair of shoes. But it isn't that simple. The farmer with a stock of feed, while in need of footwear, may have a still greater need or desire for some article other than shoes which he expects to procure in trade for his horse feed. And there is also the question of the relationship of feed to shoes; how much oats equals a pair of kicks?

Barter is a waste of time in that it introduces the necessity not only of finding an individual who has what you want and wants what you have, but one that you can strike a bargain with.

Man wasn't long out of the tree before ways were found for surmounting these difficulties. In every tribe some commodities came to be generally prized and acceptable to nearly all persons. These came to be used as the means for expressing the value of other things and for effecting trades. Those who had articles to dispose of would accept the commonly prized articles, and those who would buy knew that they could do so by offering in trade a certain amount of the article of generally recognized value. The shoemaker could sell shoes to the weaver for some of the medium of exchange and at his own convenience he could use his receipts to buy from the farmer and from others. Such was the origin of money.

A great variety of articles have served as money. When white men came to America they found the Indians using strings of wampum as a medium of exchange. These strings of beads had value and were acceptable to every Indian, because every Indian desired to be decorated.

Among other hunting tribes, skins of animals were the medium of exchange.

Among pastoral peoples, cattle and sheep were generally recognized as valuable, and were used in making exchanges. In Africa, cubes of salt have been used. Tea has been employed for the purpose in parts of Asia. In Virginia, tobacco long served as the standard of value. Other commodities which have constituted money, include rice, dates, coconuts, cowry shells and many metals.

The most common misconception of money arises from a failure to recognize that money did not originate with the government. It was an article of such generally recognized worth that it would be effectively used for a medium of exchange. Its use as such developed from the customs of individuals.

Money was and is a commodity which circulates by weight, as do other commodities. It has value because of its intrinsic worth, not because of what a government may call it. The very name of coins can be traced back to units of measurement, in the case of metals, units of weight. The shekel of the Hebrews was a weight. The as of the Romans was originally an ingot of copper, supposed to weigh an as. The livre of the French, the Spanish peso, the English pound, the German mark, were all originally names of weights.

If in their later years the monetary units did not weigh as much as origin of their names suggests, the fault lies with the kings who debased the coins below their original weights.

ALWAYS ON EDGE

HE WAS PUZZLED

"Splitting" Headaches

Until she learned why she was always miserable—and found out about NR Tablets (Nature's Remedy). Now she gets along fine with everybody. This safe, dependable, all-vegetable laxative brought quick relief and quiet nerves because it cleared her system of poisonous wastes—made bowel action easy and regular. Thousands take NR daily. It's such a sure, pleasant corrective. Mild, non-habit-forming. No bad after-effects. At your druggist—25c.

NR TO-NIGHT

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4 LETTER WORDS; 8-page printed list 25c. A. J. DeLong, LaFayette, Indiana.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 12-1933



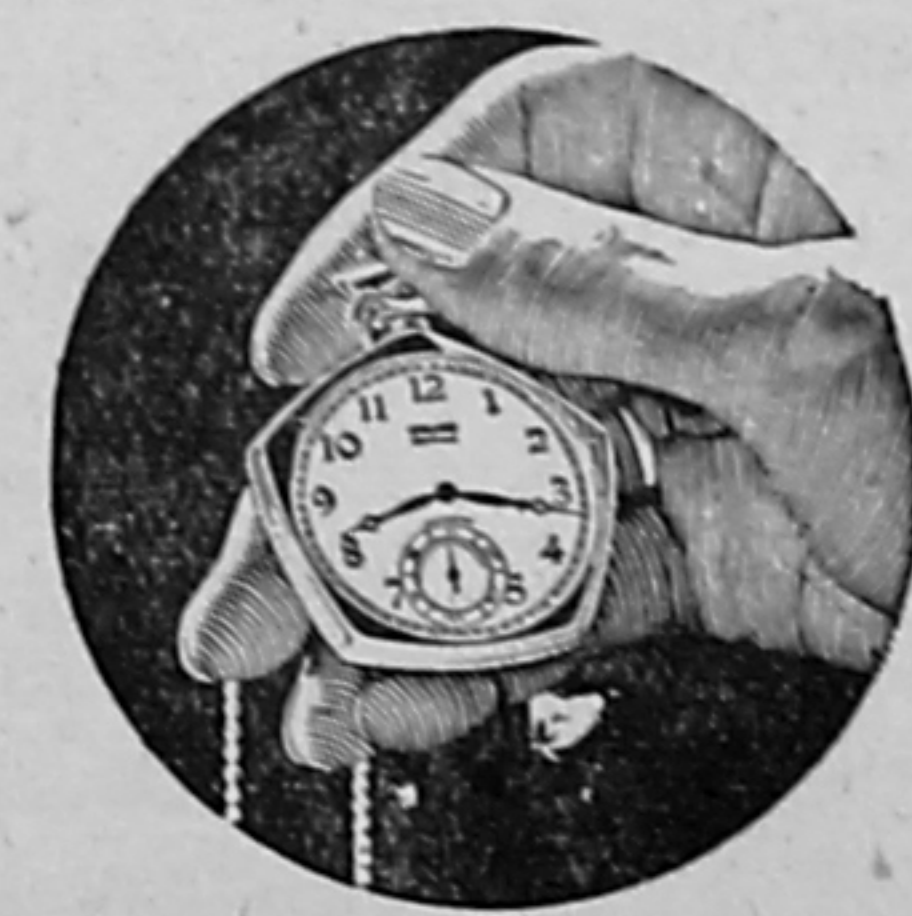
SAFE!

The popularity of Bayer Aspirin is due in large measure to its speed. There is no quicker form of relief for a bad headache, neuralgia, neuritis, or other severe pain. But even more important is its safety. Anyone can take Bayer Aspirin. It does not depress the heart. It does not upset the stomach.

No one need ever hesitate to take Bayer Aspirin because of its speedy action. Its rapid relief is due to the rapidity with which tablets of Bayer manufacture dissolve. You could take them every day in the year without any ill effects.

For your pocket, buy the tin of 12 tablets. For economy, bottles of 100 at the new reduced price.

And Bayer has Speed!



OUR BIG Department Store

The stores of our town, as a whole, are but the big department store of the metropolitan center. Collectively they offer every trading advantage enjoyed by the people of the large cities. The only difference is that all departments are not under one roof nor one ownership. The variety is here, the convenience is here, the reliability is here and you can always have plenty of time to investigate your purchases. Take advantage of the service of our local merchants.



## U. of I. Board Serves State Without Pay

Trustees Are Responsible to Electorate for Institution's Welfare.

The governing body of the University under the laws of Illinois is the board of trustees, serving without salary, elected by the people of the state at large at general elections and therefore responsible directly to the electorate. It is, by law, a corporate body.

The board has 11 members, the governor and the superintendent of public instruction being *ex officio* members and the other nine being elected for terms of six years, so arranged that the terms of three members expire every two years and are filled at general State elections.

Present members of the board are: Gov. Henry Horner; Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Helen M. Grigsby, Pittsfield; Dr. William L. Noble, Chicago; James W. Armstrong, Rock Island; Mrs. Marjorie R. Hopkins, Chicago; Merle J. Trees, Chicago; George A. Barr, Joliet; Edward E. Barrett, Chicago; and Walter W. Williams, Benton. Newly elected members who will take office at the annual meeting in March, replacing Mrs. Grigsby, Dr. Noble, and Mrs. Laura Evans, deceased, are: Mrs. Nellie V. Freeman, Mattoon; O. M. Karaker, Harrisburg; and Dr. Karl A. Meyer, Chicago. Mr. Barrett is President of the Board.

The functions of the Board or legislative. Its duty is to secure, as far as possible, the needed revenues for the University and to determine the ways in which the University funds shall be used. The Board has out University policies but the execution of such policies is left to its executive agents—the President of the University and the other officers appointed by the Board to administer the educational, scientific, and business operations of the institution.

The officers of the Board include a President, Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller and an Executive Committee of three members, with the President of the Board as chairman. The Executive committee, under the law, has all of the powers of the Board when in session, except those expressly reserved by the Board, but it may not overrule, revise or change previous acts of the Board or take from regular or special committees any business referred to them by the Board. Other standing committees of the Board are appointed annually by its President.

The Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller are officers but not members of the Board. The Treasurer serves without compensation and is required to give a guaranty bond for the faithful performance of his duties and the proper accounting and delivery, when required, of all funds and securities entrusted to his care. The surety on this bond is a large surety company. He may not invest any funds except as directed by the Board.

He does not, of course, have any jurisdiction over the State funds appropriated to the University, such funds being held by the State Treasurer and disbursed by him on order of the State Auditor on warrants drawn against such funds by the University and signed by the President.

### University Salaries Reduced by Trustees

The trustees of the University of Illinois have announced a 10 per cent cut in its salary scale after very serious consideration.

It is a well known fact that salaries of teachers in all fields, both elementary schools and universities, lagged behind the increased incomes in other fields during the period of prosperity. Salaries in state universities did not attain the comparative purchasing power which they had in 1913 until 1931. During these 17 years the purchasing power of the faculties of state supported colleges and universities in the United States was actually less comparatively than it was in 1913.

By its inability to pay salaries corresponding to those paid in other institutions, the University suffered the loss of many valuable men, particularly during the period 1913 to 1925. In recent years salaries at the University of Illinois have been brought to a point where they were on a par with those paid at the great majority of other state universities and colleges. Many of the older endowed institutions, however, continue to pay salaries higher than those at the University of Illinois and very few of these institutions have to this date made any decrease in their salary scales. The University of Illinois must compete with such institutions. A university faculty cannot be recruited in a few days. Such a process is a matter of years and to maintain its educational standing, a university cannot afford to run the risk of losing a faculty that it has spent years in bringing together.

Salaries in the University cannot be compared with salaries in other state departments or in public schools or in other fields of activity. They must be compared only with salaries in other universities of similar standing. Such is the market in which the University must compete for its staff.

The 10% salary reduction, it is believed, will not greatly jeopardize the interests of the institution in maintaining its faculty in relation to the other leading universities of the country. However, any further readjustment would throw the University entirely out of balance with the general situation and would be dangerous if not disastrous. In addition to a reduction in salaries, every possible economy has been made in expense other than salaries, subject only to the maintenance of a suitable educational standard.

### 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.

You tell us—we tell the world.

### Diseased Appendix Must Come Out

That gambling den called Wall Street is diseased appendix that must come out, says the Pathfinder.

Probing of the big business and financial magnates by the Senate investigating committee has brought out more and more rottenness. One of the worst features about the whole situation is that the leaders are absolutely unregenerate. They don't want to improve—they insist that they have done nothing wrong and that their ways are above reproach.

Here is another case where the discovery of the culprits has been so long delayed that the money is all gone. At least so much of it is gone that the losses of the public run into many billions. There was a loss of three billions on the stock of the National City Bank of New York alone.

Officers of that bank coolly told the Senators that in addition to their salaries of \$50,000 a year they enjoyed extra "splits" on stock schemes. Chas. E. Mitchell got nearly \$3,500,000 inside of three years as his share, and others on the inside got smaller slices.

Some of this stock was jacked up to as high as \$580 a share during the boom, and it has now dropped to below \$40. A lot of the stock was sold to employees of the bank, and in some cases these employees, after making many payments, still have more to pay than they could buy the stock for in the open market today. Great loans of the bank's money was handed over to the officers without interest so they could carry on speculation.

Officers, in order, to avoid payment of income tax, sold their stock to members of their own family at a "loss" and then bought it back again.

Senator George W. Norris, the veteran Nebraska hard-hitter, exhibited huge charts to the Senate showing the accursed system of "interlocking directorates" by which the big corporations are all controlled from a central point—that point being the Morgan banking interest. Senator Norris pictured Wall street as a gigantic spider, with its webs reaching out to 120 different big corporations; but if the whole list was included it would run into the thousands, he said.

### An Arkansas Traveler

A Northern tourist got off a train in Arkansas to get a better view of an animal that was rubbing itself against a scrub oak.

What kind of an animal is that? he asked of a native.

It's a razor-back hawg, suh, announced the native.

What's he rubbing himself against the tree for? pursued the tourist.

The native replied: He's stoppin' in' hisself—jes' stoppin' hisself suh.

### Adds to Educational Field

In addition to their teaching duties, 363 University of Illinois faculty members last year contributed to the world's educational field with the writing of 533 books, book reviews, notices, and articles. Of the total 61 were books, 334 were articles, 72 were book notices, and 46 were book reviews, essentially original articles or contributions to the discussion of the subject matter of the book or article reviewed.

The subjects included criticisms and original thought in lines of business, education, literature, and science.

### 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.

Know the news—read it in the papers.

Perhaps the "new deal" may be delayed until somebody can rake up the price of a deck of cards.

### Send It In

If you have a bit of news,  
—Send it in;  
Or a joke that will amuse,  
—Send it in;  
A story that is true,  
An incident that's new,  
We want to hear from you,  
—Send it in;  
Never mind about your style,  
If it's only worth the while,  
—Send it in.

### Wrote From Experience

King Solomon and King David  
In youth led wayward lives;  
Each had a few affinities,  
Besides their numerous wives.  
Then when old age came rolling  
on with all its aches and qualms,  
King Solomon wrote the Proverbs,  
And David wrote the Psalms.  
—Pathfinder.

How far have you and your wife got in your plan to purchase a new auto?  
We've got to a point where we don't speak.

### DR. R. W. SWICKARD DENTIST X-Ray

Now permanently located at  
Newman, Illinois.  
Telephone 83.



### We Have Thousands of the Nicest Chicks

that we ever hatched coming out of our incubators every Monday and Thursday. They must be sold. See us and see the chicks before you buy.

### Hayes Bros.' Hatchery (Incorporated)

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# SALE - BILLS

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



## RETAIN THE NATURAL BEAUTY of your Skin

WITH THIS MARVELOUS OLIVE OIL FACE POWDER

HAVE you looked at your complexion lately? Really looked at it? ... Is it soft, smooth and clear? Or is it a little coarse, a little rough? Outdoor life will do those things to the skin. Just a few days exposure to winds and cold causes the face to chap . . . to become red and old-looking.

But your skin need not grow old! There is a new Olive Oil face powder known as OUTDOOR GIRL which enables even the most delicate complexion to remain soft, firm and youthful. This unusual powder acts

as the skin-oils do to keep your skin smooth and supple. Yet it is as dry and light as thistle-down.

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.

Made in America for Miss America

CRYSTAL CORPORATION, Willis Ave., N. Y. C. Dept. 106  
I enclose 10c to cover postage and handling. Please send me your OUTDOOR GIRL "Introductory Samples" 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.....



## Iowa Town Buys Up the Farmers' Corn



Scene in one of the streets of Clear Lake, Iowa, as farmers were unloading corn bought by the town for scrip which was issued and later redeemed. The corn was stored in circular cribs and then sold at auction.

### RESULTS FOLLOW PROPER DIETING

#### Underweight or Overweight It's Safest Method.

By EDITH M. BARBER

The large question is whether overweight is a problem of calories depending upon the amount of food we eat or whether it is a problem of how our bodies use those calories. Observation shows that there is little difference in the number of calories which everyone needs to maintain the process of digestion, flow of blood, etc. There may, however, be a difference in the number which is used up by the movement of the body in exercise. This may possibly be caused by one of the glands, but it is uncertain which one is responsible. The thyroid, the adrenals, the gonads, even the pancreas have been suspected. Glandular extracts have had results in specific cases, but no general conclusion or remedy has been found.

Even the brain is accused of influencing weight. The nerve centers, in what is known as the "between brain," have been found in animal experimentation to have a direct connection with gain in weight.

There is still another theory about the deposit of fat which has something to back it up. This refers to the deposit of fat in one compartment of a body cell with the "lipase" which breaks up fat deposited in another compartment without power to reach the fat. It is possible that one of the glandular extracts furnishes this lack.

While admitting our present inability to completely control weight, diet will always get noticeable results. No matter what the cause of overweight or underweight there can, in practically every case, be reduction or building up by subtraction or addition to the diet, under a controlled regime which extends over a period of months.

Diet for reducing must be carefully planned in that the proper amounts of minerals, vitamins and proteins are included. Diets for increasing weight must be planned in such a way that digestive organs are not given too large a load. Most persons who are overweight are not actually "obese" and can lose without resort to anything more than a diet carefully planned and—this is the point—strictly adhered to. Results are seldom seen in the first few weeks, and by that time, as you have probably seen often in your experiences or in that of your friends, interest in diet may have died a monotonous death. As one much overweight woman said to me as she reached into a large box of chocolates—"life is too short to spend dieting!" Actually, life is likely to be longer if weight is kept at normal.

The same thing in reverse is true. The person below normal in weight

## My Neighbor Says:

TO COVER scratches on dark colored furniture, wrap a swab of cotton on a toothpick and dip in iodine. Apply to the scratches and, when dry, rub with furniture polish.

In making custards if you break a piece of stick cinnamon into the milk when you are beating it, it gives the custard a faint cinnamon color without darkening it.

Grease in wash material should rapidly yield to soap and moderately hot water. Persistent traces will have to be bleached with javelle water.

Very pretty and durable rugs may be made from old chenille curtains and rope draperies. Ravel out the chenille and wind it into balls, then, with a wooden hook, crochet pieces into round, oval or oblong rugs.

(© by the Associated Newspapers) WNU Service

has no reserve to call upon when it is needed. Perhaps some day the scientists will be able to help us control abnormal conditions which influence weight, but we must still depend upon the choice of diet, in component parts and in amounts to regulate weight, and in this way affect our body health. We shall not be able to shift the responsibility entirely.

#### RECIPES LOW IN CALORIES

**Baked Cabbage and Tomatoes.**  
1½ cups well-seasoned tomato sauce.  
3 cups chopped cooked cabbage.  
¼ cup grated cheese.  
½ cup bread crumbs.  
Salt.  
Pepper.  
Put alternate layers of tomato and cabbage in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with cheese and crumbs, salt and pepper. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) until slightly browned.

**Tomato Bouillon.**  
6 bouillon cubes.  
6 cups hot water.  
1 cup tomato juice.  
Salt to taste.  
2 teaspoons sugar.  
1 teaspoon onion juice.  
Few grains cayenne pepper.  
Dissolve bouillon cubes in hot water. Add tomato juice and seasonings. Simmer five minutes. Serve hot with croutons or wafers.

#### RECIPES HIGH IN CALORIES

**Pineapple Mousse.**  
1½ teaspoons gelatin.  
2 tablespoons cold water.  
1½ cups crushed grated pineapple and juice.  
1½ cups sugar.  
1 cup cream.  
1 tablespoon lemon juice.  
Soak gelatin five minutes in the cold water. Heat pineapple and juice to boiling point, add sugar, lemon juice and gelatin. Cool. When it begins to stiffen, fold it into stiffly whipped cream. Pour into tray of any automatic refrigerator and freeze without stirring.

**Butter Scotch Pudding.**  
1 cup brown sugar.  
2 tablespoons butter.  
2 cups hot milk.  
1 teaspoon vanilla.  
2 inch thick slice bread.  
2 eggs.  
¼ teaspoon salt.  
4 tablespoons powdered sugar.  
Stir sugar and butter over the fire until sugar is melted. Add hot milk and stir until blended. Soak bread in this mixture and when cool add yolks of eggs well beaten, salt and vanilla. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in pan of water about 45 minutes (375 degrees F.). Beat whites of eggs with powdered sugar for meringue and when cool spread on top and brown in slow oven (320 degrees F.) 15 minutes.

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#### THOUGHTS NOT GOOD



He—You may think better of what I've said when I'm gone.  
She—No doubt—my thoughts are not good ones just now.

### Lights of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

They have just told me another story concerning balloonists. Some army men were making a cross-country flight in a free balloon. These balloons travel only, of course, in the direction of and at the speed of the wind. Momentarily becalmed above a farmer working in a field, they called to him to catch the guide rope, wishing to ask him some questions about their location. The farmer was amazed to find that he actually could pull such a large balloon earthward so fine was the balance in the still air. He not only caught the rope, but proceeded to wind it several times around his waist. The warning shouts from above came all too late. A gust of wind caught the balloon, the rope lifted the farmer off the ground, spun him like a top, and dropped him on what fortunately was soft ground. The army men hastily unshipped some ballast and went away from there. They knew the man would think they had played a trick on him.

Oswald Nelson, known as "Ozzie," was born in New York and educated at Rutgers. There he was quarterback on the football team, welterweight boxing champion, and a crack swimmer. He also was art editor of the college paper and actually sold some cartoons to outside magazines. Later, he graduated from the New Jersey Law school. Having thus prepared himself for a career, he is now twenty-seven years old and an orchestra leader in a New York hotel.

Joseph T. Higgins, former assemblyman and now the thirty-eight-year-old sheriff of New York county, doesn't look his age. He still is as slender and boyish looking as when, shortly after he attended Holy Cross and while studying law at Fordham, he was one of the best middle distance runners of the New York Athletic club. Twice, indoors, he beat Ted Meredith and once, outdoors, he defeated Jole Ray. No wonder that when he ran for office he finished ahead.

It has probably been printed, but I like the story of the generous-hearted New Yorker who met the hungry man. Instead of offering him alms, he took him into a restaurant and ordered food. To make his guest less self-

conscious, he even ordered a cup of coffee for himself, although he had recently risen from the breakfast table. All went well until, to his horror and dismay, he discovered that in changing his suit that morning he had left all his money at home. He started to explain to the waiter, but the hungry man interrupted.

"That's all right," he said. "I'll pay the check." And producing a dollar from his worn habiliments, he did so. One can now get a lot of food in New York for a dollar. When they got outside, the would-be benefactor stammered:

"My dear fellow, that was most embarrassing, but we'll get a taxicab, drive to my office, and I'll get some cash and square myself with you."

"No," replied the former hungry man. "It's all right about the breakfast, but I'm doggoned if I'm going to be stuck for the taxi."

Some of the best New York stories center around Oliver Herford. There is one that has been connected with many persons, but it really belongs to the slender, gray, soft-spoken wit of the Players. The club champion bore rushed up to Mr. Herford in great agitation.

"I have been grossly insulted," he complained. "That fellow over there said he'd give me \$100 if I resign."

"Don't you do it, my dear chap," said Mr. Herford earnestly. "I am sure you will get many better offers."

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#### DEAD, NOT ALIVE



"Say bo! Do you know there's \$10,000 on your head this minute?"  
"Sure! I'm worth a lot of money."

## How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

### The "Forty Immortals"

PROBABLY the most distinguished cultural organization in the world is the French academy.

It is one of the few bodies, each member of which is a prophet in his own country, and all of whom constitute a czaristic group who control the French language and direct the nation's taste.

The French academy was established for these very purposes in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu. His ideal, to have only the most illustrious French men-of-letters as members of the academy has been adhered to, down to the present day.

And so much do the French people and the rest of the world think of this august assemblage that they have dubbed its constituents the "Forty Immortals"—the French academy being an association consisting of forty members.

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### This Dime Earned

#### \$306 in Four Days

Geneva, N. Y.—One thin dime earned \$306 in four days, and here is how it was done:

A small boy with a big spirit gave a dime to the Y. M. C. A. annual fund. The spirit moved Rev. Raymond H. Hauss, pastor of the First Methodist church, to purchase the dime for \$1. Henry C. Palmer paid \$5 for it. A man from Texas wanted it and offered \$20, which was accepted. The Kiwanis club refused to allow the coin to leave the city, however, so the club purchased it for \$35. Mrs. H. O. Palmer obtained it for \$40. The coveted coin then went to Clair Pierce, Rotarian, for \$100. The Elks club, through Russell A. Morton, bought it for \$105. Here its career came to an end, reposing securely in a safe, but its earning power in just four days was \$306.

## They'll Take Care of the White House

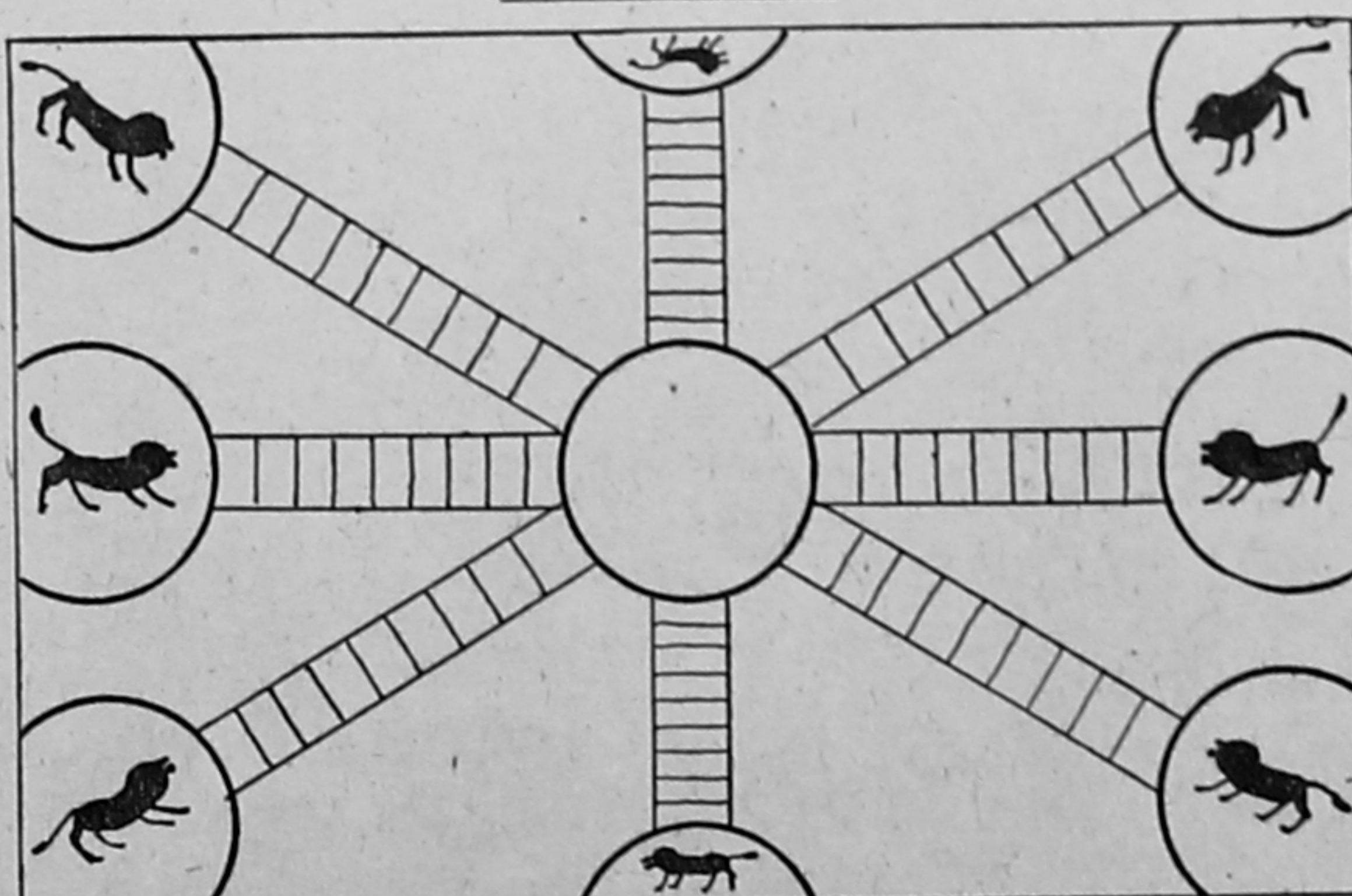


Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nesbitt, neighbors of the Roosevelts in Hyde Park, N. Y., who accepted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's offer to be custodian-chief clerk and housekeeper, respectively, of the White House. Mrs. Nesbitt was once the manager of a co-operative market in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Nesbitt was formerly chief clerk for the Northern Pacific railroad in Minnesota.

## Cheerio Chapters

Fun for All the Children Edited by DOROTHY EDMONDS

### GAME OF LION'S DEN



There are eight lions in the play. If two players are taking part in the game each takes four, if more than that, each takes an equal number that will divide the lions among the players fairly. The object of the game is to get one's own lions from their pens to the feeding pen in the center and across into the opposite cages without meeting any other lion on any one of the spaces on the way. If this happened of course a fight for the

move from the space until one has drawn a number that will take him an even five spaces away or safely into the feeding pen or final destination. By retreating to his pen instead of taking this chance, he keeps the other lion out so long as he is there. Any player whose lion reaches the feeding pen may leave him there as long as two turns if he wishes but not any longer, for while he is there none of the others can enter. The player who gets all his lions fed and into the cages directly opposite his own first wins the game.

#### KINDNESS

A railroad brakeman saw two big bucks fighting, their horns deadlocked. When he got to the next station he told the station agent, who told some farmers, who took some rope and a saw, cut the deer apart and then watched them bound off into the woods side by side. When buck deer fight to a death, it is most often starvation which results from their being locked together and unable to separate to seek food that kills them. These farmers knew this and saved their lives.

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## Buffalo Meat on Sale in Canadian Markets

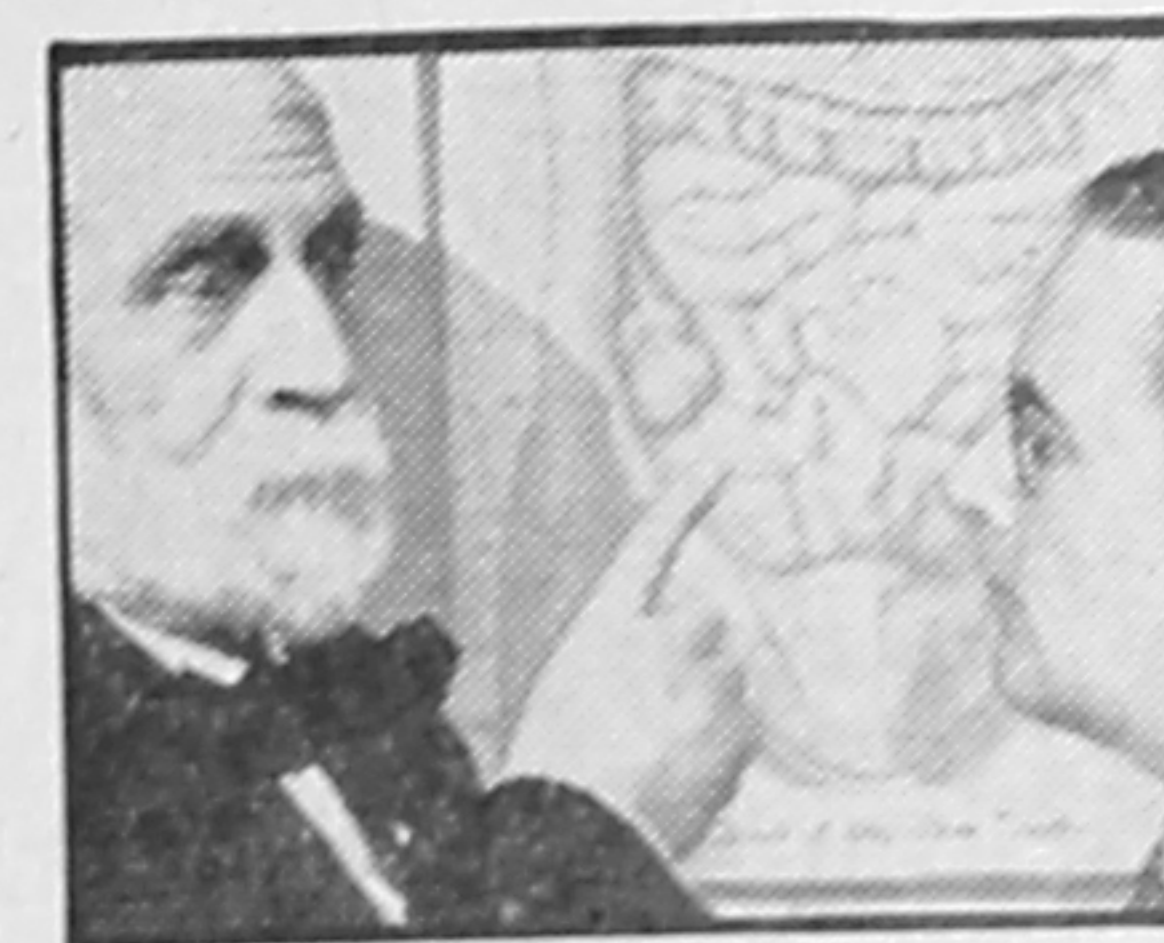
The Canadian meat markets have handled more than 500,000 pounds of buffalo meat during recent weeks—not because they were short on beef, pork and mutton, but because the government herd of buffalo in the Wainwright National park had increased beyond the capacity of the park ranges to sustain them. Consequently one year's increase—about 1,200—have been slaughtered.

This may look like a big killing, but it is hardly enough to surfeit the Canadians on that kind of diet. To be specific, 500,000 pounds would not supply one ounce each to Canada's 10,000,000 people. The buffalo of Canada were about to go the way of those of our own western plains, when the conservationist idea got sufficient hold to conceive and carry out a big national park devoted to their preservation.

The venture has proven so successful that there is no longer any danger whatever of the extermination of this noble American mammal in Canada, and two herds are maintained in the United States, one in Yellowstone park and the other in the Montana bison range. These herds, like the one at Wainwright, increase so rapidly that it is necessary, occasionally, to reduce them to the food capacity of the range by slaughtering a portion for the market.

**Cole's Carbolinalve Quickly Relieves** and heals burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Heals without scars. 29c and 69c. Ask your druggist, or send 29c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a package.—Advertisement.

**Evolution's Real Meaning**  
Evolution is in essence a striving towards fuller life.



## POISON in Your bowels!

Poisons absorbed into the system from souring waste in the bowels, cause that dull, headache, sluggish, bilious condition; coat the tongue; foul the breath; sap energy, strength and nerve-force. A little of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will clear up trouble like that, gently, harmlessly, in a hurry. The difference: it will make in your feelings over night will prove its merit to you.

Dr. Caldwell studied constipation for over forty-seven years. This long experience enabled him to make his prescription just what men, women, old people and children need to make their bowels help themselves. Its natural, mild, thorough action and its pleasant taste commend it to everyone. That's why "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin," as it is called, is the most popular laxative drugstore sell.

Dr. W. B. CALDWELL'S  
**SYRUP PEPSIN**  
A Doctor's Family Laxative

Lucky "Younguns"  
Young folks never seem to care how cold or how hot it is.

"I was awfully sick and mother called the doctor. He said I had bronchitis and told mother to get some Bronchi-Lyptus." At your druggist's. For FREE sample, write to 732 Ceres Ave., Los Angeles.

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE USE  
**MISTOL**  
NIGHT AND MORNING  
Fight COLDS 2 ways  
AND PUT  
Essence of Mistol ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW IT'S NEW

**Kidneys bother you?**  
Heed promptly bladder irregularities, getting up at night and nagging backache. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by all druggists.  
**DOAN'S PILLS**  
A DIURETIC FOR THE KIDNEYS

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



# Lady Blanche Farm

A Romance of the Commonplace

By Frances Parkinson Keyes

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### 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 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 dissatisfied. Mary's reproaches for his "conviviality" are badly received by Paul. Gale Hamlin, long a suitor for Mary's hand, visits Hamstead but makes no progress in his love-making. Philip, from records of the Manning family, learns the sorrowful story of the Revolutionary hero, Moses Manning, and of the peculiar "curse" she has transmitted to her descendants and the women of Hamstead. The evening of Philip's marriage to Blanche, Paul, under the influence of liquor, bitterly affronts Mary, and tells her their engagement is ended. Mary, at first acutely conscious of her position as a "diluted" woman, is greatly comforted by her lifelong friend, Sylvia Gray.

### CHAPTER VII—Continued

Silently Mary brought the little white china cup painted with blue-birds to the child. He drained it at a gulp.

"More," he announced cheerfully, handing it back to her.

Mary filled the mug a second time, and as she did so, she could see the rest of the family, in the new automobile, starting for the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the annual Chautauqua entertainment at Wallacetown. She knew the play almost by heart, loved every word of it, had never seen it given, and even the little mediocre traveling company that was to play it, could, with her own knowledge of it, have given her a glimpse into fairyland if she could have heard it. And none of the others cared for Shakespeare, or were in the least familiar with him. They were simply going because it was "part of this year's program," because everyone else was going, because Paul welcomed any excuse to drive the car and Violet any excuse to be seen in it, and Jane and Seth any excuse to go to a play which could not, of course, be wicked, since it was "classical." No one had even suggested staying home with the children so that she could go.

"Can't I have a piece of candy?" was Algy's next question, as she reached the crib which stood by her bed. "I ben a good boy all day, haven't I, Mary?"

"Yes, dear, pretty good. Where is your bag of lemon drops?"

"In my top bureau drawer. Bring it here, so's I can choose."

The bag was brought and a fragment carefully selected.

"I wish you'd stay with me for a while, Mary. I got a sorter pain in my leg."

"A sharp pain, or an ache?"

"No-o, just a regular pain. I think maybe it would feel better if you rubbed it for a while."

Mary uncovered the plump, brown legs and rubbed them briskly. "I've got to go now and hear Moses' prayers," she said at last, thinking that signs of drowsiness were finally beginning to be evident.

But Moses was not feeling devotional. He was constitutionally irreligious, and now that he attended kindergarten, the morning exercises at school seemed to him more than sufficient for his spiritual needs.

"I ain't a-goin' to say the Lord's prayer tonight," he announced with decision. "I said it this mornin' at school."

"Very well, say 'Now I lay me.'"

"Now I lay me," began Moses without much fervor, "down to sleep . . . when a loud crash and a wall of distress from the next room.

"Oh, Mary, I've dropped my blue-bird cup! It's bro-oken . . ."

Mary rushed to Algy's side and gathered him, dripping wet, into her arms. On the floor, in a pool of water, lay the beloved mug broken into fragments, while the crib, as well as Algy himself, was deluged by its contents.

"Don't cry, darling! It's a shame, but Mary will buy you another just like it, only prettier, maybe, the next time she goes to Wallacetown. Hush, honey. Let Mary put you in bed with Moses while she gets you dry pajamas and changes your sheets and wipes up all the pieces so you won't cut your dear little feet."

Comfort, fresh linen and more water all having been provided, Moses was urged to continue his devotions.

"I don't see why I should say, 'If I should die before I wake.' I've said it and said it, and I ain't never died at all."

"Well, say just 'God bless tonight, then.'"

"God bless Daddy and Mary and Algy," mumbled Moses glibly, "and all my dear ferover, and make me a good boy, and bless Cousin Jane and Cousin Violet and Blanche. You needn't bother about Paul, he snitched my wood-chuck trap. Amen. . . . Now sing me 'The Sugar Plum Tree,' he com-

manded, climbing into bed and settling himself on his pillow.

Mary began it bravely enough. But the reference to Paul was too much for her. Before she reached the Chocolate Cat she found she could not go on.

"I'm afraid I can't finish 'The Sugar Plum Tree' tonight, darling," she said abruptly, bending over to kiss him; and in spite of her, some hot tears fell down on his face. Then she fled from the room.

Moses lay for a long time wide-eyed and pondering. He loved Mary as he loved no one else in the world, and Mary, plainly, was very unhappy. He tried to think of recent misdeeds that he himself had committed, but his slate was fairly clean. Then he remembered that once before, early in the summer, he had caught her crying, and when he had pressed her, she had said she was worried over Paul. Mary never mentioned Paul now—still that might be the trouble, just the same. It was too bad that Mary should cry over him, particularly when he deserved it so little, but if no one else would comfort her Moses would. He sought about in his mind for the quickest and best means to this end.

Moses always slept with a small Canton-flannel dog named Spotty, to which he had been devoted from infancy. It had gone through numerous vicissitudes. More than once it had fallen in the brook, but Mary had always fished it out, and dried it in the oven. And one night he had ripped it open and devoured most of its lining—an experiment which had proved very disastrous to both. But Spotty still survived. Moses made a sudden resolve.

He hugged Spotty and kissed what remained of his nose. He gulped as he did it. Never, since he could re-



"But He's White Clean Through, for All That, Believe Me!"

member, had he gone to sleep without first laying his head on the cherished toy. Then he picked it up and pattered into Mary's room.

It was as he had expected. Mary was lying on her bed, weeping. Moses held out his hand.

"Don't cry any more, please, Mary," he said softly. "I've brought Spotty to sleep with you."

It was then that Mary realized that she had found a second source of comfort in Moses. Most of her unhappiness had been caused by selfishness. Moses was willing to make, for her, what was to him a tremendous sacrifice. She drew the child, with his little, Canton-flannel dog still in his hand, into bed with her and cried without restraint, holding him in her arms. Moses lay solemn and silent, asking no questions, making no overtures. But she could feel his sympathy in every curve of his warm little body. Gradually she relaxed, a sense of peace, of compensation, of contentment, stole over her. She fell asleep, her cheek against her little brother's.

Things never seemed half so hard again.

### CHAPTER VIII

Meanwhile, Paul, instead of rejoicing in his longed-for liberty, was finding it utterly "dull, flat, stale and unprofitable."

In the first place, living at close quarters with his mother's "nerves," unrelieved by Blanche's sunny presence or the ready escape to Mary's house which had always been open to him, was not a pleasant experience, as has already been hinted. But this was by no means all. For a day or two after his sister's wedding he was really ill. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, however, he made his way, feeling very blithe and unshackled, to call on Rosalie.

"I'm right in the midst of packing," she announced, "I haven't much time to spare. I'm going back to New York on the midnight."

Paul strove to express his regret. "Don't you get getting fresh with me!" said Miss King, crisply. "I'm not that kind and you needn't forget it, little one. . . . Why didn't you tell me you were engaged to that good-looking cousin of yours? My, but she's a looker!"

"I'm not engaged to her," said Paul shortly.

"Oh, she's thrown you over, has she?" jeered Rosalie. "Well, I should think she would. She can do a lot better than you, Little Boy Blue, even if you behaved yourself instead of hitting it up all summer like you've been doing. That Mr. Hamlin from

Boston is sweet on her all right, and he's some swell, believe me!"

"It was me that broke the engagement," said Paul, stiffly and ungrammatically.

Rosalie stared at him speechlessly for a moment. But only for a moment.

"So that's the kind of a bird you are, is it?" she inquired with immeasurable scorn. "Well, I've heard a lot about 'ancestors' since I struck this burg, and I don't deny that you've got something to be proud of along that line. The men that came up here—to say nothing of the women that came with 'em—and just got settled when the Revolutionary war broke out, and were willing and glad to strike out again and fight for their country, were sure all wool and a yard wide and then some. But I guess if they could look up or down now, as the case may be, and see their descendants wearing out the seats of their trousers sitting on the post office steps and saying what they'd do if they were President, or standing on the curbstone in Wallacetown thinking they're having the h—l of a time because they've got a couple too many drinks inside of them and are talking to some skirt they wouldn't introduce to their mother—I guess their old captains and judges and governors would think the good old stock had run down to a pretty poor line of goods! I got a fellow in New York—floor walker on the eighth—who doesn't know who his father was, let alone any great-grands! But he's white clean through for all that, believe me! If he could have done his chance, my! what he'd have done with it! A good home and money for an education and a lady for a sweetheart! And you've turned up your ugly nose at all of them—while he's had to climb out of the gutter on his way to decency without a soul to help him. But he's got there, all right. I've written Steve that if he still wants a girl who's been fool enough to play round all summer with a stupid rube that was another girl's beau, he can have her, and he's telegraphed back prepaid that he'd be waiting in the Grand Central right by the gate on Thursday."

Rosalie having departed without further delay to smooth things out with Steve, that episode seemed to be closed, and Paul felt that he had reason to hope that it would be a long time before anyone made him so thoroughly uncomfortable again. But he was mistaken. The next person to treat him harshly was Doctor Noble. Meeting the boy one day on the road, down which Paul was wandering somewhat aimlessly, David brought his motor to a stop and hailed him.

"Just the person I've been hoping to see," he remarked pleasantly. "I wanted to speak to you about your fiancée. I'm worried about her. I don't think she's looking at all well."

"If you mean my cousin, Mary Manning," said Paul with forced dignity, "she isn't my fiancée."

"Oh," said David still pleasantly. "Well—of course that must be a great disappointment to you, but perhaps it's all for the best. Of course your tastes wouldn't be particularly congenial. Mary has such a fine mind. . . . Well, I must pass along the good news to Thomas Gray the next time I see him, if he hasn't heard it already. I believe he thought, with considerable regret, that you had the right of way in that quarter."

Paul glared. People seemed bent on reminding him that Mary was not, after all, in the least dependent upon him for masculine attentions. It hurt his pride.

"The war news isn't very good, is it?" went on David with an abrupt change of subject. "Ever thought of enlisting in the Foreign Legion?"

"Lord, no!" Paul exclaimed. "Why should I?"

"Why, you're exactly the sort of chap for it! No ties of any kind, independent income, fine constitution—"

"Farmers can't be spared," quoted Paul hurriedly, recalling statistics he had happened to read in some newspaper. "It takes five men in the field to keep one at the front. And I've got heart trouble," he went on, growing very red and writhing more and more at David's pleasant voice.

"Hard luck! But are you sure? Been examined lately? Well, come up to the house some evening and let me look you over. Some evening soon. I'm going across myself, very shortly, as a member of one of the Harvard medical units. We'll be connected with the British army. Jacqueline's going to take up some branch of Red Cross work—nursing, probably. It isn't as if—we had any children," ended David a little wistfully. "I'm sure Austin Gray would have done something long ago if it hadn't been for Sylvia. Naturally any man that's fortunate enough to get a family like that makes it his first consideration as long as he can. Well, good-by."

Paul began to feel very sorry for himself. Public opinion, which he had at first thought to be wholly on his side, seemed to be gradually, but none the less surely, swinging the other way. If the older women still chattered against Mary, the younger ones spoke differently, and none of them would have anything to do with him. He led an unappreciated existence, after twenty-one petted years. As for the men, he thought they were actually beginning to go out of their way to be disagreeable to him and pleasant to Mary. He found himself virtually ostracized in Hamstead, and neither White Water nor Wallacetown, though he tried them both, seemed to furnish either lasting stimulation or lasting solace. He discovered, as many another man has discovered with resentment, the deadly dullness with which dissipation is permeated.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



### WHAT ANNA WAS

A professor was telling to more or less eager ears the facts about Boccaccio and the indiscreet Anna of Aquinas.

The class was lulled by his gentle version of the affair, until he was about to close. When he said: "Anna was, you must know, a—well—if I may lapse into the extreme modern vernacular"—his eyes at this point gleamed wickedly and the class sat up—"she was," continued the professor boldly, "what I can only call—a flirt!"—Tit-Bits Magazine.

### USES HIS HEAD



"I slipped, Miss Sharpe, but never fell from the balloon."

"What kept you in the air, Mr. Sapp—using your head?"

### Seasoning

A sixth-grade teacher had placed a long list of words on the board, planning to teach and interpret the word "synonym."

"What is a synonym?" she asked.

All members of the class looked somewhat puzzled, but finally one hand went up.

"Well, Alicia, what is a synonym?" continued the teacher.

"It's what we sprinkle on the top of coffee cake," was the answer.—Indianapolis News.

### Time for Insurance

Old Man Doolittle was past ninety when he thought it was time for him to take out some life insurance. The agent told him the company couldn't accept such a risk as that—a man over ninety years of age.

"Well," squeaked the old gentleman, "if you look up your figures you'll find that mighty few people die after the age of ninety."

### Going in for Beauty

Housewife—I don't like the looks of that codfish.

Storekeeper—Well, if you want looks, why don't you buy a goldfish?—Pathfinder Magazine.

### Modern Problem

Susan—Tom is going to give up smoking for me.

Sarah—How old-fashioned.

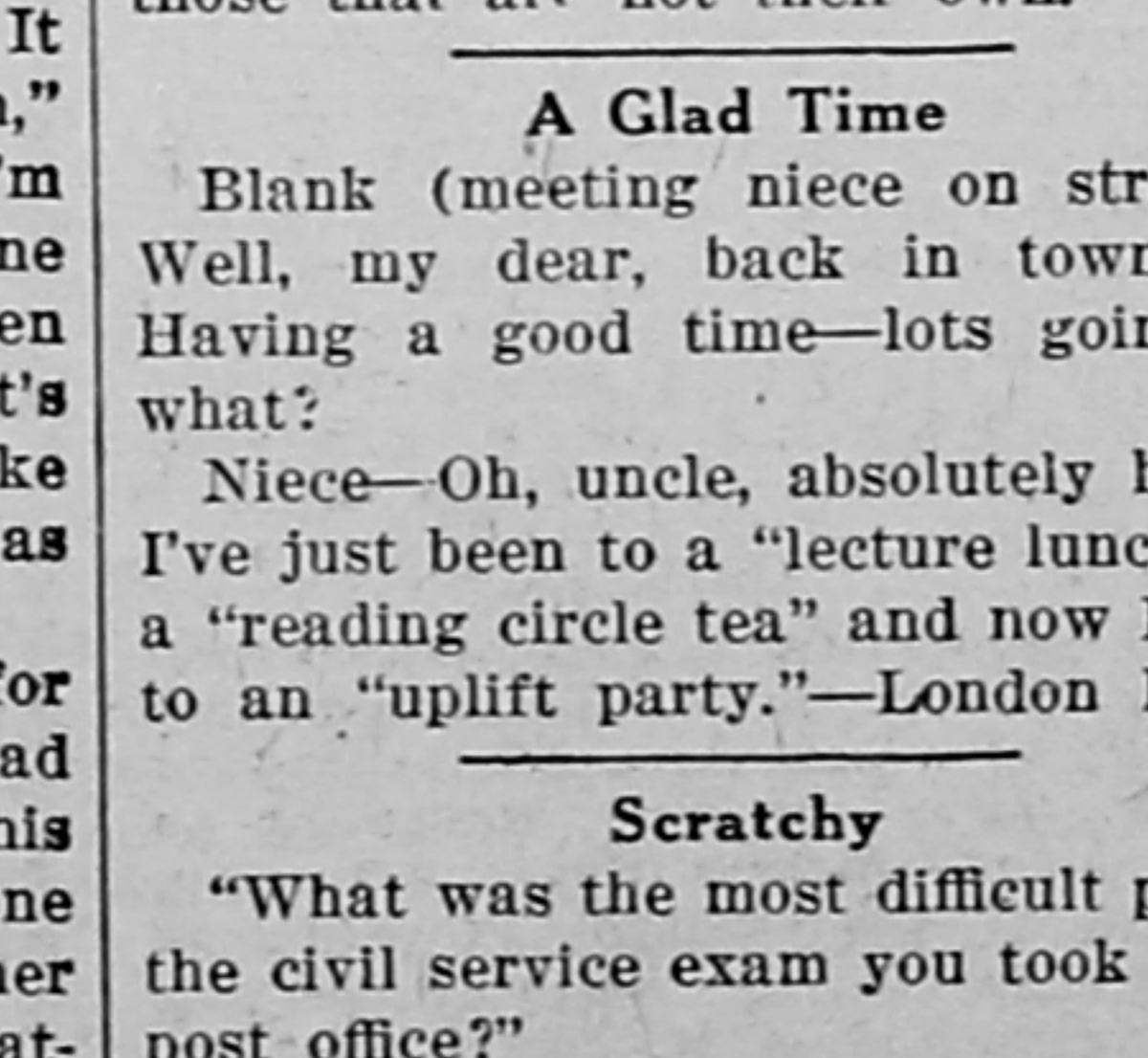
Susan—No, not that. He says we can't both afford it.

### Saving 'Em

O'Flaherty—Now, you've been fighting again. You've lost your two front teeth.

Son—No, I ain't, pop; I got 'em in me pocket.

### IN ALL LINES



Wife—Women are to be found, let me tell you, in all kinds of business!

Hubby—Quite true—including all those that are not their own.

A Glad Time  
Blank (meeting niece on street)—Well, my dear, back in town, eh? Having a good time—lots going on, what?

Niece—Oh, uncle, absolutely hectic! I've just been to a "lecture luncheon," a "reading circle tea" and now I'm off to an "uplift party."—London Punch.

Scratchy  
"What was the most difficult part of the civil service exam you took at the post office?"

"Writing with the post office pens."

"O Promise Me"  
Hubby (reading)—Y'know, I don't like all this metaphorical stuff. I wonder what exactly this writer feller means by "gems of thought?"

Wife—Oh, something like that ring you're always promising to buy me.—Sydney Bulletin.

Long Account  
Junior—I owe all I have to one woman.

Sophomore—Your mother?

Junior—No, my landlady.—Long Lines.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### Lesson for March 26

#### REVIEW: JESUS OUR EXAMPLE IN SERVICE.

#### GOLDEN TEXT—How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him. Acts 10:38.

#### PRIMARY TOPIC—Stories of Jesus.

#### JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Shows Us How.

#### INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Living Like Jesus.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Our Example in Service.

The method of review must always be determined by the genius of the teacher, the grade of the class, and the aptitude of the pupils. Three methods for the Senior, Young People and Adult classes are suggested, the second and third of which are adaptations of the method suggested by the Lutheran Lesson committee.

#### I. The Summary Method.

In the use of this method the principal facts of each lesson will be brought out with the leading teachings. Assignments should be made a week in advance.

#### II. The Key Note of the First Six Chapters of Mark From Which the Lessons of the Quarter Have Been Taken.

Chapter 1: Jesus as the Gospel Preacher. His preparation was in the wilderness alone with God. It was in Galilee that he called his first disciples and began to preach. While the synagogue was the best place, naturally when the leaders became hostile, the desert, the mountain, and even a fishing boat was his pulpit.

Chapter 2: Jesus as the Teacher. He gave them a new conception of the forgiveness of sins, fasting, and the Sabbath.

Chapter 3: Jesus as the Messiah. He chose twelve of his ambassadors, being somewhat analogous to the twelve tribes in the old dispensation.

Chapter 4: Jesus as the Interpreter of the Kingdom of God. Three outstanding parables reveal its characteristics.

Chapter 5: Jesus as the Great Physician. The healing of the demoniac, the woman with the issue of blood, restoring to life of the daughter of Jairus are outstanding examples.

Chapter 6: Jesus as the Greater Provider. An outstanding example of his ability to provide for the disciples is seen in the feeding of the five thousand.

Chapter 7: Jesus as the Messiah. He chose twelve of his ambassadors, being somewhat analogous to the twelve tribes in the old dispensation.

Chapter 8: Jesus as the Interpreter of the Kingdom of God. Three outstanding parables reveal its characteristics.

Chapter 9: Jesus as the Great Physician. The healing of the demoniac, the woman with the issue of blood, restoring to life of the daughter of Jairus are outstanding examples.

Chapter 10: Jesus as the Greater Provider. An outstanding example of his ability to provide for the disciples is seen in the feeding of the five thousand.

#### III. A Method Which Embraces the Grouping of the Quarter's Lessons Under Significant Headings.

1. Some helpers of Jesus (Lessons 1 and 6). The helpers indicated are John the Baptist who is the first recorded helper, and the twelve apostles. It is strikingly significant that though Jesus possessed all power he chose to place in the hands of ordinary men the continuance of his work. He is able to use men of varied gifts and temperaments, as shown in the twelve.

2. Some teachings of Jesus (Lessons 2, 3 and 4). He met and overcame the Devil in the wilderness. He cast out demons. He healed the sick and he forgave sins.

3. Some teachings of Jesus (Lessons 5, 7 and 8). Because the traditions of the Jews had obscured the law, he taught the higher meaning of the law, especially as it pertained to the Sabbath. By means of parables, he took the common things of life and clothed them with vital and profound significance.

4. The power of Jesus (Lessons 9, 10 and 11). This power was exhibited over the forces of nature, demons, physical ailments, and even death itself.

5. An enemy of Jesus (Lesson 12). The Devil is the supreme enemy of Jesus. Anything that hinders the progress of the gospel may be considered as an enemy. In this light he has many enemies, among which may be mentioned alcohol and narcotics. The drinking of intoxicating liquors and smoking of cigarettes, etc., dull man's moral and spiritual natures and incapacitate him for the highest and most efficient service.

It is a statement that should sober the careless and illiterate.

Every day I am ashamed because the ancients knew so much I have not yet discovered. They warned us of the importance of temperance, but we have interpreted it as warning against rum; and manufactured a more villainous rum to show contempt for the nuisance of the ancients.

Old men are not always wise, but most apt to acquire wisdom. An old farmer, an old mechanic, an old trapper, an old doctor, has had opportunities he has sometimes taken advantage of.

I made a few resolutions for the new year, and hope to accomplish a little with some of them. I am actually a better man now than I was ten years ago, because of my poor attempts to improve a very much better man than I was twenty, thirty or forty years ago, although still ashamed. A doctor once said to me: "The trouble with men who say they will cut down on their smoking, which would be enough, is that they never do it." I actually cut down a little on my bad habits as a result of my worthy resolves.

The African bushmen of today are said to be almost exactly like the very earliest races of men. They have no idea whatever of what we call morals, but behave better than higher peoples or nations, as a mere matter of convenience. We should all be encouraged that our earliest ancestors had so much natural sense and decency, and try to get back to it.

We praise God at intervals with our words, but our whole life should be a ceaseless song of praise to him.—Augustine.

Though I am always in haste, I am never in a hurry.—John Wesley.

"Religion does not consist in being good; that is only a result, religion is knowing God."

"Revival would break out if we Christians got rid of sin in our lives."—Bishop Linton.

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## Howe About:

### Spending Public Money

#### One Critic's End

O. O. McIntyre

By ED HOWE

A MAN growled at me lately because I so frequently denounce river improvement. "Look at the Rhine," he said; "improvement has undoubtedly been profitable there." And I replied: "The Germans have been practically using the Rhine more than fifty years. I have lived on the Missouri river longer than that, seen money wasted on its improvement every year, and not a single steamboat. That's what I grumble about: the American plan of spending public money, and getting nothing out of it."

The most merciless critic I ever knew—and, I may add, the ablest—has been a charge on the county many years as an inmate of the poor house. . . . And not one of those he criticised so severely is in the poor house with him. There was a dull man named Lem Whalen the critic was particularly severe with, but Lem kept at work in his dull way, and is now a leading citizen.

A lesson with which I have been greatly impressed is that everything worth while requires hard work and enthusiasm, no man can succeed at anything and be idle, shiftless and thoughtless. There is a man in New York named O. O. McIntyre who has succeeded as a writer. That he is unusual must be admitted, but it depresses me to read of his great industry. When he walks about, goes to a theater, or to a dinner, he is at work; looking for something to write about. It is said of the poor farmers that they work from sun to sun. McIntyre does it, and, in addition, works half the night.

Some one has recently written of the real Thos. A. Edison, who became so famous the entire world paid him tribute. He turns out to have been quite an ordinary man; very untidy, often unreasonable, chewing tobacco constantly and spitting wildly, but he was a great worker. He moved a bed into his shop that he might economize on the time required for rest; and had a better time working than others have playing. Good work provides the good times we hear of, and are always looking for vainly in vacations, in night clubs, at card tables and on golf fields.

I believe in a fight when it becomes necessary to effectively resent wrong. The most absurd, useless and unnatural sentence ever written was the advice to love our enemies. No one does it; no one should do it. From the beginning of time men have, on proper occasion, banged enemies for the common good, but some one (who hated his enemies) did not neglect, as a literary novelty, to advise others to love them. I have never been able to understand why more than half that is written or spoken today is wrong, useless and unnatural.

The most important and profitable work a man may engage in is managing himself as efficiently as possible; intelligent endeavor to avoid harmful mistakes. A mistake is a terrible thing; a careless man may blunder into one that will punish him all his life—a mild one frequently humiliates for months or years.

A noted man named Haldane, connected with the most famous of England's universities, once wrote that the most interesting study he knew anything about was his own body. Although familiar with all the sciences, the details of which awe us so much, this highly educated man confesses no scientific experiment interests him as much, or pays as well, as study of his own body.

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**Lowest Number Lynchings**

Last year only eight lynchings occurred in the United States, the smallest number known since records have been kept. The next lowest was 10 in 1929. Of the eight lynched in 1932, six were negroes and two were white men. In the year 1892 the frightful total of 255 persons were put to death by mobs, 100 of them being white. So, in one respect, at least we appear to be becoming more civilized.

**Americans All**

An interesting little study in names is presented by the list of nine New York public school boys who were awarded Pulitzer four-year scholarships at Columbia University, they being chosen from a field of 90 of the brightest in the metropolis.

Their names, in the order of the grades made in the competitive examination, are as follows: Herman Kremer, Helmut Schulz, Thomas Jonaitis, Andrew Chiappe, Jerome O'Neill, Fred Tonetti, Hippocrates Apostle, John Morrisroe, and Milton Black. It will appear that German, Greek and Italian names predominate, and in fact only two of the boys were born in the United States. Among their fathers are a cook, a waiter, a construction laborer, a milkman and a janitor.

But in spite of foreign names and foreign birth, these boys are now Americans all, with an opportunity to rise to whatever heights their ability and energy can carry them.

**No Lack of Words**

How often do we find difficulty in thinking of just the right word to express a certain idea? Even the greatest writers often stop to weigh their words in order to hit upon the most appropriate one, while few speakers can observe all the niceties of expression without writing out their speeches and memorizing them beforehand.

These difficulties are not due to any lack of words in the English language, however. Possibly it may be a result of our having too many to choose from. The latest unabridged dictionary contains more than 400,000 words, and the list is increasing constantly.

Noah Webster's first dictionary, published in 1828, contained only about 70,000 words; the edition of 1864 included 114,000; that of 1890 about 175,000, as compared with the 400,000 recognized words of today.

A leading lexicographer estimates that the educated person of fair ability understands on an average about 50,000 words, but uses only a small part of that number in either speaking or writing. The mass of the people know and use less than 8,000 words out of the 400,000 available.

**Corn Brought \$11 Per Bushel Back In 1817**

Corn sold from \$5 to \$11 per bushel on the eastern seaboard in 1817, following a year of no summer. New Englanders enjoyed ice skating in July and nearly all vegetation throughout the United States and Europe was blasted by frost according to news reports published in papers at that time.

The Maryland Whig, published

at Frostburg, Maryland, in 1817 said: "In June there was frost or snow every night. The snow was five inches deep for several days in succession in the interior of New York, and from 10 inches to three feet in Vermont and Maine. July was cold and frosty; ice formed as thick as window panes in all the New England states.

"August was still worse, ice forming nearly an inch in thickness, and killed nearly everything green in the United States and Europe.

"In the spring of 1817, corn which had been kept over from the crop of 1815, sold as high as \$11 per bushel.

**The Destructive Rat**

Public health authorities estimate that the actual loss caused by rats in the United States amounts to \$400,000,000 a year, of which about one-half is in foodstuffs and the rest in the destruction of other property.

The number of rats engaged in these depredations is estimated at 120,000,000 or about equal to the country's human population.

Besides the destructiveness of the rat is its constant menace to health through the transmission of disease, especially bubonic plague, which is spread entirely by fleas which infest infected rats. While the disease has been held in check in countries employing preventive measures, bubonic plague killed more than 11,000,000 people in India during a 20-year period.

The Public Health Service declares that if the prolific breeding of rats were not partially controlled by natural enemies, disease and the cannibalistic tendencies of the animal itself, they would soon overrun the world and exterminate man by depriving him of his sources of food.

Like many other ever-present menaces to property and health, the rat appears to be taken for granted, and seldom is any concerted effort made with a view to its extermination.

**National Unity**

Never in our history, with the possible exception of the period of the World War, have the American people given any President such assurances of whole-hearted cooperation as has been given to President Roosevelt in his efforts to relieve the present economic distress.

The loyal manner in which all elements of our people have rallied to the call of the present emergency is most heartening and inspiring. It affords an example of national unity without a parallel in the annals of any people.

Citizens of all parties and of all classes are displaying a most patriotic spirit in supporting our chief executive in his program for national rehabilitation. All seem to realize the stern necessity for courageous and determined action to end the period of fear and panic which has paralyzed business, industry and agriculture for many months.

Already the intelligent and energetic efforts of the new President and his advisers have produced excellent results in the direction of restoring faith and confidence in our institutions. The spirit of defeat and despair is giving way in favor of a well founded optimism.

While President Roosevelt, being only human, is not infallible, and while he and his administration may make some mistakes, the vigorous manner with which he is attacking our national problems is serving to inspire confidence in the wisdom of his program.

Therefore, let us all, whatever our political affiliations may be, support the President in his sincere and patriotic efforts for economic betterment. For in national unity lies the hope for national progress and a return of prosperity.

**It Actually Costs Little to Run U. of I.**

Less Than 7/10 of One Cent From Each Property Tax Dollar Goes to U. of I.

When some one says that the University of Illinois will spend about \$2,500,000 from property taxes in 1932-33, in addition to \$1,600,000 from the miscellaneous revenue of the state, the first reaction is that this is a lot of money. And so it is to any one individual; but, as far as any one individual is concerned, a very small part of this amount is paid by him. The University is not like a county or city project; it is a state project, and the cost of its maintenance is spread over the entire state.

Actually, in 1931-1932, the maintenance of the University took less than seven-tenths of one cent from each dollar of property taxes paid in the State of Illinois. For the current year the figure will be approximately the same. With this fact, then, each property taxpayer can easily calculate just what he is contributing to the maintenance of the University. If one pays a tax bill of \$100, about 70 cents of it will find its way to the University.

Let's examine further the property tax dollar paid by the Illinois citizen. Since the University takes only seven-tenths of one cent from each tax dollar, it is of interest to note how many cents go to high school and public school purposes. Of course this will vary from locality to locality, but for the state as a whole, on the basis of taxes levied in 1931, high school levies took about 6 cents from each property tax dollar while the public schools took about 30 cents. On the basis of taxes levied in 1932, outside of Cook County, about 4 cents from every property tax dollar will go for public or high school education.

It is easy to conclude that an expenditure is large when only the absolute figure is considered; when the cost of units of product are considered, however, the mere size of the expenditure loses its significance. The average annual cost to the State of each student at the University is about \$325. In 1931 the annual cost per inmate in the insane and feeble-minded institutions was \$297; the cost per inmate in schools for the deaf and blind was \$708; and the cost per inmate in penal institutions of all kinds was \$355. All of these institutions must be supported, of course, but a commonwealth like Illinois cannot afford to provide any less for the education of future generations, which will furnish the leadership of the State and Nation, than it spends on penal and charitable institutions.

**Uni. Cuts Expenses Drastically to Aid State Finance Crisis**

Looking forward to the coming biennium, provision for which must be made by the legislature during the session which has just opened, the University of Illinois has not been unmindful of the necessity for decreasing public expenditures and for balancing public budgets. That the University met this need during the past biennium is evidenced by the fact that it left unused some 22 per cent of the appropriations made to it by the last general assembly.

However, the University is faced with the fact that it is its prime duty to maintain the educational standards of the institution, and, although there are fewer students attending the University than was true two or three years ago, there are still more than 10,000 enrolled. While the decrease in attendance has been greatest in the freshman and sophomore classes where the expense of instruction is lowest, the number of graduate students has shown practically no decrease from the peak and is now twice as many as in 1921. Likewise, there has been no decrease in the college of medicine or in the college of law or other branches where the expense of instruction is highest.

The financial support of the University comes in part from state appropriations, in part from student fees, in part from Federal appropriations, most of which are for specific activities, and in part from incidental sales of surplus products resulting from its teaching and research work. The general concept of the University was that it should be a place where students may secure a college education at little or no expense for tuition. Certain fees, however, are charged in all departments in accordance with the general policy in such institutions based on the theory that the person who receives the immediate benefit should pay at least a portion of the cost.

State appropriations make up about 70% of the total income of the University, derived partly from the General Revenue fund of the state and partly from a special tax of 3 1/2 cents per hundred dollars of assessed valuation for the support of the University. Of the property taxes paid for all purposes in 1931 by the citizens of the state, about seven-tenths of one cent per dollar were used for the support of the University.

In 1932 the Federal tax on tobacco consumed by the citizens of Illinois exceeded by \$1,507,732 the amount asked to operate the University next year. According to the report of Internal Revenue receipts from Illinois, the tobacco tax paid was \$5,557,732. In 1931 the tax was \$6,526,522. The University asks \$4,450,000 a year for the next two years.

"I am for educational economies. But I am not for any crippling of our system of public education. We are being asked today to train men and women for a world where the future is far from clear. Our schools are our insurance for the future."—H. W. Chase, President, U. of I.

Rhodes—Poor Bassler; he has just joined toe silent majority.

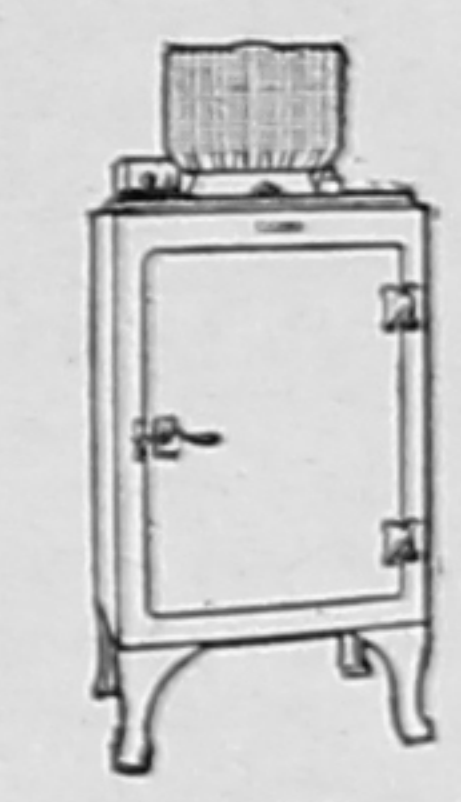
Rhoads—What do you mean? He hasn't died, has he?

Rhodes—No, but he's just got married.

*Save*

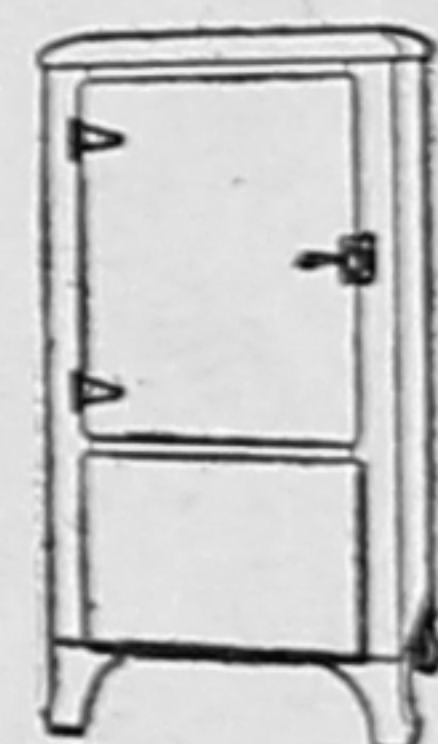
TIME  
FOOD  
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MONEY

with modern Electric REFRIGERATION



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Your choice of two Quality Electric Refrigerators



KELVINATOR

SA 1451

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

HERE is the most economical solution to your refrigeration problems—an immediate way to save money and enjoy years of food and health protection. The quality electric refrigerators offered by this Company operate for a few pennies daily—cut food spoilage—enable you to buy in larger quantities at lower cost—helps you to make your kitchen pay dividends!

Today is the day of surpassing values in quality electric refrigerators. Dollars are not so plentiful

but they buy much more. Never in refrigeration history have prices been so low. And the model of your choice can be had for so little down and on such easy terms that you can easily meet the very small payments which you make each month. The convenience, protection and enjoyment of an electric refrigerator begin with the very first payment—the very day it is delivered to your home. Prepare now for warm weather—visit this office and end your refrigeration problem once and for all times!

Beautiful Spring 1933 Models at new low Prices

Delivered and Installed **\$10** DOWN—  
Only **2** Years to Pay

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

**Saturday and Sunday  
March 25 and 26**

**Marlene Dietrich**

Playing an American Role for the First Time!

Pawed by men . . . hounded by police! Yet in another year . . . New York and Berlin would ring with the fame and the soft beauty of this glamorous

**Blonde Venus**

with

**Herbert Marshall and Cary Grant**

And Other Added Attractions

Admission . . . . . 10c and 15c

This wrestle with present conditions is a sort of cash-as-cash-can affair.

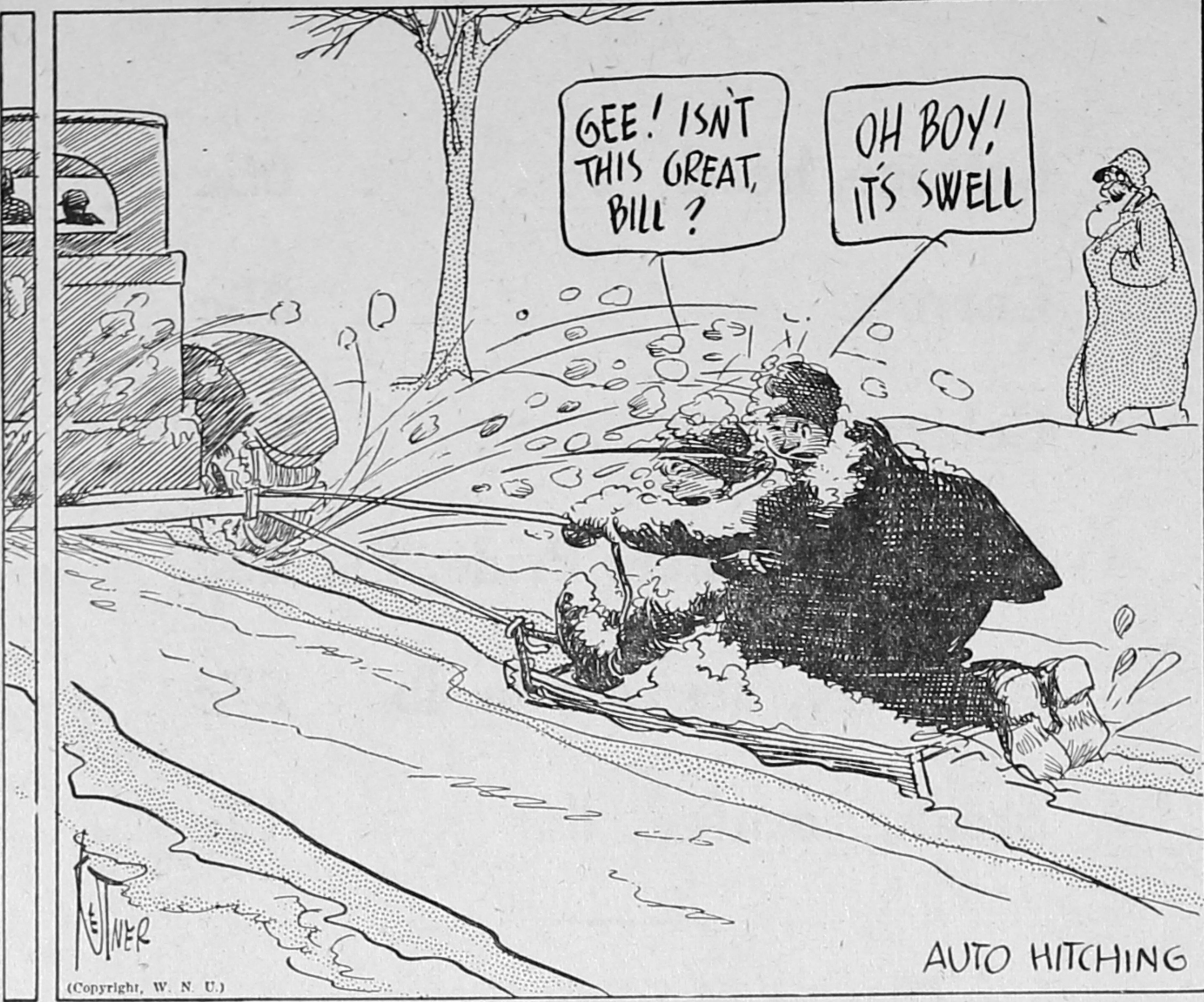
It was inevitable that someone should suggest that future treasury issues will be Woodin money.

Teacher—And what lesson do we learn from the busy bee?  
Smart Boy—Not to get stung.



# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Events in the Lives of Little Men

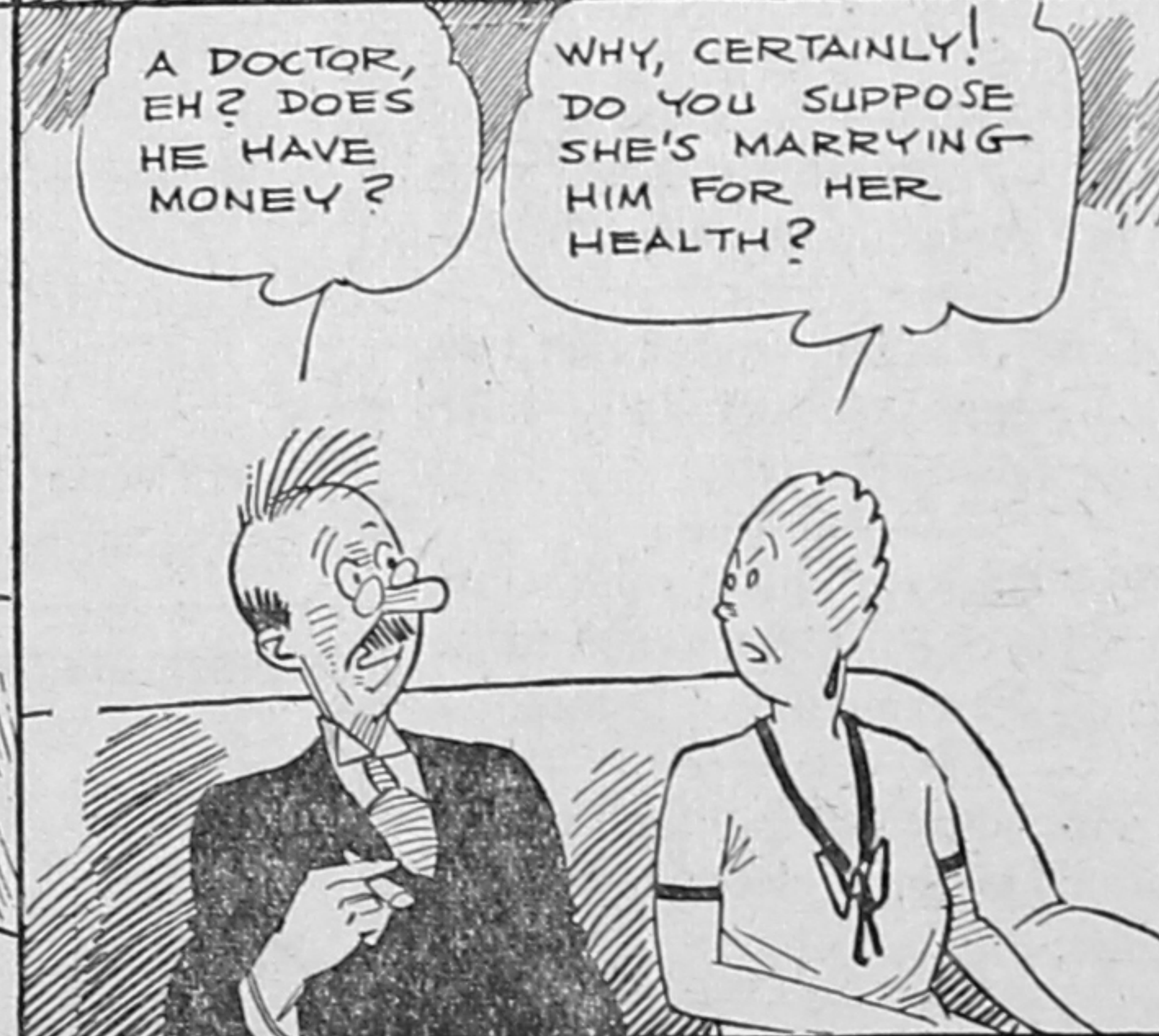


AUTO HITCHING

## THE FEATHERHEADS



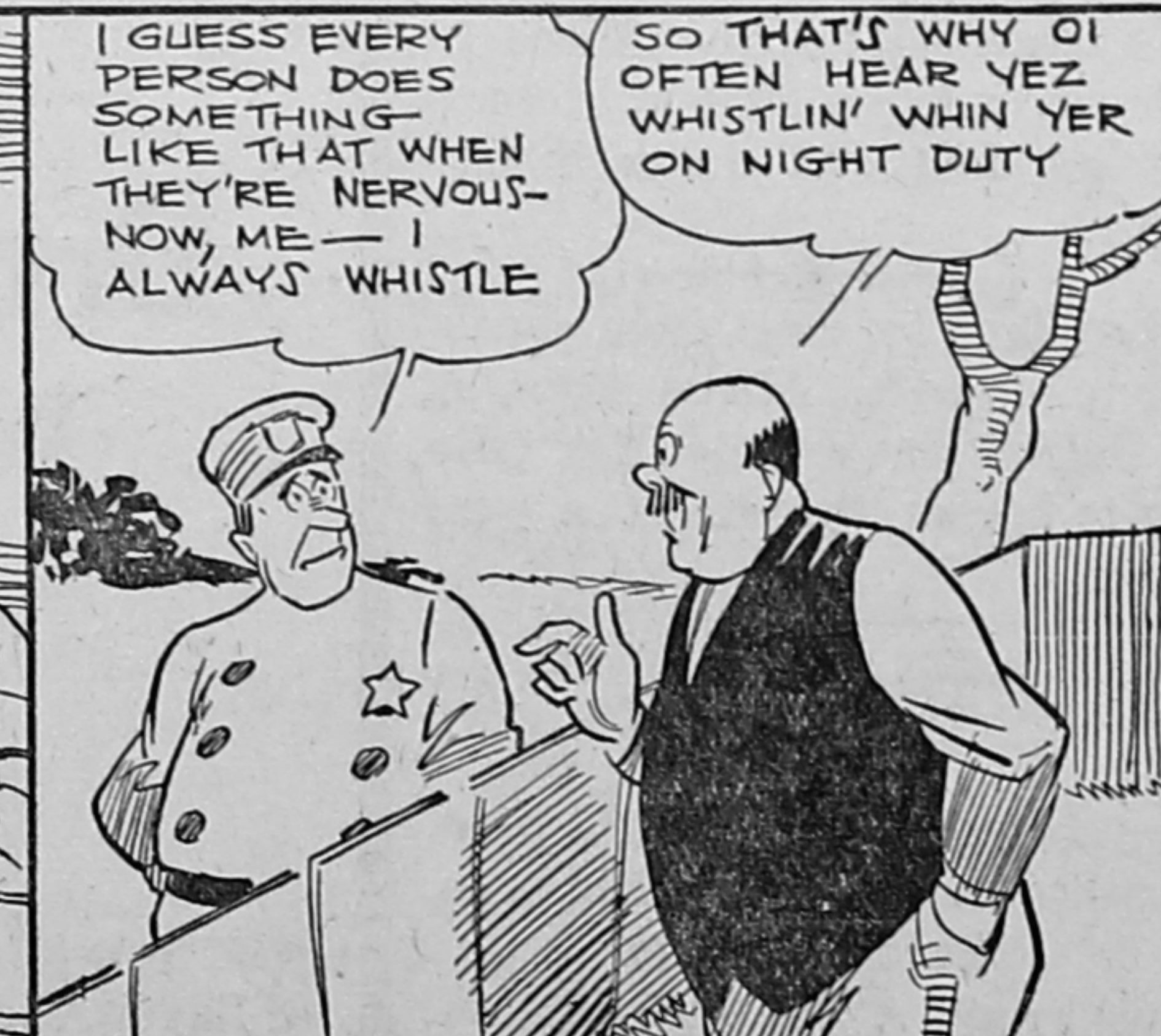
## Health or Wealth



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE



## What, Not Nervous?



## Many Ways of Serving Mushrooms to Bring Out Delicious Flavor

### One Favored Method Is to Sauté Them in Butter, but Almost Everything Depends on Proper Preparation and Cooking.

"Please give mushroom recipes," writes a reader. "I have been looking for some recipes but have not found them."

In response, an authority on the subject has this to say:

It is a treat to go to market and find mushrooms, tender and white in their baskets and to find them at bargain prices. Of course we have become used to good quality and low prices for this delectable vegetable, which used to be a luxury in which only the woman with an enlarged pocketbook could indulge except for special occasions, perhaps.

Fresh mushrooms used to be available only in the late summer and then only when it had been a rainy season. We went out to the country on mushroom hunts after a rain in August or September. I found them as late as November when fall weather had been propitious. They must be picked as early in the morning as possible, as the sun "cooks" their delicate "buttons" and "parasols" after they have picked their way out of the ground. Of course I never miss a chance to go mushroom hunting now, although they are not such a treat when we can go to the market any day from early fall to summer and buy the cultivated mushrooms at such a low price.

Recipes in old cookbooks tell you to skin but, not wash mushrooms. The very tender mushrooms of today do not need to be skinned if they are really fresh, so we wash them instead. By the way, a white creamy color is usually the test of fresh mushrooms but there is a variety which has a light brown shade and it will be as tender as the others if fresh.

Mushrooms need the shortest possible time of cooking, whether they are to be sautéed in butter or cooked in a very little water to combine with other foods. My favorite way of cooking them is to sauté them on both sides in butter, turning them just as soon as they are brown. By that time, four or five minutes, they are tender. More butter may be added if they are to be served plain on toast. If they are to be served whole and creamed, remove the browned mushrooms and add to the butter in the pan the sliced tender portions of the stem, cook these a moment, and add flour and stir until this mixture is smooth. I then add milk and stock made by cooking the tough portions of the stems and stirring over the fire until this sauce is

smooth and thick. If the mushrooms are sliced I do not remove them from the pan.

When mushrooms are broiled I dip the cups in melted butter or salad oil before I put them under the broiler. I really prefer sautéing or frying to broiling. For stuffing, choose large mushrooms of even size, plunge in boiling water for a moment before filling with a stuffing made of well-seasoned crumbs or of a creamed minced chicken or crab or other meat or fish. The sauce must be very

thick. Sometimes I combine lightly flavored food with soft buttered crumbs and moisten the mixture with a little ketchup.

Mushrooms combine so well with other foods that they will piece out leftovers of all sorts for creaming. Nothing is better than a combination of this sort on toast or in pastry shells or poured over small rich biscuits which have been split and buttered. Cream of mushroom soup grows more and more popular. The clear stock also makes a good soup whether served alone or combined with chicken stock.

Mushrooms are seldom used raw, but I have had a delicious salad in Paris when minced raw mushrooms were combined with a few diced cooked potatoes and cucumbers in a French dressing to serve over a green salad. I sometimes use them raw, minced with pimiento in a French dressing for a salad.



## No more dishpan blues!

PUT your dishes to soak in thick Rinso suds. Let the grease and food particles float off. Rinse in hot water—and let them drain dry. There you are! Sparkling clear dishes in no time. So easily! Even greasy pots and pans come clean as a whistle—quickly!

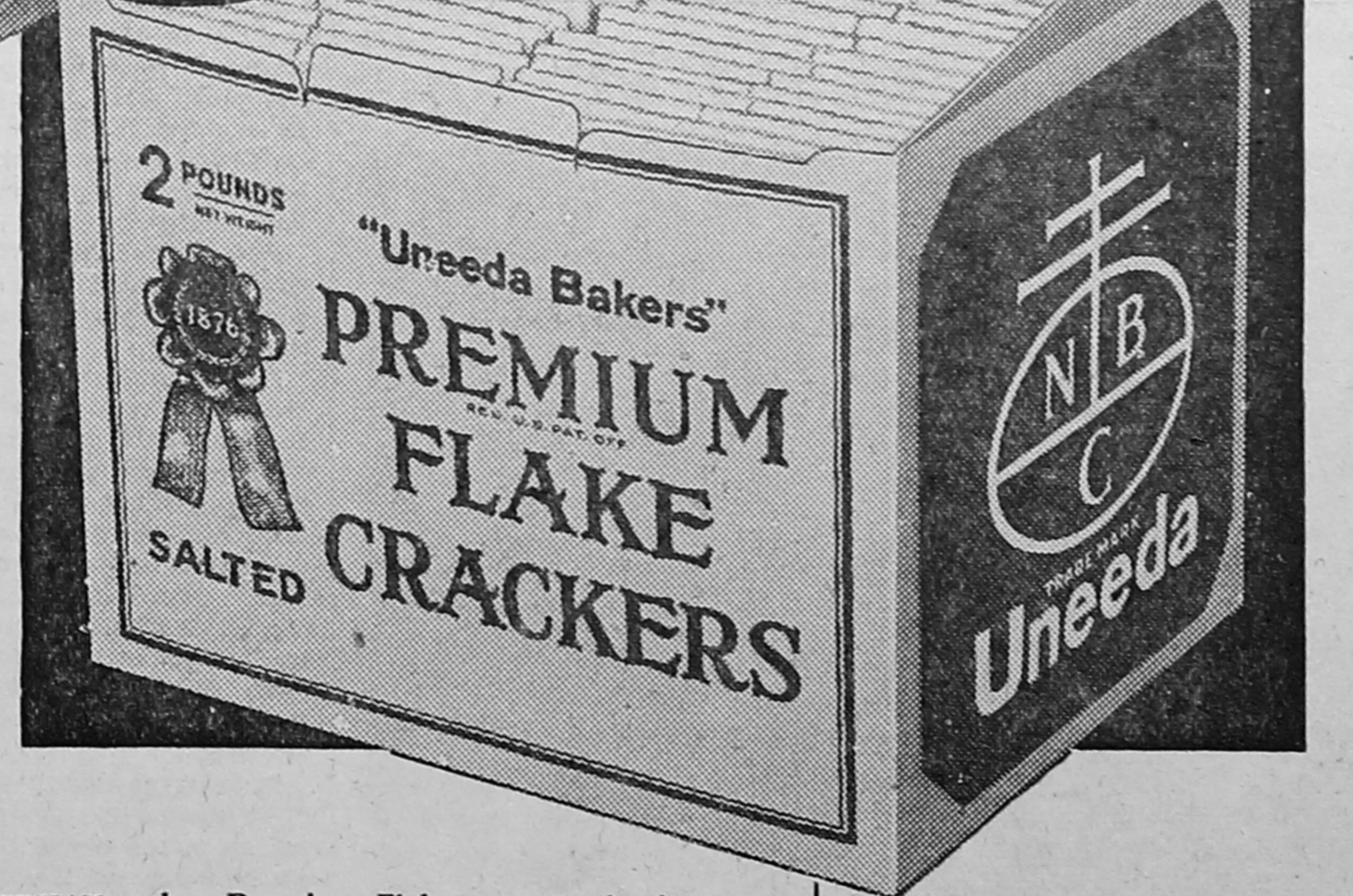
Rinso suds are so rich they loosen the most stubborn grease, yet they are kind to the hands—keep them from getting red and rough-looking.

A little Rinso gives a lot of suds—even in hardest water. Soaks clothes whiter without scrubbing or boiling. Get the BIG package.



The biggest selling package soap in America

# AMERICA'S FAVORITE!



WHAT makes Premium Flakes so popular in millions of homes? Fine ingredients, the best money can buy... skilful baking in the world's finest bakeries... oven-fresh packing, heavy wax wrapping, and speedy store delivery... and a price so reasonable that these famous crackers are a real food bargain for any purse! Ever so useful, too, not only for soups, salads and with milk, but in dozens of other money-saving ways. Recipes right on the big 1-pound and 2-pound package. More inside. And a whole bookful free if you write.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

## THIS FREE BOOK

"Menu Magic" is packed with helpful menus and recipes for meals that save. For your free copy of this brand-new cook book just write your name and address on a penny postcard and send it to the National Biscuit Company, 449 W. 14th St., New York.





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

A National  
Organization  
For Boys



Studying  
Vocational  
Agriculture

W. B. BRAEUNINGER—Instructor in Vocational Agriculture.

**High School Future Farmers of America Hold Father and Son Banquet**

The F. F. A. boys of the Longview High School were hosts to their dads at a Father and Son Banquet held in the gym on Tuesday, March 21. Covers were laid for sixty-six and the girls of the Home Economics department served the meal. James Beatty was toastmaster and presided at the banquet.

Dr. George H. Dungan, Associate Professor of Agronomy, University of Illinois, was the main speaker of the evening. In speaking he said, that we must continue to grow if we are to be successful. Also, we must be prepared to meet the everyday changes before us.

Mr. W. B. Braeuninger, agriculture teacher, spoke on the Future Farmer Movement. The main points in his speech were concerned with the activities of the Future Farmers of America.

Others who made short talks were: Clyde Collins, S. A. Buddemeier, and Joe Job.

The list of guests follows: Messrs. Bickers, Guy Charlton, Leerkamp, Joe Beatty, A. R. Hales, Leo Heidorn, Henry Kilian, Jr., Charles Bengston, D. F. Freeman, Elmer Fonner, John Smith, S. A. Buddemeier, Wilbur Buddemeier, Job, J. E. Russell, H. Jarman, Henry Schumacher, John Warnes, Henry Mohr, T. M. Sullivan, J. A. Hart, M. H. Keefe, Neibarger, O. L. Brooks, Hiler, E. W. Vathauer, Kincannon; and Dr. George Dungan, Rev. Klautsch and Rev. Turner.

**What the Dam Meant**

By GREGORY GRAY

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.  
WNU Service

IN ONE of the tarred paper shacks which housed the gangs and engineers of the Nesbit Construction company a man bent over a pile of blueprints. A spectator would have thought him too absorbed to be aware of the beating rain on the unsubstantial roof.

As a matter of fact, Paul Bassett was so dominated by the rain that everything else was driven from his mind. It even made him forget the party on the hill whose forego he believed had cost him the heart and hand of its hostess, Claire Hendricks.

This downpour, unprecedented at this season of the year, was threatening his uncompleted dam and with it the labor of four hard years. The weather bureau had prophesied another twelve hours of it.

"Of course," he had told Claire over the phone, "my common sense tells me the dam will stand. Even unfinished, the factor of safety is ridiculously high."

"Then I should think," said Claire petulantly, "that you could surely come to the party."

"I am afraid not," he said ruefully. "If anything should happen—well, it's like the captain and his ship, 'Duty before pleasure.'"

"Imagined duty!" came back Claire's taunt. "Thank heaven, Abbott Wayne's bonding business is not so demanding!"

With that unkind last word the conversation ended. Wayne was the man Paul had for some time been fearing was a rival.

At midnight there came a sudden lull in both gale and rain and it occurred to Paul that it would be a favorable moment to take a reading of certain gauges down at the dam itself which, imbedded in the structure, registered their recordings over wires to special instruments at the surface.

Picking his way by flashlight along the narrow path that skirted the great piles of debris, now being washed and gullied into fascinating patterns, he reached the dam and made his readings.

For a moment he stood watching the turbulent race of clouds over his head. Then, as he turned to go, a glimpse of something moving in the shadow of a derrick caught his eye.

A girl, wrapped in a cape, her hair wind blown, was standing there. For a minute his heart leaped. Had Claire run down for a moment?

Then he saw it was not Claire, but Abbott Wayne's little sister, who had made the dam project her own ever since the first shovel of dirt had been turned.

"What on earth, Dot," he demanded, "are you doing here?"

The girl shrugged her shoulders. "I love the racket of the storm. Besides, haven't I seen this dam grow from the very start? I couldn't help worrying about it. Wanted to see if it was all right."

For the first time in the four years that she had the run of the place, Paul really saw Dorothy. And she wasn't the mere child that he thought. "Why aren't you at the party?" he said.

"Two reasons," she retorted promptly. "Unimportant one being that I'd rather be here. The other—well, I wasn't asked. I may be eighteen, almost, but Claire thinks me a kid."

Eighteen! Paul would hardly have thought so, but now he saw that it was rather because of her slim little figure and girlish ways than from any childishness. It flashed across him that she would make an excellent wife for an engineer. She would understand, as Claire never could, that intimate bond between a man and the thing he has created.

She startled him with a little cry. "Look, oh look! I do believe the old weather bureau was wrong! There's the moon!"

Sure enough, through a rift in the clouds, the whole disk of the moon, just past full, could be seen.

It was true that the crest of the flood might not be reached until noon tomorrow, but the chances were that the dam would hold if the rain was over. Paul felt like seizing the slender hands of his companion and whirl her round in a dance of celebration. Yesterday he would have done that very thing. But somehow, not tonight.

"I must go back," she was saying. "I wonder if you would mind walking up to the top of the hill with me where I can see the light in my window. It's really later than I thought. I suppose—" and she threw a glance up at the big house on the hill where strains of music were floating down—"everyone knows now of Claire's engagement to my brother."

Paul stopped short. "Claire—your brother?"

"Why, yes. That was what the party was for. Abbott told me before he left. But it was to be a grand surprise. Claire loves surprises."

By rights, Paul should have felt as if a knife had been turned in his heart. On the contrary, he felt and he was amazed at the sensation, as if he had just received a reprieve from some dreadful fate.

The rain had ceased. The girl who could never understand what the dam meant to him was going to belong to somebody else, and he had discovered a lovely, awakening woman in the girl who had watched him build it.

**A SUPPER TO SING FOR!**



If the sugar-plum tree should come to life!

And honey-dew come from the magic pitcher—wouldn't supper times be jolly for five and seven years olds!

A supper that has all the charm of the sugar-plums and the honey-dew has for dessert a cup of crushed canned pineapple, cool and sweet. Never was anything so good to eat nor so good for growing boys and girls. For nutritional research has recently found canned pineapple to be a valuable source of five minerals, essential to health, as well as a valuable source

of vitamins A, B, and C—a discovery that makes the task of mothers much simpler. The delicate flavor and color of pineapple are especially appealing to children. Pineapple is a food which rightly belongs in their own world of magic goodness. When it is served simply—a generous bowlful of crushed pineapple—it is a treat which young Mary and Johnny find suited to their most epicurean tastes. Two slices a day or a cup of crushed fruit is the amount recommended to aid in the maintenance of health and growth.

**Time Really Flies in This Case**



WHOEVER first said "Tempus Fugit" did not imagine that time actually would fly, but it did when this shipment of electric clocks was sent by airplane from a California manufacturer to an eastern department store.

You tell us—we tell the world.

**Size of the Stars**

How large are the stars? To the average individual their size is hard to comprehend, but Dr. Edwin B. Frost, famous blind astronomer in Child Life Magazine, solves the problem. The sun, he says, is 350,000 times as large as the earth, and yet some huge stars are forty million times larger than the sun.

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**Cash Specials!**

For Friday and Saturday, March 24 & 25

Lettuce, head . . . . . 05c

Carrots . . . . . 05c

Celery . . . . . 10c

Coffee, Farmers Pride, lb., 23c

Peaberry, best grade, lb. . 27c

Steak, cornfed, lb. . . 15c

Plenty of Seed Potatoes

**Bergfield Bros.**

Phone No. 27

Broadlands, Ill.

**Interesting Notes**

More than 1,600 roadside markets were operated in Ohio in 1932.

Michigan's 1932 reforestation program brought the state's total reforested acreage to 110,000.

America spends about \$24,000,000 a year for perfumes, toilet water and bath salts.

The German government has set aside about \$23,800,000 to be loaned for remodeling homes.

Hangchow has installed one of China's largest electric lighting plants.

In Alabama 6,000 families have moved from cities to farms within the past year.

A large theatre, the Palace of Silence, is being built in Moscow for its deaf and dumb inhabitants.

Enjoined by court from speaking to his wife, Alfred Canning of Detroit was arrested for talking to her on the street a year later.

**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.

**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.

Anyway, the bank holidays didn't make much difference to those of us who are accustomed to doing without money.

Jig-saw puzzles are furnished jail inmates at Herkimer, N. Y. which may cause some transfers to the lunatic asylum.

**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.

**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.

Willie—Pa, what is discretion? Pa—It's something, son, that comes to a person after he's too old for it to do him any good.

Know the news—read it in the papers.

Reporter—What was the fiercest financial panic you ever went through?

Father—So you broke three panes of glass in the chicken-house, did you?

Moneybags—Let me see—it was coming home one night in a crowded street car when somebody dropped a nickel and seven women all claimed it.

Model Son—Yes, father; I can not lie.

Father—Bring me your skate strap. When I get through with you you won't be able to either lie or sit.