

THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 14

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

NUMBER 4

Most Worshipful Grand Master Coming May 31

Many Masons Expected Here That Night--Will Have Third Degree Work.

Broadlands Lodge No. 791, A. F. & A. M., will have third degree work on Wednesday night, May 31.

G. Haven Stephens, of Danville, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Illinois will be present. A number of district officers and many other Masons from neighboring lodges will also be in attendance.

Light refreshments will be served following the conferring of the degree.

Allerton High School News

Jessie Witt, Reporter.

The Seniors enjoyed a picnic at Turkey Run, Tuesday.

The Seniors did not have to attend school this week.

This week tennis has been the sport.

Semesters were given Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Floyd Blacker was absent during the last week.

The students and faculty enjoyed a picnic at Patterson Springs, Thursday.

Report cards were given out on Friday afternoon, this ending a successful school term for some and sending the seniors out to meet the future alone. Everyone was saying goodbye, as they may not see some of their friends again until next school term.

The Junior-Senior Banquet was held in the high school gym on Friday, May 19, at 8 o'clock. The tables were decorated in yellow and white, while the other decorations were blue and silver. The class flowers, the yellow rose and sweet pea also formed part of the decorations. The following menu was served:

Fruit Cup
Fried Chicken
Potatoes Buttered Peas
Carrot Salad Rolls
Butter
Ice Cream Angel Food Cake
Demi-tasse

Commencement exercises will be held in the high school gym Friday night at 8 o'clock. Following is the program:

Class March—Orchestra.
Invocation—Rev. J. M. Beane.
Volga Boat Song—High School Boys' Quartette.
Address—Rev. James M. Liveley, of Mattoon.
A Welcome to Morn—High School Girls' Glee Club.
Presentation of Diplomas—Principal James Talbott.
Benediction—Rev. J. T. Hendrix.

The Seniors this year are Robert Upp, Paul Smith, Mildred Guthrie, Kathleen Baker, Carmen Spessard, John Richard, Lucille Fleetwood, Ruby Blacker and Perry Potter.

Food Sale

Cabbage, tomato, pimento, sweet potato and mango plants.
Howard S. Clem.

Farm Debt Committee Appointed For County

The Champaign County Farm Adjustment Committee, held its first meeting at the office of John W. Armstrong in Champaign on Friday evening, May 19, for the purpose of discussing the various problems that will come before the committee and of organizing the committee.

John W. Armstrong was named Chairman, and F. E. Williamson, Secretary of the Committee.

The next meeting of the committee will be held Friday evening, June 2, at the office of John W. Armstrong, second floor of the Imperial Building, 201 North Walnut. Succeeding meetings will be held at the same place each Friday evening.

Any person, debtor or creditor who desires to avail himself of the services of the local committee, may get information from any member of the committee. If he desires a hearing he will be asked to fill out an application for a hearing before the committee. The application blanks may be secured from the members of the committee, but they should be mailed or delivered to the secretary of the committee at Urbana.

The committee consisting of John W. Armstrong, Champaign; Arthur E. Burwash, Champaign; J. Everett Davis, Pesotum; O. P. Hamm, Ludlow; and F. E. Williamson, Urbana, represents the combined judgment of a large number of leading farmers and business men throughout the county whose opinion was asked regarding men well distributed over the county and qualified to serve on this committee. The above named men were recommended to Governor Horner by W. W. McLaughlin, the Director of the State Department of Agriculture. The members of the committee received their official appointment from Governor Horner this week.

It is believed to be Gov. Horner's thought that such committees would serve as a material assistance to both debtors and creditors in arriving at friendly, sensible, and fair solutions of their farm debt problems, and that such efforts would tend to conciliate out of court many problems of a type which have heretofore resulted in unnecessary foreclosures.

It should be understood that the committee is not in a position to force its recommendations upon either party. They can only offer suggestions which they believe most fair to all parties concerned. The committee will work in full cooperation with all agencies concerned with farm debt problems.

Your Attention

is called to the advertisements of the following firms in this week's issue:

Queen City.
Roadarmel Beauty Shoppe.
Dr. R. W. Swickard, dentist.
Illinois Theatre.
Harold O. Anderson.
Bergfield Bros.
Messman & Astell.
Dicks Bros.
L. W. Donley.
Janesville Film Service.

Your news items would help to make this paper more interesting.

We poor folks still have one advantage—we are never kidnaped for ransom.

PROGRAM

Seventeenth Annual Commencement Exercises
Long View Township High School
Friday Evening, May 26, 1933
Eight O'clock.

Processional	Miss von Almen
Invocation	Rev. J. F. Turner
Music	Girls' Chorus
Address	Dr. John A. O'Brien
Violin Solo	T. C. Russell
Recommendation of Class	Prin. H. H. Jarman
Presentation of Diplomas	T. M. Sullivan President Board of Education
Benediction	Rev. J. F. Turner

CLASS ROLL

Howard Baptist	Paul Hedrick
Orville Charlton	Frieda Klautsch
Mary Kathryn Fonner	Catherine McCormick
Patricia Harden	Juanita McGee
Elizabeth Harshbarger	Muriel Mohr
Zeita Harshbarger	Mary Sullivan
	Carl Wade

Local and Personal

And still it rains.

Mrs. Lillie Mae Bowman was a Champaign shopper, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harvey of Indianapolis spent the weekend here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wiese and baby were Champaign visitors, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cutler of Villa Grove visited Mr. and Mrs. Arch Walker, Sunday afternoon.

Harry Richard and Bruce Richard and family were Danville visitors, Saturday.

Mrs. Flora Bailey has returned to Ridgefarm where she has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Walker visited Frank Boyd and family near Kansas, Tuesday.

W. H. Johnson and family of Danville were visitors at the home of W. F. Smith, Sunday.

Mrs. Helen Neff of Danville spent the first of the week at the home of Peter Witt.

Roy Harvey of Indianapolis is among our renewal subscribers this week.

Aunt Tid Brown returned Sunday after an extended visit with relatives in Champaign and Danville.

Mrs. Clara Smith left Wednesday for Xenia, Ohio, being called there by the illness of her mother.

Walter Madsen and family and Miss Peggy Brown of Ridgefarm were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Rayl, Sunday.

Members of the Young People's League of the St. John's church met at the home of Henry Mohr, last Monday evening.

Mrs. Anna Struck and Miss Merle Brewer spent the weekend in Chicago.

The local U. B. church is being redecorated. Albert Cummings is doing the work.

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

Miss Florence Schumacher spent the past week with Elmer Hoggatt and family at Champaign.

Ray Bowman has treated his residence to a coat of paint, adding much to its appearance. Pete McCormick did the job.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr., were Newman visitors, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Struck entertained at dinner, Sunday, Henry Kilian, Jr. and family, and John Bahlow and family.

Lost—Black folder pocketbook, a mile east or a mile south of town. Finder please return to the Broadlands News office and receive reward.

Harold Anderson has been getting about with the aid of a pair of crutches the past week, having injured his foot while getting out of his automobile.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Schumacher and Mr. and Mrs. Robert West of Chicago were weekend guests at the home of Henry Schumacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Block left last Sunday morning for Alton where Mr. Block has a position as manager of an ice cream factory. The children remained here to finish the school term.

The Broadlands high school students enjoyed a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Cook on Thursday evening of last week. A picnic supper was served on the porch.

Blue Caps, 7; Homer Nine, 4

The Broadlands Blue Caps won a hard fought battle from the Homer nine last Sunday on the Homer diamond, the score being 7 to 4. This is the third straight game the locals have played and won this season.

Luth and Klautsch, the local battery was supported by efficient fielding and good hitting by the whole team.

Krugh, Burly and Mohr formed the battery for the Homer nine.

The Blue Caps will play the Hildreth Sluggers on the local field this Sunday.

Longview High School News

Anne Harden, Editor.

The Senior class play "Engaged By Wednesday" given Friday night, was well attended.

Commencement exercises will be held in the high school gym, Friday night, May 26, at 8 p. m.

Baccalaureate services were held at the high school last Sunday night.

School's out Friday! Students have been taking books home to stay there.

By the way, Howard Baptist has turned out to be an excellent poet.

The Senior class was entertained at the home of Mary Sullivan at a pot luck dinner on Tuesday evening. Dancing and games furnished the evening's entertainment.

Memorial Day Will Be Observed at Fairfield

Memorial Day will be observed at Fairfield on Tuesday afternoon, May 30th, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Hon. G. W. Kenney of Springfield will be the speaker, and there will be a program of music and readings.

The general public is invited to attend.

Free Movies Start June 3

The Broadlands Community Club is making plans to put on a series of free moving picture shows during the summer months. The first show will be given Saturday night, June 3.

Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to each and everyone who helped in any way to make the Father and Son Banquet a success.

Committee.

Market Report

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

No. 3 white shelled corn	37c
No. 3 yellow corn	35c
No. 2 white oats	19c
No. 2 soy beans	62c

A special 24-Page World's Fair Edition, containing a complete preview of everything at the Exposition in Chicago will be found in next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner. Be sure to get this souvenir of the great 1933 World's Fair.

News Items of 13 Years Ago

The following items are taken from an issue of the Broadlands News of Aug. 20, 1920:

Martin Sy and family visited friends in Danville.

Orville Reed arrived home from Texas.

Robert Rutherford of Fort Wayne, Ind. arrived for a visit.

John Dicks of Alba, Mo., visited Bert Seeds and family.

Miss Josie Boyd visited relatives in Champaign.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Astell arrived home from a months trip to Iowa and Canada.

Miss Lena Poggendorf returned to Danville after a three weeks visit with home folks.

Miss Margaretha Stuebe of Danville visited her sister, Mrs. Carl Schweineke, and family.

Miss Nellie Biggs of Ridgefarm visited her cousin, Miss Lillie Rayl.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Thode underwent an operation at Lakeview hospital.

Henry Wiese and family of Champaign moved to this village.

Mrs. J. A. Clester arrived home from a month's visit with relatives in Colorado.

The Fairfield Missionary Society held an ice cream social at the home of I. F. Laverick.

H. C. Watkins sold his interest in the Broadlands Lumber Co. to C. T. Henson.

T. W. Bergfeld departed for Davidson, Sask., Canada, for a weeks stay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thullbary of Lake Wales, Fla., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Anderson.

J. E. Johnson and family moved to Champaign where Mr. Johnson took up his duties as business representative of the Champaign County Farm Bureau.

New Serial Story Starts This Week

The first chapter of our new serial story, "The May Day Mystery," by Octavus Roy Cohen, appears in this week's issue of The News. If you like good stories, don't fail to read this one.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES (Allerton-Broadlands-Longview)

J. T. Hendrix, Pastor.

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

BROADLANDS
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Epworth League—6:30 p. m.
Preaching—7:30 p. m.
Quarterly Conference next week, day not set yet.

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

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

To Fifty-Four Countries Hitler Through the Ether Cash, or Bonds Lenin Was Too Much

President Roosevelt asks 54 countries to keep their armies at home and preserve peace, on which depend "happiness, prosperity, the very lives of the men, women and children who inhabit the whole world."

The President puts the airplane first among attacking weapons that "fixed fortifications" can no longer resist, and expects all nations "wholly to eliminate from possession and use weapons which make possible successful attack."

Most important is the President's suggestion that "all the nations enter into a solemn, definite pact of non-aggression."

This message, in plain English, no mysterious "code," was sent broadcast to the nations of the world, including Soviet Russia.

And that, according to Senator Borah, is an official recognition of Russia. If so, it puts an end to a ridiculous situation, bad for business.

Hitler, through the ether, has told the world what he and Germany want. He indorses what President Roosevelt says about peace, wants to see all nations reconciled, "but only on a basis of equality." Those are the last words of his speech. He warns other countries that "red chaos" would follow the outbreak of war in Europe and warns the allies, especially France, that Germany would fight any attempt to "impose sanctions" which would mean again marching troops into German territory.

He says "no new European war could possibly better in any way the unsatisfactory conditions of today." If Hitler means that, and if other European nations have common sense, there will be no war for the present.

A bill to spend \$3,300,000,000 on public works to help unemployment is sent to congress by President Roosevelt.

How will that money be raised? Will financiers be implored to lend it to Uncle Sam at high interest rates? Or will the government pay for the work with its new money, which it can do perfectly well, and avoid loading \$132,000,000 a year interest on the taxpayers?

Why not pay for the work with new dollars and retire them, as these "self-liquidating" public works supply the cash?

This country is off the gold basis, why not get off the nonsense basis of going through the motions of borrowing and paying interest?

Some will call that "financial heresy," but what of it?

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s family, interested in encouragement of art, engaged a brilliant Mexican, Diego Rivera, to paint pictures on the walls of a great building of Rockefeller Center. Rivera believed in communism, but that naturally did not prevent his being employed.

But when Rivera painted Lenin in a place of honor on the Rockefeller wall, that seemed pushing "toleration" too far. Rivera was paid in full, dropped, and Lenin was removed.

The Florida senate has passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment exempting homesteads from all taxation up to \$5,000.

The amendment goes to the people of Florida at the next general election. Representative Dwight L. Rogers sponsored the resolution, now passed by both houses. Congratulations to Florida.

A naval board of inquiry finds an error on the part of the commander of the Akron partly responsible for the airship's loss.

Perhaps President Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the navy, will change the antiquated rule that compels an airship commander as soon as he has learned something about airships to change to a floating ship, and do a certain amount of "sea duty."

To continue a rule that classes command of an airship with "shore duty" is a little too stupid. When a man has learned how to command a ship in the air, he should stay in the air.

The stock exchange, which had been drifting, was pleased with President Roosevelt's peace message. Stocks went up from one to five points. Brokers and speculators remember what happened when the other big war came and the stock exchange closed.

The government decides that the doctor knows best, and the country's doctors have achieved what is called "the new freedom." They may prescribe drug store whisky for their customers as freely as, in their judgment, is wise. There are on hand 4,500,000 gallons of "pre-war" whisky, and 80,000 doctors with permits to prescribe it. Wholesalers and druggists are quoting lower prices. That may mean gloom for bootleggers, or it may not if doctors charge for prescriptions each time.

Our air mail is fifteen years old. Now the air mail reaches forty-four states direct. The post office has done more than anything else in the United States to train able pilots and accustom the public to air travel.

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt Calls on All Nations to Ban War and Disarm— Hitler Approves, Provided Germany's Equality Demand Is Granted.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ringing call to all the civilized world to unite in outlawing war, in abandoning its weapons of offense and in agreeing not to send armed forces across national borders aroused the peoples of the earth to enthusiastic approval, and may well prove to be the greatest act of his regime.



Chancellor Hitler

Coming as it did when Europe was on edge with rumors of coming wars and when Chancellor Adolf Hitler was about to make his first declaration of international policy, the reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's message was awaited with intense interest. Everywhere it was considered that he was directing his admonitions especially toward Germany and for twenty-four hours the absorbing question was "What will Hitler reply?"

The German chancellor had summoned the almost obsolete reichstag to hear the speech he had prepared in seclusion, and when he delivered it, it was found that he indorsed President Roosevelt's plan for a non-aggression pact and agreed to join it. At the same time, in ringing tones, he reiterated Germany's claim to equal armament and refused to adhere to a disarmament agreement, even if it were reached by a majority of nations, unless this demand for equality is fully recognized. Otherwise, he declared, Germany will withdraw from the League of Nations.

The chancellor agreed with Roosevelt that lasting economic reconstruction is impossible unless the armament question is settled, and accepted the MacDonald plan, indorsed by Roosevelt, as a basis for disarmament, but insisted any new defense system must be identical for Germany and the other nations. He promised to disband the German auxiliary police and also to subject semimilitary organizations to international control, provided other nations accept the same control.

Hitler declared his nation had suffered too much from the insanity of war to visit the same upon others, and denied that Germany contemplated invasion of either France or Poland. He demanded revision of the Versailles treaty, asserting that Germany had fulfilled the "unreasonable demands" of that treaty with "suicidal loyalty."

Officials of the State department in Washington said Hitler's speech was encouragingly conciliatory. In France it was not so well received. The French government was rather cool toward the Roosevelt proposals, and the fear was entertained in Paris that Hitler's approval of them would isolate France.

IN HIS special message to congress accompanying a copy of his dispatch to the nations, President Roosevelt thus summarized the peace plan that he had proposed for the world:

"First, that through a series of steps the weapons of offensive warfare be eliminated.

"Second, that the first definite step be taken now.

"Third, that while these steps are being taken no nation shall increase existing armaments over and above the limitations of treaty obligations.

"Fourth, that subject to existing treaty rights no nation during the disarmament period shall send any armed force of whatsoever nature across its own borders."

To the correspondents he said he had consulted no other governments concerning his project, and had confided the plan only to Secretary of State Hull.

The cablegram was a complete surprise to the chancelleries of the world, and the President's direct method of approach rather stunned some of them, especially the Japanese. The emperor of Japan, it was explained in the Tokyo foreign office, "never speaks with foreign nations on political matters and the foreign office cannot comment on communications to the emperor."

Prime Minister MacDonald, speaking at a dinner of the Pilgrims' society in London, praised the Roosevelt plan almost extravagantly, rejoicing that "henceforth America, by her own declaration, is to be indifferent to nothing that concerns the peace of the world."

In Italy, the Balkans and Mexico, as well as elsewhere, Mr. Roosevelt's proposals were received with warm approval, and Norway's cabinet was quick to be the first to accept them formally. Russia "felt that the message might be the first step toward recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, so Moscow was pleased with it.

Opinion in the United States, as reflected in editorials in newspapers of all parts of the country, was that the

President had made a bold and timely move to save the world from warfare, and that it had a chance to succeed; but there was some fear that he was trying to extend the Monroe Doctrine over all continents, and some doubt as to what his future course would be if his proposals were rejected. Generally, the President was highly commended for his energetic and enlightened action.

UNLESS Japan yields to the peace pleas of President Roosevelt and others—which is unlikely—the Chinese may burn both Peiping and Tientsin to prevent their use as bases by the invaders. Late dispatches from Shanghai said the defenders, already driven back to a point only a few miles north of the old capital, had planned to destroy both cities if they could not hold them. All the Chinese banks in Peiping had transferred their specie reserves to Shanghai, and British mining operations north of Tientsin had been stopped. Thousands of families had been evacuated from Peiping in the belief that a Japanese air attack would soon be made.

The navy office in Tokyo announced that the 1933 grand maneuvers of the navy would be held in "seas south of Japan," beginning early in June. Admiral Mineo Osumi, naval minister, explained that "there is nothing significant" in the fact that the maneuvers are being held in waters south of Japan. "Such a big event cannot be staged on the sea of Japan owing to the lack of space," he said.

RUSSIA'S new alignment with China was endangered by the Soviet proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern railway of Manchuria to Japan. The Chinese were enraged by this plan and called off the negotiations for a trade treaty with Moscow. Chinese papers claim that China is likely to retaliate against Russia with a boycott on Soviet oil, which has made serious inroads on the Chinese market in the last two years.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S big public works-industrial regulation bill finally was completed by his advisers and submitted to congress. It provides for a \$3,300,000,000 construction program with which it is hoped depression will be routed and the industries of the nation put on their feet.



Lewis Douglas

How this immense sum will be raised was left to the ways and means committee of the house to decide. Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, and thereafter it was made plain that the plan to finance the program by the issue of greenbacks was abandoned, though Senator Glass, wisest financier in the Democratic party, had said he preferred that to any form of taxation, despite his general opposition to inflation. The President was informed that congress would not stand for a sales tax to provide the \$220,000,000 required during the first year for interest and amortization charges.

The bill, as drafted by Director Douglas and others, would authorize the following construction works:

1. Public highways—\$400,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 would follow the present allocation and \$150,000,000 would be for extensions.
2. Public buildings—No set limit.
3. Naval construction—\$100,000,000 maximum.
4. Army, including equipment and possibly a huge airplane flotilla should the disarmament conference fail—\$100,000,000 maximum.
5. Slums and housing following the pattern of the United States Housing corporation of war days—No set limit.
6. Natural resources, including soil and erosion work, forestry and similar projects—No set limit.
7. Loans to railroads for maintenance and equipment—No limit.

PRINCETON university was thrown into deep mourning by the death of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president emeritus, who was killed at Woodridge, N. J., when his automobile collided with a truck. Mrs. Hibben, who accompanied him, was severely injured. Doctor Hibben, who was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1861, was educated at Princeton and the University of Berlin. He succeeded Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton in 1912 and retired in June last year. He ranked high as an educator and as author of works on philosophy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT notified Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Century of Progress, that he would be unable to go to Chicago to open that great exposition on May 27. He added that he hoped to attend the fair before it closes. Notwithstanding this disappointment, the exposition will be formally opened on the date named above, and the intensive activity on the grounds gave assurance that it would be practically completed and ready for visitors at that time.

THREE members of the American delegation to the world economic conference in London have been selected by President Roosevelt. They are Secretary of State Hull, chairman; James M. Cox of Ohio, once Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Senator Key Pittman.

SITTING as a court of impeachment for the eleventh time in its history, the senate began the trial of Federal Judge Harold Louderback of the northern district of California. Vice President Garner was president of the court and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, chairman of the judiciary committee, served as master of procedure. The opening statement for the prosecution was made by Representative Hatton W. Summers of Texas, chairman of the house judiciary committee. The proceedings took up the day sessions of the senate and it was believed the trial would end by May 27.



Judge Louderback

Judge Louderback is standing trial on five articles of impeachment charging him with irregularities in receivership cases. It is alleged that he displayed favoritism in appointing receivers, that he appointed incompetent persons, and ordered them paid exorbitant fees.

One article claims that he appointed a telegraph operator as receiver for a three million dollar motor company; another that he forced an expert receiver out of office because the receiver would not comply with his orders to select a particular attorney.

EXECUTIVES representing twenty-nine of the leading life insurance companies that hold farm mortgages called on Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in Washington and told that chairman of the farm board that, while they were desirous of helping in the successful administration of the emergency farm mortgage act, they were opposed to any general writing down of mortgages or their wholesale exchange for federal land bank bonds under the terms of the emergency legislation.

For refinancing the outstanding farm mortgages the land banks under the direction of the new farm credit administration are authorized to issue up to \$2,000,000,000 of bonds which may be sold or exchanged for mortgages held by the insurance companies and others. Loans on or exchanges of bonds for these securities may not exceed 50 per cent of the "appraised normal value" of land mortgaged plus 20 per cent of the insured improvements, however, and Mr. Morgenthau recently said that "in order to effect an exchange of first mortgages for bonds it is anticipated that in many cases the amount of such mortgages will have to be curtailed to come within the sum which can be loaned."

It was the consensus of the executives that most of their mortgages had been conservatively written and that in justice to their policyholders they should not make additional sacrifices of assets to losses sustained during the last four years. The opinion prevailed that the companies should continue to carry their farm mortgage holdings pending a return of increased land values to come with the general prosperity which they felt was not far off. Meanwhile the companies would continue avoiding foreclosures wherever possible and decide individual cases on their own merits.

SOME time ago the senate called on the secretary of agriculture for information concerning grain speculating on boards of trade. Mr. Wallace has just reported in response, and he says that big speculators in wheat futures in the grain pit were short "on an average five days out of every six" from April 1, 1930, to October 22, 1932.

In his report, Wallace declined to give the names of persons and firms short 1,000,000 bushels or more during the last two or three years" on the Chicago Board of Trade, as asked by the senate. He explained the grain futures trading laws prohibited release of this information.

A total of 769 trading days covered in his report, Wallace said, showed "the big speculators, as a group, were predominantly on the short side of the wheat futures market."

"As a group, their net position as of the close of the market each day was short on 643 days, or 83.6 per cent of the time, and long on 125 days, or 16.4 per cent of the time, and one day evenly balanced," Wallace reported.

President Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade said the information presented to the senate is "simply a repetition of data assembled by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration, in an effort to retain his bureaucratic job."

AIR laws for the world are being drafted at an international conference on aerial legislation now in session in Rome. The rules adopted will be embodied in an international agreement and will be applicable in all adhering countries. The delegation from the United States is headed by John C. Cooper, Jr., chairman of the committee on aeronautics of the American Bar association.

At the tip of this wedge now stand three small granite monuments as tributes to the bravery of the New York, New Jersey and Ohio regiments that were mowed down by buckshot and minie balls from the guns of Lee's men.

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Lest We Forget



MEMORIAL day is one of memories and dedicated to those we lost—a day on which to remember, lest we forget. The urge to mark the grave one has left undesignated should and does become strong at this time. In most instances this is the last gesture of love and respect for those who have gone.

The "Bloody Angle" May 12, 1864

"MEN fought from the top of heaps of dead men, till their own bodies were added to the pile and others came to take their places. Not a tree or a sapling was left alive and standing. One tree, nearly two feet in diameter, was literally cut in two by musket balls." So the historian Elson speaks of the fighting in the "Bloody Angle" at the battle of Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864. "The battle," he goes on, "was one of the most tremendous of modern times. Had it continued another day, it would



"The Battle Was One of the Most Tremendous of Modern Times."

have surpassed Gettysburg. Neither side won. The losses, about the same on each side, footed up the frightful total of 36,000 men."

The "Bloody Angle," which Elson describes, is known to British military historians as the Salient. It was an almost octagonal bulge in Lee's battle line, protecting Spotsylvania Court House. Manned by the remnants of Stonewall Jackson's veteran "foot cavalry," it was overwhelmed when Hancock's federals swept over the breastworks in the mists of dawn. Disordered by the excitement of their own success, the Union forces were at once attacked and reattacked by Lee. The result was the deadliest fighting of the Civil war. And from it came Grant's stubborn message to Washington. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Orderly furrows have replaced the ominous breastworks in some parts of the battlefield, and farm produce is growing where once death swept by. Yet a great part of the "Bloody Angle" field is marked almost as clearly as on the day when thousands of valiant men were killed within and on either side of the sector. The trenches, which were partly filled and which later served as the burying ground for thousands, still are plainly visible.

Trees have grown up in the years that have passed, but they have served only to lend a softening touch to the view of the row of rifle pits in advance of the front line, the ammunition holes, the supporting trenches and the gun emplacements which General Lee built when Spotsylvania Court House was the wedge in the Federal line held by the Confederates.

At the tip of this wedge now stand three small granite monuments as tributes to the bravery of the New York, New Jersey and Ohio regiments that were mowed down by buckshot and minie balls from the guns of Lee's men.

The "Bloody Angle," is now a peaceful breastwork covering four acres, and has been given to the United States by Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stuart of Philadelphia. Through their generosity it becomes, therefore, what it should be, a part of America's holy ground.—New York Evening Post.

Howe About:

Back to Recovery Temperance Hard Times Not Rare

By ED HOWE

IN READING I lately encountered the following sentence: "America can move forward to a new system that will solve our present difficulties, but cannot move back to recovery."

I admit it is an impressive and high-sounding paragraph, but denounce it as nonsense. It is precisely backward we must go to recovery; back to the old economy in public and private affairs.

In marching forward recklessly we have reached a dangerous position we cannot maintain; we must retreat, back to safety, and reform our lines for another advance.

One of the worst American calamities was adoption of the prohibitory law, for the reason that opposition to it become general, and apparently (though not actually) whisky won a victory. Whisky is bad stuff, but in the row over prohibition (really a demand of sober men for a sounder temperance measure) the unthinking gained the impression that temperance is a bad idea. The whisky idea was thus encouraged as never before in our history.

The wisest and best men of all ages have placed temperance near the head of their recommendations. Let the sane remember that temperance is still the best word in the common sense language.

Frequent hard times with our money affairs are no more unnatural than are frequent hard times with our stomachs, our love affairs, or hard times because of too much rain, wind or snow.

Ours is a hard times world; one should have a cyclone cellar constantly handy to which to retreat. Every day something happens to cause all of us to regret we did not watch out more constantly yesterday when the weather was fair.

I hope the sane did not neglect to note that the oppressed man who attempted to kill the President-Elect at Miami, Fla., and wounded four and killed one in the crowd, gave as his excuse for the desperate act:

1. He had long suffered indigestion pains in his stomach.
2. He hated Presidents and rich men generally.

He confessed, also to making \$20 a day as a bricklayer, to losing \$200 at the dog races in Miami, and had a considerable sum of money on his person when arrested.

As 1,500 people witnessed the shooting, the shooter, when arraigned in court, offered to plead guilty, but the judge appointed three lawyers, at public expense, to attend him; also three physicians to relieve his indigestion.

Congress has not been more liberal and prompt in looking after the oppressed than was this Miami judge.

It has never been quite understood in London why Oscar Wilde did not get along with his wife, who, the women have asserted for years, was so patient, kind and womanly they cannot understand why any man should refuse to live with her.

A recent English book prints a story that may explain the mystery. Oscar Wilde was admittedly a very brilliant man; wherever he appeared, crowds attended to hear his conversation. It is probable he "repeated" a good deal, as all husbands do, and this repetition of old sayings and jokes must have been more familiar to his wife than to others.

Anyway, whenever and wherever Oscar Wilde began his brilliant conversation his wife left the room; she had heard him so often she was tired of it. Oscar, being a great pet, might have thought her action insulting, and started a row.

I often say literature is shiftless stuff; that no one actually cares much for it except publishers, and their hired men, the writers.

I mean no special condemnation of writers or publishers. Everything in life excites us to frequent fault finding. It is the fate of men; nothing among us is very good or satisfactory. We must select the best in everything, and get along with it as comfortably as we can.

Lincoln Steffens lately wrote: "Nothing is done finally, nothing is known positively and completely."

This is good grumbling and good writing, but I cannot see how anyone will be able to get anything out of it, beyond a little intellectual thrill.

Mr. Steffens has again reminded me of my weakness; again made me uncomfortable. If this is the object of writing, then Lincoln Steffens is a good writer.

It is related in sacred history that the first woman, as soon as God created her from one of Adam's ribs, had natural modesty, and wished to clothe her nakedness. . . . This modesty on the part of Eve had a fine growth among women for centuries until lately.

I long knew a man who was accepted by people of his town as a conservative. He died penniless the other day, as a result of being caught in traps he had issued warnings against all his life.

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PAGES

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MISSING

THE MAY DAY MYSTERY

OCTAVUS ROY COHEN

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CHAPTER I

May day is of outstanding importance in the scholastic year of a southern college. It marks definitely the end of a long grind; it comes quietly and unobtrusively, and students who—on April thirtieth—have looked upon the semester as never-ending are suddenly awakened to realization that in a very short time there will be an exodus and the great buildings will become mere hollow shells.

And this May day was perfect. A brilliant sun smiled down from an unclouded sky; spring flowers peeped riotously from the hillsides; groups of students lolled under the trees chatting idly—or not talking at all. It was a day for dreaming; for idly musing thoughts.

Twelve hundred students of both sexes succumbed to the spell. Worries were dissipated. Spring had come late to this jewel-like campus of Marland University in mid-Alabama; but had come, in the glory of its coming, for its tardiness.

Over on the hill a scant quarter beyond the Bowl stood the women's dormitory, and immediately before it was a lilac bush in radiant bloom. A girl stepped from the hallway into the sunlight and paused by the lilac bush. Then, with the assured deliberation of a senior, she needed to violate a college rule.

Antoinette Peyton picked a spray of lilac, plucked the flower boldly, intent to any eyes which might be beholder. Then she gazed across a verdant valley toward the knoll which were situated the academic buildings of the university.

Ivy Peyton was a pretty girl. She bore more than a pretty girl. There was strength of character in her vivid eyes, with its tiny, scarlet mouth and lustrous black eyes. She gave expression of gorgeous vitality.

She reached the sprig of lilac to her nose and smiled. She smiled into the air, and the campus smiled back.

She stared off across the tops of the hills toward the knoll on which the academic buildings reared their stately forms. All of a pattern; red, white, and white stone; nine of them it was like indomitable sentinels standing guard over the natural stadium which had been converted into the Bowl.

Marland wasn't a big college—its total enrollment was less than twelve hundred—but it was proud. Its campus was mellow with rich southern tradition; its archives yielded records of undergraduates who had gone off in the first bitter days of '61 to join the Confederate forces; in the hall of Old Main was its World War roll of honor.

There were records, too, of graduates who had risen to positions of importance in the fields of science and industry.

And perhaps the students attached a wee bit too much importance to the eminence recently achieved by Marland football and track teams, a little bit too much importance to the fact that this morning Tony Peyton could understand that, because as she looked down into the almost empty Bowl she saw in her mind's eye a picture which had impressed her indelibly upon her eighteen years before when Marland's great football team, under the leadership of Coach Welch, had smashed and baffled its way to a legitimate claim to the national championship.

It had been a day; twenty thousand eyes gone wild in the Bowl; a flood of color and a welter of sound.

She glanced at her wrist watch. With a conscious effort she held herself of the spell. With a gasp she started down the hill into the valley which must be quite before one could mount the knoll—the hill upon which the college buildings stood.

She moved through the tiny valley, down back, sprig of lilac held tight hand, lips moving slightly as if to hum a popular melody. The day of the day was upon her and she approached the Hill with a feeling of elucence that the spell must be broken.

And then—quite suddenly—she stopped. Just before her was a huge tree. Tony knew that particular tree; it stood sentinel before a forest of affectionately known by all students at Marland as the Bower; a secluded spot sheltered by giant oaks, carpeted with violets and embowered in honeysuckle.

Voices came to her from that nook; voices of a man and a girl. Tony's teeth pressed tight together and a startled, worried expression leaped into her eyes. She was afraid—but she wasn't sure.

A man in yonder—with a girl. Nothing in that to dispel the glory of the day. It would have been a matter for wonder had the Bower been unoccupied. But she fancied that she of the voices . . . the man's voice; the girl's sweetly shrill answers. Then she was silence.

Tony was of no mind to interrupt campus romance. Unless . . . She remained motionless for several minutes; her face a study in worried concentration. Why didn't they speak again? She wished to be sure. She thought . . .

And then her doubt vanished. From behind the shelter of trees and vines came a man's voice; rich and soft and freighted with caresses.

"Little sweetheart," he said, "you're

the most bewitching thing I've ever seen."

Tony's lips pressed to a firm, angry line. It was Pat Thayer all right: Pat making love, in his suave, polished, deferentially superior way—to someone.

Then the childish voice of Thayer's companion: a voice which trembled with the eagerness of a first girlish passion—

"Oh, Pat," said the girl, "you're so wonderful!"

Tony's face grew stern. She hesitated no longer. She circled the great oak tree and shoved aside the curtain of honeysuckle vines.

The man met her eyes. But he continued to hold the girl tightly in his arms. He smiled sardonically at the intruder over the fluffy golden hair of his companion.

"And who," he inquired with mocking politeness—"Who invited you, Tony?"

There was fierce hostility in the glance which passed between Tony Peyton and the tall, too-well-groomed



"And Who," He Inquired With Mocking Politeness—"Who Invited You, Tony?"

young man. The fluffy little girl whom Pat had been cuddling in his arms disentangled herself and turned to face the intruder.

There was an air about her which amounted to defiance. Of embarrassment there was not a trace. Her wide-open blue eyes met Tony's squarely; her trim little figure was taut with a sense of outrage and she made no secret of the fact that she was mad clear through.

"Well," asked Ivy Welch sharply, "are we intruding?"

Tony paid no attention to Ivy. She spoke to the man.

"Aren't you taking foolish chances, Pat?" she asked gravely.

He smiled and shrugged.

"Why does that interest you?"

"You know perfectly well why it interests me."

"Jealous?" he mocked.

Tony laughed. It was a short, bitter laugh and it stung.

"Of you?"

His face flushed. "You'd better run along, Tony," he advised, "and mind your own business."

"I shall. And I'll take Ivy with me."

The younger girl stared incredulously.

"Take me with you?" she echoed.

"What are you talking about?"

"You'll understand some time, Ivy," said Tony gently. "If you'll just believe me now—"

Ivy stamped her foot impatiently.

"Don't be silly, Tony. I'm not a child."

"No-o. But you're only seventeen, and—"

"—And I'm getting older every day. Now listen here; I'm trying not to get sore. But my friends are nobody's business."

"Yes, they are. This time."

Ivy turned to Thayer.

"What's the big idea?" she demanded.

"Ask her," suggested Pat.

"It isn't a very big idea," said Tony. "And I can't explain, except to say that Pat understands what I'm driving at. I'm asking you to take my word that it would be best for you to keep away from Pat Thayer."

"Why? What's so terribly wrong with him? Or maybe you think I've never been kissed before. Is that it?"

"No. If it was anyone else . . ."

entered as a junior the preceding year, and this was his final senior semester.

He was twenty-three years of age. He was well over six feet in height; with a slim, well-muscled figure. His manner was that of a man of the world.

Vague stories had trailed Pat to the Marland campus. Rumor had it that he had been invited to resign from the two northern universities where he had done freshman and sophomore work. He hadn't been expelled exactly, but there were ugly stories having to do with certain social activities which conscientious student councils felt their colleges might well dispense with.

He had never been a part of Marland. He bore himself with a certain aloof dignity, as though the enthusiasms and excitements of college life were for those younger and less experienced than himself. He dressed immaculately and expensively, but disdained the extremes of tailoring so popular with the campus youth of the day. He had been elected to Psi Tau Theta at one of the other colleges and since arriving in the South had lived at the Psi Tau fraternity house.

Apparently he had ample money, and in the classroom he experienced little difficulty. The professors felt that Pat Thayer was above the average student in worldly experience; they resented his superior manner and his insouciance, yet even those who detested him most heartily could not fail to give him excellent grades.

His campus reputation was neither savory nor downright bad. Certain of the students spoke of him as a wild one, but no one had ever caught him in the act of being wild. The result was that he was the ruler at a court of youngsters who made humble obeisance to his superior wisdom and experience. He was mature—yet it was a queer twist in the man's nature that he had little contact with his classmates. They seemed to see him too clearly for his own peace of mind, and so he contented himself with the blind idolatry of freshmen and sophomores—immature, imaginative youths and girls who were flattered by the friendship of this man of the world.

Tony knew him. She knew him more thoroughly than anyone else on the campus. She knew that he was arrogant and weak and a poseur.

This affair with Ivy Welch! Tony liked Ivy Welch. She was wholesome and genuine—but, after all, she was only seventeen years of age, and to seventeen the first amorous palpitations of the heart are to be taken very seriously and not to be lightly intruded upon.

As Ivy herself would have expressed it, Pat Thayer had her running around in circles. She bitterly resented Tony and didn't care how quickly Tony knew it.

"I still don't see where this is any of your business."

"It isn't—exactly. . . ."

"Then good-by. There's just room in the Bower for two."

"Get this, Ivy—" Tony spoke rather more sharply than she intended. "I don't give a hang what Pat Thayer does. Right now I'm thinking of you."

"That's a laugh."

"I fancy," interrupted the man, "that she's really thinking about your brother—Larry."

Tony did not evade the challenge.

"Perhaps that's true, Pat."

"You see, Ivy," he said, "she figures that as a potential member of your family, it's up to her to protect innocent you from villainous me."

Ivy smiled with genuine amusement.

"Can you beat it?" she inquired. "Can you even tie it? Say, listen, Tony—you don't really think I need protection, do you?"

"Yes. From Pat Thayer, at any rate."

"You know what, Tony? You give me a pain in the neck. What's it all about?"

"Pat can explain," said Tony.

"I didn't ask him. I asked you."

"I'd rather not say anything."

Ivy stamped her foot. "You've got to say something. I have a right to know."

"What right?"

"An incongruous sort of dignity settled about Ivy's girlish shoulders.

"Pat and I are engaged," she announced.

A light of genuine fear dawned in Tony's deep, black eyes. Her lips were without a smile; her expression stern and accusing. She spoke directly to Thayer, ignoring the girl.

"Have you really gone that far, Pat?"

"You heard what Ivy said."

"I'm asking you."

"Yes—it's true."

Tony walked very close to him. "You've got to cut it!"

OUR CHILDREN

By ANGELO PATRI

BEAUTIFYING SCHOOLS

SCHOOL ought to be a lovely place. Children thrive best in beautiful surroundings. That does not mean elegant surroundings. Things can be beautiful without being elegant, or expensive, or loud. Beauty is always best when dressed in simplicity.

A school building ought to be long and low, spread out on the grass like a brooding hen. Vines should dress the walls and old trees shade its grounds. Flowering shrubs should snuggle in the corners where children's feet do not reach them, and tucked in about their roots the spring bulbs should flourish.

The inside of the building is where children live. That means that it should be as beautiful as it can be made without becoming obviously decorated.

I think there ought to be one good picture in every room. I like that picture to be the one that appeals strongest to the children who use that room. Pictures ought to inspire the children, so they must be those that the children can read. They can only read a picture that calls upon their experience and their dreams.

I would not have a lot of children's work pinned about a room. It gathers dust.

Schoolrooms are not a good place for plants and animals, birds and fishes. If we can make them beautiful for the children we are doing well.

First, let us make them clean. The walls, the floor, the ceiling and the woodwork, all ought to be clean as brush and cleansing water can make them. The furniture should be smooth, its fair surface unmarred. The chairs and benches ought to be comfortable. It costs no more to supply a comfortable bench than to buy one that makes a child hunch and huddle and squirm to find a comfortable angle in it.

There must be plenty of light and air. A dark room with poor ventilation is never beautiful. The closets and wardrobes should be sufficient and they should be convenient. When hooks are higher than children's heads they cannot hang their things on them and they use the floor instead. Whatever makes for cleanliness, order, convenience, and comfort will make the classroom and the school a beautiful place to live. This is a good time to check up on paint and washing powders, furniture and equipment. Where the children live ought to be a place of beauty.

WHY?

"I WISH I knew some way of making Clarisse practice her music."

"Doesn't she practice?"

"I should say not. If I didn't force her to go to the piano and stand there until she began playing she would not touch it. I've promised her everything but it's all no use."

"Why don't you try letting her alone for a change?"

"She wouldn't do a thing, I'm telling you. Know what she did last week? So deceitful. I was so upset I cried. I made her go to the piano and I stayed there until she got her fingers up and down. I had people coming to dinner so I had to go. I listened every once in a while and I heard her playing. At least I heard the piano going."

"Well, her father came home early on account of the company and he came to me in the pantry and said, 'Mary, is Clarisse supposed to be practicing or what?'"

"She's supposed to be practicing."

"But as a matter of fact she was reading a shocker and the kitten was doing the practicing."

"There she sat reading a perfectly awful book and every once in a while touching the keys, and letting her kitten go up and down the keyboard to fool me into thinking she was playing."

"I'd stop giving her music lessons."

"It's just a shame when Mrs. Clure's Marie plays like a streak. She gave a recital at the town hall last week and everybody was crazy about it. And I can't get Clarisse to do a thing."

You can't get Clarisse to do a thing but cheat if you feel like that. Making a child learn to play a musical instrument, take a professional course, learn to dance for public appearances so that you can enjoy the applause won't do. Children do not learn that way. An art must have its source in the child's soul. If it is not there you can never put it there. It is unfair to use a child that way and no good comes of it.

Fathers sometimes make the mistake of trying to make star sportsmen of their sons. A place on the big team, a seat in the shell, a medal for a first in track or field sometimes becomes so important that it wrecks a boy and shakes a home to its foundations.

If you have a star, well and good. Let it shine. If you have a pleasant rascal tend it well and let it shine happily within its own little circle. It is better that way.

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Smart Frocks for Miss Six-Year-Old

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MOTHER and big sister need not think they are the only ones who go stepping out in dramatically staged-style shows these days. There's a rival attraction on, which is about to snatch much of the glory from prideful grown-ups who go plouetting down fashion's runway. It's the juvenile style parades which leading establishments through the country are presenting this season.

These lilliputian style shows carry a very special message to onlookers that designers are making it a point to inject "style" in the full sense of the word into children's apparel. It is not enough that youngsters' clothes be simply utilitarian and dainty and lovely but we are given to understand that the modern child's wardrobe must bespeak a sophisticated styling which registers genuine swank.

This element of ultra-mode which is being so strongly advocated in the field of juvenile design flings quite a challenge to mothers who "do the family sewing." However, what with the helpful patterns with full sewing directions and the perfectly fascinating and inexpensive materials which are so easily available these days the task is made a joy rather than a burden. It adds greatly to fabric interest that so many handsome new weaves made of synthetic yarns have been launched during recent years, such as the new crepes and sheers and lacy weaves as well as materials which look like tweeds and suitings of various description. The beauty of these made-of-bermberg and rayon fabrics is that they wash and iron as easily as a linen handkerchief. They are sun-fast, too, and resistant to perspiration. Another comforting thought is that white fabrics of bermberg always stay white.

The trio of modish little-tot costumes in the picture tell a story of last word chic when it comes to what the little miss of six or thereabouts will be wearing during the coming months. The first little girl has on a jacket-and-dress costume which will measure up in matter of "style" to mother's newest spring outfit. It is made of a two-tone red checked crepe of bermberg and rayon mixture. A perfectly stunning material this, which will endure any amount of hard wear. It's all "dolled up" with organdy fixings, too, as it should be to be stylish. The diminutive ocean pearl buttons on the collar and the pocket are just too cunning for words.

The demure little lady, seated in the center of the picture, has on a frock which most any mother will be wanting to copy. The material for this darling dress is dotted chiffon of bermberg. This model features the new dropped shoulder. Tiny puffed sleeves, a round yoke and an inset band in the skirt all of finely pleated net add to the exquisite daintiness of the frock. The ribbon around the waist is navy with red-cherries to tell you that it's springtime.

In every little girl's wardrobe there should be at least one party frock. The model pictured is in pastel pink chiffon of bermberg. The skirt is as full as a dress to wear to dancing school should be. That's why this adorable youngster is carrying a muff of tulle to match her Pierrot ruff. She has no doubt been doing some fancy dancing. For ordinary party wear this dress is lovely without the muff and tulle ruff.

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CHIC SEERSUCKER

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



We are going to wear lots of seersucker this summer. It is quite one of the smartest materials mentioned for sportswear. When the young lady in the picture goes sporty and has an urge to play tennis she will don this sylo frock of striped seersucker. It wraps around and ties in the front. It's the easiest thing in the world to slip into, having no troublesome buttons, and it allows the freedom which an active young woman demands. In repose it has a slim and youthful silhouette. Not only are the shops showing sylo frocks, but they are featuring sylo palamas of stunning plaids and stripes which have the same practical fastenings.

The newest ensembles feature coats in odd lengths just below the hip, knee length, three-quarter, five-eighths and seven-eighths lengths. Full-length coats are also shown. Regular short coats worn with dresses or with a blouse and skirt are also featured.

Odd-Length Coats

Plaid silk dresses are smarter than printed ones this spring. Many of them have jackets of solid colors and it is very chic to have a jacket of the same colored plaid in larger squares.

STRING KNIT FOR SPORTS IS LATEST

The fashion moguls are looking to their knitting this spring.

Knitted costumes for sports and street are among the newest things shown in our move up and coming shops. And the big favorite now, the smart, "string knit," two and three-piece sports outfits made out of knitted twine in natural color have a knowing air that has taken the town by storm.

And it's really twine—the kind you use to tie up packages. Its neutral color and its smart dull surface makes it one of the most popular fabrics for current sports costumes.

Usually there is a touch of color—a striped sweater with a solid color coat, or a checked blazer with a solid color dress.

The new knitted suits and dresses are tailored and styled like cloth suits, and a trick of the season is the use of an elastic knit which snaps back into shape.

White Cotton Net Smart New Fabric for Evening

White cotton net is a new and smart material for summer evening gowns. Embroidered white organdie is back, sometimes having big polka dots in color.

The dark colors in tulle gowns are especially smart, and each of them has its jacket, in either a matching or contrasting shade. Little ruffled jackets of the same material are worn with the organdie, organza and starched chiffon gowns.

Plaids Are Now Featured in New Evening Clothes

Mainbocher uses plaid for evening gowns. One is of candy pink and white plaid taffeta, designed with a V decolletage, a closely fitting hipline and a skirt flaring into fullness below the knee. It is worn with an elbow-length cape of the same taffeta. Red and green, and red and black taffeta frocks are designed along the same lines and worn with jackets or capes to match.

Plaids for Style

Plaid silk dresses are smarter than printed ones this spring. Many of them have jackets of solid colors and it is very chic to have a jacket of the same colored plaid in larger squares.

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The Repeal Amendment

Approval or rejection of the constitutional amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment will occupy the attention of the nation for a considerable time to come, as only three or four states have definitely acted on the proposal as this is written, and seven years is the time limit for a final decision.

As recently as a year ago the idea that repeal could be accomplished even within seven years would have been given slight credence. Now the chances for such repeal seem at least about even.

Perhaps the final outcome will hinge largely upon the observable effects of legalizing 3.2 beer by Congress. If this legislation had resulted, or should yet result, in a widespread orgy of drunkenness or disorder, it would inevitably work against repeal. Some ardent dries predicted that this would happen, and have based their hopes of defeating repeal largely upon that theory. So far, no important developments in this direction have occurred, in spite of the fact that in some states beer was legalized before state laws for regulating its sale had been provided.

Pepealists have struck their blow at the Eighteenth Amendment at an opportune time. The depression caused a demand for change in almost everything. The idea that excise taxes on alcoholic beverages would relieve the financial plight of national, state and local governments has been attractive, many believing that good beverages taxed would be more desirable than vile beverages untaxed and controlled by organized criminals.

The average good citizen, who is neither a fanatical dry nor a fanatical wet, wants to see that system in effect which will best promote temperance, good order and prosperity. When the opportunity comes he will vote his honest convictions on the subject.

Coddling Kidnapers

At Harwichport, Mass., a few days ago a 10-year-old girl, Peggy McMath, was kidnaped and held in a squalid shack without proper food for nearly three days and nights. The mental and physical suffering of this innocent child can be better imagined than described.

Without going into details, it may be said that she was finally released after relatives had paid over \$60,000 to one of the kidnapers.

Two brothers, Kenneth and Cyril Buck, were arrested. All the ransom money was found in Kenneth's home, and after questioning he confessed the crime.

Then what happened? The fiends were released on bond, and the case will doubtless drag its weary length through the courts, with the chances that a nominal punishment will be given to the perpetrators of the outrage.

The child told a harrowing story of having rags stuffed in her mouth to prevent an outcry; of tight cords tied about her arms, and imprisonment in a padlocked cell, with threats of being chloroformed if she attempted to give an alarm, and other indignities.

Yet the instigator of this un-

speakable offense, and his brother who arranged for the ransom payment, are at large under a relatively small bond.

Such judicial weakness which amounts to a positive protection and coddling of kidnapers, is enough to make every decent citizen's blood literally boil with indignation. Yet some wonder at the prevalence of crime in this country.

Interesting Notes

At his own request, the body of Rev. Llewellyn Meredith of Fritwell, Eng., was buried in a green coffin.

All the clothing worn by Herbert Law, an oiler of Waukegan, was torn off when he was caught in machinery but he was unhurt.

Mrs. J. C. Cairns of Detroit met on the street a teacher who had slapped her daughter in school and whipped him soundly.

Mrs. L. W. Ames of Alton, Ill. found in an old trunk the wedding ring which she lost 22 years ago.

A gold thimble lost 50 years ago was found recently by Mrs. Ralph Morse in the garden at her home in Waldoboro, Me.

Miss Florence Young of Waukegan, Ill., slipped and fell into a pool of water as she was entering church for her wedding.

Mrs. T. C. Billheimer, 92, of Gettysburg, Pa., is one of the few living persons who heard President Lincoln deliver his immortal Gettysburg address.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, former member of Congress was recently appointed by President Roosevelt to be minister to Denmark.

Harassed by repeated burglaries, Hans Strand of Rice Lake, Wis., inserted an advertisement in the papers urging burglars to declare a moratorium on his grocery store.

Smile Awhile

Some who ought to be making a garden are satisfied to call a spade a spade and let it go at that.

Dealer—Yes, furs have gone up in price.

Customer—I suppose it costs the animals more to live than it used to.

George—Say, Dad, what is a statistician?

Dad—He's the man who goes to the aid of figures when they can't lie by themselves.

Teacher—Now I want you to notice how clean James' hands always are. James, tell the class how it is that you keep your fingers so nice.

James—Ma makes me wash the dishes every morning.

Izzard—I wonder why it is that lightning never strikes the same place twice.

Gizzard—That's simple. When lightning strikes, the same place isn't there any more.

Sam—Did you have any luck when you went shooting?

Henry—I killed 17 ducks in one day.

Sam—Were they wild?

Henry—Well, no, not exactly, but the farmer who owned them certainly was.

Little Willie hung around after school so long that finally his teacher asked him what the matter was. Willie then explained: I don't want to go home. We have a new baby at our home and I know Pop is going to blame me.

VOTER RECEPTION PLEASES HERRICK



LOTT R. HERRICK.

A gratifying response to his efforts for a seat on the Supreme bench from the Third Supreme Judicial district is being met by Lott R. Herrick, Democratic candidate, in the initial stages of an intensive campaign of the district prior to the judicial election Monday, June 5.

Born at Farmer City Dec. 8, 1871, Mr. Herrick is a lifelong resident of DeWitt county and a lifelong Democrat. A graduate of the University of Illinois and the law school of Michigan university, he was an associate of his father, the late George W. Herrick of Farmer City, in the practice of law from 1894 to 1904. Elected county judge of DeWitt county in 1902, he resigned in 1904 upon the death of his father and has maintained a law office at Clinton and Farmer City for the last 30 years. His father entered the Union army as a private in the Civil war and came out a captain.

Married April 2, 1896, to Harriet N. Swigart. Two daughters, one of whom survives. Never a candidate for office except in his election as county judge. Member of Moore township high school board of education of Farmer City for 20 years and now president of this board. Wide and active law practice in central Illinois and has tried cases in all but one of the 16 counties comprising the Third judicial district. Has figured in the trial of a large number of noted cases in central Illinois during the past 30 years and it is believed has carried more cases to the Appellate and Supreme courts than any other attorney in the state. Mother, Dora O. Herrick, resides in Farmer City.

The May Day Mystery

By Octavus Roy Cohen

One of the best of the stories by this famous author

Murder is done on the quiet campus of a large Southern University. Around three persons—two students, one the most popular girl in the college, and a professor—is woven a web of circumstantial evidence and incriminating motives.

A second crime—apparently unconnected with the murder—is committed and to solve this is called Detective Jim Hanvey, a figure well known to Mr. Cohen's readers and who here makes his first appearance in a story of serial length. As the clues become more numerous and the trail more involved, the sleuthing methods of Detective Hanvey are followed with increasing zest until the reader fairly races ahead in an effort to check up on his deductions.

It's the mark of a winner when a detective story moves along with the growing tenseness and excitement of *The May Day Mystery*. Ingenious, swift and unusual, it is a yarn to thrill the most jaded mystery fan.

It will run serially in these columns, and no reader should miss the opening chapters. If you start it we know you'll await anxiously each new installment.

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.

Would-be heroes of the present generation may have their style cramped by the fact that we can't afford another war.

Cash Specials!

For Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27

- Star Coffee, Vacuum Pack, lb..... 24c
- Apple Butter, quart jar..... 15c
- Olives, quart jar..... 33c
- Mustard, quart jar..... 15c
- Soap Chips, 5 lb box..... 29c
- Cocoa, Mother's, 2 lb can..... 24c
- Apricots, heavy syrup, can..... 15c
- Steak, cornfed, lb..... 19c
- Beef Roast, cornfed, lb..... 13c
- Ladies' Slips, assorted colors, each..... 29c
- Voile, fast colors, new patterns, yard..... 15c
- Batiste, fast colors, new patterns, yard..... 13c
- Ladies' Hose, pure silk, pair..... 47c
- Men's Fancy Sox, 25c value, pair..... 18c
- Men's Pin Stripe Pants, pair..... 89c
- Men's Work Shirts, extra heavy..... 53c
- Men's Dress Shirts, fast colors..... 69c

Fresh Strawberries and Pineapples

Bergfield Bros.

Phone No. 27

Broadlands, Ill.

Illinois Theater--Newman, Ill.

Saturday and Sunday
May 27 and 28

Greater Than "Spirit of Notre Dame"

The All American

with

Richard Arlen

Frank Carideo

Albie Booth

Marchy Schwartz

Ernie Pinckert

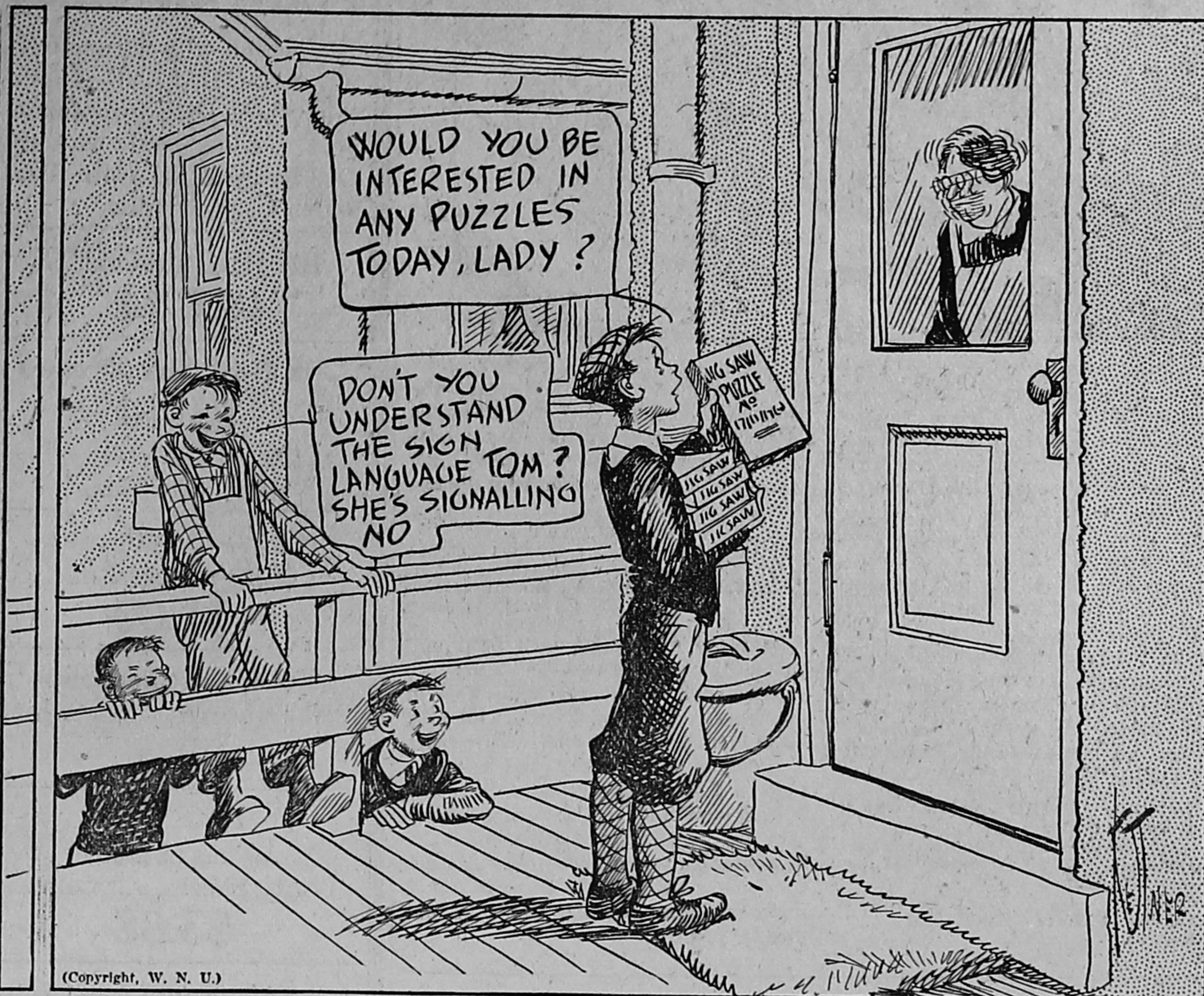
A game between the entire 1931 All American Football Team and a team of former all stars! It's just one of the tremendously exciting things about this picture which gives you great drama and tremendous spectacle!

Added--A Comedy Full of Laughs

Admission - - - - 10c and 15c

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



(Copyright, W. N. U.)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for May 28

JESUS AND HIS FRIENDS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 13:1-14:9.
GOLDEN TEXT—Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. John 15:14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Some Friends of Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus an Honored Guest.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Being a Friend of Jesus.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Showing Our Friendship for Jesus.

A better title for this lesson would suggest Jesus as giving a prophetic outline of events in the interval between his crucifixion and his second coming.

I. The Occasion of the Prophecy (vv. 1-4).

As Jesus was passing out of the temple for the last time on his way to the Mount of Olives where he gave this discourse, the disciples reminded him of the splendor of the building, to which he replied that not one stone should be left upon another. When seated upon the Mount, the disciples came privately, according to Matthew 24:3, with a threefold question requesting further information.

1. "When shall these things be?"

2. "What shall be the sign of thy coming?"

3. "The end of the age?"

That which follows is given in answer to these three questions.

II. The Characteristics of the Age Between the Crucifixion and Christ's Second Coming (vv. 5-23).

1. The appearance of many deceivers (vv. 5, 6). Many false Christs have pressed their claims as being the Messiah since Jesus went back to heaven. As this age draws to a close we may expect these claims to increase.

2. Wars and strife among the nations (vv. 7, 8).

The history of the centuries since Christ's crucifixion is written in blood.

3. Earthquakes, famines, and troubles (v. 8).

Though these calamities grow increasingly severe as the days lengthen, the intelligent disciple is not surprised or alarmed for these are the precursors of a new order, the birth-pangs of a new age when the Kingdom of Christ shall be established on this earth. Let the believer in Christ in this time of darkness look up, for his redemption draweth nigh.

4. Dreadful persecutions (v. 9).

God's witnesses shall be delivered up to councils, beaten in the synagogues, and shall be brought before rulers and kings for Christ's sake as a testimony against them.

5. Universal evangelism (v. 10).

The gospel of the kingdom, according to Matthew 24:14, shall be preached in all the world for a witness. This is not the gospel of the grace of God which is now being preached, but a new evangelism which shall be proclaimed by elect Israelites immediately preceding the coming of Christ to establish his kingdom. (See Romans 11:13-15; Rev. 7:4-10.)

6. The universal hatred of the believing Israelites (vv. 11-13).

They shall be severely persecuted. Civil government shall be against them. Their one duty notwithstanding shall be to preach the gospel of the kingdom, depending upon the Holy Spirit for wisdom and power. For this specific duty they are sealed with the seal of God in their foreheads (Rev. 7:3). This will be the real Pentecost of which the outpouring of the Spirit at the beginning of the church was a type (Joel 2:28-32; Acts 2:16).

7. The great tribulation (vv. 14-23).

This is the consummation of the age immediately preceding the glorious appearing of Christ. Out of the missionary efforts of converted Israel shall eventuate the unparalleled horrors so vividly pictured here, Daniel's "abomination of desolation" is the Antichrist—"the man of sin" (Dan. 9:26, 27; Dan. 11:36; II Thess. 3:3, 4), who will direct this reign of terror.

III. The Glorious Return of the Lord (vv. 24-27).

Jesus' return is the superlative event, the one to which all prophecies have pointed and to which all ages are moving with unflinching precision.

IV. Application of the Prophecy (vv. 28-37).

1. As these events multiply in the earth, we know that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh (vv. 28, 29).

2. The Jewish race shall retain its integrity until the end (v. 30).

The perpetuity of Israel is the miracle of the ages.

3. Certainty of fulfillment (v. 31).

The unflinching guarantee of this is the words of Jesus Christ.

4. The time of Christ's coming is unknown (v. 32).

In view of this fact it is folly to set the time.

5. The proper behavior in view of Christ's imminent coming (vv. 33-37) is watchfulness and prayer.

Life's Watch Towers

The watch towers of life are not all atop office buildings; some folks find them on a mountain, beside a quiet brook, or in the quietness of a pine forest where even the carpet of needles is silent to the tread.—Bok.

Christ Is Coming

"We are on the verge of the greatest event in the history of the church—we are on the verge of the coming of Christ; he may come at any moment."—Rev. E. L. Langston.

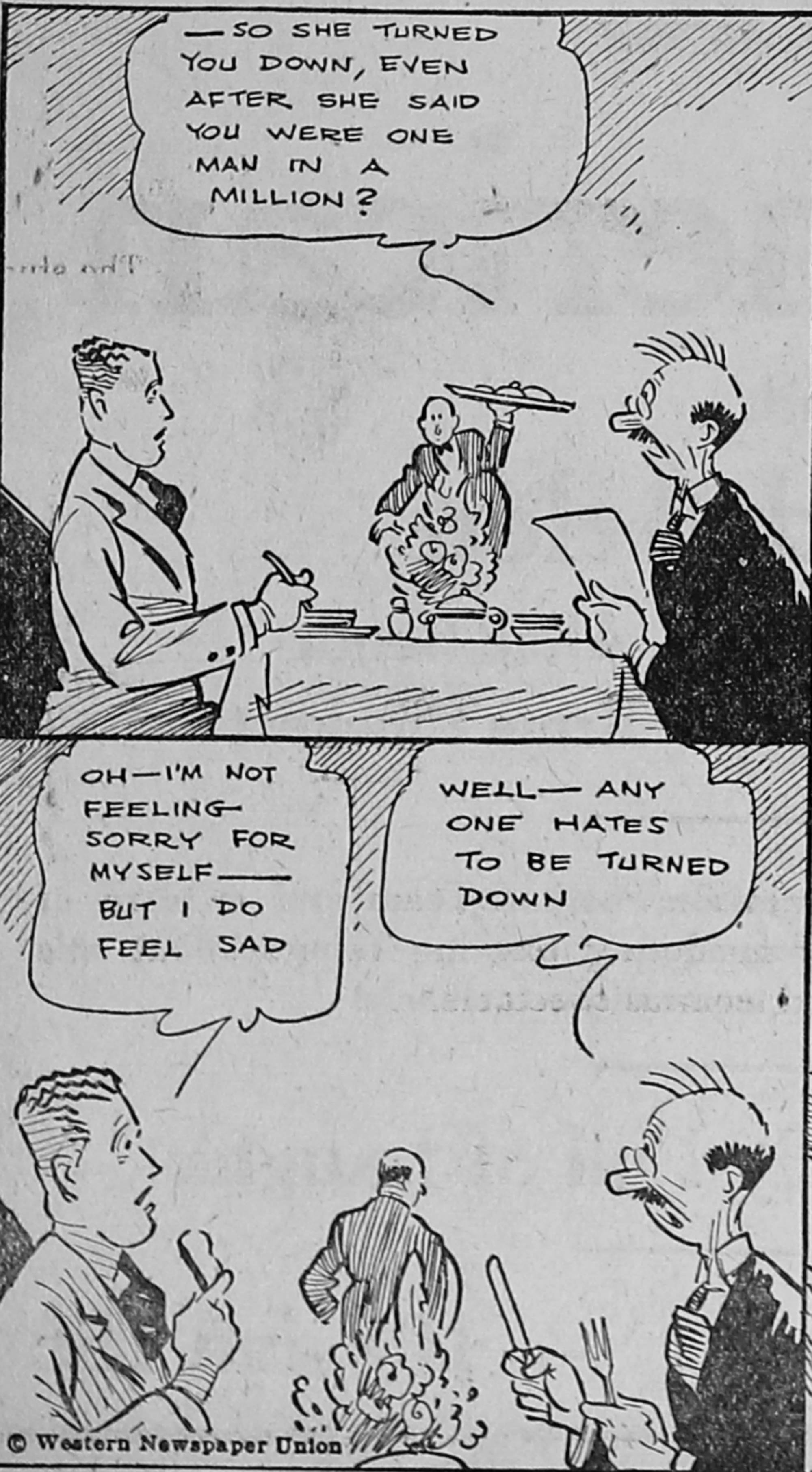
FINNEY OF THE FORCE



A Lot of Worry



THE FEATHERHEADS



Think What She Lost



Fine Art of Soup Making

Flavoring Is Real Test of Success or Failure in Preparation.

Soups are always a subject of controversy and discussion and they certainly do vary in quality.

They depend for flavor a good deal upon the appreciation of this point by the cook who makes them, as seasoning them properly is an art. I can give the foundation recipe but the final touch of flavor is up to the person who prepares them. This is as most certainly true of the ready-to-eat soups which have improved so much in quality since they first came on the market as it is of the home-made soups. By the way, have you ever tried combining two of these soups for a change?

I have been asked for a recipe of Russian borscht, that vegetable soup whose principal ingredients are cabbage and beets. It takes its special character, however, from the sour cream, sometimes whipped, which is added at serving time. It is a delicious soup for luncheon, where it practically provides a full course. With it are sometimes served small pastry turnovers stuffed with well-seasoned meat. Every country has its favorite soup. There is the Italian minestrone and the French potage de bonne femme. At different homes and restaurants in foreign countries you seldom find them twice alike, any more than you find vegetable soup in this country made to a pattern.

Another request was for recipes for split pea, Danish bean and lima bean soups. All of these soups are made on the same principle. The peas or beans are soaked, cooked until very tender, and passed through a sieve. During the cooking, sliced onion, celery stalks, leaves, or seed, a bit of bay leaf and thyme may be added. At this point there are a number of things which can be done to differentiate the soup one time from another. Meat stock, including ham stock, water or milk can be added. Sometimes a little vinegar or sliced lemon or horseradish may be added to the soup stock. Often a little "binder" of butter, mixed with flour, is added at the last moment to hold the soup smoothly together.

Still another requested recipe was for a tomato soup—a very general request—for there are at least half a dozen different kinds, from a clear tomato bouillon to a thick potage. Probably the request refers to the favorite tomato bisque, which is made like all cream soups, with one exception. Cream soups are made by flavoring a smooth white sauce with strained cooked vegetable pulp, and please note—seasoning it very well. A bit of onion, a bay leaf, or a few cloves may be cooked with the tomato. After the tomatoes are strained and before they are added to the cream sauce, a dash of soda and a little sugar should be added. This prevents the sauce's separating.

After the soup is blended, add additional seasoning to taste. Here is where the last touch of seasoning makes the soup interesting. This applies, of course, to all soups as well as to tomato. Look at your pantry shelf and put those bottles of sauces and boxes of spices to good use to give the soup that extra flavor, delicate but individual.

Split Pea Soup.

- 1 pint split peas
- 2 quarts cold water
- 1 small onion, sliced
- 2 stalks celery
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Pepper
- ½ teaspoon mustard
- Cayenne
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 lemon, thinly sliced
- 2 tablespoons grated horseradish

Soak peas overnight. Drain and add cold water, onion, and celery. Simmer three or four hours until peas are soft. Rub through sieve. Re-

heat, adding seasonings and butter. Garnish with lemon. Black beans may be used instead of peas.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

- 1 pint milk or white stock
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 pint tomatoes
- 1 bay leaf
- Salt and pepper
- 2 slices onion
- 3 cloves
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- ¼ teaspoon soda

Make a white sauce of the liquid, flour and butter. Cook the tomatoes with seasoning until tender, and rub through a sieve. Add the sugar and soda to the tomatoes and gradually add the tomatoes to the white sauce, stirring constantly. Serve at once.

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"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's—25c.



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



PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm.

Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 60 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.

Real Horse Sense

"Dad, when has a fellow horse sense."

"When he can say 'hay,' son."

Cough, Weak, Lost Flesh

Grand Rapids, Mich.—"My daughter seemed to be growing too fast. She developed a bad cough and it was necessary to keep her home from school as she was very weak and lost flesh."

Miss C. E. Walton became very weak and lost flesh," said Mrs. Thos. Walton of 843 Lonia St. "We owe the good health she is now enjoying to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It not only stopped the cough but also increased her appetite and built good solid flesh so that she has no more trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery can be procured at any drug store.

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

Cheapest and Best

Ask your dealer for Daisy Fly Killer. Placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, convenient. Lasts all season. Made of metal. Can't spill or tip over. Can't soil or injure anything. Harold Somers, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

SORES AND LUMPS—My Specialty

Write for Free 140 Page Book. Dr. Boyd Williams, Hudson, Wis.

EARN BIG PAY ADDRESSING ENVELOPES.

Send 10c for postage plan and particulars. MIRACLE CRISTAL COMPANY, Dept. A, Fort Worth, Texas.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Is dangerous. Send for free booklet. Address Royal Hygiene, Box 338-S, Glendale, Calif.

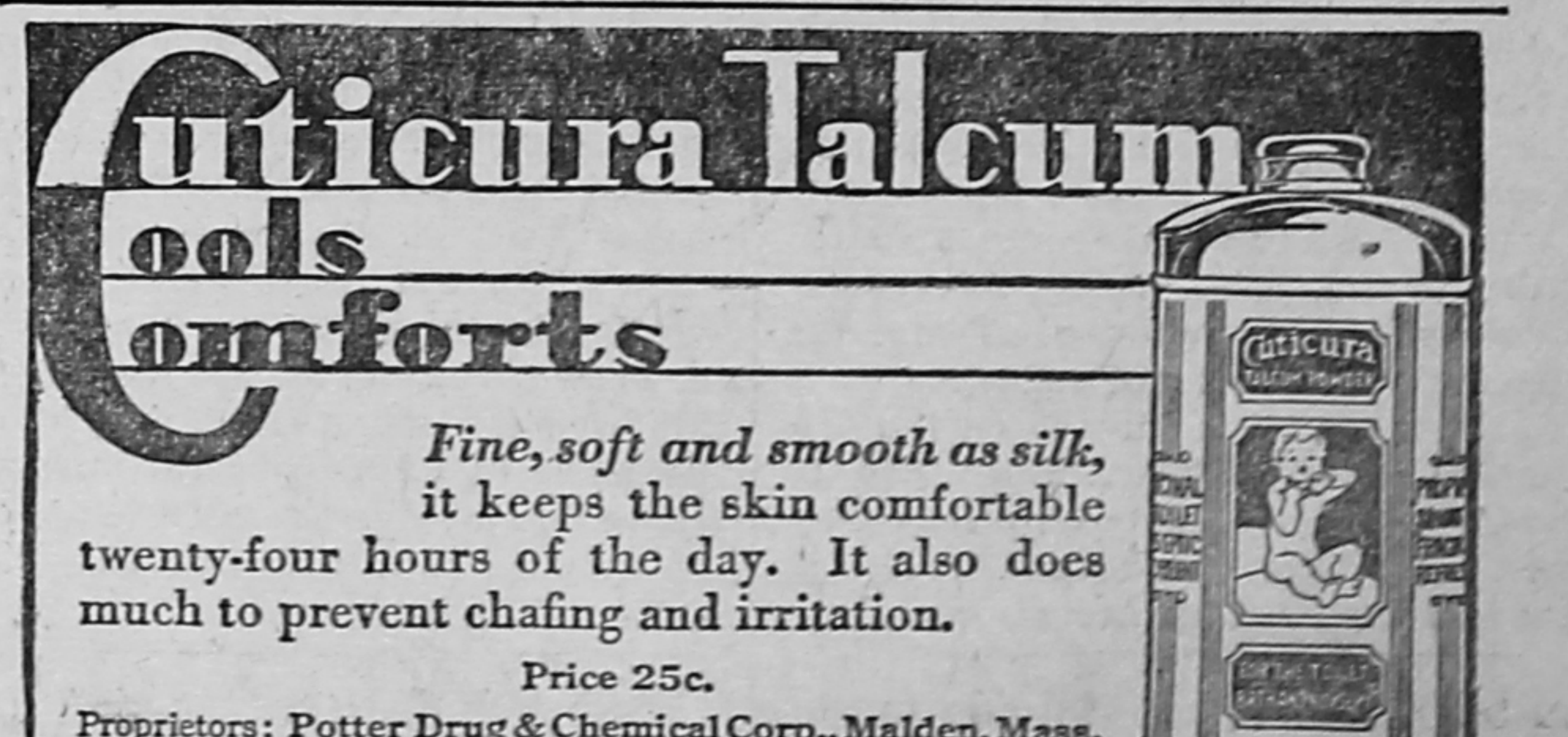
LADIES. EARN \$12 DOZEN

sewing home spare time, materials cut, instructions furnished. Write immediately. Superior Dress, Dept. B, 203 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WNU—A 21—33



Rinso Soaks out dirt No scrubbing—saves hands



DISPELS MYSTERY OF BANK BUSINESS

Country Banker Gives Simplified Picture of How a Bank Works to Help Other People's Business

A COUNTRY banker recently prepared the following simplified statement for his neighbors on just how a bank goes about helping them: "It is the most important part of a bank's business to lend money. Of all the money deposited in a bank, the law requires that a certain percentage be kept on hand as a reserve to meet the demands of depositors. It is the business of its officers to lend the balance conservatively and safely. "The loans of a properly managed bank are invariably made to those it believes are able to repay, and always on condition that they be repaid at a stipulated time. "The promise of an individual to repay a loan to a bank on a certain date is as sacredly inviolable as the promise of a bank to repay its depositors on demand, or, in the case of a certificate of deposit, on the date it falls due. When it comes to be known of an individual that he 'always pays,' his credit is established and his bank is always glad to extend him needed accommodations. "A well managed bank never capitalizes industries. That is, it does not place its loans in fixed form, but puts them where they are to be used for temporary requirements, and where they will be taken up at the time specified. "How a Bank Lends "It is not the function of a bank to become a partner in industries, nor could it be legitimately done with the money of depositors. Its loans must be kept in 'liquid' form,—that is, repayable in cash at stated intervals. "A bank must use the greatest discrimination in making loans. A stranger cannot expect accommodations. It is customary for the borrower to make a statement of his financial affairs, which is kept in the bank's records. It is a punishable offense to make a false statement for the purpose of borrowing funds. "Naturally, in their dealing with the regular depositors of the bank, its officers become well acquainted with their characters and their resources and are thus in a position to determine how large a line of credit each one is entitled to. That is one of the great advantages of being a bank depositor. "The man who knows how to get into debt wisely, that is, who borrows money with which to make more money through legitimate enterprise, is the borrower whom the bank is looking for. By the frank interchange of opinion and a free discussion of various projects, the borrower is often guided and helped by his banker. "In order to procure a line of credit at a bank three things are important: "1. A statement of assets showing a basis of credit in the way of invested capital, or collateral of sufficient value to cover amount of loan, or "2. An endorser whose credit is established at the bank; and "3. Average deposits of a sufficient amount to justify the extension of the desired accommodation."

AS WILL ROGERS SEES IT
Will Rogers recently told why the banks had got into trouble. "Don't blame it all on the bankers," he said. "When we all needed money they loaned it to us—but when they needed it we couldn't pay it back."

Advertising Aids Business Revival
NEW YORK—Aggressive concerns are expanding business by effective advertising despite depressed business conditions, declared A. W. Diller, advertising counsel, at a bankers' conference here recently. "Is 1933 a good year in which to advertise?" Mr. Diller asked. "Yes, if 1933 is a good year to stay in business, to reinforce the public's confidence in you, to put more business on the books. There is new business to be had today and aggressive companies are getting it. But new business will come in only if you go out for it. Advertising certainly goes out for it. "Will people read newspaper advertisements these days? They will read anything that interests them. There are plenty of present-day arguments for business."

Advertising Mistakes
A QUESTION before many of us is what change of advertising policy, if any, should be made in view of present financial and business conditions. It is perfectly natural for us to give consideration to some degree of retrenchment, but it is dangerous to let reduction in expenditure be such as to bring about a real gap in the continuity of the advertising. It is a common mistake for some advertisers to think that they can turn advertising on and off, like water from a faucet, and expect it to become immediately effective whenever they are prepared to resume operations. Advertising does not work that way. Temporary conditions should not influence us to make too serious inroads on the program of advertising, which can be wisely conceived only on a long term basis.—Francis H. Sisson, President American Bankers Association.

Improved Pasture Pays
IMPROVED pastures are a cheap source of feed for stock. A farmer in New Hampshire, cooperating with his county agent top-dressed his 5 acres of pasture with 500 pounds of complete fertilizer at a cost of \$75, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. After 4 weeks he turned his cows out on this pasture. Tests made during the six weeks the cows grazed there showed that his herd produced 7,000 pounds more milk than they did in the same period the previous year, although the farmer had one cow fewer and fed 800 pounds less grain. Based on current milk prices he made \$189 on the extra milk and saved \$16 on the grain, netting him an increase in income of \$120.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Is your subscription paid?
You tell us—we tell the world.

FOR FAILURE PROOF BANKING STRUCTURE

Speaker Outlines Threefold Cooperation Between Bankers, Government Officials and the Public to Maintain Bank Standards

TWO elements beside the bankers themselves are required in order to give the nation universally the type of banking it should have, Francis H. Sisson, president of the American Bankers Association, declared in a recent address. He said that the efficiency of government officials upon whom the people rely to supervise the banks properly, and the patronage of the people themselves are factors in the kind of banks a community shall have. "There can be no question that the people of the United States should have banks immune from failure and wholly free from bad or questionable banking," Mr. Sisson said. "It is not enough, as President Roosevelt has said, that while some bankers had been incompetent or dishonest, this was not true in the vast majority of our banks. A situation should exist in which there is not even a small minority of bankers open to question. There should be no room for dishonesty or incompetency to exercise any influence in banking anywhere. "While bad faith and bad management enter the human factor in all types of business, their effects in banking should be surrounded by such special safeguards as to render them no longer a factor in bank failures. The responsibility for bringing this about, however, cannot rest upon the bankers alone, for the means to accomplish it are not wholly in their hands. There are other essential elements. "One is the efficiency of government supervision. Since we rely so greatly upon supervision, it may, unless it is of the highest order in safeguarding the public interest, create a sense of false security. Supervision should render bad banking impossible, but it has failed to do so. There was supervision by presumably the highest type of bank supervisors in every one of the instances of questionable banking that has shocked the attention of the country during the past three years. Therefore a thorough strengthening of supervision is clearly called for if the people are to rely on it to the fullest extent for the protection of their interests. "The Public's Part "Another essential factor in maintaining good banks involves the part played by the public in banking. There is certainly a responsibility on the people themselves to support that type of banker whose rigid adherence to sound principles makes a sound bank, rather than to give their patronage to the easy going banker who may be easier to do business with, but whose methods create a weak bank. "Bank customers are charged with a great responsibility in protecting the safety of their banks in respect to their utilization of the assets of the banks as borrowers. Banks have failed because many of their loans and securities, created in good faith by bankers in cooperating with the business interests of the country, proved unsound under subsequent conditions. An unsound loan is created by the borrower as well as the banker. A bank is only as sound as its community, and this applies also to the banking structure as a whole in relation to the economic condition of the nation as a whole. "A bank is truly a semi-public institution, but in a reciprocal sense—it has its obligations to the public, but so has the public equal obligations to the bank. No one who has not sound banking principles at heart has any business in a bank whether as a banker or as a customer. "The banker is a semi-public servant. He is charged with the heaviest of responsibilities and obligations that occur in our economic life. But he can meet these fully only through the cooperation of good laws, good public officials who are empowered to exercise authority over his bank, and good business methods on the part of business men generally who utilize his bank. Only through such cooperation by all elements in our nation's community life can we be assured of a failure-proof banking structure. "The Administration at Washington has taken hold of this problem with a firm grasp of essentials and is exercising splendid leadership toward the desired end. The strongest feature of the government program will be found in recognizing the joint responsibility of the public, of business and of government officials together with the bankers themselves in creating the kind of banking the nation should have."

Fairland News
Garnett Gibson, Correspondent.
Mark Porterfield of Murdock was a business caller here last Friday.

J. A. Richardson left Thursday for Ohio, after spending several days with relatives here.
Much damage by wind and rain was done in this vicinity late Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carpenter and son of Champaign were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Wells, last Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Adams of Rockville, Ind., were Sunday guests of E. M. Maxwell and daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Gibson, Mrs. Fannie Gibson, Mrs. Lora Lawlyes and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carrier.
A gypsy caravan passed thru here Saturday afternoon headed toward Longview. It consisted of several horses, a covered wagon and a horse and buggy.

Billie Williams accompanied by a friend of Champaign spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams. They made the trip on bicycles which required three hours.
Alonzo Houts returned home Tuesday from Arthur where he had spent two weeks with relatives and friends. Mr. Houts was ill when he left here but at this writing feels very much improved in health.

Mrs. Eulah Gibson returned home last Friday after spending a few days with relatives in Georgetown. On Thursday she was a guest of the Roosevelt sewing club at the home of Mrs. Lora Lawlyes.
Paul Buker and family were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Arwine near Newman. They attended a wedding dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Branch and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Davis who were recently married.

Word was received Saturday of the death of Mrs. Ellen Price, aged 74, of Camargo, the funeral being held Sunday afternoon at the Christian church there. Mrs. Price was the mother of Mrs. Maude Barrick of this place and had visited here several times. Several from here attended the funeral rites.

Executors 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.

Long View News

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Duncan are parents of a baby born Sunday.

Misses Harriet and Mabel Deere of Champaign spent the week-end with their parents.

Mrs. Ken Bollinger has been ill for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Parks entertained a number of relatives at dinner, Sunday, honoring the birthdays of Bobby Gene Parks and Kenneth Hanley. Guests were James George, Mrs. Alice Hanley, Mrs. Elizabeth Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. James Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warnes, James Warnes, Don McQueen and family, Clarence Dyar and family, Roy Davis and family, Kenneth Hanley and family, Delbert Warnes and family, Ted Dyar and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Hanley.

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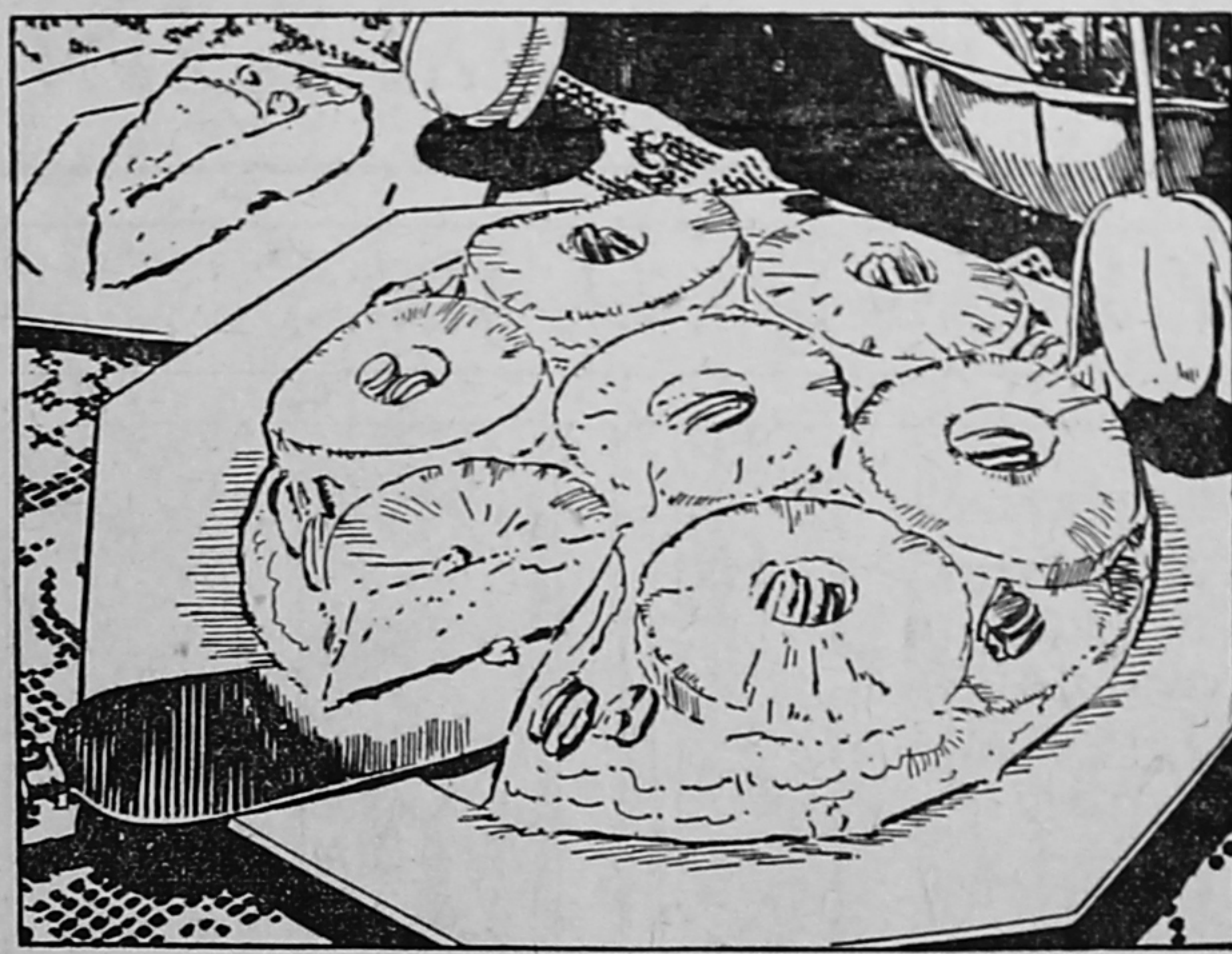
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DINING GETS JUST DESSERT!



In a world turned topsy-turvy, what could be more appropriate than an upside down cake! And if it's made with luscious discs of canned pineapple, set in a caramel goodness, browned to a golden whole, it's enough to right the appetites of any family.

And the pineapple upside down cake has much more than its mere golden goodness and simplicity of preparation to recommend it. Now that nutritional studies have found canned pineapple to be a valuable source of essential vitamins and minerals, an important aid to digestion, housewives and hostesses are seeking new ways of including pineapple in some way daily on the menu.

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE
1/2 cupful of butter
1 cupful of brown sugar
8 slices of canned pineapple
8 maraschino cherries
1/4 cupful of chopped dates
1/4 cupful of pecans (in perfect halves, if possible)

Melt the butter in a wide shallow pan or skillet. Add the sugar, distributing it evenly. Lay the pineapple, dates and pecans in this sugar mixture, and place a cherry in each pineapple center. Then prepare the Sponge Part—

SPONGE PART
4 eggs
1/2 cupful of sugar
1/2 cupful of flour
1 tsp. of tartrate baking powder
1/2 tsp. of salt
1/2 tsp. of lemon extract

Beat the egg yolks until light and lemon-colored. Gradually add the sugar, which has been sifted. Fold in the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt together 3 times, and fold into the mixture. Fold in the beaten whites of the other 2 eggs and add the flavoring. Pour over the pineapple mixture and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) until done. Let cool in the pan for 5 minutes before turning the cake out upside down.

Permanent Wave Special

Guaranteed Permanent Waves complete with Shampoo and Wave Set, \$3.00 each or 2 for \$5.00.

Shampoo, with either, Finger Wave or Marcel, 65c.

Roadarmel Beauty Shoppe.

Phone 19

Villa Grove, Ill.

Illinois Theater---Newman, Ill.

Saturday and Sunday
May 27 and 28

Greater Than "Spirit of Notre Dame"

The All American

with

Richard Arlen

Frank Carideo

Albie Booth

Marchy Schwartz

Ernie Pinckert

A game between the entire 1931 All American Football Team and a team of former all stars! It's just one of the tremendously exciting things about this picture which gives you great drama and tremendous spectacle!

Added--A Comedy Full of Laughs

Admission - - - - 10c and 15c