

THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 14

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933

NUMBER 8

Murdock, 13; Blue Caps, 9

Coming from behind after a bad start, the Blue Caps managed to tie up the score at 9 each in the 7th inning, by holding the Murdock players without a score through the 5th, 6th, and 7th innings, while collecting 5 runs themselves. Murdock then put in a new battery and this, coupled with a home run in the 8th, by Fonner, left fielder on that team, decided the outcome of the game.

A. Struck and Klautsch now lead in the season's scoring with 8 runs each.

Box Score:

Blue Caps—	AB	R	H
A. Luth, lf.....	5	0	0
A. Seider, 3b.....	5	0	0
A. Struck, rf.....	5	1	1
Rohl, lb.....	5	1	2
W. Luth, p.....	2	0	1
Logan, cf.....	3	1	2
E. Mohr, 2b.....	5	1	1
V. Luth, p.....	4	2	2
H. Smith, ss.....	4	1	1
Klautsch, c.....	4	2	1

Battery—V. Luth, A. Struck, W. Luth and A. Klautsch.

Score-keeper—J. Mohr.

Next game with Hildreth on the local diamond June 25th.

L. W. Class Meets at Home of Mrs. Alice Struck

The L. W. Class of the U. B. Sunday School met at the home of Mrs. Alice Struck near Homer Wednesday afternoon.

After the business meeting refreshments of ice cream, cake and iced tea were served.

The July meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Della Reed.

Those present were Mesdames Bessie Loomis, Leona Bergfield, Belle Smith, Della Reed, Mary Rayl, Olive Rayl, Alice Struck. Two visitors present were Etta Struck and Wanda Rayl.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

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

The Allerton Vacation Church School has started with an enrollment of 51 pupils on Tuesday, the second day. There are four classes and the teachers are Miss Ruby Blacker, Miss Faye Anderson, Miss Helen Goodall, and Miss Blanche Summers. The school is being held in the church and the closing will be a public program probably on Sunday night, July 2nd.

The meeting of the Broadlands Epworth League at the church next Sunday evening, 6:30, will be out of the ordinary. Something startling is apt to happen—all should be there as witnesses.

Preaching at Allerton next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Broadlands Ladies' Aid met last Wednesday, in a postponed meeting, at Mrs. D. F. Freeman's home. Mrs. D. P. Brewer, the president, was absent because of a surprise visit of relatives. The attendance at the Aid was very good.

Wholesale murders by the "Demon Trio" of Dortmund. Peculiarly heartless killings of women and young girls which terrified the city for two years, told in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's Chicago Herald And Examiner.

Is your subscription paid?

Choral Club's Concert Pleases Large Company

The following excerpts were taken from an article published in a Quincy newspaper regarding a musicale presented by the Little Concert Choral Club of which Mrs. C. O. Combs, formerly Miss Esther Loomis of this place, is a member:

"The Twilight Musicals in the Presbyterian church given at the vesper hour by the Little Concert Choral club was one of the most delightful of Sunday occasions. The ensemble, composed of twenty-three trained vocalists made a good appearance, their voices were beautifully attune and their selections were difficult yet presented with artistry and precision.

The choristers were grouped on the altar platform against a background of purple lilac blooms, the blossoms also effectively arranged in other places in the church auditorium. The feminine singers wore pretty, filmy frocks in pastel shades or white, the frocks ornamented with sashes of rose, red or blue. The men appeared in black coats and white flannels.

A most delightful feature of the musicale was the number "On the Wings of a Dove," by Mendelssohn, with Mrs. C. O. Combs as soloist, and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill, Ray Williams and Mrs. Morrison singing the quartet accompaniment. The selection was most melodious and lovely with Mrs. Combs' beautiful soprano voice lending much charm to the number."

Harry Lamb Here

Harry Lamb of Helena, Mont., spent the past week here with Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, coming here from Homer where he had visited Joe Potter and family.

Mr. Lamb left home on June 2nd, taking a special excursion to Detroit, Mich., where on June 6th, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, he attended a session of the Modern Woodman of America, at which time officers for the organization were elected for a four-year term. The M. W. of A. doesn't own a single farm mortgage and is a very sound institution, states Mr. Lamb. He visited the Union Guardian Trust Bank while in Detroit and says it's the greatest banking institution he has ever had the pleasure of inspecting. It isn't so hot in Montana as here, he states, and the land is irrigated.

Your Attention

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

- C. I. P. S. Co.
- Rialto Theater,
- Crystal Corporation,
- Montgomery Ward & Co.
- Sears Roebuck & Co.
- J. C. Penney Co.
- Straus & Louis Co.
- Dr. R. W. Swickard, dentist.
- Harold O. Anderson.
- Messman & Astell.
- Dicks Bros.
- L. W. Donley.
- Janesville Film Service.
- Broadlands Community Club.

Those who have predicted during the last three or four years that Babe Ruth was about done, finished and washed up were given another jolt recently when the Bambino whacked out three home runs in one day.

The News is \$1.50 a year.

Masonic Lodge Installs Officers

Glen Doney, P. O. Rayl Installing Officers.—J. Mark Moore Retiring W. M.

Broadlands Lodge No. 791, A. F. & A. M., installed their officers for the ensuing year at their regular stated meeting last Monday night. Grand Lecturer Glen Doney acted as installing officer, and P. O. Rayl acted as installing marshal.

J. Mark Moore is the retiring worshipful master.

The new officers are as follows:

- Worshipful Master—J. F. Darnall.
- Senior Warden—O. P. Witt.
- Junior Warden—John A. Bruhn
- Treasurer—Geo. H. Cook.
- Secretary—Carl B. Dicks.
- Senior Deacon—K. T. Dicks.
- Junior Deacon—A. A. Zantow.
- Senior Steward—Ed Nohren.
- Junior Steward—W. W. Witt.
- Chaplain—Dr. T. A. Dicks.
- Marshal—J. Mark Moore.
- Tyler—F. A. Messman.

Local and Personal

Miss Florence Schumacher was home from Urbana on Sunday.

Oscar Witt and family spent Sunday with relatives at Rankin.

Roy Bergfield and family spent Sunday with relatives at Philo.

Miss Mary Lou Boles of Danville spent the past week with Miss Juanita Bergfield.

Harry Richard and son, Warren, were Decatur visitors, Monday.

Rev. Theo. M. Haelele is attending conference at Elmhurst this week.

Miss Ella Luth of Murdock is spending this week with Miss Juanita Luth.

Albert Cummings and family visited relatives at Bloomington, Ind., Sunday.

Mrs. Kenneth Dicks and Mrs. T. A. Dicks were Champaign visitors, Wednesday.

Leone Bergfield spent the past week with her grandmother at Philo.

Glen Doney and family spent Sunday with relatives in Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Potter of Homer visited Mrs. Nellie Astell on Sunday evening.

Orval McCormick and family visited friends in Villa Grove, Sunday.

Levi Hardyman and family and Miss Mamie Darnall spent Sunday with relatives at Sidell.

Marjorie and Anna Catherine Gorman of Sidney spent the past week with their grandmother, Mrs. Emma Block.

Miss Helen Lewis of Indianola spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Albert Cummings and family.

Neal Wilson and family of Urbana were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thode on Sunday.

Miss Opal McCormick Given Surprise Party

Misses Alice Maxwell, Phyllis Bergfield, Clara Haines and Jessie Witt gave a surprise party in honor of Miss Opal McCormick at the McCormick home on Tuesday evening, the occasion being her 17th birthday.

Out of door games were enjoyed after which refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Those present were Misses Zelma Limp, Gayle Potter, Rovella Hardyman, Gladys Swangle, Wilma Richard, Alice Maxwell, Phyllis Bergfield, Clara Haines, Jessie Witt, Opal and Helen McCormick; Harry Archer, Oliver McCormick, John and Robert Upp, John Richard, Pete Haines, James David, Harold Lundy, James Wilson.

Market Report

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

- No. 3 white shelled corn.....39c
- No. 3 yellow corn.....37c
- No. 2 white oats.....26c
- No. 2 soy beans.....60c

Local and Personal

Kenneth Brewer of Champaign spent Friday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Witt were Danville shoppers, Tuesday.

Mesdames Pearl Edens and Anna Struck were Danville shoppers, Wednesday.

Mrs. Alvin Zenke, Mrs. Norman Seider and Miss Wilma Messman were Danville shoppers Wednesday.

Ray Huddleston and family attended a basket dinner of the Methodist church at Philo on Sunday.

Mrs. John Nohren, daughter, Miss Marcelle, Mrs. John Rayl and Mrs. Lillie Bowman were Danville shoppers, Tuesday.

Mrs. John Walker, son and daughter, of Quincy, spent the weekend with P. O. Rayl and family.

Mrs. Geo. Cook spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckerty, near Newman. Mr. Eckerty has been seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Moore of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. E. J. Carmack of Norborne, Mo., were guests of D. P. Brewer and family Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Benschneider and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Rothermel and family, and Mrs. Hannah Luth and family were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Luth of Murdock.

Vohn Snow, son Dale, and Dave Walsh were here from Champaign, Tuesday. Mr. Snow was circulating a petition asking that road workers of Champaign county be paid at the rate of 50c an hour for labor this summer.

Hugo Dewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker and H. A. Lamb visited Sam Armstrong who is seriously ill at Jacksonville, on Monday. Mr. Armstrong is a cousin of Mr. Walker and Mr. Lamb.

News Items of 13 Years Ago

The following items are taken from an issue of the Broadlands News of Sept. 17, 1920:

The Danville Tigers defeated the Broadlands Blues 11 to 3.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Griffin visited relatives at Paris.

Ralph Allen and Forrest Dicks entered the U. of I.

Chas. Walker and family visited relatives at Tuscola.

Mrs. Ruth Henson was the guest of Miss Ethel Burtner in Champaign.

Miss Hazel Fleener of Huntington, Ind. was the guest of Mrs. F. A. Messman.

The Broadlands Blues defeated the Allerton Cardinals 18 to 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Zook of Danville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Thode, Sr.

Miss Bertha Gericke and Elmer Sy were united in marriage at the home of the bride's grandmother, with Rev. R. Krenzien performing the ceremony.

Betty Dicks "Pineappled" While Here Wednesday

Mrs. Forrest Dicks of Allerton was the victim of a bad scare while shopping in our village last Wednesday afternoon, someone having attached one of those exploding, whiz-bang crackers to her auto. Betty made a leap for dear life when the pesky thing began sizzling. However, she got a big kick out of the incident, the monotony of a long, hot summer afternoon was broken, and no harm done.

Members O. E. S. Attend Meet at Urbana Monday

The following members of Broadlands Chapter, O. E. S., attended "Community Night" of Hope Chapter, in the Masonic Temple at Urbana, on Monday night: Mesdames Delia Nohren, Bertha Cook, Jessie Bergfield, Irene Witt, Zermah Witt, Elsa Walker, Leanna Miller, Alma Bruhn Maude, Moore, Lillie Bowman.

Mrs. Delia Nohren, Worthy Matron of the local chapter, acted as associate matron.

Here From Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Langaman of Emlay City, Mich., were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Langaman had been attending the World's Fair at Chicago and stopped for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Kilian on their return home, this being the first time they had seen each other for over forty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Langaman and Mr. and Mrs. Kilian were school mates in Germany, having lived in the same community, and they had a most enjoyable time talking about their old homes and conditions in the old country.

Don't forget the free movie show at Broadlands, Saturday night.

Wanted—A good rain.

Danville Merchants To Observe "Danville Day" Wednesday, June 28

With the announcement that Wednesday, June 28th will be observed as "Danville Day" by the merchants in Danville, comes news that gives definite assurance this gala event will overshadow every similar sales event. Plans have been completed to assure local residents this promises to be a day they will point to for many years to come.

Even though Danville merchants are offering their entire stocks of wanted merchandise at all-time low price levels, in the face of the Administration's inflation policy which is causing all commodities to show an upward trend, this is but one of the attractions for Danville Day.

In addition there will be Free Bus Service to practically every community in Danville's trading territory to bring the throngs of shoppers to Danville to share in the tremendous savings to be offered on reasonable merchandise. There will also be several free parking lots in Danville for the convenience of the motoring public who will throng the city.

Still another feature being offered for this great day is one that will appeal to amusement lovers. The Publix and Trivoli theaters are offering two tickets for the price of one to all holding sales slips showing purchases made on Danville Day in any Danville store. This offer is good from 5:45 to 7 p. m., Wednesday, June 28th only.

No effort or expense is being spared to outshine every merchandising event ever achieved here and eastern Illinois and western Indiana will have reason to long remember this outstanding day with its sensational values. It is bound to be the red letter day in merchandising history whenever selling events are mentioned. Sponsors of Danville Day urge you to visit Danville next Wednesday with but one thought, to be prepared for the greatest values you've known—and you won't be disappointed.

The free bus, for the convenience of local residents will leave here for Danville at 7 a. m. on the morning of Wednesday, June 28th. This is being sponsored by the merchants of Danville.

James Beatty Is Awarded State Farmer Degree

James Beatty was awarded the State Farmer Degree at the annual state meeting of the Future Farmers of America which was held at the University of Illinois on June 15th and 16th. The total membership of this organization in the state of Illinois is about 5,000. Seventy-seven boys were selected for the honor. Each of them was presented with a gold key. The qualifications for the state farmer degree are as follows:

1. At least two years of vocational agriculture with an outstanding project program.
2. Productively invest at least \$150 in farming.
3. Be familiar with parliamentary procedure by having held office in the local chapter.
4. Be able to lead a group discussion for forty minutes.
5. Make the school judging team.
6. Show marked attainment in scholarship in all objects.
7. Possess qualities of leadership.

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Uncle Sam's Last Words
Pegging Our Dollar
State Number Eleven
Mussolini Reminds You

France refuses to pay anything. Poland refuses to pay anything. England instead of \$75,000,000 will pay \$10,000,000 in silver, and get credit for 50 cents an ounce, although silver is worth only 35 cents. And that is the grand total of our grand "foreign debt collecting enterprise."

Uncle Sam must remind himself of the criminal standing on the gallows with the rope around his neck, asked if he had anything to say, and replying, "Yes, I want to say that this will be a lesson to me as long as I live."

Europe is "very sorry" she can't pay what she owes, but is generous with good advice, especially concerning our own money.

Foreign countries will fix a price at which our dollar shall be "pegged" compared with the British pound, and we are quite docile about it.

Meanwhile England is accumulating more gold and France adds constantly to her supply.

England's gold reserve has risen to 188,245,000 pounds. A good deal of gold.

France has \$3,244,000,000 worth of gold in her vaults.

These figures help you to understand why those countries cannot pay Uncle Sam what they owe. If they did pay, they wouldn't have as much gold.

Eleven states in succession have voted in favor of repealing the prohibition amendment. Massachusetts, the eleventh, announced her vote, four to one in favor of "no more prohibition."

Boston voted ten to one against the Eighteenth amendment.

Those who thought it impossible that 36 states would vote against prohibition are changing their minds.

Mussolini, friendly to the United States, decided on a memorable occasion in connection with Chicago's Century of Progress exposition.

For a year and a half his air force has been training a fleet of 96 huge hydroplanes for a Rome-to-Chicago flight across the Atlantic. The best 24 of the 96 have been chosen, and soon they will land on Lake Michigan, beside the exposition buildings, with General Balbo, head of Italy's air force, in command.

This is a friendly visit, and the coming of the great birds through air, 24 of them in regular flight formation, will be a marvelous achievement and a useful lesson.

Professor Egleton of New York university wants "the right to declare war taken from nations." He would have "a community of countries" reserve to itself the right of war.

You might just as well suggest taking from dogs the right to bite. You must first change them from dogs to something different and first change nations of this era to collections of civilized human beings before you can end war.

Mr. Hitler's campaign of "race hygiene" includes a fight against "miscegenation," or mixture of races. Nature, however, as Schopenhauer can tell them, attends to race mixtures.

Any German student of history can show them that the successful races have been and are the mixed races.

The Greeks mixed with blue-eyed Celts from the north and a dozen other races; the Romans, with 50 races from all over Europe and Asia pouring into their peninsula; the French, mixture of Gauls, Germans, Latins; the British mixture, Saxon, Norman, Dane, Celt; this mixed American race, with Japan, the greatest power in Asia—all prove that mixing helps the human race.

An airplane disaster in Chicago, nine killed, the crash followed by explosion and fire, emphasizes the importance of discovering or creating a non-explosive, non-inflammable airplane fuel. German scientists are working on devices making less dangerous the hydrogen gas that they use in dirigibles, for lack of safe helium, that is an American monopoly.

Certain substances added to the hydrogen gas are said to have rendered it 50 per cent less inflammable already, and Germans hope for some mixture that will make it entirely safe.

A safe fuel for planes is more difficult, but will be found. The perfected airplane Diesel engine will be a long step toward safety and economy.

Gen. Hugh Johnson, President Roosevelt's "industrial director," hopes and expects to have four million men, one-third of the country's idle, back at work not later than next October.

The factory payrolls and employment for May encourage the belief that General Johnson's hope will be realized.

It will encourage you to know that the "slump," with all the harm that it has done, has added to church membership. At the beginning of the year churches in the United States had 50,037,209 enrolled members, a new record and while one-sixth of all the banks in the United States failed, only one church in 2,344 has closed its doors.

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

War Debts Injected in World Conference—Britain Pays Installment of Ten Millions—Final Doings of Congress Before Adjournment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RAMSAY MACDONALD threw a fair-sized monkey wrench into the London economic conference machinery in his opening speech, but the wheels hadn't really begun to revolve, so the mechanism was not wrecked immediately. Whether it is ultimately to operate successfully depends on diplomatic skill or on the complaisance of Uncle Sam. In the middle of an otherwise well-ordered address, the British prime minister suddenly interjected the war debts issue, despite the fact that it was not on the agenda of the conference. That question, he declared, "must be dealt with before every obstacle to general recovery has been removed, and it must be taken up without delay by the nations concerned. Lausanne has to be completed and this vexed question settled once for all in the light of present world conditions."

Ramsay MacDonald

Delegates from all parts of the British empire and possibly those from France were not surprised by MacDonald's action, but Secretary Hull and his brother delegates from the United States did not attempt to conceal their displeasure with what they considered at least a display of poor taste. Mr. Hull was soon in telephonic communication with Washington, and as a result his address to the conference which was to open the second day of the parley was postponed. Among the other speakers of that day, however, were Guido Jung of Italy and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, both of whom backed up MacDonald's stand.

"We firmly believe," Jung said, "that there is a preliminary problem—intergovernmental debts arising from the war. An armistice was signed for them at Lausanne. A final settlement now is imperative."

Smuts was even more offensive to Americans, frankly blaming the United States for the deplorable plight of the world.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain seconded the remarks of MacDonald about war debts, and also said the crisis in world economic conditions makes restoration of the gold standard absolutely impossible at present.

He favored multilateral treaties for lower tariffs, provided the reductions were actual and tangible, that they covered a wide area, that they did not impose undue sacrifices on lower tariff countries and that they did not lead to economic warfare. He emphasized the necessity for cheap money.

When Secretary Hull arose, the third to deliver his address, it was expected he would make some sort of reply to the war debts demand. But he was silent on that subject, devoting much of his speech to argument for a renewal of the tariff truce promulgated by President Roosevelt. "This must be followed, he said, by removal of trade barriers, elimination of excessive tariffs, stabilization of exchanges and abandonment of nationalistic economic policies.

"The world cannot longer go on as it is going at present," Hull said. "A successful meeting of this conference in my judgment is the key to widespread business recovery."

POSSIBLY more threatening to the success of the conference than the injection of the war debts issue was the demand of the French, represented by Premier Daladier, that the dollar be stabilized before the matter of tariff reductions and removal of other trade barriers be taken up.

Both the dollar and the pound, he intimated, must be stabilized on a gold basis at the earliest possible moment.

"We feel we must end the currency war," Premier Daladier declared. "The maintenance of the gold standard is indispensable. How can circulation of goods be re-established if their value depends on luck and hazard? What would you say to an architect or builder who used an elastic foot-rule?"

America's hope for success of the conference was built upon a world tariff truce, and the French believe they have blocked this for the present at least. They assert this would mean nothing so long as currencies are fluctuating. Only 15 of the nations represented in the conference adhered to the temporary tariff truce which was to last during the life of the parley, and one of these, France, now refuses to renew its pledge under existing circumstances.

WHILE this sort of talk was going on in the conference hall, Great Britain and Italy were planning to evade payment of the greater part of the installments due the United States on June 15, and France was calmly ignoring the fact that she also was due to make a payment on that date, her government being determined to do nothing about it. The British offered to pay \$10,000,000 of the \$79,950,000 due.

President Roosevelt's reply to the British offer, eagerly awaited, was that the United States would accept the partial payment only with the explicit understanding that the money was just an installment on the sum due and that such action should in no way invalidate America's claim to the unpaid remainder.

Mr. Roosevelt advised the British that as soon as possible they should make whatever representations for a revision of the debt they desire to offer, and in Washington. He said he had no power to reduce or cancel the debt but would submit the results of the negotiation to congress.

Under the new inflation bill the President is authorized to accept silver in payment of debt installments at the value of 50 cents an ounce. So the British paid in silver obtained from India.

WAR debts, as much as discord over the matter of war veterans' benefits, caused delay in the adjournment of congress, though the latter question was the ostensible reason. The senate appeared determined to stay in session until it had learned all there was to know about the offers of partial payment and the President's response. The senators had known for a long time that Mr. Roosevelt wanted them to get away before June 15, and Robinson of Indiana read to them cabled dispatches from London saying that Chancellor Chamberlain was waiting for congress to adjourn before announcing his offer of 10 per cent payment. So they decided to stay on the job a little longer.

On the surface the delay was due to disagreement over the modification of the President's program for reduction of veterans' benefits, a part of the independent offices bill. The house had accepted the compromise, but 20 Democratic senators and Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, joined with 27 Republicans to recommit the measure. Then the senate adopted the Cutting-Stelwer amendment, which would increase veterans' compensations by about \$135,000,000, though the President had said he would go no further than \$100,000,000. It was expected the house would accept the senate plan and that Mr. Roosevelt would veto the entire bill. But the house showed signs of going along with the President, so the Democratic senators changed their mind and, after a hot debate, accepted the program it had previously rejected. The bill was passed by a vote of 45 to 36, and what had seemed to be the first defeat for the President was turned into a victory. Congress then adjourned.

IN OTHER respects the senate acted swiftly in completing the legislation the President had asked. The important bills enacted included the almost terrifying industry control-public works measure; the Glass-Steagall banking bill which makes provision for limited deposit guarantee January 1, 1934, unless in an emergency ordered earlier by the President; and the fourth deficiency bill carrying the largest appropriations ever made in peace time. The home owners' loan act setting up a \$2,200,000,000 corporation for home loan mortgage relief already had been passed and was signed by the President, who at the same time issued an appeal to mortgage holders to desist from foreclosures until the new agency can begin functioning.

The industry control bill did not get through without fierce opposition from 15 of the more radical Democrats and 23 Republicans, all led by Senator Borah, who especially denounced the giving of vast power to Gen. Hugh Johnson, the man selected as the administrator.

The senate rather ignored the executive order which President Roosevelt had transmitted, providing for regroupings, consolidations, transfers and abolitions of certain executive agencies and functions. He explained in his message the necessity for these changes and said they would effect a saving of more than \$25,000,000. Many other changes, he said, were in contemplation, and he had selected only those he believed should be put into effect as quickly as possible.

NOW Massachusetts is in line for repeal of prohibition, the tenth state to decide the matter. The electors voted about 4 to 1 wet in selecting 45 delegates to a constitutional convention that will ratify the repeal amendment. In Boston the vote was approximately 10 to 1, and one of that city's delegates will be James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt. In most of the communities the question of local license was submitted and only a few of them stood firm against license.

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It will encourage you to know that the "slump," with all the harm that it has done, has added to church membership. At the beginning of the year churches in the United States had 50,037,209 enrolled members, a new record and while one-sixth of all the banks in the United States failed, only one church in 2,344 has closed its doors.

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JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, a member of the interstate commerce commission, was selected by President Roosevelt to be federal co-ordinator of transportation under the emergency railway act. Eastman doesn't like the labor clauses in the measure which prevent the reduction of operating forces, but believes that much can be accomplished in spite of them.



J. B. Eastman

The railroad executives themselves have decided there must be savings effected in labor and decided to request organized labor to accept a 22½ per cent reduction in the basic wage scale. Their committee of nine is empowered to negotiate with the unions to a conclusion. If the negotiations fail, there would still be a long period before a strike call. Under the terms of the railway labor act, if direct negotiations fail, the federal mediation board would offer the services of a conciliator who might spend several months in bringing the parties together. Then, if both parties persisted in disagreement, the way would be open to arbitration.

Arbitration would likely extend over a long period. Should this fail, the law provides for the declaration of a state of emergency, under which the President of the United States appoints a fact finding commission, which must study the issues involved and report within thirty days.

MRS. ROOSEVELT returned home from her air trip to California in the course of which she announced the coming divorce of her son Elliott. To the Washington correspondents she explained the incident at the Dallas airport when Gen. "Ma" Ferguson and her husband failed to get into a photograph with the First Lady. The simple fact was that Mrs. Roosevelt, being hungry, was eating breakfast and asked the photographers to wait, and when she finished eating, the Ferdsons had gone away in a huff.

SECRETARY of Labor Perkins announced the appointment of President Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago as chairman of the advisory committee to be set up in connection with the new federal employment service.

Senator R. F. Wagner of New York and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Henry I. Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States also have been invited.

ONE of the last acts of the house of representatives was the adoption of a resolution for congressional investigation of all acts of judges and other federal court agents in receiver-ship cases, the sponsors being Sabath of Chicago and Celler of New York.

Representative Hatton Summers, Texas, Democratic prosecutor and chairman of the house judiciary committee, said Chicago would be one of the first courts to be the subject of inquiry, because of the Chicago Bar association report condemning the actions of Judge Frederick E. Woodward in allowing nearly a quarter of a million in fees to his son's law firm as receivers' counsel. The bar association did not reflect on the integrity of the judge or the law firm, but condemned the practice.

CHANCELLOR ENGLEBERT DOLLFUSS is determined that Austria shall not be infected with Hitlerism, and the government is carrying on a determined war against the Nazis, who are accused of plotting to inaugurate a reign of terror there to be followed by a coup to seize control of the country. All known Nazis in the country are being arrested for questioning by the police, who assert more than 10 per cent of them are Germans. One of their alleged leaders, Theodore Habicht, was claimed by the German minister to be an employee of his legation, and the minister protested sharply when Habicht was arrested. In retaliation the Prussian secret police expelled from Germany Dr. Irwin Wasserbaeck, chief of the press department in the Austrian legation in Berlin. Naturally relations between Germany and Austria were near the breaking point.

IN A statement addressed to the League of Nations, the Soviet government, and the signatories of the nine power pact, the Southwest Political council condemned China's truce with Japan as a pact of surrender which the Nanking regime can implement only by precipitating a civil war.

The statement said the council would be compelled to take steps to safeguard the honor and vital interests of China as a nation determined not to be conquered.

Paraguay has notified the League of Nations that it will not accept the latest proposals of the league for arbitration of its quarrel with Bolivia over the Gran Chaco territory.

THE prince of the Asturias, son of former King Alfonso of Spain, intends to marry Edelmira Sampedro of Cuba, a commoner, despite his father's objection. Dispatches from Paris say the prince, at the demand of Alfonso's emissary, signed a document renouncing all rights to the throne for himself and his descendants in favor of his brother Don Jaime.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for June 25

REVIEW: JESUS OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. Matt. 28:19, 20. I have commanded you. Matt. 28:19, 20. I have commanded you. Matt. 28:19, 20. I have commanded you. Matt. 28:19, 20.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Trusting and Obeying Jesus.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Living Ourselves Unreservedly to Christ.

Two methods are suggested which may be used for the senior and adult classes.

I. A Perplexities Review.
This is suggested by Dr. Amos R. Wells. A perplexity arising from each lesson of the quarter should be assigned to a member of the class a week ahead of time. Suggestions:

April 2. Why is sickness allowed in the world?
April 9. Why is the Christian life often so difficult?
April 16. Why does our Christianity sometimes lack splendor?
April 23. Why do some men grow hard as they grow older?
April 30. How can we give without pauperizing the needy?
May 7. Why must some be masters and others servants?
May 14. What degree of ambition is wise?
May 21. How can we conduct controversy without bitterness?
May 28. What proportion of our income should go to the church?
June 4. How can we make sure of a complete loyalty to Christ?
June 11. How is it possible for us to get rid of sin?
June 18. How can we be certain of living again?

II. The Summary Method.
The aim in the use of this method is to cast up to view the leading facts and deduce from them the leading lesson. The following is suggested:

Lesson for April 2.
Jesus responded to the fervent appeal of the Syrophenician woman to help her demon-possessed daughter. His sympathy is as wide as the race, and his power unlimited.

Lesson for April 9.
Before going to the cross, Jesus retired with his disciples to prepare them for the severe trial through which they were to pass. He instructed them concerning his atoning death, resurrection, and second coming.

Lesson for April 16.
Jesus transfigured. Two men from the upper world were sent to converse with Jesus about his approaching death at Jerusalem, the thing about which the disciples refused to talk.

Lesson for April 23.
The disciples were so steeped in selfishness that they were wrangling over official position while the Lord was facing the cross.

Lesson for April 30.
Jesus as a son was faithful to his parents. In this lesson he sets forth the truth concerning marriage, which is the foundation of the home.

Lesson for May 7.
The supreme purpose of Christ's coming into the world was to die for the salvation of sinners. Through the cross, judgment was passed upon the world, and Satan was cast out.

Lesson for May 14.
Jesus entered Jerusalem and officially presented himself as King to the Jewish nation, according to prophecy. He exercised kingly authority in cursing the fig tree and driving out the money changers.

Lesson for May 21.
The Pharisees, scribes, and Sadducees sought to entrap Jesus so as to hinder his work. The very ones who should have welcomed him sought to destroy him.

Lesson for May 28.
This lesson affords a study of a prophetic outline of events in the interval between Christ's crucifixion and his second coming. According to this outline the present age shows increasing evidence of the near coming of the Lord.

Lesson for June 4.
The black crime of Jesus' betrayal was committed immediately following the beautiful act of Mary's devotion to the Lord (John 12:1).

Lesson for June 11.
The crucifixion of Christ is the grand climax of the lessons for the last six months, and without apprehending its significance, all other lessons are meaningless. Christ saves, not by his ethical teaching, but by his shed blood.

Lesson for June 18.
The resurrection of Christ was announced by an angel, and he was afterward seen by many. Conviction touching the reality of Christ's resurrection is absolutely necessary in order to be an effective witness for him.

The Other Road
"A life of self effort will never reach the place where we shall glorify God; the other road is a road of faith; if you wouldst believe, thou shalt see the glory of God: let him do the thing for us."—Rev. Guy H. King.

St. John's Gospel
"St. John's gospel begins with the son in the bosom of the father (1, 15), and it ends with the sinner in the bosom of the son" (13, 23).—Mr. R. B. Stewart.

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Howe About:

Age of Reason
Great Americans
Luck

By ED HOWE

CARELESS people had a specially terrible warning during the depression; everywhere one hears the careful did much better, although every one was injured. The same story comes from the California earthquake: those who built strong houses—realized that they lived in an earthquake section—suffered much less than the occupants of houses carelessly thrown together, and neglected after they were built. There seems no doubt that carelessness is one of the very worst of our human sins.

When the age of reason arrives if it ever does we will admit that the man who goes about turning off unnecessary lights left burning by careless people, is a better man than the mean persons who left them burning because the expense is not charged to them. We will also like better the string saver. Few families keep a supply of new string on hand; when string is needed, it usually comes from a saving woman who has a ball in the drawer of the kitchen table.

A man asks me: "Who in your opinion are the fifteen greatest living Americans?" I have written him I believe they are comparatively unknown men; some of them possibly hidden away in small towns or on farms. Most of the noted men of the present have been called to Washington to advise President Hoover or President Roosevelt in the present emergency. Not one of them measured up to real greatness in the recommendations I have seen in print. My correspondent also wishes me to prepare a list of fifteen of the greatest Americans in all our history. I have only three clearly in mind: Benjamin Franklin would-head the list, followed by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams. If I should select John D. Rockefeller, Sr., J. P. Morgan the elder, and Thomas A. Edison. I have never believed George Washington was truly great, and doubt Lincoln was. We have never had a great soldier, except possibly some unknown man who never had a chance. Measured by world standards we have never had a great literary man. Henry Wallace, grandfather of the present secretary of agriculture, was a country parson and farmer, and came very near greatness. If an infallible list of the fifteen greatest Americans, living or dead, could be prepared, few would be widely known; perhaps two-thirds of them not known at all. I do not believe one professional politician would be on the list; several business men might make it. The manner in which we marched cheering into the present American ruin, and the weakness we displayed in efforts to get out, have greatly discouraged me as to American greatness.

No little fairy attends any man to bring him good luck; no little devil attends any man to bring him bad luck. In the course of a year or a life, what baseball players call the good and bad "breaks" are about even. Good breaks have come to all of us frequently, and we have not taken proper advantage of them; frequently we all fail to handle bad "breaks" as well as we might. This is the truth, and I know it well, but what I believe is I am the unluckiest man in the world.

In the gentlest wife there is a touch of the Old Harry she does not show in mingling with the neighbors, but which does show in mingling with a husband. If wives were always as polite and gentle with husbands as telephone girls are with subscribers, there would be fewer bad husbands.

During the presentation of a play I attended recently, an actor mentioned a Contented Farmer, whereupon those in the audience burst into laughter.

I came to Miami, Fla., this winter, disgusted because Hannah, the colored woman we employ at home, never entered my room without putting the windows down, if I had them up, or putting them up if I had them down.

I have been disgusted all winter in Miami because Nancy, at the apartment house where I live, does the same thing.

I was walking on the streets lately with a white woman from Indiana. She learned bossy ways as a school teacher when young. The tilt of my hat brim didn't suit her, so she reached over and changed it. Occasionally (not often) I rebel, and said to her:

"Put that hat brim back where you found it."

She is probably telling around now that I am no gentleman, but she did it. I have never suited women; always there is something about me they want to fix.

As soon as a fool proposes another plan for more human betterment than is possible, the people should somehow have the power to say to him: "Now, now, we've tried that," and force him back to work. The certain thing seems to be we cannot afford to try all these plans as we have been doing some thousands of years to the violent disturbance of industry and peace.

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Bells and Bells

By ELSIE YOUNGHANS

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WNU Service

THE Princess Alexandria Sophia stirred ever so slightly. The day was breaking and a ray of light shone dimly on her small white face. Her eyelids fluttered, but were still too weary to lift their heavy fringe of lashes. She pulled the cover closer around her shoulders. Cold! Cold! Really she must ask Katja to unpack Aunt Anna Karlova's coverlet. That funny cover of lace and fur and silk that Aunt Karlova had spent an entire year in embroidering.

Winter! It must be winter! For suddenly sleighbells were ringing in the streets. Strangely muffled and far away they sounded. Perhaps a heavy snow had fallen during the night. Bells! Bells! Bells! An incessant ringing of them . . . an unending procession of them. Would they never stop! Where were they all going? Ah! But of course! Strange that she shouldn't have remembered. Suddenly it was clear as crystal. How could she have forgotten! Her wedding day! This was her wedding day! The jingling droschikas were bringing the wedding guests. From distant provinces, from the suburbs, from Moscow itself, were coming uncles and aunts and cousins—Victor's as well as her own; schoolmates, friends, officers from Victor's regiment, officials from the court and their families. Why, there must be hundreds of them, thousands of them, there were so many bells! And all coming to celebrate her wedding, her's and Victor's. Yet a strange weight lay on Alexandria Sophia! She felt she was not moving—that she was powerless to move. And now, as suddenly as they had started, the bells stopped. The guests, then, were all assembled—all waiting. And Victor, her adorable Victor, he too, would be waiting! How splendid he would look in his uniform of the Imperial guard, all white and gold, with the flashing order of St. Stanislaus upon his breast. Ah, but he was wonderful! Swiftly, swiftly, her thoughts flew back to the day she had met him. It was at the ball at the Dolgoruk palace; she was making her first formal appearance in society. Victor had asked her to lead the procession with him. They had passed through an arch of flags, and instead of returning to the ballroom, he had carried her off to the gardens. Under the willow by the fountain, he had kissed her, and told her she was the most divinely lovely thing God had created. And now here at last, she and Victor were to be married—never, so Victor had sworn, would he allow her to part from him.

But suddenly, more guests seemed to be arriving—there were the sleighbells again. The wedding banquet must be already spread in the great hall. But she, Alexandria Sophia, the bride, she was not there. Where was she? Oh, where was Katja? Why didn't Katja bring the wedding dress, that shimmering thing that had been sent from Paris? Where was the veil with headdress of pearls that had been worn by her mother, and her grandmother, and by countless Orlofski brides before them? Why this strange sense of impending doom in Alexandria Sophia's heart! Why this pain, this anguished foreboding—this heavy, heavy weight!

Sleighbells! Sleighbells! Would they never stop? Was all of Moscow coming to her wedding? And she, the bride, not ready—not ready! Ah! They were calling her—it seemed she was hiding somewhere. They were coming for her, some one was pounding at the door, shaking it. Dear God! Some one was breaking in. Why, she had been asleep, fast asleep! Her eyes were still dazed, her mind vague.

Some one stood on the threshold. Katja? good old Katja with the wedding dress? But, no, of course it wasn't Katja . . . it couldn't be Katja. The little princess was wide-awake at last . . . rushing with a shudder into the complete awareness. A slovenly woman in a faded wrapper stood before her. She was holding out a thick white cup and talking: "See, dearie, it's coffee I'm after bringing up to ye. I feared as ye'd oversleep this morning, it was so late you got in last night, poor lamb, poor little lamb."

Ah! Awake! How terrible to be awake! To realize the truth! To know that she was only Sophie Orloff, apprentice at a dressmaking establishment, that she lived in a hall room in Mrs. Murphy's boarding house on Lenox avenue, that she had overslept and would be late to her job. And bitterest of all, to remember that she is no longer young, no longer beautiful, that no one in all the world really cares what happens to her.

Victor? Katja? Aunt Anna Karlova? Where were they? The Dolgoruki palace, court balls, wedding veils of lace, silken coverlets? Gone, gone! Borze Moi! Long and long ago had they all vanished. War, revolution, Red fury had annihilated these dear people—these once familiar things. They had vanished utterly, but she was left, to live on, adrift, alone.

But suddenly the muffled bells again. Now at last she knew their real meaning. With a despairing gesture, she pulled an alarm clock from under the pillow and threw it against the wall. "It didn't wake me," she sobbed, "it didn't wake me at all. It made me dream. . . . Ah, Mrs. Murphy . . . it is not good to dream of sleighbells in my Russia!"

Village Treasurer's Financial Statement

Following is the Annual Financial Statement of Alvin Zenke, Treasurer of the Village of Broadlands, Illinois, for the fiscal year ending April 6, 1933.

RECEIPTS

April 18, 1932—Balance on hand	\$280.71
April 5—A. D. Sizer, Treasurer	800.00
July 13—A. D. Sizer, Treasurer	300.00
Oct. 29—A. D. Sizer, Treasurer	851.01
	32.59
	\$2264.30

EXPENDITURES

1932	
April 20—Henry Wiese, alderman fees	\$13.00
April 20—Hobart Harris grading	15.00
April 20—A. A. Zantow alderman election fees	14.00
April 20—W. F. Smith, alderman election fees	10.00
April 20—B. H. Thode, alderman election fees	14.00
April 20—C. F. Seeds, clerk and postage fees	26.50
April 20—Geo. Walker, alderman election fees	15.00
Jan. 26—Roy Richey, police duty	2.00
Jan. 20—P. O. Rayl, election fees	15.00
June 1—Hobart Harris, grading streets	19.00
June 1—J. F. Darnall, printing and publishing	12.50
June 1—Clark Henson, merchandise	17.60
June 1—August Zantow labor and material	1.25
June 1—Alvin Zenke, treasurer fees	19.92
June 1—Roy Richey, labor on streets	1.25
June 1—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
June 1—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
June 1—H. C. Harris, mowing weeds in street	8.30
June 1—P. O. Rayl, supplies for installing fire service	5.66
June 1—August Zantow repairing mower	3.45
June 1—Roy Richey, labor	1.75
June 1—D. P. Brewer, balance account to Jan. 1, 1932	175.70
June 1—C. T. Henson, alderman election fees	12.00
July 6—Clark & Noel, principal and interest on bond	300.00
July 10—Clark & Noel, principal and interest on bond	300.00
July 6—Federal Elect Co., fire service	21.60
July 6—J. F. Darnall, publishing	14.80
July 6—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
Sept. 7—Ray Huddleston, mowing weeds	13.00
Sept. 7—Roy Richey, labor	1.00
Sept 7—C. I. P. S. Co., lights for August	23.25
Sept. 7—C. I. P. S. Co., lights for September	23.25
Sept. 7—Oliver Coryell night watchman	5.00
Aug. 3—O. P. Witt, oil, oiling streets	20.00
Sept. 5—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
Nov. 2—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
Nov. 2—Kenneth Dicks merchandise	3.82
Nov. 2—Oliver Coryell, night watchman	5.00
Nov. 2—Roy Richey police duty	16.00
Nov. 2—O. M. Coryell, police duty	5.00
Dec. 7—Clark & Noel, principal and interest on bonds	510.00
Dec. 7—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25

Dec. 7—C. T. Henson, coal and nails	2.71
1933	
Jan. 4—Dicks Bros., bouquet of flowers	3.00
Jan. 4—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
Jan. 4—O. M. Coryell, night watchman	5.00
Feb. 1—D. P. Brewer, storage and labor on fire truck	47.08
Feb. 1—O. M. Coryell, night watchman	5.00
Feb. 1—L. W. Donley, hauling rock with truck	9.00
Feb. 1—Illinois Printing Co., poll books	3.00
Feb. 1—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
Feb. 1—Ray Huddleston, cleaning pavement with team	12.02
March 1—Ray Bowman levelling streets	5.00
March 1—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
March 1—Broadlands Grain & Coal Co., merchandise	6.70
March 1—Ray Bowman leveling streets	5.00
March 1—C. I. P. S. Co., lights	23.25
March 1—O. M. Coryell night matchman	5.00
March 1—O. M. Coryell night watchman	5.00
	\$2012.02
Error on page 20 on order No. 315 of	.50
Error on page 20 of	.21
Balance on hand, Apr. 6	\$251.57

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
ALVIN ZENKE,
Village Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of April, 1933.
Russell M. Astell,
Notary Public.

Executrix' Notice
Estate of Robert Miller, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed Executrix of the Estate of Robert Miller, late of the County of Champaign and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice she will appear before the County Court of Champaign County, at the Court House in Urbana at the August Term, on the First Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1933.
Leanna Delia Miller, Executrix.

Interesting Notes
In the process of manufacture shoes go through 150 different operations.
Nearly 250,000 people are employed by the movie theaters in the United States.
It has been estimated that every year 6,000 girls disappear in the United States and no trace of them is ever found.
One of the world's longest suspension bridges is across the Delaware river in Philadelphia—it has a span of 1750 feet.
After being granted poor relief Mrs. Catherine Cody of London bought a piano, and then her allowance was cut off.
Eighteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Smith of Burnham, Ill., returned home to celebrate their parents' golden wedding anniversary.
During the three years the Century of Progress Exposition maintained an employment office more than 100,000 men and women applied for jobs.



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Father—No, Johnny, I don't know the Latin word for "people."
Johnny—"Populi."
Father—How dare you accuse your father of lying?

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I just want to tax your memory—said the orator.
Good heavens! exclaimed one of his hearers. Has it come to that!

OUR CHILDREN

By ANGELO PATRI

"YOU DO IT"

"WHAT are you making all the fuss about, Dick? You can tie your shoe if you want to."

"I can't, I did try. It's too hard for me."

"It isn't hard. It's easy enough once you set your mind to it."

"Is it easy?"

"Yes. Easy as can be."

"Then you do it. It's hard for me."

Things that are easy to us are difficult for children. They have to make an effort to adjust their muscles for the task. They have to think about and direct every move.

A wrong motion, and it is easy for a child to make one, sends a whole series of movements the wrong way. Dick was passing his shoe string over instead of under and that made it impossible for him to tie the knot. As soon as that one motion had been set right he tied the knot easily.

Some children tire sooner than others. For them effort is annoying. They will escape it if they can and if they form the habit of calling for help at the first sign of trouble they will not gain power. Let the child try to do his job. When he cries for help hold your hand. Watch what he does and find the difficulty. Set that right, encourage him to go ahead. He needs help over the hard place but he needs to go the rest of the way himself.

It helps a child to see grown-up people do the things they expect little ones to do.

What you would have the children do and think easy to do, you should do yourself. If you want them to speak softly and go gently you must speak softly and move with gentleness. If you want them to be well mannered you must practice being good mannered on all occasions. Little children are not ready to take over grown-up people's manners. They have to hear you say, "How do you do?" "I am sorry to disturb you." "Won't you have this chair?" I think you will be more comfortable, before they say it.

Telling or showing once is not enough. You must show many, many times for the one telling. Show by your own conduct that the thing you wish the child to do is easy for you to do and he will have more faith in its being possible for him. Then make it easy for him to do by providing the right atmosphere. A child cannot be patient in an atmosphere of impatience. He cannot be gentle and well mannered in an environment that is neither the one nor the other. Make things easy for him and he will find them so.

THE CONTRARY CHILD

CHILDREN who are contrary and stubborn are a great trial to their mothers and teachers. When one comes along the best thing to do is to study him to learn the secret of his affliction, for an affliction it certainly is.

When a child says, "I won't," whether in words or actions does not matter—he closes his mind and sits inside in the darkness of his anger and fear. You never meet the one without the other. Anything that brings fear brings anger with it. They are twins. Until we can help the child free himself of the fear he cannot come out and play. He is a prisoner to his fear, or as we are terming it now, his stubbornness.

Children who are not certain about their power to do what is asked of them are likely to balk. They have not the power of language to tell us all they are feeling. We have to win him to trust and confidence before he will venture another step.

We cannot accomplish this by scolding and shaking and slapping. All that adds to the difficulty. You can't expect a child to feel free and brave when you are raging at him and slapping him. Instead of that wait a minute until your wrath cools and your reason takes hold. Wait until you can see this fear ridden, obstructed child, closed in the darkness of his unformed mind, wait until you are sorry for his plight and desire to help him, before you speak or move.

Then, take a good look at him. If he seems to be enjoying his contrary disposition say, very calmly, with assumed indifference, "Very well. You needn't," and occupy yourself to the exclusion of him and his deeds. Find something interesting to do so that his eyes follow you and he longs to be at it too. When he sidles along to you and says, "Let me, let me," be gracious, but not too effusive, and say, "If you like," and let him. In his interest and enthusiasm he will be released from his bonds and go merrily for a time. When you find him in a confiding mood, talk to him gently. Tell him if he wants to be glad and happy he must find a way of saying "Yes." Don't rub it in. Touch it gently and pass on, for there are other times coming.

If he has an attack at a dangerous time, when he wants to do what will hurt him, or refuses to do what will save him, and your hands and heart are full, hold on to your reason, pick him up firmly, without anger, and put him where you want him to be. If he has a tantrum reach for a bowl of cool water and douse him with it until his mood changes. But never lose your own control.

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SUCH IS LIFE—Tut! Tut! Is That Nice



Reports City Birth Rate in U. S. Low

Peak of Fertility Found in Rural Districts.

New York.—The nation's intelligence is being nurtured in its metropolitan areas where women are not bearing enough children to reproduce the population while the peak of fertility is in the farming districts, which are least conducive to fostering intelligence. So reported Frederick Osborn, trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and secretary of the Galton society of that institution, at the annual meeting of the American Eugenics society.

Basing his figures on the 1930 census, he said farm women produced about 50 per cent more children than would suffice for equal reproduction. In the cities with populations of more than 100,000, on the other hand, only about half the number of children necessary for permanent replacement are born.

Attacks Fertility Problem.

Mr. Osborn has attacked the problem of fertility and intelligence from the tri-fold point of view of the regional distribution of the population, the occupational, and the ethnic. The distribution of intelligence, he finds, is consistent and significant when studied among regional groups.

"On the whole," he concluded, "the index of cultural-intellectual development bears an inverse relation to the index of fertility. But the most important differences in regional groups are to be found between rural and urban districts. Here the results are almost always consistent, the farm

being below the town, the town below the city."

The city child, said Mr. Osborn, generally speaking, had a higher intelligence quotient than his country cousins, yet fewer metropolitan infants were being brought into the world—not enough, in fact, at the present rate to preserve the city's population.

In support of this statement the speaker said a ratio of 368 children of the ages from birth to four years old to every 1,000 women between fifteen and forty-four years of age must be maintained if the population group is to be permanently replaced. On the farms, in 1930, this ratio was 545, or 117 more than needed, he said; in the rural nonfarm group the ratio was 471, in the towns from 2,500 to 100,000 it was 341, while the metropolitan ratio stood at only 293.

Advanced Mentality.

The high states, said Mr. Osborn, show advanced standings in mental tests among children, a low level of mental deficiency as indicated by the army examination, few mistakes in the census and a high circulation of good magazines.

"But it is in the distribution of the population by occupational groups that the widest, the most consistent and the most interesting differences in intelligence are to be found," continued the speaker. "Here it has been found that the children of professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, and ministers, have, when considered in large numbers, consistently the highest intelligence quotient."

"The offspring of business and clerical fathers rank second highest, the skilled and semi-skilled worker next, the unskilled laborer next, and the children of the farmer are to be found in the rear of the van."

Mr. Osborn said that Washington came first in intelligence, followed by California, Massachusetts, Oregon and Connecticut. Mississippi stood at the bottom of the list, but only .02 points below Louisiana.

Big Ten Champion



Johnny Fischer of the University of Michigan won the golf championship of the Big Ten for the second successive year. In the tournament at Killdeer club, Chicago, he made a score of 801 for 72 holes.

Puss Put on Spot by Butcher Birds

Palo Alto, Calif.—The owl and the pussy cat dwell in harmony, as the children's rhyme says, but a butcher bird and a cat are two other fellas.

Otto Schroeder has a cat which chewed up a young butcher bird. That was a long time ago and the cat has since had the toughest period of his ornithological career.

The old butcher birds have been camping in a nearby tree, and every time Schroeder's cat starts in to the back yard they zoom at him like a scene from "Hell's Angels."

Schroeder says that his cat is a house cat in more than name, and that in a couple more weeks a canary could chase him into the hills and make a wildcat of him.

A Dictatorship?

by LEONARD A. BARRETT

In the judgment of a large number of persons, the representative form of government in our country seems to be breaking down. The unprecedented power which congress has vested in the President makes it appear as though we are now functioning under a dictatorship. Comparing our country with Italy, some persons have loudly and even boastfully acclaimed that there is very little difference between the power vested in Mussolini and in our own President, both being that of a dictator.



The interesting thing about this criticism is that it is not only very obviously true when judged by only a cursory evaluation of the facts, but when dispassionately studied in the light of the real facts, the criticism is found to be very untrue. The power vested by congress in the President is practically the same as was vested in Woodrow Wilson at the time this country entered the World war. By means of this extraordinary power, the President was able to mobilize an army and get things done more speedily; he was able to eliminate all red

Simple Shoe Wardrobe



The simplified shoe wardrobe consists of town shoes in kid with checked mesh inserts; active sports brogues in black calf and white buckskins, and for afternoon or evening, white kid sandals.

tape by not having to refer details to congress. So, the power now vested in the President is by no means a new or untried experiment. It has been exercised before with great advantage and to the best interests of our country.

It also should be remembered that there is a very important difference between the status of this delegated power in Italy and the United States. In the case of our President the power can be returned at any time to congress by a two-thirds vote. There is also no question but that if this invested power were directed toward dangerous ends it would be revoked instantly. The condition in Italy is quite different. Only nominally can it be said that Mussolini is responsible to the king. He is the government with no probability of a recall of that dictatorship, except by force, as might be created by a revolution. In our country it is an emergency measure only, and we can be sure will be voluntarily returned to congress when no longer needed. There is not the slightest possibility that the citizens of our country would ever tolerate, even for a moment, any substitute for our representative form of government. Let no person fear that the Constitution of the United States will ever become impaired.

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POTPOURRI

An Early Taxi-Meter

The old familiar sound of the taxi-meter isn't anything new. On the crudest kind of a public conveyance, hand drawn, used in China three centuries ago, there was a mechanical register in the form of a drum which was automatically struck by a hammer at the end of each mile.

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The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

The time to remove a spot or stain is just as soon as it is made. Then it comes out easiest. It does not set and the extraneous substance get ingrained with the fibers of the weave.

Another thing that helps in the effective removal of spots and stains is the knowledge of what made them, for one agent will be required for one substance, and a different one will be needed for another. This is why when taking a spotted or stained garment to a cleaners, the question is always asked, "Can you tell what made the discoloration?" One can see its importance.

Here are some simple things to remember. Spots caused by egg, meat juices and blood, or gravy respond to cold water. Hot water sets the albumen and increases the difficulty of the work. To understand this, one has only to realize the ease with which egg dishes are washed if cold water is first used, and how bothersome it is to get them clean quickly if, by accident, the hot water runs over them. If the substance is a textile fibre, the difficulty of removal is increased, for the same hardening of the albumen occurs.

Gravy stains will require two treatments, but the cold water application should come first. The reason why two different processes are needed is that gravy consists of both meat juices and fat. The cold water takes out the blood, but it hardens the fat. So a second process to remove the grease is needed. Hot water will take out grease stains.

Double and Triple Agents. Ice cream spots on textiles usually require two processes for removal, one for the fat in the cream, the other for the coloring and when eggs are an ingredient, the cold water treatment may make a third. Use cold water first for it will take out whatever responds to it. Then for fruit pour boiling water through the spot. Having done these things, wash the places with white laundry soap and warm water.

The various remedies given are applicable to wash goods and those in which colors are fast. The textiles may be wool, cotton, linen, silk—any kinds which are not impaired by hot and cold water and white laundry soap.

Encouraging Friendship. "All my friends like you," I heard one young woman say to another. "You say such nice things about me," was the reply. "Everyone is looking for the nice qualities you tell them I have."

This was all I heard, but it was enough to set me thinking of the influence on others that our remarks about people make. We can set the minds working to make friends or to break them, to make persons wish to know those of whom we speak, or to hesitate to meet them. We can light a torch of friendship and hand it to another, and it will lighten her mind to see the good points in those we love. We can dim the brightness of friendships by uttering comments derogatory of others. In such little ways as passing comments can we render persons agreeable or disagreeable to know.

There is more said about the strife which unkindly remarks cause than about the harmony which kind words create. It is a mistake not to accent the good as much as the bad when the good is equally potent, and good words are as powerful as unkind ones. The nice things we say have as strong an influence as the disagreeable ones.

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Seven-Year Chess Game at Last Comes to End

Portland, Ore.—Walter J. Dodge, of Portland, recently completed a chess game that started in 1926, seven years ago, and believes that he holds a record of some kind.

His opponent was George S. Dodge, of Montebello, Calif., a brother. The two men played a game, which was one of three chess contests started by mail in 1922 between three Stanford university chums. The three pals decided chess games by mail were at least one way of keeping alive their college friendship.

Alan E. Payne was third member of the chess clique. He plays one of the Dodges while the other "rests." The brothers compete in the third tilt.

First contests were completed in 1926, after a mere four years of cogitation and planning of moves. The next series, which was just completed, took seven years. An average of ten moves a year was made in the last game, Dodge reported.

Has Big Federal Job



A striking photograph of Mrs. Lucille McMullin of Tennessee, who recently took the oath of office as a member of the United States civil service commission.

ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lane Bode

LOCOMOTIVES AND PURE WATER!
CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF THE WATER USED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, PREVENTING RUST AND CORROSION, SAVES ONE RAILROAD \$1,000,000 A YEAR

FOREST BRICKS—
A FOREST CAN NOW BE PLANTED WITH BRICKS INSTEAD OF TREES. SEEDS PLACED IN GOOD SOIL ARE FORMED INTO BRIQUETTES READY FOR PLANTING.

LONG WOOL FOOD.
THE QUANTITY OF WOOL PRODUCED BY SHEEP DEPENDS UPON THE TYPE OF FOOD THEY RECEIVE.

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"Pete" and "Pat" on Aerial Honeymoon



Reginald Langhorne Brooks, nephew of Lady Astor, with his bride, the former Aline Rhonie, at the Long Island Aviation club in Hicksville, L. I. where they were spending part of their aerial honeymoon. Despite his connection with high British nobility, Brooks prefers the moniker of "Pete" among the aviation set. Mrs. Brooks is known to the flying clan as "Pat."

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The May Day Mystery

By Octavus Roy Cohen

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SYNOPSIS

Antoinette Peyton, senior at the southern university of Marland, resents Paterson Thayer's attentions to Ivy Welch, seventeen-year-old coed, and there is a stormy scene, ending with bitter recriminations, the tension being increased by Max Vernon, another student, long Thayer's friend, reproaching Ivy for "breaking a date" with him. Thayer and Vernon threaten each other. Larry Welch, Ivy's brother, professor at the university, is appealed to by Tony Peyton to end his sister's friendship with Thayer. Welch and Tony are in love with each other. Welch does not see what he can do in the matter. Tony then tells him she is married to Thayer, but is his wife only in name. Larry determines to see Thayer and end his association with Ivy.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"I've got to. Leave yourself out of it, if you wish. I've got to consider Ivy. His affair with her can't be permitted to run on."

"That's true," she said thoughtfully. Then an idea came to her and she looked up brightly. "Let's compromise, Larry. You go chat with Ivy. See if you can do anything with her. Of course she mustn't know that I'm Pat's wife. But see if you can't get her to do what you want—to stay away from Pat. And meanwhile I'll go to Pat right now. I'll tell him that if he continues running around with Ivy I'll tell the truth to the whole campus. That will spike his guns. Don't you see that's the sensible thing?"

He looked at her keenly. "Do you think you can bluff him, Tony?"

"This time, Larry," she said, "I'll make him understand that I'm not bluffing."

The main building of Marland university looks down from the top of a modest hill upon the quiet, far-flung residential town of Marland.

The roadway which descends somewhat precipitously from the main building to Marland road is lined on both sides with fraternity houses. Halfway down the hill stands the home of Psi Tau Theta, by all odds the largest of them all.

Shortly after noon of May first—at the very hour when Tony Peyton and Larry Welch were having their conversation in Larry's classroom—two young men descended the hill, turned in at the Psi Tau Theta house, and sought accommodation: one in a saggy hammock and the other in a somewhat decrepit wicker chair.

The lad who flopped in the hammock was "Rube" Farnum, a tall, angular, gangly junior whose nickname fitted his appearance rather more snugly than his background. Actually Rube was an urban product.

Phil Gleason, his companion, was also a junior; but even in the first hot wave of approaching summer, he was immaculate—jaunty, even. He was short and slender and inclined to be dynamic. He spoke always in explosives, whereas nothing ever excited Rube to more than a slow, amused drawl.

The verandas of the various fraternity houses were not empty nor were they particularly well filled. On several of the porches, young men slept calmly in hammocks. A few were reading.

Phil Gleason glanced at his watch; frowned; shook the timepiece violently, and then turned to his friend.

"D—n thing's busted again!" he exploded. "What time, Rube?"

Mr. Farnum reached into his pocket and extracted a large but reliable watch.

"Twelve-thirty."

"Humph! I got a class at one-twenty."

Gleason's sharp eyes swung toward the street as a tall, graceful figure turned in on the concrete walk leading to the house. "Hello!" he observed softly—"Here comes that Well-Dressed Man Should Wear."

Rube eyed the approaching figure of Pat Thayer with tolerant amusement. "Golly!" said he—"I wish I was a raw freshie so I could get a kick out of just looking at that bird. Ain't he too sweet?"

Thayer, happily ignorant of their caustic comment, mounted the porch steps and nodded to the occupants of chair and hammock.

"Hello, Phil. Howdy, Rube."

"Lo, Pat."

Thayer passed through the door into the big downstairs reception hall.

Rube chuckled. "He's got it soft, that bimbo. Star boarder here. Ever been in that room of his?"

"Yeh. Second floor, front. Ray window and everything. Fixed up like a boudoir of one of Louis Fourteenth's lady friends."

"Ain't it so? And if—" Rube cocked his head on one side and listened attentively. The soft summer air was rudely shattered by the roaring of a high-powered motor. "I think," said Rube, "that our most shrinking violet is about to approach in his gasoline chariot."

They looked down the hill in time to see a long, low gray touring car of heavy and expensive type swing violently into Fraternity row from Marland road. It jerked to a halt under the two big oak trees which dignified the lawn.

Vernon climbed from behind the wheel of his car and started toward the fraternity house. The two boys on the veranda gazed at him closely and turned inquiringly to one another.

"What's the matter with him?" inquired Gleason.

"Gee. . . . The sun is downright eclipsed, ain't it, Phil? Never did see Max looking like that. Reckon they pulled him for speeding, or something?"

There was no mistaking the fact that Max Vernon was in an ugly mood. He moved toward the house with short, positive strides, keeping his eyes focused on the ground, and would have passed into the house without a word of greeting had not Rube Farnum hailed him.

"Hi! Max!"

Vernon responded without glancing at them.

"Lo, Rube."

His manner was forbidding. Farnum, somewhat nonplused, made a gallant attempt at cordiality.

"Pat Thayer just came in," he called cheerfully. "He's up in his room."

Max Vernon stopped short.

"I don't give a d—n where Pat Thayer is!" he growled.

As he vanished inside the house the two boys stared in amazement. The



"Ain't He Too Sweet?"

thing was so startling that even Rube Farnum was moved to shed his habitual lethargy.

"Well, I'll be licked for a two-cent stamp! I ask you, Phil: did you hear little Maxie?"

"Did I? Say . . . what you reckon?" Rube shook his head in bewilderment. "I almost suspect something must have happened. Who'd ever imagine Damon not giving a d—n where Pythias was?"

They discussed the phenomenon eagerly. Max's friends had long since determined that insofar as Thayer was concerned, Vernon was hopelessly blind. His display of animosity, therefore, came like a jagged lightning flash from a clear sky.

"Something hit him hard," Rube cocked one eye at the ceiling. "You reckon it's that little blond, Phil? Max has been awful keen for her, and they do say she's been rambling around a heap with Pat lately. You never can tell!"

They gazed off toward the street, each busy with his own thoughts. Their reverie was interrupted by the arrival of a visitor. They did not notice her until she turned in on the walk and came straight toward the veranda. Then their faces broke into smiles and they jumped to their feet.

"Hey, Tony!" they hailed her.

"How goes it?"

Antoinette Peyton gave each of them a brief smile.

"Hello," she said. Then her question came with startling sharpness. "Do you boys know whether Pat Thayer is in?"

It was Phil Gleason who answered.

"Yeh. He's up in his room. I'll call him for you."

And then Tony Peyton did an amazing thing: a thing so staggeringly unprecedented that neither boy was able to move a muscle.

Quite calmly Tony Peyton walked through the door and into the sacred precincts of the Psi Tau Theta fraternity house.

"Never mind," she called over her shoulder. "I'll go right up to his room."

Tony Peyton had done the impossible—and thereby scandalized the two members of Psi Tau Theta, who stared in dumfounded amazement at the door through which she had passed. With quiet dignity and smiling determination she had calmly announced that she was going to visit the room of a fraternity member, and what was even worse—she had carried out her threat.

The two boys did not know that Tony deliberately had selected this bold method of approach so that Pat Thayer would understand clearly that she was not bluffing. When a girl visits a man in his room, explanations are often necessary, and Tony—thoroughly aroused—wished the man to understand that she was prepared to let the campus know of their marriage.

"Well, I'll be everlastingly dog-bit!" Phil murmured. "Can you beat it, Phil? I ask you."

"No!" snapped Gleason. "I can't—and neither can anybody else."

"Do you reckon anybody saw her go upstairs?"

"No."

"Suppose they did?"

"They couldn't, you poor simp. Say, what the h—l's happening around here, anyway? First Max Vernon says he don't give a d—n where Pat Thayer is, and then Tony Peyton goes up to Thayer's room. I'm worried."

They reflected heavily upon the situation, fear for the good name of their own fraternity forming their paramount worry.

"What you reckon . . ." started Farnum, and Gleason answered the unfinished question.

"Nothing, except that Tony is straight as they make 'em. If they were pulling any rough stuff you can bet your last dollar they wouldn't do it in the open that way. It's O. K., Rube—but dog-gone indiscreet."

For twenty minutes Rube Farnum and Phil Gleason sat on the veranda in miserable uncertainty. At twenty minutes past one Tony appeared on the veranda again. They glanced at her and saw that she seemed to be laboring under stress of some powerful emotion. They also noticed that she was making a brave effort to appear casual. Awkwardly, the two boys rose and bowed.

Tony gave them a hard little smile and said good-by. She walked to the street and turned uphill toward Old Main. Rube sank back into his hammock with a sigh of infinite relief.

"And that," he remarked—"is most decidedly that."

"Yeh. But what is it?"

"Durned if I know. Say, Phil—did you get a good flash at her?"

"I didn't get anything else."

"She seemed kind of worked up. Right mad, I might say."

"She did. Sore as a goat. What you reckon?"

"There's something funny. . . . And I think the more we say nothing the less we'll get mixed up in a scandal."

There was a sound of feet on the stairway inside the fraternity house. The boys looked toward the door in time to see Max Vernon come out.

His manner still puzzled them. The moonlike face was sternly set, giving it a somewhat grotesque appearance of futile anger; he was moving with short, quick strides across the veranda.

He was wearing a different suit from the one which had adorned his figure a half hour since and he seemed even more engrossed with thoughts of no highly pleasant nature.

He descended to the walk without so much as a glance at Farnum and Gleason. They noticed that under his arm he carried a sizable bundle. They saw him reach his car and pitch the bundle into the tonneau. Then, with more speed than grace, Vernon jumped behind the wheel, kicked the starter, clashed his gears savagely and jerked into the road.

"Something's puzzling me," remarked Rube slowly.

"What?"

"Which is the most remarkable phenomenon: Tony Peyton's visit to Pat Thayer's room, or Max Vernon's wild-eyed fury. I ask you, Phil— which?"

Gleason gave a prompt and explicit answer.

"Both!" he said tersely.

CHAPTER IV

Ivy Welch emerged from the woman's dormitory and confronted her brother, Larry, gazing at her with big-brotherly affection, found it difficult to reconcile himself to the idea that any affair of the heart in which Ivy was concerned was to be taken seriously. But her first words sounded the alarm.

"I know exactly why you've come, Larry. It's to tell me I've got to quit Pat Thayer. The answer is that I won't do it."

The tolerant smile died on his lips, and he frowned slightly.

"Why, Ivy?"

"Because I love him. And I guess I'm old enough to know my own mind."

"Not about a man like Thayer, Sis."

She stamped her tiny foot. "Tony Peyton has been talking to you, hasn't she? She's been filling you full of poison. She's jealous, that's all."

"No-o," he answered soberly, "she's not jealous."

"How do you know?"

"I know it."

"Humph!" Ivy spoke with the superiority of womanly intuition. "I guess she's got the wool pulled over your eyes, too. I guess I could see that she was jealous when she caught us in the Bower. I mean I could tell by every single word she said."

"She isn't jealous, Ivy. I feel confident of that."

"Yes; because you're crazy about her—that's why. You take my advice, Bud, and lay off her. She's playing you off against Pat. I guess I understand this better than you do."

"No. You've got to quit Thayer."

Her lips pressed tightly together.

"Since when did you start telling me what I must do?"

"It's for your own good."

"Oh, yes—because a jealous woman wants the man who's crazy about me; that's why. And because she's got you fooled. Honest, I never would have thought Tony Peyton could be so small and mean."

"She isn't that, Sis; believe me, I know what I'm talking about. She told me a good deal—"

"—About this afternoon?"

"About other things."

"What?"

He hesitated. "I'm not at liberty to say."

"No. Certainly you aren't. I'm ashamed of you, Bud. You're not playing fair. I guess if it's so important that I keep away from Pat Thayer it's important enough for you to tell me what you know."

"I promised Tony—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Smart Simplicity of Casual Dress

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



YOUR daytime clothes to be really chic, must carry that casual look about them which nothing other than accidental-on-purpose simplicity can accomplish.

It is a knack to be coveted, this of dressing, to all appearance, most simply, yet proving a hundred per cent perfect to the mode, even down to the slightest detail. The sentiment to draw a definite line between formal and informal apparel is more noticeable than ever this season. At the same time that dance frocks and evening attire are taking on more frothy, returning unmistakably to an era of swishing silks and fluttering frills and ribbons and flowers, when it comes to clothes for the casual daytime hours at the club and about town best dressed women are playing up a role of sophisticated simplicity with all the art they possess.

The very materials themselves are tuned to this movement which demands that one look casual and easy and confident in debonair and nonchalant outfits during the shopping hours and at outdoor events. There are, for instance, the new linens which at this moment are utterly swagger for suits and coats. Mark you, we are not speaking of linen as it was known in days of yore, the same which used to start out in the morning all fresh and immaculate and which, almost before one could reach their destination, would begin to wrinkle up and be in a sorry plight. Modern linens are not like that. The new linens pride themselves on being non-crushable and, what's more, they answer to the call of fashion for textures which are soft and sometimes even tweedy in appearance.

A black or a navy linen suit is considered too smart for words. Maybe you prefer gray or the now-so-much-talked-of string color for your linen spectator sports or go-about-town suit. Couldn't be anything more correctly

chosen, only be sure to wear a dark blouse with it, for such is fashion's decree.

That the combination of a dark blouse with a light-colored linen suit is good to look upon you will agree, after taking note of the stylish outfit the young woman to the left in the picture is wearing. Hers is a heavy white linen suit, the weave being of that desired spongy unwrinkable sort which gives it "class." The red and white plaid blouse carries a bona fide style message. The oxfords are made of the identical linen which fashions the suit. Notice the eyelet embroidered design which trims them—nothing less than the very last word in summer sports bootery!

With the exception of the emphasis placed on black and navy linen this is turning out to be very much of a pastel season. The pretty lassie centered above knows her colors in that she has selected for her cape frock subtle "dusty" pink crepe. The large buttons are also pink. Her delicate sandals are made of wisps of white kid woven together across the toes. White kid footwear is the rage for summer.

The idea of a dark blouse with a light suit makes appeal to the modish creature seated. The red and white print silk of her blouse contrasts effectively with the chalky whiteness of her crepe frock. A red band on her white hat, a large red and white button fastening her cape jacket and last but not most important, her red and white kid sandals interpret the popular vogue of red and white. Tiny pin perforations trim the red vamp and ankle strap of these shoes.

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STYLE SAYS WHITE COSTUME JEWELRY

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Never such a "white" season as this. Fashion especially spotlights white pique accessories. It's white pique for hats and scarfs, white pique for belts and bags, shoes and gloves while the new little white pique jackets are quite the rage.

In tune for this feeling of fashion for white a prominent designer of American costume jewelry has created most unique bracelets, earrings and brooches which amusingly and smartly resemble pique in both ribbed weaves and waffle patternings. A happy combination this—white pique accessories together with white costume jewelry, and is there anything more flattering than white?

By the way, speaking of costume jewelry reminds us of the adorable little crystal nose-gays which this same designer is conjuring out of crystal and beads and such. These sparkling little fantasies are both in flower and in berry form. One type has a receptacle for perfume. Latest thing in way of boutonnières to wear with your smartest of smart summer linen tulle!

Fashionable Women Now Match Sweater to Skirt

As a change from the theme of color contrast, smart women are matching up sweaters and skirts this season for active sportswear. If a little added dash is needed, it is supplied by bandanna scarf, belt or hatband. Pastels are the favorites. There are luscious shades of peachy pink, lime green, soft yellow and linen blue, which have been developed in homespuns and basket weave tweeds, with exactly matching sets of cardigan and slip-over to go with them.

New Coats Slim

The new coats are slim and molded as to silhouette, but they do things in a big way when it comes to fur. Shoulders are broadened by huge collars and the fur is the long-haired type.

SUMMER VELVET

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Now that everyone has found out that there is nothing in the way of a costume more effective and flattering than a pretty summery frock worn with a summery colorful, velvet wrap, designers are giving special attention to creating perfectly stunning coats made of velvet, which of course is "light as a feather" or as dainty and delicate as chiffon, for velvets are just like that nowadays. The model in the picture is fashioned of smoke-gray velvet. Most of the velvet wraps indulge in huge bows as does this one, which makes them all the more attractive and youthful looking. The sable fur bandings on the sleeves are mounted on chiffon colored to the velvet.

TRUTH OF SALUTE TO FRENCH HERO

"Lafayette, We Are Here!" Said by Col. Stanton.

The late Col. Charles E. Stanton, who said "Lafayette, we are here!" had the strange experience of coining a probably immortal phrase and of hearing it credited almost as often as it was quoted to another man. Even President Wilson and Marshal Foch in formal addresses attributed to General Pershing the famous saying at the tomb of Lafayette in Picpus cemetery on July 4, 1917. It was a natural error, for General Pershing did speak extemporaneously on that occasion and it was easy for those not present to confuse his remarks with the preceding speech of Colonel Stanton that ended in the supremely appropriate salute to the French hero.

The fact of Colonel Stanton's authorship was never in doubt; it was early asserted in this newspaper and elsewhere in direct rebuttal of the Pershing fiction. But when a legend gains momentum it rolls on and on. It seemed doubtful that a disclaimer by General Pershing himself could right the popular mistake. Colonel Stanton, for his part, sealed his lips and with the most soldierly conception of duty permitted the world-renowned saying to be given constantly to his friend and commander. If General Pershing for 13 years made no emphatic effort publicly to dispel the myth he demolished it handsomely when he came to publish his memoirs in 1931 in these words: "It was on this occasion that utterance was given to an expression that could be born only of inspiration, one that will live long in history; 'Lafayette, we are here!' Many have attributed this striking utterance to me and I have often wished it could have been mine. But I have no recollection of saying anything so splendid. I am sure those words were spoken by Colonel Stanton and to him must go the credit for so happy and felicitous a phrase."

It was only after this declaration that Colonel Stanton said he had "remained quiescent during all these years, having a firm belief that historical accuracy would eventually prevail." The gallant and modest colonel had the final assurance that his contribution to the golden treasury of quotations would bear his name.—New York Herald-Tribune.

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Gizzard Inspection

In a certain district of Columbia, South America, every chicken killed must be presented to government authorities for inspection.

This is not a health measure, such as governs the sanitary slaughter of food animals in this country, but is a requirement to prevent the chicken owner from coming into unauthorized possession of any stray emeralds which may happen to be found in the bird's gizzard.

For in that section is located the only emerald producing territory in the southern continent, and fowls often pick up the precious stones in preference to ordinary gravel.

An American company is conducting emerald mining operations in Columbia, using the primitive methods employed by the early Spaniards, because the region is so inaccessible as to make the transportation of modern equipment too costly.

However, recovery of emeralds by the chicken method is only a minor phase of the enterprise.

Classifying Motorists

Among the measures designed to reduce automobile accidents, a new Connecticut law will be watched with interest. It provides different insurance rates for various classes of motorists.

Those whose driving records indicate them to be especially competent and careful are granted a reduction from the regular insurance rates; the next class pay the standard insurance fee; those found to have been involved in minor accidents and slight violations of traffic rules must pay a premium of 10 percent; those who have had serious accidents are penalized 25 per cent, while those who are shown to have been at fault in highly serious and flagrantly avoidable accidents must pay an additional 50 per cent for their insurance.

The new law has not been in effect long enough to enable one to judge of its results, but it seems to be based upon sound principles and may prove to be of some benefit in reducing automobile accidents.

Tolerance Growing

Most informed observers will agree that in recent years a growing spirit of religious tolerance has been manifested in the world, especially in the United States. It is not unusual to find Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen appearing on the same platform in aid of some worthy movement.

In recent months representatives of these three great bodies of religionists have united in mass meetings and elsewhere to protest against the persecution of Jews by the Hitler regime in Germany.

But an incident hitherto without precedent occurred a few days ago in Cincinnati, when Rabbi James G. Heller of the Center Temple Jewish congregation of that city was elected a director of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Y. M. C. A. A Jewish official of a Christian welfare society!

And why not? Rabbi Heller, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star, "has so identified himself with the community life of this city that it is quite im-

possible for any unprejudiced observer to compile a list of its cultural and religious leaders without including this distinguished rabbi among such leaders."

The Ohio Y. M. C. A. organization is to be congratulated on its religious tolerance and good common sense.

The High Flyers

Practical air navigation at altitudes of eight miles or more is predicted for the not very distant future by conservative aircraft engineers, and actual plans for such development are being seriously considered, according to Popular Science.

At least two aviators have already attained an altitude of approximately eight miles, at which the temperature is between 60 and 70 degrees below zero. By means of balloons it has been determined that beyond this altitude it does not get any colder. At such heights an artificial supply of oxygen is necessary, and such has been carried by the pioneers in exploring the upper air.

A young German engineer proposes to build a plane to navigate these upper reaches of the air at a speed of more than 650 miles an hour. Recently the famous plane designer, Sikorski, predicted "a new type of airplane with highly supercharged motors and an inclosed cabin with air kept under approximately normal pressure to permit flying at high altitudes with speeds of 400 to 500 or more miles an hour."

Incredible as it seems now, no one can say with certainty that it can not be done.

How Free Are We?

It has always been the pride and boast of America that it is "the home of the free." But just how free are we? With our hundreds of thousands of federal and state laws, to say nothing of city ordinances, what citizen can go through a day without consciously or unconsciously violating one or more of them?

Yet, "ignorance of the law excuses no man." And yet, again not one official in a hundred is familiar with all the laws and ordinances which he is sworn to enforce.

It is true, of course, that the ever increasing complexity of our civilization — appears to make new laws necessary from time to time. But is there any justification for the orgy of law-making, with its inevitable accompaniment of law-breaking, which this country has witnessed in recent years?

The most disturbing result of all this is that the really serious crimes such as murder, burglary, arson and the like, are seldom punished, while the ordinarily decent citizen is harassed in his business and in his private life by a maze of laws and regulations which require an army of officials to enforce. And at that they are not enforced.

It looks as if we are paying a tremendous price for government, the principal object of which appears to be the destruction of those fundamental rights for which our forefathers fought and died.

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.

Upon becoming naturalized some aliens Anglicize or shorten their names. But a Greek who applied for citizenship in Newark spurned the suggestion of a clerk that a little shortening of his cognomen might be advisable. He said Uncle Sam would have to take him with his full name, which is Constantine Pappadimitrilloupoulos.

The Chinese Cabinet

By KATE EDMONDS

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THE three granddaughters of Phineas Cobb listened to the reading of his last will and testament. There were no other heirs and the document was strangely brief.

"To my granddaughter, Annie Cobb Youngs, \$10,000. To my granddaughter, Martha Weeks Stringer, \$10,000. To my granddaughter, Helen Cobb, the Chinese cabinet in my library, together with all my books and collection of engravings."

"That is all," said the lawyer. "All?" repeated Mrs. Youngs. "What becomes of the house and its contents?"

"It is not mentioned in the will." "Then," said Mrs. Martha Stringer in an acid tone, "I suppose that will be divided separately, among us three, share and share alike."

"That would be the legal division," admitted the lawyer, "unless your grandfather disposed of it in some other manner."

"You should know that," protested Mrs. Youngs.

He shook his head. "You remember that my partner attended to Mr. Cobb's affairs, and that I was recalled from the West because of my partner's death, which occurred a week before that of Mr. Cobb. I can only administer the estate according to the will, and if you care to carry the matter into court it can be decided definitely."

Mrs. Youngs said she preferred to consult her husband, and Mrs. Stringer echoed the remark. Helen Cobb, the youngest and unmarried one of the cousins, arose and thanked the lawyer for his services, kissed her cousins goodby and went away.

"Grandfather treated her abominably," declared Annie Youngs to Martha as they rode to the railroad station. "She worked for him, took care of him when he was sick, and made a slave of herself—now, she is turned out with that wretched Chinese cabinet and a lot of musty old books. She will have to find something to do. And she's all alone in the world. She's a good nurse, Martha."

In the meantime Helen Cobb walked home like one in a daze. The blow she had received had been a staggering one, deprived her not only of a home and sustenance, but of faith in the grandparent she had loved and cherished in his lonely old age.

"It must be a mistake," she whispered as she let herself into the great, silent house. Maggie, the cook, came creaking upstairs, her round face full of concern.

"You look all wore out, Miss Helen. I've made you a cup of tea and cooked a chop; I've baked you a strawberry tart, too."

The girl smiled through her tears. "You are very good, Maggie."

"I expect you ought to see Doctor Hare—your nerves are all unstrung, child."

Helen blushed. "I don't need a doctor, Maggie."

"There's a young doctor thinks he needs you, I reckon," and Maggie went off chuckling to open the door for Doctor Hare, who had come to bring a bunch of roses for Helen and inquire after her health.

In a few minutes Helen had told him her disappointment. "I shall have to finish my nursing course, and I hope both you and Doctor Paine will recommend me," she said.

"I am sorry about your grandfather—it is puzzling, for he was a man of strong intellect up to his death. But I am glad, Helen, for another reason—now you can marry me all the sooner. I am still struggling, but there is enough for two—and I would never have dared ask an heiress to become my wife!"

And so they became engaged—the disinherited granddaughter and the poor young doctor.

"I am heiress to a Chinese cabinet and a library of 5,000 volumes!" declared Helen.

The Chinese cabinet was of lacquer, with gorgeous fighting cocks in brilliant red in relief on the doors. The lawyer had given Helen the key and in a moment the doors were open and a row of small drawers were revealed.

The first drawer contained odd bits of Chinese jewelry of small value; the second one was filled with a silk shawl of cobweb fineness, and the third one contained an ivory fan delicately carved. The third drawer was shallow and came out entirely, disclosing another secret drawer behind it.

"How delightful," exclaimed Helen, pulling on the red silk tassel that formed a handle. The secret drawer opened with a jerk and a mass of envelopes fell into Helen's lap. Upon examination they proved to be deeds to the property—house and gardens—transferring all of the real estate to Helen Cobb. Another paper directed her to open each volume in the library. This they did in the presence of the amazed lawyer, and in each book was found a new \$100 bill.

"You are quite an heiress after all," said the friendly lawyer, shaking hands with the girl.

"Yes—but—Jack, you're not going?" She followed the doctor to the door. His honest young face was white and set. "After all this I cannot offer you my modest—" Then her soft white hand pressed his lips.

"You have asked me and I have promised, and so—you would not make me give the cabinet and the house and the money to my cousins, for I would rather go with you."

News From the State Capitol

The sales tax is having rough riding.

The state of Illinois will receive \$18,928,272 from the United States to aid in the construction of hard roads in the state.

There is considerable talk about the use of oleomargarine in the place of butter in the state charitable and penal institutions. If this is done, it will be quite a blow to the dairymen of Illinois.

The state of Illinois will fully recover the money deposited in

the Ridgely Farmers State Bank at Springfield. This will be on the grounds of its being a preferred claim.

Fifty delegates were elected to meet in Springfield in the House of Representatives at noon on July 10th to repeal the eighteenth amendment. This will be done by adopting the twenty-first amendment.

Illinois is the ninth state to vote on the dry repeal.

Representative Frank W. McClure's bill to remap the state of Illinois in congressional districts has met with such opposition that it has little chance for passage at this session of the General Assembly.

The Illinois State Fair will be held August 19-28, at Springfield.

According to the correspondence being received by General Manager Collins, advance indications are that this year's state fair will be the greatest in the history of the exposition. The premium offerings totaling \$130,000, which are greater than the amount that will be offered by any other state fair this year, are attracting exhibitors from all parts of the middle west. The entries close on August 1.

Fortune Teller (soulfully)—Our spirits are in harmony. I can sense an aura about you.

Patron—That ain't any aura, Lady; that's hair tonic.

ON JUNE 28TH



Only those Kelvinators now on hand to be sold at the old, low prices!

ON THE above date new prices on all Kelvinator models go into effect. For your protection, we wish to call particular attention to the following—You may have looked at a Kelvinator—and asked

about the price. The price we quoted is now withdrawn EXCEPT on models bought at the old price which are now in stock. When the Kelvinators now on hand are sold, our prices must go up.



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OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



PENGUIN MOST AMUSING BIRD

Life and Habits of This Queer Polar Resident.

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

THE penguin colony of the London zoo recently presented a new problem to its keepers when these natives of frigid Antarctica suffered from bronchitis. Among other things, mufflers were provided in an attempt to save the birds, which are worth several hundred dollars a pair.

While there are several species of penguins, the Adelle of Antarctica, which was a source of amusement to members of the Byrd South Pole expedition, is, perhaps, the most entertaining.

The Adelle penguin resembles nothing so much as a solemn, rotund little old gentleman in starched shirt and swallow-tail coat. And the bird's habits are as strange as his appearance. He spends his whole allotted span within the Antarctic Circle, supplying that desolate region of ice and snow with one of its few notes of life. His wings are water-wings, which serve him for naught in the air.

Like man, he proposes to the lady of his heart by proffering her a stone. He walks erect, toddling along with precise and preoccupied mien, as though bent on some most important business, but more often than not this attitude is only a pose. Time is really no object to him, and after hurrying away in one direction he is likely to turn and retrace his steps or dash away in some other. Perhaps he may even stop suddenly and, tucking his head beneath a flipper, go calmly to sleep.

If pursued or desirous of moving over soft snow in a hurry, he turns himself into a toboggan by dropping down on his smooth-feathered breast and skidding gayly along, propelled by both feet and flippers. Indeed his idiosyncrasies are legion, and they make him the most interesting of Antarctic creatures and endear him to every explorer of the desolate South Polar regions.

Belongs to a First Family.
This strangely manlike bird is truly an F. F. A. (First Family of the Antarctic), tracing his ancient lineage back to those halcyon days of the earth's youth before the coming of the

fray on his side; but more often she will sit serenely by while her admirers do battle. Eventually one of them will beat a forced retreat and leave the spoils of war to his conqueror.

After courtship comes the important business of nest-building; and this, too, is accompanied by much ado. An Adelle's nest consists of a loose pile of small stones, quite unadorned or softened with lining; but, unfortunately for the peace of the avian community, there is not in the near vicinity a sufficient supply of such building material to go around. Then does temptation enter into the life of a penguin. His soul is filled with a great desire and he longs to supply his wife with more and better stones for the construction of their little love nest, but there are none to be had, with honor.

Soon he covets those within his neighbor's stone pile, and, having thus broken one commandment, he skids farther along the downward path and before long is engaged in taking what he can while the neighbor isn't looking.

Constant vigilance is the price that must be paid for keeping a stone bungalow under one's feathers in a city of penguins.

After the newlyweds have become proficient enough at the gentle art of pilfering stones to be able to maintain a nest, two eggs are laid and the process of incubation commences. This lasts about a month, with both birds participating, for they have a strong parental instinct and sit patiently for long hours at a time to protect their eggs from the harsh Antarctic blasts.

While sitting on the nests, hen birds amuse themselves by attempting to reach out with their beaks and lift a stone from the pile next door. If detected, and they frequently are, this is a signal for a squabble, and, without leaving their nests, the two ladies try to bite out each other's tongues. Happily, they seldom succeed.

Chicks Are Always Hungry.
When hatched, the chicks are little balls of sooty down, and they wear their "baby clothes" for some weeks before exchanging them for suits of feathers. They start getting hungry soon after they are hatched, and continue in a state of unappeased appetite as long as there is the smallest empty space within their elastic young bodies.

Adelies live largely on a small, red, shrimplike crustacean which occurs in amazing numbers in the Antarctic seas. There is little or nothing for them to eat on the land, and therefore, until the chicks are fully developed and able to take care of themselves in the water, they must be fed. This their elders accomplish by means of regurgitation.

The boggy man for baby penguins takes the form of a skua gull. This unpleasant bird conceives its mission in life to be the prevention of overpopulation among the Adelies, and woe be unto the unwary chick which wanders away from its comrades. A marauding skua will drop down beside it and with a few savage blows of its strong beak end the chick's earthly career and feast upon the remains.

Adelies have never been successfully transplanted from snowy wastes. However, some of their cousins have survived the milder temperatures of Europe and America and are to be found in certain of the larger zoological gardens.

One may visit a pair at the National Zoological park at Washington, D. C., and find them well disposed. As you enter the inclosure both of them come forward with grave and dignified demeanor and emit "quarks" of greeting. Coming closer, they give you a careful inspection, out of first one eye and then the other, and then sit down with an air of resignation and an expression of utter boredom. Your feelings are a bit ruffled until the keeper assures you that their behavior is due to the keen disappointment they experienced on finding that you were not a fish.

When the new wing of the birdhouse at the Washington zoo is built, one end of it is to hold a large glassed inclosure. Within this, ice machines are to create an Antarctic atmosphere, in which it is hoped that a colony of penguins will live and flourish. Perhaps science will yet devise a means whereby those of us who cannot well travel to the South pole may nevertheless enjoy the captivating drollery of the Adelle penguin, most interesting residents of Antarctica.

Dead Sea Isn't "Deadly," But Saltier Than Ocean

The Dead sea, lowest body of water known to man, is constantly fed by the River Jordan and many other rivers, yet its level remains more or less constant in spite of the fact that it has no known outlet.

Lying 1,292 feet lower than the surface of the Mediterranean, the Dead sea is filled with water eight times as salty as the water of the ocean. This is due in part to the fact that it is fed by streams passing over beds of salt and partly to the fact that its level is kept constant through evaporation which takes out water, but leaves the salt behind.

In spite of its extreme saltiness, it is inhabited by certain types of fish which seem to find the salt no handicap.

The lake itself is about 45 miles long with widths varying from five to nine miles. There is little vegetation around the sea because rain seldom falls there. The desolate nature of the territory surrounding it, together with its extremely distasteful water, makes the name Dead sea decidedly appropriate, although the ancient belief that the fumes rising from it are deadly has no basis in fact.—Washington Star.

BIBLICAL CITY IN DEAD SEA WATER?

May Confirm Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

A message to the London Times from a correspondent in Cairo stated that an airman flying recently over the southern part of the Dead sea reported having seen a "town lying beneath the water." This town, according to an assistant to Sir Flinders Petrie, interviewed by a representative of the London Observer, is thought of the London Gomorrah or another of the "five Cities of the Plain" that were destroyed at the same time with them. Archeologists are not in agreement as to the probable site of those cities. The northern shores have been considered the most likely. But in the Scriptural record mention is made of a little city nearby named Zoar, a city to which Lot and his daughters fled, a city so small as not to be as wicked as the rest! A city of that name at the south remained into Roman times.

There is abundant evidence that there was a Canaanitish civilization in that region at a time when the plain was "well watered, everywhere as thou goest toward Zoar"—like the garden of the Lord. The place was filled with city states as the Scriptural record suggests, each with its king: "And it came to pass in the days of Amraphel, king of Shinar, Arioch, king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer, king of Elam and Tidal, king of Gollim, that they made war with Bera, king of Sodom and with Birsha, king of Gomorrah, Shinab, king of Admah, and Shemeber, king of Zebolim and the king of Bela (the same is Zoar). All these joined together in the vale of Siddim (the same is the Salt sea)."

Suddenly all the kings departed and with them all the "inhabitants of the cities and that which grew upon the ground," for more than 20 centuries. An "earthquake with fiery eruptions" is postulated, and a consequent general desolation. "And Abraham looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah and toward all the land of the plain and beheld, and lo, the smoke of the land went up as the smoke of a furnace." Perhaps, too, the waters of the Dead sea were, before the disturbance, whatever it was, at a lower level. Now from the airman's height their depths even are visible, and it may be that the sequel of the story of the Judgment on Sodom and Gomorrah will be told.

Eczema Burned and Itched Terribly

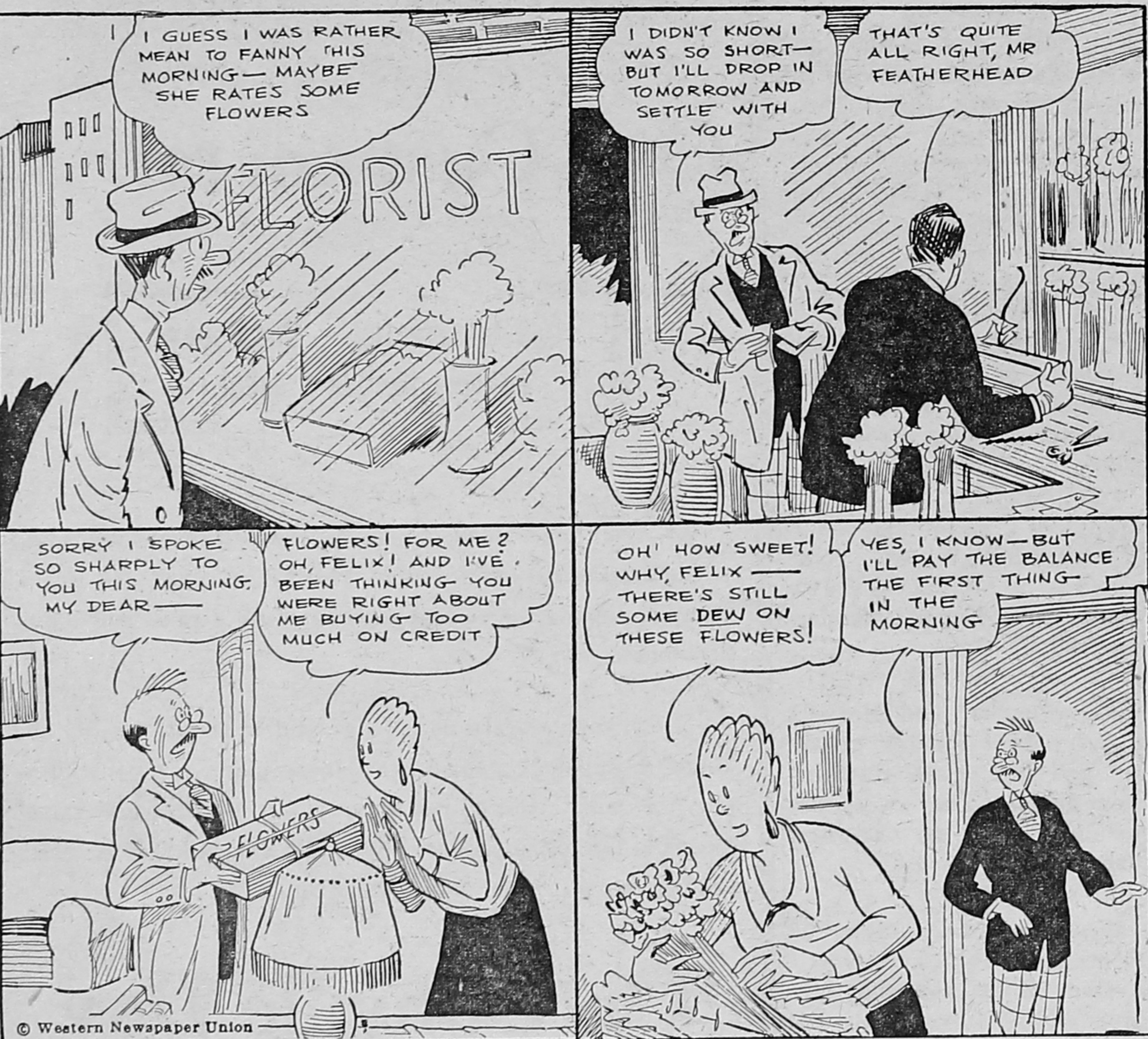
Healed by Cuticura

"Eczema broke out in pimples on my child's head and later spread to her neck and back. It burned and itched terribly and the little one scratched and cried continually. Her clothing hurt her so that I kept a very thin dress on her. Her hair came out in handfuls and what was left was lifeless and dry. The irritation prevented her from sleeping.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I could see a difference after using them. I purchased more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. K. Thompson, Energy, Texas, July 26, 1932.

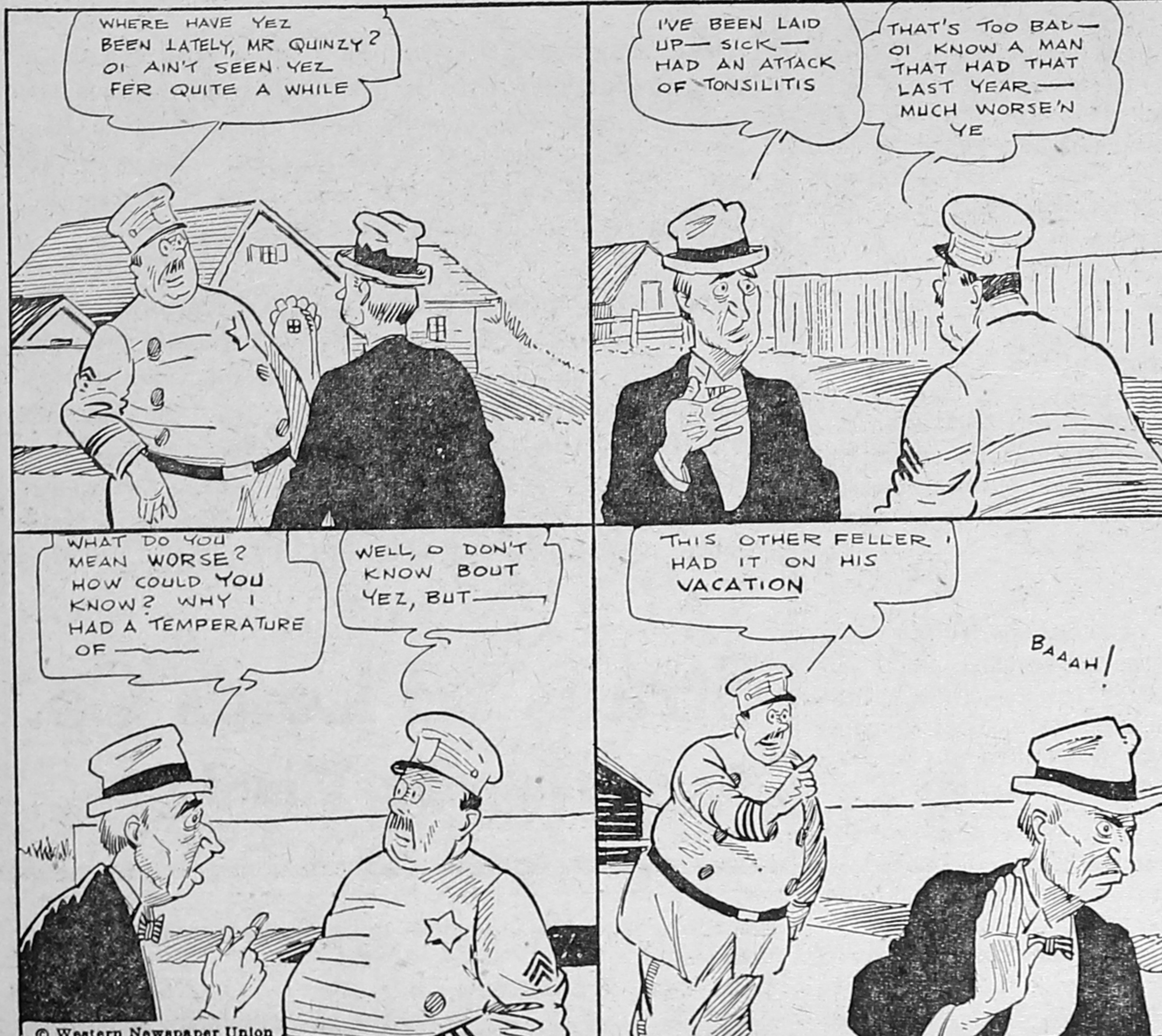
Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

THE FEATHERHEADS



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

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Ask your dealer for Daisy Fly Killer. Places anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Nest, 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.

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He steps out with his camera when millionaires step out with blondes.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, June 25-26-27
As exciting as a hurricane and lots more fun
"GIRL IN 419"

with JAMES DUNN—GLORIA STUART—DAVID MANNERS
and JACK LARUE. Coming soon—"College Humor."

Summer Savings For All!

Danville Day At Sears'

One Big Day, Wednesday, June 28th

Binder Twine, 50-lb Bale	\$3.20
Oil Burning Electric Refrigerator	\$154.50
5-Burner Oil Stoves	\$21.95
50-lb Refrigerators	\$17.95

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- 1/2 Gallon Pure Turpentine (in bulk)
- 1 Quart Raw Linseed Oil (in bulk)
- 1 Three-Inch Paint Brush

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Superlastic Cord Fabric Gives 25 to 30% More Stretch Under Strain; Ends Blowout Zone.

29x4:40 Tires	\$5.75	30x4:50 Tires	\$6.39
28x4:75 Tires	\$6.85	29x5:00 Tires	\$7.35

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Ward's Electric Washer---\$39.95

Another improvement—ripples in the side of the tub against which the clothes brush gently like wash board action. It washes cleaner and faster. A 5-person washing in less than 30 minutes. \$4.00 down; \$1.25 per week, plus small carrying charge.

39-inch Printed Voiles, coolest fabric for Summer Dress, yard **15c**

Colonial Fast-Color Prints, Danville Day Special, yard **9c**

Printed Silk Crepes, Summer Shades, Danville Day Special, yard **49c**

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Women's Full-Fashioned Silk Hose Picot Chiffons and Service Weight, 3 pairs for **\$1**

Men's Shirts and Shorts, Each **15c**

Men's 220 Denim Overalls, Full Cut, Mill Shrunken **49c**

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Men's Blue Chambray Work Shirts, Full Cut, Triple Stitched **29c**

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Tightly Wound, Won't Snarl—Not Prison Made

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Danville, Ill.

What's that smell I smell? inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the air.

That's fertilizer, answered the farmer.

For the land's sake! exclaimed the lady.

Yes, ma'am, assented the farmer.

You tell us—we tell the world.

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

Long View News

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cable are motoring and fishing in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dalzell of Newman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dalzell.

Ernest Fansler and family motored to Stewardson last Sunday to spend the day.

An ice cream social will be given by the ladies of the United Brethren Church, Saturday evening.

Harry H. Jarman and family spent the week-end in Chicago attending the Century of Progress Exposition.

Mrs. Kenneth Hanley and daughter, Alice May, were in Urbana part of this week, putting up cherries.

Mrs. Tillie Schumacher, Mrs. Jessie Bergfield and Miss Wilma Messman of Broadlands visited the Daily Vacation Bible School Tuesday afternoon.

The L. S. L. Club will celebrate their anniversary with a "pot luck" luncheon at the home of Mrs. Cora Warnes, July 29, at one o'clock. Guests will include the former members.

Vacation Bible School has increased to forty-five, including the faculty. The school will close Friday, and a program will be given at eight o'clock of the same evening.

Weight of Brain

The weight of the brain appears to be no indication of the intelligence of the individual. The average weight of the male brain is 48 ounces. There have been cases, some of great men and some of imbeciles, of brains weighing over 60 ounces. A table given in "Five Thousand Facts and Fancies" shows the following average brain weights: Scotch, 50 ounces; Germans, 49.6; English, 49.5; French, 47.9; Zulu, 47.5; Chinese, 47.2; Pawnee, 47.1; Italian, 46.9; Hindoo, 45.1; Gypsies, 44.8; Bushmen, 44.6; Eskimo, 43.9. In capacity of brain-case, the Anglo-Saxon and German are rated highest. As a rule, large individuals have large brains and small individuals small brains, but a small brain is no more necessarily handicapped than a small hand or a small foot. The relative weights of the brain and body are about the same in the two sexes.

Corn Crib in Mexico

Corn cribs in the neighborhood of Oaxaca and Morelos, Mexico, must be of the feminine gender because they wear ruffled grass petticoats. Once common enough, this type of granary is a comparatively rare sight in the hot country. The peon farmer has taken a tip from his enlightened brethren in Iowa and Nebraska, where the ultra-scientific corn crib is built on stilts covered with upside-down tin cans to keep out rodents. In fact, only one consideration keeps the less practical but more beautiful type of crib from being entirely superseded. In southern Mexico, corn is plentiful but tin cans are scarce as hotels with running hot water.—Detroit News.

Plenty of Diamonds

The world's capacity of absorbing diamonds is estimated at 200,000,000 annually. It will vary with alternating periods of depression and prosperity. It may be increased with the spread of western civilization and western ideas of material prosperity to the teeming millions of the East; but it is impossible that it should expand to such a point as to create a demand beyond the capacity of South Africa to supply.—Answers Magazine.

Zachary Taylor

Zachary Taylor was the son of a soldier who helped Washington win the Christmas battle of Trenton. He was born on a farm in Orange county, Va., November 24, 1784. His family moved to Kentucky in 1785—where he grew up in a log cabin and attended only the country school. His first and only job, until of age, was helper on his father's farm.

Famous Tower 500 Years Old

The tower of St. Stephen, the symbol of the capital of Austria, is five hundred years old. One of the most interesting facts in the history of the tower is that it was built before the church was constructed.

Youth (to friend who is married)—How much does a marriage license cost?

Friend—It will cost you \$2 down—and your salary every week for the rest of your life.

Fairland News

Garnett Gibson, Correspondent.

E. J. Hill was a business caller in Tuscola, Thursday.

Miss Maxine Vaughn is spending a few days with her grandmother at Villa Grove.

Mrs. Esther Johnson who is seriously ill at this writing is very little improved.

Bryce Dossey and Mason Robertson were business callers in Peoria, Friday.

Miss Fincella and Rose Flood were Sunday afternoon guests of O. C. Wells and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fabert of Champaign were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, Sr.

Mrs. Zora Lewis has returned from Saint Elmo after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Iona Hawkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Gibson were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Adams of Rockville, Ind., were Sunday guests of E. M. Maxwell and daughters.

Several from here attended the Pentecostal meeting at the White Hall church near Neoga, Sunday.

Paul Buker and family and Harold Blaney were guests of Dan Arwine and family near Newman, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowling of Villa Grove were Saturday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Gibson were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Ponton and Mrs. Mary Hart at Villa Grove on Sunday.

Mrs. Lalla Hodgson and Pauline Hodgson have returned home after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sunderman at Sidney.

John Lewis, Jr., and Herbert Goldsberry were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hawkins at Saint Elmo. They were accompanied home by Edward Goldsberry.

Francis Carroll and family of Momece were guests of O. C. Wells and family, Saturday afternoon. Miss Olive Wells returned home with them to spend two weeks.

Mrs. Tipton Arwine entertained 34 guests at a card party at her home west of town, Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Virgil Henson of Murdock. The afternoon was enjoyably spent in games and contests. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

The L. S. L. club was entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Zeke Dilworth south of town. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent in games and contests. After the program and business meeting dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

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.

Angry Motorist—Some of you pedestrians walk as if you owned the street.

Angry Pedestrian—Yes, and some of you motorists drive around just as if you owned the car.

Drop Everything And Get TO PENNEY'S DANVILLE TRADE DAY Wednesday, June 28th

It will pay you to shop at this great department store for genuine values at the lowest possible prices. Quality merchandise ONLY will be featured and the price will be welcomed by every thrifty person.

The J. C. Penney Store in Danville, Illinois, has prepared for this great selling event and your every need in clothing and shoes can be purchased here at real savings.

Watch Our Windows!
Remember The Date . . June 28!
And Follow The Crowd To

J. C. PENNEY CO.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

IN WHICH WE SPEAK PLAINLY WITH

Our Customers . . .

Not Confidential --- there may be new friends present

We've known some of you for the thirty-eight years that we've been in business, most of you for at least ten years. Many of you are the second generation of Straus and Louis customers.

Now, you've heard us say a great deal about "quality and value" in our merchandise; it is our religion, our conscience, our "diploma." But do you know what "quality and value" means in the terms of today—when the costs of raw materials are beginning to soar and prices advancing?

On Danville Day Wednesday, June 28th

—let us show you all over again how much farther a dollar can go in Straus and Louis merchandise—why Straus and Louis is recognized as the authoritative quality source in Danville for dependable merchandise—how many things we do for our customers which total up in Straus and Louis service. Then we'll deserve your patronage all over again.

Come to Danville on DANVILLE DAY—Come often but with a definite knowledge of what Straus and Louis means to YOU! Buy your needs now! Take advantage of today's money-saving opportunities in this store. You can buy and save while present stocks last—but with the arrival of new shipments higher prices must prevail. Under the Administration's inflation policy all commodities will show an upward trend. A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

Straus and Louis Co.

Danville, Illinois

Stranger—When does the five-fifteen leave?
Train Man—At a quarter past five.
Stranger—Thanks. I get all mixed up over this changing of time.
Your news items would help to make this paper more interesting.