

THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 19

BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

NUMBER 50

News Items of 12 Years Ago

April 1, 1927

Lena C. Todd and Marjorie Freeman spent Sunday with relatives in Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Shepherd left for a visit with relatives at Troy, Ind.

Francis and John Dunn were taken to the Huling Home at Rantoul.

Miss Edith Smith was pleasantly surprised when a number of friends gathered to help celebrate her birthday.

A number of relatives were entertained at the August Zantow home on the occasion of his 69th birthday. Mr. Zantow was presented a fine reading lamp.

Dr. T. A. Dicks was given a six o'clock dinner by members of the Eastern Star lodge at the Masonic hall on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

Friends received word that Lincoln Highsmith of Mt. Vernon had been accidentally killed. He was a former Broadlands resident.



Pedestrian, walk with the lights. Do not ignore this warning. The lights are put up for your protection and should be used accordingly. There are just as many pedestrians trying to "beat" the lights as there are automobile drivers. Why take a chance? Why invite trouble?

Contrary to all instructions issued in newspapers, magazines, and other publications, pedestrians still walk along the right-hand side of the highway.

Everyone is too prone to blame the auto driver when we as pedestrians could exercise more care at crossings and on our highways.

Life will be longer, sweeter, and safer if we use just ordinary common sense in walking and driving.

St. John's Evangelical Church

Karl F. Albers, Pastor.

Public presentation and testimony of Confirmation Class in regular services, Sunday, April 2nd at 10:30.

Congregation quarterly meeting the same day.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

W. Earl Ballew, Pastor

Next Sunday is Palm Sunday, with its deep spiritual call to everyone to go to Church and Sunday School.

The Sunday School meets at 10:00 o'clock.

The Palm Sunday Church Service is at 11:00.

Ladies Aid members of the Methodist Church are earnestly requested to leave their Easter egg donation for the Cunningham Home, in the Sunday School room at the church, this Saturday or Sunday. Please write your name on package containing eggs.

Mrs. Eva Brewer.

Services For Mrs. Lottie Clester Held at Allerton

Allerton. — Funeral services for Mrs. Lottie Clester, 56, who died Saturday afternoon at the state institution in Alton, were held at 2 p. m., Tuesday, in the Allerton Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. H. Barstead officiated and burial was in Fairfield cemetery, six miles southwest of Allerton.

Mrs. Clester, who had been ill for the past six months, had been a patient at Alton for three weeks. Death was due to heart disease. Dicks brothers funeral service returned the body to Allerton Sunday.

Mrs. Clester was born August 19, 1882, near Homer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hedges. She resided in this vicinity her entire life with the exception of one year in Indiana and one in California.

In 1906 she was married to Arthur Clester, who died in 1921.

Surviving are three sons, Clarence, Gale and Forrest Clester all of Allerton; one brother, Geo. Hedges of Chadwick, Mo.; and two sisters, Mrs. Ada Smith of Allerton; and Mrs. Dee Ellis of Macy, Ind.

Mrs. Smith Celebrates Ninety-Fourth Birthday

Mrs. Mary E. Smith, widow of the late George W. Smith, celebrated her 94th birthday Thursday at her home three miles northwest of Broadlands, with her son, John M. Smith and family.

Mrs. Jennie Nohren is Hostess to G. T. Club

Mrs. Jennie Nohren was hostess to members of the G. T. Club on Thursday afternoon of last week. After a short business session five tables of "500" were in play. Mrs. Zermah Witt won high score prize; Mrs. Jessie Bergfeld, consolation prize; and Mrs. Pearl DeWitt, most heart tricks.

Lunch consisted of chicken salad, cheese sandwiches, pickles, olives, nut ice cream, cake and coffee.

Members present were Mesdames Ruth Henson, Pearl DeWitt, Ida Messman, Leona Bergfeld, Mary Dicks, Delia Nohren, Zermah Witt, Olive Rayl, Gladys McClelland, Edna Telling, Ruby Holt, Rosa Smith, Betty Dicks, Jessie Bergfeld, Bertha Cook, Neva Frick, Anna Struck, Elsa Walker, Lillie Bowman, Maude Fitzgerald, Jennie Nohren.

The Club will meet with Mrs. Zermah Witt next time, at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

For Highway Commissioner

I wish to announce to the voters of Ayers Township that I am the Democratic candidate for the office of Commissioner of Highways of the township at the election to be held on Tuesday, April 4. I will appreciate your vote and support.

E. L. (Bus) Baldwin.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will hold a food sale at Earl Eckert's store, Saturday afternoon, April 8. If orders are desired please phone Mrs. Eva Walker or Mrs. Gladys McClelland.

Try our Special Sundaes.—Village Inn.

Dr. T. A. Dicks Celebrates 72nd Birthday



The children and grandchildren of Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Dicks gathered at their home on Tuesday evening, March 28th, to help the former celebrate his 72nd birthday anniversary. Mrs. Ira

Laverick, a close friend of the family was also present. Dr. Dicks received a number of gifts and a bountiful basket dinner was served.

Illinois State Capitol News

Of the 16,042 traffic accidents during 1938, 4339 involved pedestrians, the State Highway Division says. Pedestrians endanger their lives every time they carelessly cross streets at points other than the regular intersections, safety engineers declare. Along rural pavements they should walk facing the traffic if no sidewalk is provided.

Don Clark, State highway police officer in charge of enforcement of the new drivers' license law, will explain the law in a radio address over Stations WCBS, Springfield, and WJJD, Chicago, at 1 p. m. Sunday, April 2.

The address will be timely in that after May 1 no person will be permitted to operate a motor vehicle in Illinois without a drivers' license.

The total value of manufactured products in Illinois rose from \$3,743,099,217 in 1935 to \$5,304,282,629 in 1937, giving the State third place in the nation, according to the United States Census Bureau.

Although 253 less establishments reported for 1937, the number of wage earners increased from 143,000 to 668,000, and wages increased from \$581,388,171 to \$862,793,453.

Acting Governor John Stelle has lodged a complaint with the United States Census Bureau against proposed classification of only cities of 100,000 or more population as "metropolitan centers." Such classification, he said, would damage smaller communities which are metropolitan in every other way with respect to national advertising and other standpoints. Under the proposed ruling, Chicago and Peoria

would be the only cities in Illinois which could be ranked as metropolitan.

Spring plantings on Illinois farms will be about four per cent below last year, according to the March Intentions report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

The State's corn acreage this year will be 8,093,000 acres, four per cent less than was planted in 1938 and 14 per cent less than in 1937. Soybean plantings, however, will be 13 per cent above those of 1938.

The U. S. report shows a rather general reduction in total acreage of main crops in the principal wheat and corn states, as the result of efforts to meet the requirements of the Soil Conservation Program.

Between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in stocks and bonds have been swindled from Illinois citizens in the past five years, the Bureau of Rural Crime Prevention reports.

The swindlers make a practice of approaching aged persons, usually in small communities, asking for depreciated stocks and bonds to sell. In the course of their talk they ask for good bonds to sell with the depreciated ones in order to make them more saleable. Persons who part with their securities never hear of them again.

Strangers should be identified by the local State's attorney before being permitted to transact business, the Bureau advises.

Lodge Meets Next Monday

Broadlands Lodge, No. 791, A. F. & A. M. will meet next Monday night at 7:30.

C. T. Henson, W. M.
Carl B. Dicks, Sec.

Enjoy dinner here this Sunday.—Village Inn.

Longview H. S. Basketball Team is Given Banquet

Mothers of the Longview High School basketball squad sponsored a community banquet for the coach and team in the dining room of the high school on Tuesday evening. About eighty-five were present.

The team, coach Jarman, the cheer leaders and speaker were served a special menu. Others took baskets and were served cafeteria style.

Rev. A. L. Haun of Seymour delivered the message of the evening.

Wynnie Churchill was master-of-ceremonies, and introduced the boys and cheer-leaders, each of whom responded with a short talk. All were unanimous in crediting much of their success to the excellent coaching, and to loyalty of the fans, who have supported the team by attendance and cheering.

Edna Schumacher, representing the Home Economics department, presented tiny gold basketballs to each of the boys.

Wynnie Churchill urged the guests to carry on the nearly-traditional community banquet, supporting and honoring the team, which so ably advertises the community.

Miss Mildred Leerkamp pleased the assemblage with a well rendered trumpet solo. She was accompanied by Miss Millicent Nelson.

Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr., Surprised on Birthday

Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr., was pleasantly surprised on Friday evening of last week, when a number of relatives and friends gathered at her home to remind her of her 75th birthday anniversary. All took well filled baskets of the choicest edibles and a bountiful dinner was enjoyed.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. August Wiese, Henry Kilian, Jr. and family, Clarence Kilian and family, Mrs. Emma Block, Mrs. Nelle McPherrin, Mrs. Irene Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilian, Sr.

Lutheran Aid Meets With Mrs. Rothermel

The Ladies Aid of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church met at the home of Mrs. Rickie Rothermel, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Lena Biesterfeld, President, had charge of the business meeting and devotional.

Refreshments consisted of sandwiches, combination salad, cake alamide and coffee.

Guests present were Mesdames Leota Poggendorf, Lena Rothermel, Flora Messman, Linda Rothermel; Misses Emma and Bertha Seider.

Members present were Mesdames Lena Wienke, Elvena Sy, Freda Luth, Louise Struck, Lena Biesterfeld, Lyda Messman, Tena Seider, Hannah Luth, Elsie Cress, Amelia Smith, Marie Bundy, Minnie Miller, Bertha Kracht, Flora Mohr, Josephine Schweineke, Esther Rothermel and Rickie Rothermel.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Fritz Schweineke.

Try our Ham Salad, Tuna Fish and Barbecue Sandwiches.—Village Inn.

A. Zantow Celebrates Eighty-First Birthday

Thirty-two children and grandchildren gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Zantow Sunday to help Mr. Zantow celebrate his 81st birthday anniversary. Mr. Zantow received a number of gifts. A bountiful basket dinner was served at the noon hour.

Those present were Mrs. Elsie Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cline, John Blossie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cleo Seeds, Emery Seeds and his bride-to-be, Cecil Moser and family, Lyal Cummings and family, Ed Zantow and family, all of Danville; Lonnie Zantow and family, Hobart Harris and family.

The Albert Tellings Entertain Bridge Club

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Telling entertained the Bridge Club last Monday night.

Six tables were in play, prize winners being Mr. and Mrs. Robert Luedke, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Struck, Mr. and Mrs. Ray McClelland, Edward Nohren, Mrs. John Nohren, Mrs. Harold Anderson.

Refreshments consisted of sandwiches, pickles, olives and coffee.

Guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Luedke, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Struck.

Members present were Messrs. and Mesdames George Cook, Ben Rayl, Kenneth Dicks, Roy Bergfeld, Albert Telling, Edward Nohren, John Nohren, Oscar Witt, Harold Anderson, Ray McClelland; Mrs. Lillie Bowman.

Pot-Luck Dinner Held at D. P. Brewer Home

A pot-luck dinner was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Brewer, Sunday, honoring Mrs. Leone Cooper, D. W. Culton, Keith Culton and D. P. Brewer on their birthday anniversaries.

Those present were D. W. Culton and family, of Longview; Keith Culton and family, Max Culton and family of Newman; Leslie Cooper and family, Tuscola; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Block and son, Dannie, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brewer, Charles Brewer, D. P. Brewer and family.

Mrs. Walter Schumacher Given Miscellaneous Shower

Mrs. Walter Schumacher was guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower held at the home of Mrs. Emil Schumacher, on Tuesday afternoon. There were about 90 guests present.

Refreshments consisted of sandwiches, salad and coffee, with Easter egg candy as favors. Mrs. Schumacher received many lovely gifts.

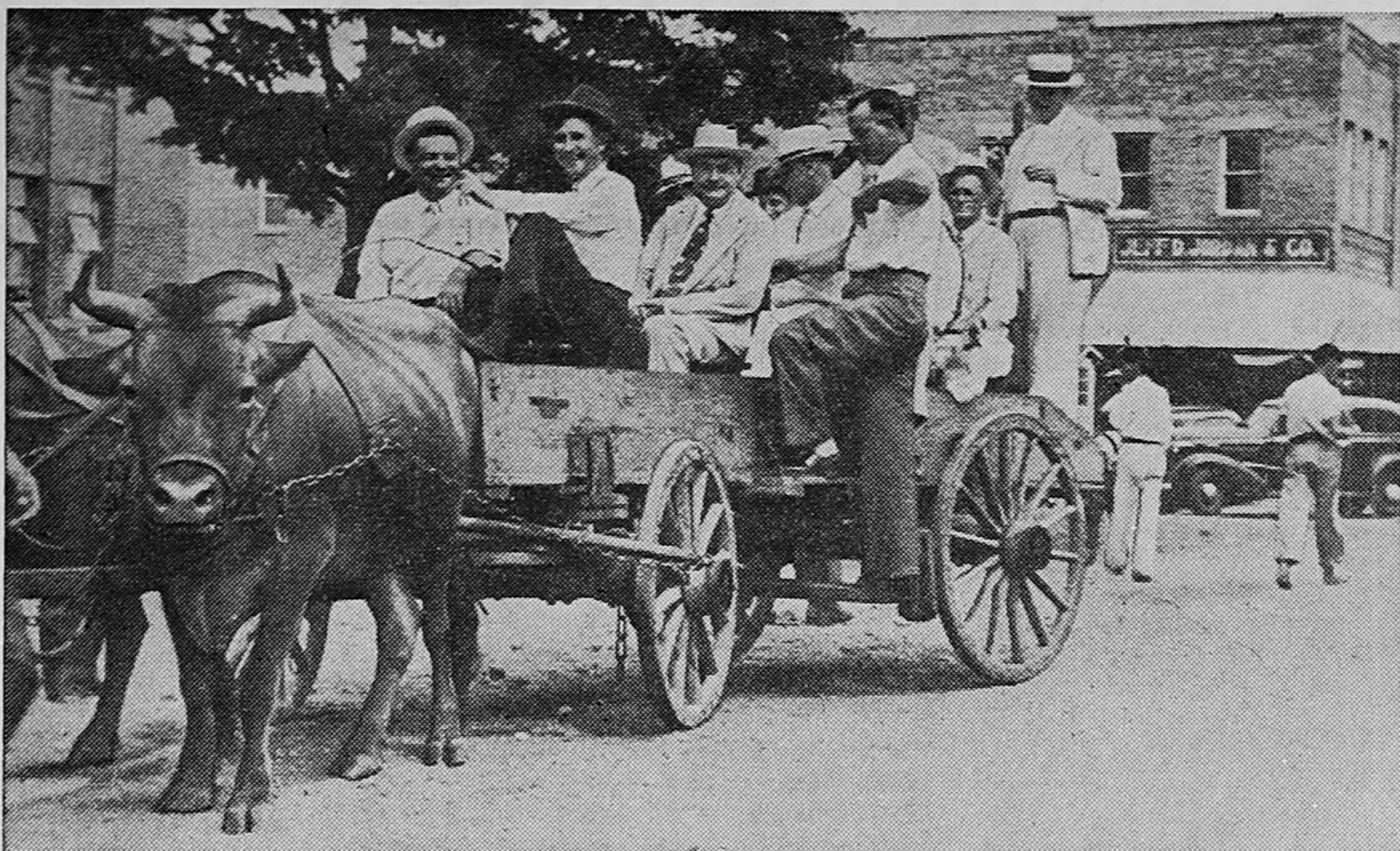
Market Report

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

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| No. 2 new hard wheat | 57c |
| No. 2 white corn | 44c |
| No. 2 yellow corn | 40c |
| No. 3 new white oats | 26c |
| No. 2 new beans | 78c |

Sunday Dinners a Specialty here.—Village Inn.

Electricity Reaches the Homestead; Farming Regains Favor With Youth



Rural Depopulation Trend Reversed as Agricultural Industries Begin Developing New Cultural and Mechanical Opportunities

By JOSEPH W. LaBINE

"How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm?"

We used to have a lot of fun singing that good-humored old ballad in the War days. The question was qualified, of course, by the addition of the words, "after they've seen Paree." The idea was supposed to be that once a lad from the cornfields of Iowa or the plantations of the Old South had had a fling at the world's gayest capital it was no simple task to reconcile him once more to a life of hard chores and high boots.

Everybody sang it, nobody believed it and it was swell propaganda for raising an expeditionary army.

Today it's not so funny. Keeping 'em down on the farm is a serious problem. Better educational opportunities, lean times and the broader sophistication for which that same war was largely responsible have lured to the city many a young man who would otherwise have proudly aspired to the farming tradition.

Land Up, Population Down.

In 1925, some 48.6 per cent of the land area of the United States was in farms; in 1930 this ratio had increased to 51.8 per cent, and by 1935 it had jumped to 55.4 per cent. During these same years the rural population, which had been 46.1 per cent of the nation's total in 1925, declined to 43.8 per cent in 1930 and to 43.1 per cent in 1935.

But in a real democracy the social and economic pendulums do not swing too far out of line before a way is found to bring them back. The last few years have seen a new appreciation of sociological readjustment, and its effect has been to create new machinery for spreading to the farthest reaches of the land the cultural and mechanical benefits which have all too long obtained chiefly to the cities. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the concerted drive now under way to extend electricity to the farms.

The Rural Electrification administration, organized in 1935, and "feeling its way" for the last two or three years, is getting into full stride with plans to electrify 500,000 American farms between now and June 30.

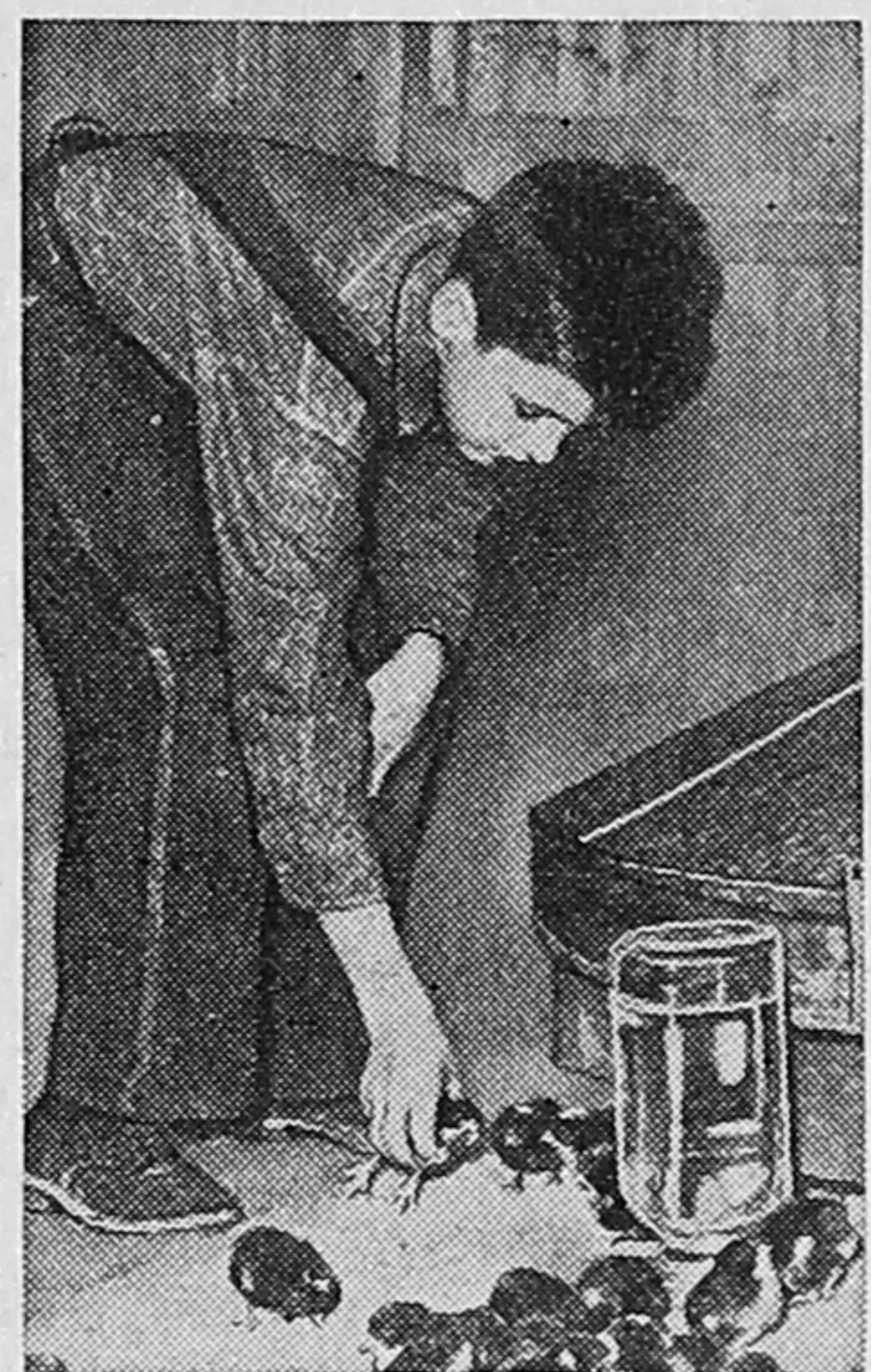
Electrification Booms.

During the first six months of this year it will have lent or allocated funds to bring the benefits of electricity to a number of farms equal to more than one-third of all the electrified farms there were in this country at the end of 1938. It is safe to predict that, with the farms to be added, independent of REA aid, to the lines of the utility companies (whose rural programs REA spurred to record activity) the present total will be doubled.

Cloaked in these statistics are implications certainly far vaster than the figures themselves, portents far beyond the power of any allegorical string of electric light bulbs seven times the girth of the globe to illuminate.

It takes no more than a little anecdote to illustrate how electricity,

coupled with this day of the automobile, the highway and the radio, may well be a starting gun for the long awaited back-to-the-soil decentralization which may some day supplant the breadline. The anecdote concerns a southeastern farmer who



This lad may some day be a better poultry-raiser than his dad, homing future hens under an electric hover.

had been persuaded finally to sign up with an REA co-op only after the most spirited resistance.

Social Significance.

"I never would have believed what it has meant," he told the co-op superintendent some time after electric power had begun to relieve his family from most of its drudgery. "My boys who are just entering or about ready for high school are making their plans about what they are going to do, on the farm, when they grow up. It used to be they talked about what they were going to do when they grew up, seeming to have in mind everything else except farming."

Nor will the cities be without compensation for the benefits extended to the farms. Manufacturers will be materially helped.

New figures from the REA statisticians reveal that the total lent or made available by REA in the four years which will end June 30 will be \$231,000,000. Of this amount, \$150,000,000 is for material orders, from which all industry draws ex-

Above: REA and Co-op officials rode beside modern power lines in an ox cart symbolizing the inconveniences of rural life in a bygone day, as Center, Ala., paraded to celebrate its new electric service.

tensive benefits. Twenty-nine million dollars will have gone into poles; \$6,500,000 into line hardware and cross-arms; \$1,500,000 into insulators; \$27,000,000 into transformers; \$18,000,000 into cut-outs and brackets; \$1,500,000 into grounding equipment; \$49,000,000 into conductors and \$8,000,000 into guy wires, clamps, rods and anchors.

Aluminum: A Sample.

The effect upon industry is easily seen by making a brief analysis of any one of these items. Take the largest—conductors—for instance: The United States has consumed some 600,000 miles of aluminum cable, steel reinforced—and 115,000 miles of this have been required by REA in four years! New 1939 orders will help to stabilize employment for Arkansas' vast bauxite mines, from which the ore used in REA aluminum cable comes; for aluminum plant workers, for the railroads, for aluminum reduction and fabricating plants and even for the steel industry, which provides cores for the cables.

Still further good news for industry, as well as an indication of the fuller life in store for the half million farms to be added to REA lines in the remainder of the fiscal year, is an immediate demand for \$90,000,000 worth of appliances which the program is expected to create.

On the face of past records it may be prophesied that 130,000 families will buy refrigerators; 230,000 will buy washing machines; 85,000, water pumps; 80,000 vacuum cleaners—and 435,000 will buy radios, which is just one more indication, perhaps, that it is the cultural benefits of electricity that appeal to the farmer, for only 400,000 will buy electric irons.

Small Towns Profit.

Profit has come, also, to the small urban communities which exist as marketing and recreational centers for surrounding farm areas. As an example, from 1935 through 1938, 600,000 farm homes were electrified in the United States, almost all requiring new wiring. Of the \$50,000,000 expended for this aspect of the work, half was spent for labor performed locally by small electrical contractors who had not had much employment because of lack of local home construction. The other \$25,000,000 has gone to distributors and manufacturers of wiring materials.

Even with the vast nature of this year's program there will be much left to be done. When REA first began to function, only one farm in nine had electricity; when this year's program is carried out to its fullest extent three farms in five will still be without it.

It must not be imagined, either, that REA's path has been entirely rosy. REA makes no grants; it lends money only, and theoretically cannot be counted as one of the "Santa Claus" agencies. Its loans must be self-liquidating or it won't lend.

But of all the millions loaned up to March 1, 1939, less than \$100,000 in principal and interest had been repaid. Officials were plainly worried that revenues and repayments were not up to expectations.

Now John M. Carmody, REA administrator, hopes a remedy will be found in legislation by the states which will be favorable to REA co-operatives experiencing financial difficulties. REA's legislative plan, now in effect in six states, will seek to have lightened the state tax burden on co-ops, relieve them of control by state power commissions and exempt their securities from "blue sky" laws.

How successful Carmody will be remains to be seen. It seems plausible to expect remonstrances from utility companies whose rural lines are beneficiaries from no such leniency.

© Western Newspaper Union.



Stringing four lines of aluminum cable at once near Horton, Kan. REA projects have required 115,000 miles of this cable.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Morgenthau in for another headache . . . His bright young men would have Treasury gamble on return of prosperity . . . Two recent appointments take State department by surprise . . . President stalling until he can be sure of his course.

WASHINGTON. — Conservative Henry Morgenthau Jr., who has patiently tried, mostly in vain, to ride herd on the wild-eyed left wingers of the New Deal, is in for another headache. This time the threat is actually coming from some of his own bright young men, men who, strangely enough, have agreed with the secretary of the treasury through thick and thin and differed violently with the group which talks about spending our way out of depression.

This time it is on taxes. Morgenthau has always advocated more taxes. He believes in a balanced budget. He would like to move revenues up and cut spending down at the same time to accomplish this. He thinks the surest way to move revenues up is to cut spending down, for he believes the mere gesture toward economy on the part of the government would inspire such confidence on the part of business that profits would increase, and hence taxes would multiply.

Morgenthau and Harry L. Hopkins, a very strange team to be working in any fiscal cause, went to bat one after the other promising business that its tax load would be adjusted. President Roosevelt followed them with the promise of no more taxes. But Morgenthau meant "adjusted," he did not mean "reduced."

Morgenthau's idea would be to reduce specific taxes which tend to discourage investment. He did not mean for a moment to reduce the total expected revenues of the Treasury.

But his young men, with considerable prodding from Capitol Hill, are proposing just that. They figure that if certain taxes, now calculated to be discouraging to investment and new enterprises, should be lifted, business might revive so much that the total receipts would increase. Whereas to make sure that revenues from the same total national income remains the same it would be necessary to impose some additional taxes to make up for the discouraging type of taxes reduced. This, they figure, might defeat the main idea, which is to get business going and thus work out of the recession.

Would Have Treasury Gamble On Return of Prosperity

In short, as Morgenthau conservatively views it, they are willing to have the Treasury gamble on the return of prosperity. If it wins, then the temporary tax loss is replaced by such business activity that the reduced rates would produce largely increased net revenue. Fine! If it loses, and the reduced taxes do not spur business, so that the Treasury suffers a heavy net loss—well, it was worth the try.

There are many senators and representatives who agree with these young Treasury experts. They believe the gamble is worth taking, and that the chances of winning are excellent. They also approve the direction in which such a program would start the government moving, regarding it as a distinct veering away from the path followed since Roosevelt came into the White House, which leads, as they see it, inevitably towards the government being obliged to take over more and more business because private capital has been fearful.

There is another phase on which there is even less agreement. That is the proposal to reduce the rates on very large incomes. Treasury experts agree that lower taxes on the high brackets would produce more income for the government for the simple reason that as soon as the rate gets too high the very rich man puts his money in tax-exempt securities. One of the country's best known millionaires told a group of Democratic senators at a lunch recently that he had put more than two-thirds of his fortune in tax-exempts.

But it is not regarded as good politics to take the taxes off the rich, however sound the economics may be. It opens the door to demagogic attacks.

Appointments Catch State Department by Surprise

Two recent appointments caught the state department completely by surprise. One was the naming of Laurence A. Steinhardt as ambassador to Russia. The other was the promotion of Col. Edwin M. (Pa) Watson as brigadier general, with the further statement that he was to retire and join the White House secretariat.

The state department had thought Ben Smith, the famous stock market operator who is alleged to have made millions on the short side during the Hoover panic, was to be ambassador to Russia. And it had

thought "Pa" Watson would be made ambassador to Belgium.

The state department had a right to be surprised. It had been perfectly right in adding two and two and getting four. Why it was surprised was that almost without warning other things developed. In the case of Smith, the shrewd market operator did have the refusal of the Russian post. He wanted it, and President Roosevelt had offered it to him. In fact it had been learned, through the usual diplomatic channels, that Smith would be acceptable to the Soviet government.

But while the President was on his Caribbean trip he received a wireless from Smith, regretting very much that personal affairs had made it impossible for him to accept.

The situation which had developed was this. Smith had more or less settled down in the last few years, as far as business is concerned. He had cramped his style a little, before that, by promising that he would not play hoo by short selling with the Roosevelt administration's efforts to revive business. He was a staunch Roosevelt man—among the early ones. He had turned bitterly on Hoover during the crusade of the Hoover administration against those who were short selling. What angered him was the effort of Hoover's friends to make short selling the alibi for the continuance of the depression.

Blamed Low Price of Wheat On Short Selling by Russia

Indeed it may be recalled that the Hoover crowd had a blind spot, to put it very mildly, with respect to short selling. Hoover's secretary of agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, tried to blame the Soviet government for the low price of wheat at the time the farm board was trying to hold the price up by buying. Hyde said the Russians were selling short and depressing the price. Hyde did not know that the Russians actually had a huge surplus of wheat, and they later delivered the wheat in taking up their short contracts, to the great annoyance of the farm board, which had unwittingly held the price up for them.

In settling down, Ben Smith bought an interest in a New York brokerage house. But when the time came to achieve his ambition and accept Roosevelt's offer of the Moscow post he found that it would require a tremendous sacrifice to get out. Obviously he could not continue to operate a New York brokerage business from Moscow. His partners could carry on, of course, but there would be plenty of criticism. And he could not get out without terrific losses.

President Stalling Until He Can Be Sure of Course

Having started to put business in a good enough humor to bring about some revival, thus smoothing the path to the election of a New Dealer to succeed President Roosevelt, the administration is just a little afraid now that congress will steal the play, overdo the pampering of the rugged individuals who meet the pay rolls, and undo some of the reforms accomplished in the last six years.

Consider Harry Hopkins over the last few months. When he was talking to individual senators, just before his confirmation as secretary of commerce, he was blunt and to the point. He has gradually been growing more cautious in his utterances.

This does not mean the President has changed the view he expressed to Hopkins—as is generally believed—when Roosevelt decided to put Hopkins in charge of the job of bringing back prosperity. It merely means the President is stalling until he can be sure of his course.

When the President was asked outright if he would oppose repeal of the undistributed earnings and capital gains taxes, he replied that he was not sure. He could not be sure, he said, until he checked on how much revenue these taxes were producing.

What the President might have said was that he wants more time to consider, to make up his mind just how far he has to go to produce enough business revival to make sure of continuance of the New Deal after the next election, and how little reform he might have to sacrifice.

President's Strategy Centers On Winning Next Election

Actually Roosevelt is torn between two conflicting lines of strategy, both aiming at precisely the same thing and for the same object—to win the next election so that social reform can march on just as soon as possible, without the type of setback which Harding provided after the Wilson administration.

Harry Hopkins will continue to give a perfect illustration of the difficulty Roosevelt is in until Roosevelt makes up his mind definitely on specific propositions. For instance, the taxes he would not discuss.

So he walked on eggs in his Des Moines speech, and has been walking on bubbles in talking to newspaper men since. He is frightened by the word "appeasement," could not imagine where it originated. Yet the very day before, the President had not objected to the same word in a question. Perplexing? No. The President doesn't have to be tactful to his advisers. Hopkins fears indiscretion on his part might rouse his present critics in the inner circle to such efforts that his appeasement plans would be toppled over.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

It's Pretty to Wear And Easy to Make

Isn't the dress with paneled skirt and lifted waistline (No. 1716) a lovely thing for larger women to wear? It's so simple, so soft and slenderizing, with a bodice that fits perfectly, because the shoulders are shirred and the waistline gathered. Make this of silk crepe, georgette, chiffon or flat crepe. Wear flowers or a jeweled pin at the becoming, deep neckline.

For slim figures, the bow-trimmed bolero frock (No. 1705) is particularly flattering, and it's



new as tomorrow morning! The dress, even without the bolero, is a real charmer, with its high neckline, flaring skirt and tiny, tiny waist. Tailored enough for daytime, and yet appropriate for afternoon parties, too. Thin wool, flat crepe or silk print are pretty materials for this.

The Patterns.

No. 1716 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. With long sleeves, size 38 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material; with short sleeves, 4 1/2 yards.

No. 1705 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 40. Size 14 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material, and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon for bows. To line bolero takes 1 3/4 yards.

Spring and Summer Pattern Book.

Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book, which is now ready. Make yourself attractive, practical and becoming clothes, selecting designs from the Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make patterns.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Affectionate Authority

He makes a great mistake who supposes that authority is firmer or better established when it is founded by force than that which is welded by affection.—Terence.

CASTOR OIL USERS

... READ THIS

Do you know there is now available, Kellogg's Perfected Tasteless Castor Oil, so revolutionary in its purity that it is really devoid of castor taste and odor. So easy to take.

Made by the new exclusive process of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc. (world's largest refiners of vegetable oils), the originators of tasteless castor oil.

Costs no more than ordinary castor oil, but oh, how different! Insist on Kellogg's Perfected, sold only in refinery-sealed bottles—never in bulk. One size—3 1/2 oz., 25c. Accept no substitute or you will be disappointed. Approved by Good House-keeping Bureau.



Test of Gentility

The final test of gentility is the ability to disagree without being disagreeable.—Anon.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you avoid the dearest to you?

If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders. Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

WNU—A 13—39

MERCHANDISE

Must Be GOOD to be Consistently Advertised

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS

Star Dust

- ★ Ties That Don't Bind
- ★ Gene Charms Royalty
- ★ Listed for a Beating

By Virginia Vale

JOSEPH BENTON NORTH has performed fifty-two marriage ceremonies, and not one of them had any lasting effect. He can recite the marriage rituals of forty-seven varieties of religion, ranging from the voodooistic ceremony to that of the Church of England, but he uses a mixed ritual which he made up himself. As you've probably suspected by now, he is a minister without portfolio, one who officiates only in the movies.

Of the many screen players whom he has "married" North reveals that Claudette Colbert exhibited the most nervousness; he thinks that was because she is the most religious. The calmest person, he says, was Rochelle Hudson; she took two of his ceremonies in her stride, and



CLAUDETTE COLBERT

apparently thought they were amusing. Laura LaPlante cried, and Marlene Dietrich kept arranging her hair and dress.

His most recent appearance on the screen as a marrying man was for "Wuthering Heights." Merle Oberon and David Niven were the bride and groom, and he used the ritual dictated by the period.

The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, of England's royal family, were asked recently to name their favorite motion picture star. Ignoring Norma Shearer, Janet Gaynor, Clark Gable, and the other top-notchers (including Shirley Temple) they replied "Gene Autrey."

When Billie Burke broke her ankle she was considerate enough to pick a perfect time in which to do it. She tripped as she was leaving the "Maiden Voyage" set, and snapped the ankle. Being a seasoned trouper, her first thought was of the picture, and the delay that might be caused by her accident.

But it happened that all of her walking shots had been made. She was due just to sit in the rest of the picture anyway.

How'd you like to look ahead to taking a beating? That is what Walter Pidgeon has been doing. For "Six Thousand Enemies" is slated as his next picture, and the script calls for him to be soundly beaten by one of the six thousand—with a husky pugilist selected by the casting department for the role. Pidgeon has been using his spare time between scenes of "Penthouse" to practice up a bit, but he is none too optimistic about his own skill, even though the script does put a limit on the amount of damage that is to be done to him.

Fred Allen is one of the few radio stars who does not own a farm. He hasn't a car, either; he prefers to live in a hotel and ride in taxis. Most of the big-time radio stars feel that they can't get along without a country home. Frank Black, Paul Whiteman and Benny Goodman have farms in Pennsylvania; Lanny Ross and Lowell Thomas each own acreage in New York state; Tommy Dorsey's place is in New Jersey, and Morton Downey's in Connecticut. And if you don't believe that they really turn into farmers whenever they get a chance you ought to hear them talk!

Those radio introductions are likely to go haywire, as did one in which Pat O'Brien was involved the other day. He went to the midget auto races in Hollywood with Norris Goff, who is "Abner" of radio's famous "Lum and Abner" team. Barney Oldfield, the former auto racing champion, introduced them as follows: "Norris Goff, better known as 'Abner' on the radio, and Pat O'Brien, who plays 'Lum.'"

ODDS AND ENDS—The reason that movie studios aren't more lavish with their screen tests is that the average test costs \$10,000. . . . The death of Ernie Hare deprives radio of one of its most beloved old-timers. . . . Looks as if the "Castle Walk" would oust the "Lambeth Walk" as the most popular dance when RKO releases "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" with Rogers and Astaire. © Western Newspaper Union.

Adirondacks Give N. Y. State An 'Air Conditioned' Ceiling



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

Iroquois Indians, seeking beaver pelts in the mountains of what is now northern New York state, sometimes found a dead campfire and traces of moccasined feet leading off to the north. A hunting party from one of the hated Algonquin tribes of Canada had passed this way.

The lips of the Iroquois curled in mocking scorn.

"Hatirontak," they muttered, deep in their throats. "Hatirontak" ("Tree-eaters," or "They eat trees").

This was an insult, a fighting word. For thus the proud Iroquois contemptuously implied that these northern woods rovers lived by grubbing about for roots and bark like famished animals—as indeed they may have done in famine times when game eluded their arrows.

The name stuck—but not to a mere Algonquin tribe. White men liked its tripping, rhythmic sound, and they came to apply it, in time, to this whole wide wilderness where wandering bands of "Hatirontaks," or Adirondacks, once fought the Iroquois. The Adirondack mountains had acquired a name.

Is 'Air Conditioned' Roof.

Today, paleface tribes from the cities pour into this land of evergreen and birch, of avalanche-scarred peaks and densely wooded slopes, of bubbling trout streams and clear, cold lakes—the air-conditioned roof of New York state.

Their heads have stood much higher than they are today. Time, with ice and water, lowered the summits. Glaciers, grinding down the valleys and dumping debris, formed lakes and ponds—some 1,500 of them. Evergreens and hardwoods blanket the slopes, for trees thrive in this light, thin soil where little else will grow.

In the deep woods the hermit thrush sounds his flute. Deer often wander across the roads at night and from the dim distant shore of a lake rings the maniacal laugh of a loon.

Heading into the mountains from the southwest, through Rome, you cross the fertile Mohawk valley, today a peaceful pastoral in silver and green, but once—during the Revolution—the scene of savage attacks by scalp-crazy Indians led by greenclad Tory rangers.

As the road climbs higher the air grows cooler. And now (wonder of wonders) if it be late August or September when the ragweed hay-fever sneeze is loud in the land, a miraculous change often makes itself felt: the sneezing, snuffling, and weeping subside, for ragweed in most parts of the Adirondacks is practically unknown.

Famous For Fish.

Many fishermen come to the Adirondacks, for the state is continually restocking these waters with native brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, whitefish, landlocked salmon, small-mouth and large-mouth bass, pike, pike-perch and muskellunge.

On 50 peaks scattered over the mountains, state forest fire observers are stationed, with map and telephone, to watch for telltale smoke.

Above, like a huge restless hawk, soars a state patrol plane, radio equipped. When word of a forest fire is flashed, the rangers, under New York state law, can draft anybody they need for 25 cents an hour.

Only one who has seen a bad forest fire can know the full horror of it—red fury racing through the brush and leaping from tree to tree, 250-year-old pines blazing up like candles and consuming themselves in a trice; fierce, searing flame licking up all life, killing the fish in the streams, putting every wild creature to panic flight and burning alive the slow of foot; threatening towns, leaving black desolation behind, sometimes robbing the very soil of fertility for years to come.

Nature Versus the Automobile.

Wild animals are still fairly abundant in the Adirondacks, but the gasoline age has brought them new troubles.

Each autumn some 6,000 bucks are shot, yet still the deer thrive. As soon as the leaves begin to redden and fall all the graceful white-tails grow suddenly scarce; something tells them that the time has come to play the annual hide-and-seek with death.

Driving on up the Fulton chain

Outdoor camping amid the pines and birches of high Adirondack mountain lakes is a popular summer custom, especially since the advent of trailer travel.

from Eagle bay, you enter the big county of Hamilton—population only 2.3 persons per square mile. The Belgian Congo in the heart of Africa is nearly five times as densely populated as this cityless county.

Above Inlet the road penetrates a part of the state's 2,170,000-acre Adirondack forest preserve. It took a constitutional amendment to build this road. Before a tree could be cut or a boulder blasted, an amendment to the state constitution had to be approved by the people in a referendum, for their fundamental law provides that these lands shall be kept forever wild.

A busy little metropolis of the woods is the village of Saranac Lake today. But imagination conjures out of the past the picture of a rude, raw mountain hamlet—a collection of guides' houses and a store—past which an "old plush horse" is plodding, shaggy Kitty, Doctor Trudeau's mare.

It all began in 1873 when a guide carried young Edward L. Trudeau's frail form up two flights of steps in



Lake Placid, N. Y., is traditionally America's most popular winter sports resort. Here is a typical January scene showing two skiers, the escort breaking trail for his girl companion.

Paul Smith's hunting lodge a few miles to the north and laid him down on a bed, exclaiming: "Why, doctor, you don't weigh no more than a dried lambskin."

The 24-year-old physician, just beginning a promising medical career in New York, had been stricken with tuberculosis—regarded as a death sentence then. He came to the Adirondacks purely by chance, and the climate helped him live a long and monumental life as one of the world's leading disease-fighters.

Monuments to Trudeau.

Lasting monuments to the beloved physician are the Trudeau sanatorium, the Trudeau research laboratories, and the Trudeau school of tuberculosis, which exports its learning to the world.

To hundreds of people all over the world the Adirondacks still mean Paul Smith's.

In an ideal setting on Lower St. Regis Lake this bearded, regal guide conducted the country's most famous hunting lodge. Its principal asset was his personality, for Paul (originally Apollon) had an endless fund of stories, a ready wit, and an utter freedom from awe of plutocrats or royalty.

"When Paul Smith first came to the Adirondacks," the saying goes, "the woods were full of Indians. When he died they were full of millionaires; among both old Paul was equally at home."

Shrewd old Paul died in 1912 a millionaire himself, for he bought not only land but waterfalls, and sold electric power over a wide area as the north country developed.

Today much of the Paul Smith empire remains, but its most conspicuous center and symbol is gone—the big hotel on lower St. Regis Lake. It burned in 1930.

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Discusses Beverages of Various Kinds; Explains Their Role in the Diet

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

FOOD and drink are inseparably linked in any consideration of the nutritional needs of man. It is, therefore, in response to a fundamental need that we include some kind of beverage in every meal, no matter how simple or how elaborate the food may be. For primarily, beverages contain water which is as necessary to the human body as air.

Approximately two-thirds of the body is composed of water.

It is found in the muscles, in the brain tissue, in the various organs such as liver and kidneys, and even in the bones. Every cell in the body is dependent upon water for its proper functioning.

Body's Need for Liquids

This precious fluid acts as a solvent of food materials and makes possible their digestion and absorption. Since it is an essential constituent of the blood, it helps to transport nutrients to every cell—this function alone requiring about 10 pounds of water in constant circulation. Finally, it helps to eliminate waste products from the body through the lungs, skin and kidneys.

The daily losses of water from the body must be replaced regularly or the consequences may be extremely serious to health. It has been shown that headaches, nervousness and indigestion may result when the intake of fluids is diminished below normal requirements.

Beverages Classified

The quantity of water needed by each person varies with the dietary and with the season of the year, much larger amounts being required when the temperature is high. But it is generally agreed that everyone should consume several glasses of water daily, in addition to the water obtained from foods, chiefly fruits and vegetables. Part of the need is met by milk, and by coffee, tea, cocoa, fruit juices and various other fruit-flavored drinks which add pleasure to mealtime, serve as wholesome, between-meal pick-me-ups, and provide a gracious method of extending hospitality to guests.

Aside from milk, which belongs in a classification by itself, and fruit juices which are consumed chiefly for their minerals and vitamins, beverages fall into two groups which overlap somewhat: those that are refreshing and those that are stimulating.

Refreshing Beverages

The refreshing beverages include fruit juices, fruitades and carbonated drinks, such as ginger ale and sarsaparilla. They are effective in quenching thirst and their appetizing flavors encourage the drinking of generous amounts of water. They also contribute energy values to the diet in proportion to the amount of sweetening used in their preparation.

Fruit juices are most frequently served as an appetizer at breakfast, lunch or dinner. Fruitades are useful as between-meal drinks and when entertaining. Children like to display their hospitality to friends and this type of beverage, served with a few crackers or simple cookies, makes an attractive snack.

Mothers will find it convenient and economical to utilize for this purpose beverage crystals which come in a variety of fruit flavors. These make wholesome, refreshing beverages at a minimum cost; the amount of sweetening may be determined by individual preference.

AROUND the HOUSE Items of Interest to the Housewife

Salad Molds.—Muffin pans make good individual molds for gelatin salads and for macaroni and cheese mixtures.

Ironing Board Cleanliness.—Unaccounted-for smudges that appear on freshly laundered clothes may be caused by an ironing board cover that isn't quite clean. A few removable unbleached muslin covers that can be tubbed and changed for each batch of ironing will more than repay their upkeep by protecting the entire week's wash.

Joining Wool Yarn.—Knotting your wool is never a satisfactory method of joining. When you next start a fresh ball, thread a darning needle with the end of the wool and run your needle along the new end of used wool for about one and a half inches. You will find that this makes an invisible join which will not come undone.

ence; and they are so easily prepared that children may do the mixing themselves.

Stimulating Beverages

The stimulating beverages are coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa. When made with milk, chocolate and cocoa are rich in nutritive values, though their fuel value varies with the product used. Chocolate is much richer in fat than cocoa, and products labeled "breakfast cocoa" usually contain a larger percentage of the natural cocoa fat than products simply labeled, "cocoa."

The food value of coffee and tea depends entirely upon the cream or milk, and sugar with which they are served. However, they have an important place in the dietary because their flavor and aroma add greatly to the enjoyment of other foods and they give a comfortable feeling of well-being.

The stimulating principle in these beverages is known as caffeine in coffee, and thein in tea. Doctors may forbid coffee because of some abnormality in health which makes a stimulant undesirable. But competent authorities hold that the effects of the

moderate use of coffee by normal individuals may be disregarded. Neither coffee nor tea, however, should be given to children. First, because they do not need stimulants, and second, because the use of these beverages will tend to reduce the consumption of milk which is so important to their nutritional welfare.

Guard Against Staleness

The subject of coffee has been investigated from many angles by competent scientists, whose findings should be of interest to homemakers. The flavor and aroma of coffee are derived chiefly from a volatile oil, which is developed during the roasting process. But it has been established that this substance is rapidly lost from the coffee upon exposure to air. Moreover, each pound of coffee contains about two ounces of fixed oil which may become rancid in the presence of air. These changes occur whether the coffee is ground or in the bean.

Since stale, flavorless coffee may have an adverse effect upon appetite, it is important to buy a product that is protected against the air, or to choose one that is freshly roasted. The homemaker should also buy coffee in small quantities so that it can be used up quickly once it is opened. After the coffee has been made, there may be a further escape of its flavor and fragrance with both heat and steam. That is why coffee should not be allowed to stand, but should be served the moment it is made, and why it should not be reheated.

Tea also deteriorates when it is stored for long periods. It should therefore be bought in small quantities and kept in air-tight containers.

©—WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1939—56.

Jiffy Knit Skirt and Blouse



Pattern No. 6019

Large knitting needles and some Shetland floss make this jiffy knit a delight to novice or expert. It's knitted round and round in stockinette stitch, beginning at the neck and working down. Stunning sunburst detail all-around the neck,

smart raglan sleeves and snug ribbing at neck and wrists . . . all easy to do and quickly finished. The plain knitted skirt, smartly flared, completes the costume. In pattern 6019 you will find complete instructions for making the blouse shown and a skirt in sizes 16-18 and 38-40; an illustration of the blouse and of the stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in coins to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

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Cheapest
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Costs only a few cents an acre. Produces bigger crops; finer quality. Inoculator easy to put on alfalfa, clovers, all other legume seeds. Ask your seed dealer or The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.

SAFETY TALKS

'Pedestrian Faults'

The National Safety Council has charged pedestrians with a large share of the responsibility for traffic accidents that killed 39,500 persons in 1937. Of this total 15,400 were pedestrians.

In "Accident Facts," a statistical review of 1937, the council said: "Many pedestrians show utter lack of caution in their use of streets and highways. Combined state reports for 1937 show that in 67 per cent of all fatal pedestrian accidents the pedestrian either was violating a traffic law or was acting in an obviously unsafe manner. In non-fatal accidents pedestrian faults appeared in 69 per cent of the cases."

The council described such things as jay-walking, failure to observe traffic lights, drunken walking, walking with instead of against traffic on rural highways, crossing streets in the middle of a block as "pedestrian faults."

Tomorrow
When another day has arrived we will find that we have consumed our yesterday's tomorrow, another tomorrow will urge on our years, and still be a little beyond us.—Persius.

To Correct Constipation Don't Get It!

Why let yourself in for all the discomfort of constipation—and then have to take an emergency medicine—if you can avoid both by getting at the cause of the trouble?

If your difficulty, like that of millions, is due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, the "better way" is to eat Kellogg's All-Bran. This crunchy toasted cereal—a natural food, not a medicine—has just the "bulk" you need. If you eat it every day, it will help you not only to get regular but to keep regular, month after month, by the pleasantest means you ever knew! Eat All-Bran daily, drink plenty of water, and "Join the Regulars." Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek. Sold by every grocer.

A Sure Index of Value

. . . is knowledge of a manufacturer's name and what it stands for. It is the most certain method, except that of actual use, for judging the value of any manufactured goods. Here is the only guarantee against careless workmanship or use of shoddy materials.

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J. F. DARNALL, Editor and Publisher.

Published Every Thursday

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Milk Bars Popular

About four years ago an Australian named H. D. McIntosh had difficulty in obtaining a glass of milk in London tea shops and restaurants, and that gave him an idea. He set up a milk bar in Fleet street and it was an immediate success. There are now more than 1,000 in England.

Now milk bars are making an appearance in the United States and are found in most of the larger cities, according to a recent magazine article. It is said that for some reason the consumption of milk, even over bars chiefly devoted to the dispensing of alcoholic drinks, has increased as much as 50 per cent in several eastern cities during the last year.

But the new milk bars do not sell liquor, although they look like an ordinary bar, even to the brass rail.

The milk bar looks like a worthy institution. While Americans consume more milk per capita than any other people, they might use much more with good results.

Airplane Limits

In size and speed, commercial airplanes have nearly attained the maximum that is economically practicable, according to Dr. W. F. Durand, chairman of the special committee on airplane design and construction for the Navy, who declares that talk of 100-ton flying boats as the aircraft of the future is fantastic, at least from an economic standpoint.

He believes that commercial transport planes will tend to be standardized with a lift of 82,500 pounds, carrying about 10,000 pounds of payload over a range of 2,400 miles at a speed of 150 to 200 miles an hour.

Such flying boats, he said, will prove distinctly superior in economic performance to larger boats, or to the smaller ones they are now expected to replace. Figures were given to show why giant trans-Atlantic planes of 100 tons could not be operated without great loss, even if they could be built.

Dr. Durand does not think it probable that at any time soon we shall see commercial speeds of much more than 300 miles an hour, and something over 350 miles an hour for the military planes. If everything were sacrificed to speed, it is believed that 500 miles an hour might be reached in the near future by a small plane.

However, when one considers the amazing developments in aircraft which have been witnessed in a comparatively few years it seems somewhat rash to predict what the ultimate in size and speed may be.

Improving the I. Q.

At one time psychologists generally believed that a person's intelligence was practically fixed at birth, and that the capacity for learning changed but little thereafter. In other words, it was thought that some persons were naturally bright, while others were hopelessly dumb, and nothing much could be done about it.

But years of intelligence tests, applied to determine the individ-

ual's intelligence quotient, commonly called "I. Q.," have greatly modified that theory. Three of the leading psychologists quoted in a recent article declare that a person's I. Q. may change greatly, in keeping with his environment.

For example, a child of average intelligence, if placed with a high-intelligence group, will become brighter. But if he is allowed to mingle with feeble-minded children he will gradually sink toward their level.

It should be understood that "intelligence," as used by the psychologists, refers to one's common sense and reasoning powers, and not to his acquired knowledge. Many persons are highly intelligent, but uneducated, while others have little judgment, although possessing a college degree.

And even psychologists, who are supposed to be pretty smart, do not agree among themselves, and some of their theories seem screwy to folks who have to get things done without taking too much time to speculate about them.

Sidelights

Frank Sampson of Newton, Mass., reported that 25 homing pigeons were stolen from him a few days ago. Within a few hours five of them had flown back home, and the others were expected to return if they were able to escape from their captor.

The oil industry has an annual payroll averaging about a billion and a half dollars, which supports some 4,000,000 people, or approximately as many as the total population of the United States when Washington became president 150 years ago.

John Garner of Roosevelt, La., and Herbert Hoover of Frost, La., were recently certified by the Louisiana state department of labor as being eligible for unemployment compensation benefits, according to Baton Rouge press dispatch.

Sky-writing airplanes usually travel at a speed of about 125 miles an hour and produce 250,000 cubic feet of smoke a second. Although relatively short words are generally used, a single word will often stretch across five miles of sky, with letters averaging a mile in height.

Robert Wadlow of Alton, who recently celebrated his twenty-first birthday is now 8 feet, 8 1/2 inches tall, and is declared by scientists to be the tallest human who ever lived. One or two legendary characters were reputed to be taller, but it is said that there is no historical evidence concerning them.

Pioneer Sheep Breeder

One of the very early farmers of Illinois, George Flower, of Edwards County, became widely known as a successful grower of sheep. It is related that he brought with him from England for breeding purposes six of the finest animals of the wool growing species ever imported into this country.

According to research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, who have collected extensive material on Illinois pioneer life for guide books. Flower passed on valuable information to other sheep men by means of a pamphlet, issued in 1841.

Since wolves were a great scourge to shepherds in early days, Flower emphasized the necessity of constant vigilance against their attacks and advocated the building of wolf-proof fences.

We may look down on our neighbors, but that doesn't necessarily make them look up to us.

What's New

A new way has been found to utilize waste light. This is done by coating the interior of a lamp bulb with fluorescent materials.

A doctor at Johns Hopkins hospital reports that powdered yeast has proved effective in the treatment of patients suffering from pernicious anemia.

An electronic microscope developed by a Berlin firm uses electron beams instead of waves of light. The magnifying power of the instrument is reported to be 100,000 times.

A Swedish professor has developed a respirator which will fit any person from a 30-pound child to a 270-pound man. The new device makes it unnecessary to place patients in "iron lungs."

Atmospheric conditions similar to those found 12 miles above the earth's surface are reproduced in a device installed at a Chicago airport for testing airplane equipment.

Subjecting rabies virus for a short time to ultra violet rays enabled scientists at Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research to

prepare an effective but non-virulent type of vaccine.

Scientists at the Bell Telephone Laboratory in Schooley's Mountain, N. J., have developed a method of transmitting telephone conversations by power generated by windmills. This system will be put into operation in New Mexico and Arizona.

Too Many Snakes

Perhaps the strangest cause for the delay of a train in the history of Illinois railroading occurred in 1891 when hundreds if not thousands, of snakes blocked the track. According to a newspaper account of the time, consulted by research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, the roadbed between Sterling and Rock Island literally swarmed with the reptiles after a flood in the adjacent lowlands. The engineer thought that the locomotive could clear them from the right of way, but he quickly found out that too many snakes were as effective as a land-slide in blocking a train.

A scientist says a man's brain attains its maximum weight at the age of 20. And that's about the age when he thinks he knows everything.

THE AMERICAN PASSION PLAY

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DRAMATIZED AND PRODUCED BY DELMAR D. DARRAH

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SEASON
The World's Greatest Exposition of the Life and Works of Jesus of Nazareth
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Cast of 250 - 60 Magnificent Scenes - 4 Choirs
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9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Prices including luncheon: \$3.50-\$3.00-\$2.50
SOUVENIR BOOK OF THE PLAY, 35 CENTS
Address all orders to the
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UNIVERSALLY POPULAR

The "Sunday School Lesson" published each week in this newspaper has been adopted by thousands of church instructors throughout the United States as a regular part of their weekly work.
It is a review and exposition of the international lesson for each week, prepared by Dean Harold L. Lundquist of the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, a recognized leader in the nation's church work. Dean Lundquist has been active in teaching youthful groups for years, thereby acquiring an insight into the needs of these people for understandable explanations of Bible passages.
In view of his accomplishments in church work, it is not surprising that Dean Lundquist's exposition of the weekly Sunday School lesson is being used in almost every community of the nation. As teacher or student you will find it extremely helpful.

A regular feature of THIS PAPER

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST
Dean of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
Western Newspaper Union.

Official Publication of
Specimen Ballot

Town of Ayers, County of Champaign, State of Illinois.
Election Tuesday, April 4, 1939.
HAROLD O. ANDERSON, Town Clerk.

Republican Democratic

For Supervisor F. A. MESSMAN NORMAN SEIDER

For Commissioner of Highways O. P. WITT E. L. (Bus) BALDWIN

For Justice of the Peace KERN BLOCK

For Constable MELVIN N. ROWEN

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The American Passion
Play, April 16 to May 29

Much interest is being manifested in the 1939 season of the American Passion Play, which for the past fifteen years has been presented during the Easter-tide at Bloomington, Illinois.

Last year Harold D. Walters succeeded Fred A. Hitch, who found it necessary to retire from the cast because of the pressure of personal business. The impression made by Mr. Walters was profound and far-reaching. Mr. Walters, who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a man who stands six feet two inches tall, who has a magnificent voice easily heard in any part of the auditorium, and who radiates majesty and sublimity in every scene in which he appears.

Mr. Walters again appears in the role of Jesus of Nazareth this year, and will be supported by an unusually large and talented cast.

Much interest attends the 1939 presentation of the American Passion Play because on Sunday, May 14, a DeLuxe Performance will be given commencing at nine-thirty a. m., and continuing through until twelve o'clock noon, and from two o'clock p. m. until five p. m.

Two hours will be taken during the noon hour for serving of luncheon in the dining room of the Scottish Rite Temple, and those attending this DeLuxe Performance will be given an opportunity to meet the cast; to visit the stage and dressing rooms; and to learn more about the mechanics and technical work connected with the play.

The American Passion Play will open its sixteenth annual season on Sunday, April 16, and will continue through until May 29—presentations being given on each Sunday afternoon with one Saturday performance, May 13.

No performance will be given on either Palm Sunday or Easter Sunday because most people prefer to attend their own church services on those days.

Every man, woman, and child should see the American Passion Play. The impression made is a lasting one, and will have a direct influence upon the future life of those who witness it.

Many large groups of people journey, not only from Illinois, but from adjoining states to witness this unusual and magnificent production of the life and works of Jesus of Nazareth.

For full particulars regarding the play, address: The American Passion Play, Bloomington, Illinois.

Under the will of John L. Warren of Cambridge, Mass., a 4-year-old cocker spaniel is assured of his favorite meal, hamburgers and tomatoes, as long as he lives.

Bull at the Fair



NEW YORK—One of the most striking sculptures at the New York World's Fair 1939 is pictured above. It represents Europa riding Jupiter, the white swimming bull. The sculptor was Gleb Derujinsky.

Do You Know Illinois?

By Edward J. Hughes
Secretary of State

Q. What county in Illinois bears both the given and surname of the person for whom it was named?

A. Jo Daviess. Named for Joseph Hamilton Daviess who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Q. When was Jo Daviess Co. established?

A. February 17, 1827.

Q. What was the original name proposed in the legislation for the county which was to become Jo Daviess?

A. Ludlow.

Q. When and where were the first officers of Jo Daviess County elected?

A. First Monday in June, 1827 in Galena. Three county Commissioners, a sheriff, and a coroner were elected.

Q. When and where was the first county commissioners' meeting held in Jo Daviess County?

A. June 5, 1827 at the tavern of Abbot and Swan at Galena. A commissioners' court was created and a county clerk elected.

Q. What was the original size of Jo Daviess County as compared with its present area?

A. It was about eight times its present area of 623 square miles.

Q. When did Jo Daviess Co. assume its present proportions?

A. In 1836 the boundaries were completely redefined; in 1837 with the creation of Stephenson County another reduction in size took place; with the creation of Carroll County in 1839 Jo Daviess was given its present boundaries.

Q. What are the present boundaries of Jo Daviess County?

A. The northern boundary extends east from the Mississippi River on the Wisconsin State line township 29 north, range 5 east of the fourth principal meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 33, township 26, north, range 5 east, thence west to the Mississippi River and up the river to the place of beginning.

Q. When was the present County Court House erected at Galena?

A. It was started in 1839 and completed in 1844. In 1899 the front was rebuilt and since then fireproof vaults have been added.

Q. What famous State Memorial is located at Galena?

A. The home of U. S. Grant.

Interesting Notes

With a gallon of milk he was taking home with him, William Drier of Anaconda, Mont., extinguished a fire that broke out in the rear of his automobile.

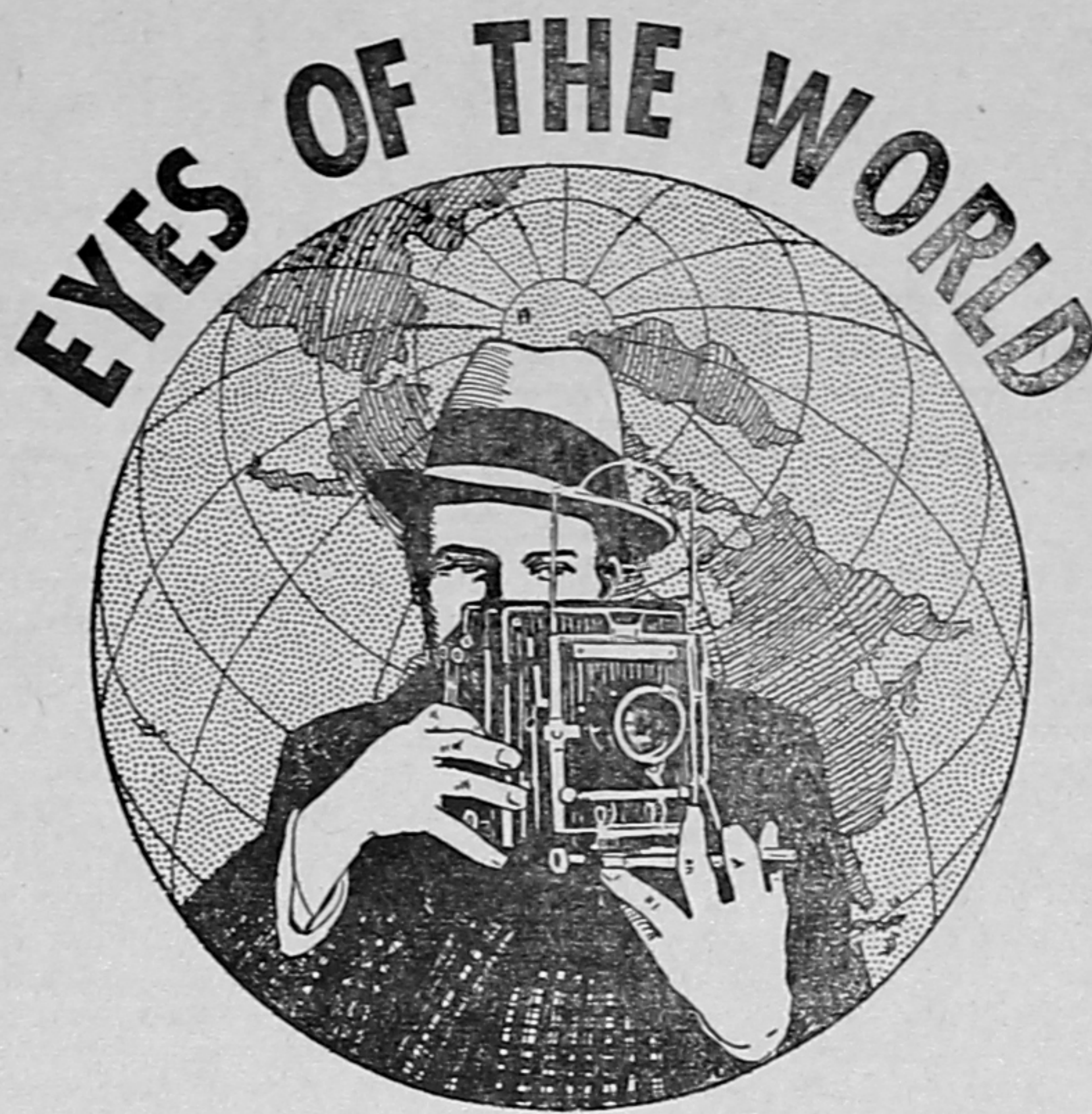
The railroads pay more than one hundred million dollars in school taxes annually, which is enough to educate 1,300,000 children each year.

Mayor William Kane of Woburn, Mass., shuts off the street lights when the moon shines bright, thus saving the town \$70 a night.

A prowler broke into the home of Miss Stella Spencer in Portland, Ore., cooked himself a meal and left without washing the dishes.

A marriage license obtained 32 years ago was used recently when Constance Green and Fitzgerald Green were married at Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone.

At the age of 91, Dr. John Allen of Johnson, Kan., who officiated at 2,800 births, is still practicing medicine. "I never lost a mother," he proudly boasted when interviewed.



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BROADLANDS ILLINOIS

"We all lived happily together," said James Andow when he was arrested in London for bigamously marrying two women. Both wives lived in the same house with him.

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CRUCIBLE

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By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

Linda dared not tell Mr. Wines, dared not admit to herself how important this might be. He stopped uncertainly; and she said, half-sobbing with excitement:

"No one had seen this bullet hole till you did, Mr. Wines. I want you to stay and tell them how you found it. Wait. You will, won't you? Till I telephone?"

"Why, guess't I can," he decided. "But—what's the idea?"

She closed the door, carefully, as though afraid that to do so might erase the indications his keen old eyes had been the first to see. Her thought was of Phil; but she would not give Phil a hope that might yet fail. She must first be sure. While old Mr. Wines watched in a puzzled way, she called Mr. Falkran.

He was, his office reported, out of town; to be gone till tomorrow afternoon.

In sudden frantic haste and fear, she called the District Attorney's office, asked for Mr. Flood. The operator said: "He's away for the week-end. Will anyone else do?"

"Someone who knows about the SENTRY case," Linda pleaded desperately. "Anyone?"

"Who is this, please?"

"Miss Dane, Mr. Phillip SENTRY's secretary."

"I might give you Mr. Weldon? He assisted in the trial, and he is here."

"Oh, do, please!"

And a moment later she had Mr. Weldon on the phone. He said guardedly, "Mr. Weldon speaking."

"I'm Miss Dane, Mr. Weldon. Mr. Phillip SENTRY's secretary."

"Yes."

"Can you come down to Mr. SENTRY's office, quickly, please?"

"Why, if necessary, yes. What is it? Let me speak to him."

"Oh, he's not here! But it is necessary. We've just found—" She hesitated, then spoke carefully, explicitly. "Mr. Wines is here," she said. "The father of—the dead girl, you know. And he has found what looks like a bullet hole."

"A bullet hole?" Weldon's tone was puzzled.

"Yes. In the lock of the door."

"But I don't see—"

"It might mean," she urged, "that Miss Wines was shot by someone else; was already dead when Mr. SENTRY got here. You remember they said the gun was pushed against her, but he said he didn't feel her when he fired. Can't you come, please?"

"I see!" Weldon was alert now. "You've found a bullet?"

"No, just a hole."

"Don't touch anything," he directed. "I'll be down there in ten minutes."

So Linda waited, and Zeke Wines waited; and when Weldon arrived and had seen what there was to see, he sent for another man who was expert in such matters to examine this that they had found.

Time thereafter dragged interminably, while Weldon questioned Wines and Linda, and while the expert made his examination. Linda, watching, fretted with impatience; and once she urged, "Oh, can't you hurry?"

But Weldon reassured her. "We've plenty of time. Miss Dane. Today and all tomorrow."

"Something might happen!"

He said gently: "Trust me, please. We've time to make sure of our ground."

And Linda, longing to telephone Phil, nevertheless held herself in check. Better that he should remain in ignorance of this crumb of hope than find it turn to ashes in his mouth.

It was mid-afternoon before Weldon was satisfied. He told her then:

"Miss Dane, there's no doubt a bullet did strike here. There are bits of lead in the wood. And the bullet was pried out, later, with a knife blade, or something of the kind. And it was of the same caliber as the one which killed Miss Wines. Or at least approximately so."

"But Mr. SENTRY fired only one shot. At least, there was only one empty cartridge in the gun when we recovered it. And we found where his bullet hit the wall at the end of the corridor out there. That bullet matched his gun."

"Of course, that shot of his may still have killed Miss Wines. There is just a chance it didn't. Just a chance, the Medical Examiner says, that if she were shot here in the doorway she could have taken two or three steps to where she fell. It is possible, that's all." He hesitated. "There are many possible explanations of this other bullet hole," he said.

She nodded fearfully. "I see. But mightn't it mean—What will you do?"

"I'll get in touch with Mr. Flood," Weldon explained. "He's down on the Cape; probably playing golf just now. He will have to decide what to do."

"Can I—tell Mr. SENTRY's family?"

"Suppose you wait," he suggested kindly. "Wouldn't it be better to have something definite to tell them?"

"But doesn't this prove Mr. SENTRY is innocent?"

"Hardly that," he warned her. "I think you'd better wait, really."

"Can't we drive down to the Cape and see Mr. Flood?"

"I intend to."

"Please let me go with you."

He smiled. "I don't know why not," he agreed. "Yes," he added, "I'll locate the Governor before we start, so that we will know where to find him, later today, if Mr. Flood wishes to do so."

Half an hour later they were on the road. At a little before five they met District Attorney Flood at the golf club near his summer home. At a quarter of eight they were all back in Phil's office, while the District Attorney himself examined the bullet hole.

He turned at last to Linda. "Well, Miss Dane," he said, a deep relief in his tones, "I shall see the Governor, ask him for a reprieve."

"What does that mean?"

"A postponement." He hesitated.

Phil leaped up the two or three steps to her side. He caught her close and tenderly.

"Mother! Mother!" he cried. "The Governor has commuted the sentence to life imprisonment!"

CHAPTER XIV

The newspapers were again filled with the story of the case. The Governor had to meet editorial and public criticism for his commutation of the sentence; but he met it silently, and without revealing the fact that the discovery of new evidence had been responsible for his change of mind. The secret of the bullet hole was well kept. The District Attorney believed that—assuming Mr. SENTRY was not the murderer—the actual killer, whoever he might be, would feel a false security if he supposed Mr. SENTRY's guilt remained unquestioned. So except for a few individuals, no one knew the truth; but the District Attorney's office meanwhile was busy, checking back, following every line that promised a solution.

The secret was well kept; but Dan Fisher knew. Barbara wrote him the truth; and over the next week-end he came on from Cleveland,

and he saw Falkran and saw Flood. He told Mrs. SENTRY and the others afterward, "You know as much as they do." And he said, abashed before them: "I feel pretty—rotten. I thought he did it, you know."

Barbara said honestly: "So did we all, Phil. I thought so myself—but I never admitted it."

Mrs. SENTRY remembered something Falkran had said at their first interview. "And just because everyone thought him guilty, everyone knows he is innocent now," she said. "Dan, when will they let him go?"

Dan confessed: "Maybe never; not yet, anyway. Really all this bullet hole means is that he might not have done it. But they'll never rest now till they get the answer."

"It's already been long," Mrs. SENTRY said, half to herself. "But I can wait, now."

When the time came for Dan's departure, Barbara went with him; and days passed, and Phil's first hope for some quick proof of his father's innocence insensibly faded.

Days ran to weeks; and hope began to die in Phil again. He and Mrs. SENTRY, though they stayed at home, considered a North Cape cruise, and they thought of Cali-

fornia, Canada, Europe; and Phil brought home travel folders and they studied them diligently, and at night they might be decided on an early departure. But in the morning Mrs. SENTRY always reflected:

"You know, Phil, we're perfectly comfortable here. And I don't want to go away from him."

Yet toward the end of July, at Linda's suggestion, they decided on a fortnight in York. Mrs. SENTRY would go a day or two ahead, with the servants, to open the house; Phil and Linda would follow later.

That Linda should go with them seemed a matter of course. Phil found as always deep happiness in her companionship. She demanded nothing—except to be with him. And—she could give her nothing. If any dreams ever took shape in his thoughts, he remembered his mother's pleading cry, "Stay always with me, Phil!"

And more than ever she needed him now.

His mother and the servants left for York on Wednesday; and on Friday morning, Phil and Linda followed, in Linda's car. The girl drove; and as they picked their way through traffic toward the Turnpike, Phil said:

"Linda, I saw your father, yesterday. He suggested that he put my name up at his club." He added, "I was mighty grateful to him; but they'd be sure to turn me down."

"Father wouldn't have offered, if there were any chance of that."

"He's like you, Linda. He and your mother. So darned—loyal. But others may not feel the same."

"Haven't all your friends been the same?"

"Some have. Some have not. Mother felt hurt at first when Mr. Hare suggested another to defend father, though doubtless it was for the best. Occasionally he stops in to discuss affairs and to encourage Mother."

"The Warnings—the way they acted—grieved Mother," Phil continued. "And then, she resigned from all her committees and things; and they accepted her resignations. That was tough on her. She's been happier lately. Happy in just—loving father. But she doesn't really seem well. I'm pretty worried about her, Lin."

Linda, grave eyes upon the road, changed the subject. "Do you hear from Mary?" she asked.

Phil nodded grimly. "She's married again, a South American; beef baron, something of the kind." Their thoughts, as sometimes happens with two people as close to one another as they had come to be, ran together. Thinking of Dan and Barbara, they said aloud in a sort of chorus:

"But Barbara—"

Then they looked at each other, and laughed, and he said, "We were going to say the same thing!"

"Yes. Just the way married people do—"

He protested: "Lin, do you have to keep—torturing me?"

"My dear," she said, "don't you know by this time that you and I are already married, in so many real, deep ways? And I'm not asking anything more than we already have, Phil." She added, half to herself, "At least, I don't think I am."

He said: "There's no help for it, Lin. I can't ask—"

She smiled, her eyes upon the road. "You wouldn't even have to ask me, Phil."

"And—mother needs me. I'm all she's got to hold to now, with Mary and Barbara both gone."

Linda did not argue with him; but during the next few days at York, watching Mrs. SENTRY and Phil together, she was sometimes secretly angry.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Occasionally Mr. Hare Stopped In to Discuss Affairs.

Find Student Interest Lags When a Game or Sport Lacks Prestige

Many are the college men who, with neither the inclination nor the ability to take part in the major sports, have consoled themselves with the thought that after graduation they will still be able to play their golf and tennis, which is more than those who have gained fame in football and baseball can say of their sports, says the Hartford Courant. They may now take further cheer from the recommendations of Prof. Eugene C. Bischoff, of the athletic department of Pennsylvania State college, and Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, of the school of education, New York university, both of whom advocate greater collegiate emphasis upon individual as opposed to team sports.

Meritorious as is this proposal, most colleges would have difficulty putting it into effect. Athletic departments of major universities that have attempted to encourage general participation through emphasis on informal, intramural competitions have found that student interest lags when a game or sport lacks prestige. As long as they are major attractions from the spectator's

point of view, the team sports will undoubtedly continue to be the center of student interest. Many students believe, too, that they can shift with little difficulty from the group sports to golf or tennis or any other generally available type of recreation when they are graduated. It would be hard to prove that shifting the emphasis from the team sports to the individual sports would increase the number of students participating in athletics, if such is the purpose. Students who like a sport will take part in it regardless of its importance. There is a large group, however, that would probably have but a passing interest in any sport were it not for its prestige value.

Fingers Before Forks

At meals in Arabia there are neither knives nor forks, eating being done with the right hand. In time, one develops the knack of forming the incredibly hot rice which the Arabs serve into artistic little balls, and if one is particularly skillful one manages it without burning the fingers.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for April 2

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

SAUL BECOMES A NEW MAN

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-12, 17-19. GOLDEN TEXT—Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.—II Corinthians 5:17.

The conversion of Saul is admittedly one of the outstanding events in Bible history. When two brilliant English lawyers, Lord Lyttleton and Sir Gilbert West, set out to disprove the truth of Christianity, they selected the resurrection of Christ and the story of Paul's conversion as the focal points of their proof. Working independently, they then came together to compare notes and found that they had both become Christians since they had become convinced of the truth of the Scriptures.

The two events may well stand together as evidence for Christianity, for only on the ground of regeneration can the change in Saul be accounted for, and only on the assurance that he met the risen Christ on the Damascus Road can we account for his conversion. This is a great lesson, let us make the very most of it.

I. A Bold Persecutor (vv. 1, 2).

As our lesson opens we find the brilliant and zealous young Jew, Saul, "yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." The persecutions in Jerusalem had practically wiped out the church in that city but had scattered the disciples abroad, and thus the witness had been spread. The death of the godly Stephen, to which Saul had given his approval, had only increased his determination to destroy those who were "of the way" of Jesus. Looking for new fields to conquer, he carries with him to Damascus letters from the high priest at Jerusalem, giving him authority to imprison the followers of Christ. But on the way he meets Christ Himself, and is stricken to the earth.

II. A Convicted Sinner (vv. 3-9).

Stricken down by a brilliant heavenly light, he finds himself talking to the Lord Jesus. He hears from His holy lips the solemn indictment of those who persecute God's people—"Why persecutest thou me?" He who lays unkind hands, or untrue accusation upon God's children had best beware, for so closely is our Lord identified with His people that when they suffer, it is He who bears the hurt.

In a single sentence the Lord disposes of the persecuting zeal and the sinful skepticism of this proud young Pharisee, and Saul enters into Damascus not as the haughty persecutor, but as a man trembling and astonished at his own sin. He spends three days shut in with his own soul and God, not seeing, not caring to eat, losing all consciousness of earth, but entering into communion with God. By God's grace the old life is pulled up by the roots as it is displaced by the new life in Christ Jesus.

III. An Obedient Disciple (vv. 10-12).

Ananias was the "I am here, Lord" type of Christian to whom the Lord can confidently commit His important business. All we know of him is what is contained in this chapter, but it is a very beautiful and enviable record. God is able to work directly on any human soul and accomplish His end (as He did with Saul on the Damascus Road), but His usual manner of working is through faithful human agencies. One wonders how much would be accomplished for God if every Christian were as willing and ready as was Ananias to do the Lord's bidding in seeking out and helping a struggling soul. The greatest of all Christian leaders, the apostle Paul, was led out into his life of loyalty and service to Christ by a humble layman. Repeatedly God stresses the vital importance of personal work on the part of laymen and women. The leaders of Christian work during the coming generation are now in the Sunday School classes of our churches, perhaps in a little wayside chapel in the country, in the village church, in the mission or settlement house, or in the great city church.

IV. A Converted Brother (vv. 17-19).

The fears of Ananias that Saul might still be a worker of evil (v. 13) are soon overcome by God's assurance that in the praying Saul He had prepared for Himself "a chosen vessel" (v. 15) to bear the gospel to the Gentiles and to kings, as well as to Israel.

It is interesting to observe that Saul knew nothing of that subtle hypocrisy known as being "a secret believer," for at once he made open confession of his faith in baptism, and "straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues that he is the Son of God" (v. 20).

Secret Prayer Life

It is possible for a Christian to accomplish more for the Kingdom of Christ by a faithful secret prayer life than by the most public active life without it.—John R. Mott.

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TIPS to Gardeners

Plant Seeds Carefully

WHEN vegetable and flower seeds purchased from reputable firms do not germinate as they should, it is safe to assume that conditions are not favorable for growth, or that seeds were not planted properly.

Therefore, it is of greatest importance to plant seeds according to directions on the packets. Extremely small seeds must be covered only lightly with soil, according to Harold N. Coulter, vegetable expert.

The will to grow is strong in seeds, but they have their limitations. To plant a tiny seed, like the petunia, under an inch of soil is like burying a man under a 20-story building and asking him to push it away.

Heavier, larger seeds, of course, may be planted deeper. Beans and cucumbers may be covered with three-quarters of an inch to a full inch of soil. Peas and corn sprout vigorously and may be planted from an inch to an inch and one-half deep.

Many successful home gardeners actually cover peas and corn with an extra half-inch of soil after they begin to push through. This protects them from birds, and also helps keep weeds down.



Uncle Phil Says:

The Other Sounds Highbrow

"Earning one's bread by the sweat of one's face" may not sound so poetic, but we believe it is correct.

Travel has another virtue besides broadening the mind. It accustoms one to being annoyed.

We might answer 98 out of 100 questions in an intelligence test but that wouldn't qualify us for any particular kind of a job.

Wouldn't It Though?

Speaking of happenings never to be forgotten—sleeping on a bed of real roses would be unforgettably memorable.

Politeness costs nothing, except when it leads a bore to hang on for an hour.

In a big family of youths none of them can own anything. They dwell in a state of communism.

What Caesarism Does

Nero was a kind of imbecile. What was to be gained by persecuting the Christians? But then most of the Caesars were lacking in judgment.

When a man strikes his wife for a loan in the presence of his men friends, it is for less than a dollar, because he knows she hasn't got any more.

OUT OF SORTS?

Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels. Nature's Remedy. If you think all laxatives act alike, just try this all vegetable laxative. So mild, thorough, refreshing, invigorating. Dependable relief from sick headaches, bilious spells, tired feeling when associated with constipation. Without Risk. Get a 25¢ box of N.R. from your drugist. Make the test—then if not delighted, return the box to us. We will refund the purchase price. That's fair. Get N.R. Tablets today. N.R. TO-NIGHT (TOMORROW AHEAD) ALWAYS CARRY N.R. TABLETS QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

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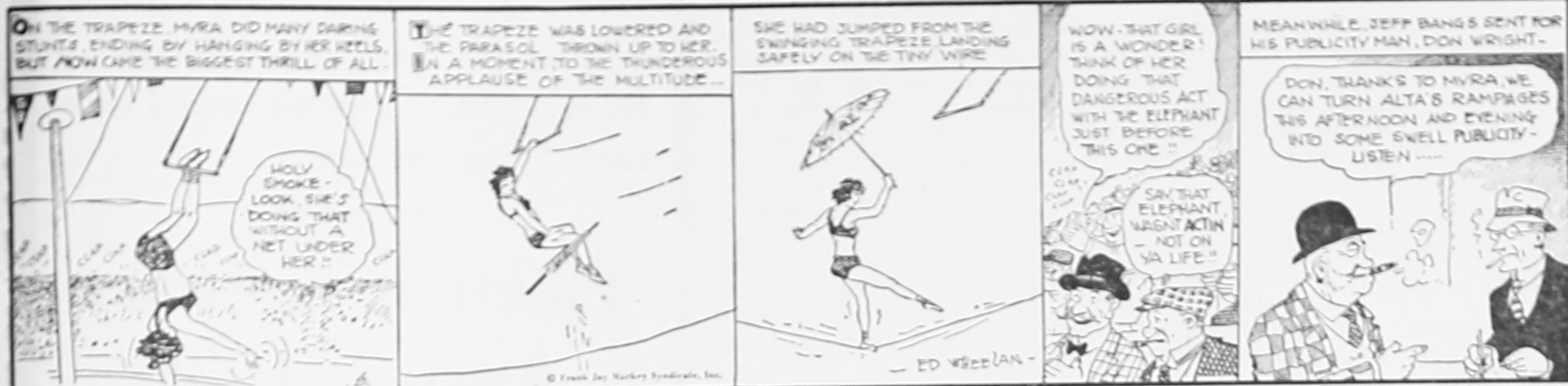
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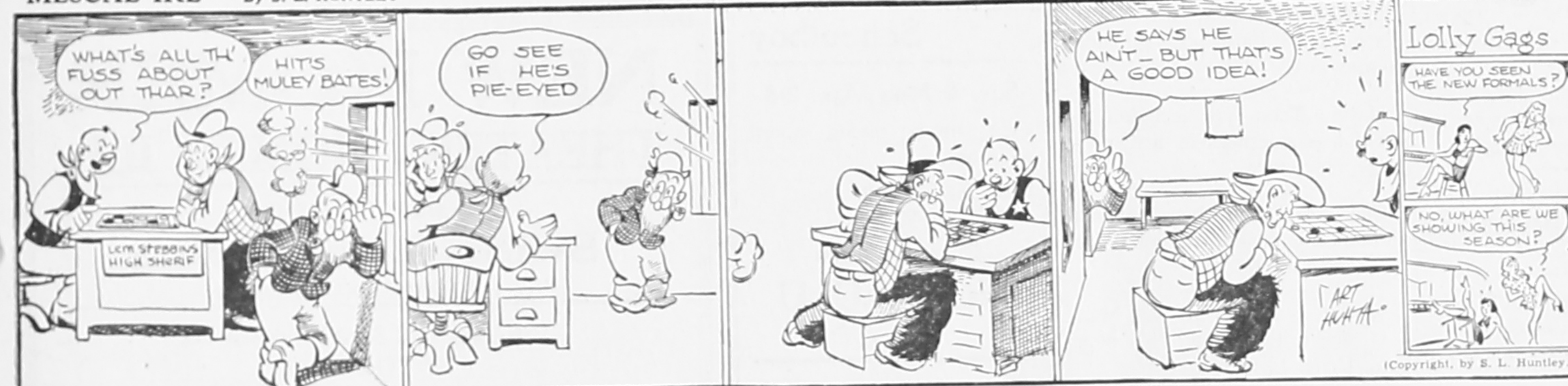
By C. M. PAYNE



MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

You Have Something There, Sheriff



POP— The Highest Point of Argument

By J. MILLAR WATT



Curse of Progress



ABSENT-MINDED

"What are you looking for?"
 "My vest."
 "You have it on."
 "Oh, sure I have. If you hadn't told me I would have gone home without it."

Well, Who Would?

Teacher—What is the plural of hippopotamus?
 Boy—The plural of hippopotamus is h-i-p-p-o—Oh, well, who'd want more than one, anyway?

Looking Backward

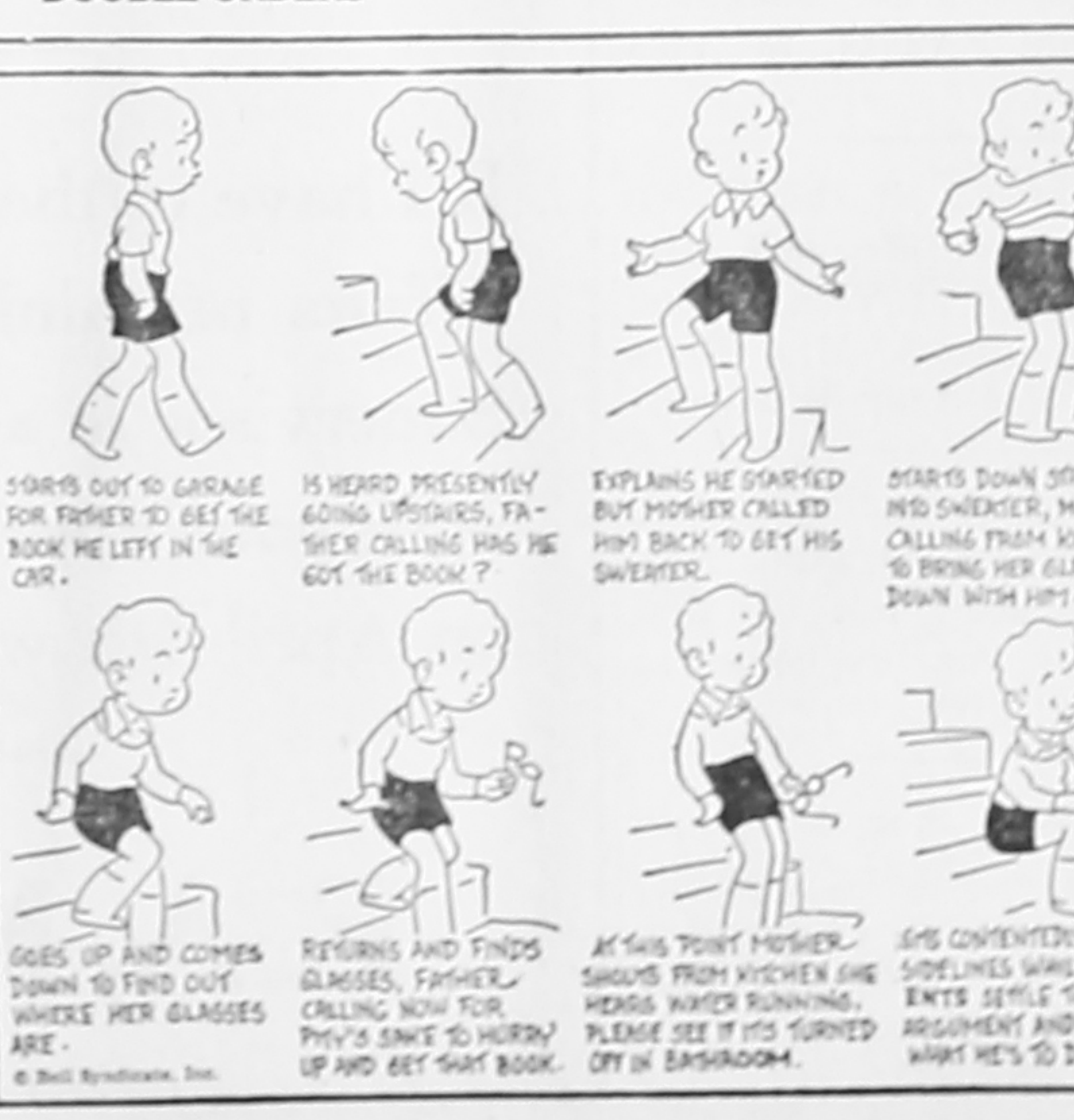
Ding—So your grandfather is a sure-enough old-timer?
 Dong—Yes. He says he can remember when baking powder out-sold face powder!

Correct Answer

Teacher—Bobby, do you know on which side your bread is buttered?
 Bobby—It doesn't matter. I always eat both sides.

DOUBLE ORDERS

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



Hanging Draperies Over French Doors

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

"I NEED some help," my friend's voice said over the telephone. "The living room draperies are finished. I am bursting with pride over them, but I don't know how to hang the ones for the French doors."

"Yes, I want to cover the door frame at the sides, but I can't cover much of the door because it



Draperies for French doors.

must open and shut without interfering with the draperies. I did want the curtain rod for the door to match the ones at the windows too.

Her voice trailed off in a discouraged tone as if there were just too many difficulties ever to be solved. But they all were solved. The sketch shows exactly how it was done. The curtain rod was placed on hooks near the top of the door frame and extended a good 7 inches over the wall at each side of the doors. The curtains were sewed to rings. When they were in place, they covered both the hooks and the sides of the door frame, and allowed the doors to be opened.

NOTE: These curtains were lined and had a pleated heading. They were made from the step-by-step sketches in Mrs. Spears' Book 1; SEWING for the Home Decorator. Book 2—Gifts, Novelties and Embroidery, is also full of practical, money saving ideas that will help you with your Spring and Summer sewing. Books are 25 cents each; if you order both books, leaflet on how to make Rag Rugs is included FREE; Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplains St., Chicago, Ill.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

The Questions

- How is 12 noon designated?
- Is there a vice president in case his office is vacated?
- What is the Spanish Main?
- How far can a tarpon leap?
- Is an amendment as much a part of the Constitution as the original articles?
- Who was called the "Dictator of Letters"?

The Answers

- According to the U. S. Naval observatory, 12:00 m.
- No. The Constitution does not make any provision for the filling of the vacancy.
- The northeast coast of the mainland of South America.
- Louis L. Babcock, eminent authority on tarpon, has noted horizontal leaps of 22 feet.
- Yes, it is.
- Voltaire.

RIGHT THIS VERY MINUTE How Do You Feel?

Tired? Irritable? No ambition? Look at your watch—note the time. The same time tomorrow, compare how you feel then with the way you do right now! In the meantime, stop at your drug-store and, tonight, drink a cup of Garfield Tea. Tonight—"Clean Up Inside"—Feel Different Tomorrow! Lose that let-down feeling. Let Garfield Tea clean away undigested wastes, intestinal "left-overs." Acts gently, promptly, thoroughly. Drink like ordinary tea. 10c—25c.

Write for FREE SAMPLE of Garfield's Healthful Food—Garfield Tea, used for constipation, acid indigestion, and for "hang-over" (Write Garfield Tea Co., Dept. 61, Elkhart, N. Y.)

FREE!

Another's Plight

I had no shoes and complained, until I saw a man who had no feet.—Arabian Proverb.

666 SALVE relieves **COLDS**

price 10c & 25c

LIGUID-TABLETS SALVE-NOSE DROPS

NEW IDEAS

ADVERTISEMENTS are your guide to modern living. They bring you today's NEWS about the food you eat and the clothes you wear, the stores you visit and the home you live in. Factories everywhere are turning out new and interesting products.

And the place to find out about these new things is right here in this newspaper. Its columns are filled with important messages which you should read.

University Budget Seeks \$13,674,902 From State Funds

Requests for Coming Two-Year Period Twice Reduced By Trustees.

The University of Illinois is asking \$13,674,902 from state tax revenues to carry it through the two year period beginning next July 1, it has been announced.

In addition to this amount, the institution will use its funds from other sources to complete its budgetary needs of \$18,201,536 for the biennium. The institution will receive an estimated \$4,200,000 from student fees, from the operation of Residence Halls, from surplus farm supplies, etc., and from the Federal Government an estimated \$326,634. All of the University's own income is deposited with the State and must be reappropriated to the institution by the Legislature before it is available for use.

President A. C. Willard of the University explained that the University's budget as submitted has already been twice reduced from the amount recommended by faculty and administrative officers as essential for the University's needs. The Board of Trustees first eliminated \$725,000 before sending the budget to the Department of Finance. Then, when informed by that Department as to the State's financial problems, President Willard said, the board made a further reduction of \$870,094 in that part of the budget to come from State tax revenues. "Anything less than the amount now asked will very seriously curtail the work of the University and even without further cuts many services must operate on a reduced program eliminating items long deferred and urgently recommended for the past four or five years," he said.

The Trustees' budget provides for salaries and wages, office expenses, travel, operation, repairs, minor improvements and equipment, and a sum of \$2,225,000 for permanent improvements.

"The most important item in permanent improvements is \$1,675,000 for a new power and heating plant and distribution system," President Willard said. "This is necessary because the old plant, in use over thirty years, is entirely inadequate, and because it cannot be remodeled to make it economical or satisfactory except at an unjustifiable expense. Its present location at the extreme north end of the campus is not conducive to efficient distribution of heat, power, light and other services. The proposal for a new plant is based on a thorough study by very experienced outside engineers and by the University's engineering staff.

"The sum of \$100,000 is asked," he explained, "for fire protection and improvements in the Chemistry Building. The fire hazard in this very old, non-fireproof building is unusually high. Its loss would be a major calamity. The Chemistry Department of the University is recognized as the finest department of its kind in the world, and it is one of the largest, certainly the most distinguished of the departments in the institution.

"An item of \$200,000 is asked for general improvements, to provide for modernization of older buildings, to improve existing spaces for more efficient use. This will reduce the future needs for new buildings by making better use of present ones.

"The University is also requesting an appropriation of \$250,000 as a basis for financing a much needed men's residence hall," President Willard's statement said. "Seven years ago the University had a fund of \$250,000 accumulated over many years from the net income of residence halls which it expected to use for an additional hall. At the request of State officers, it used this money to meet current expenses and allowed an equivalent amount of State funds to lapse. The appropriation now requested therefore would only replace money belonging to the University which it used in lieu of State appropriations from tax revenues, previously made to it but not realized."

University of Illinois Collections Are Basis For Future Museum

A vast wealth of articles of art, sculpture, American and European culture, natural history, and engineering and industrial history gathered at the University of Illinois are sufficient to form the basis of a great museum serving the entire state.

Citizens and students from the state's schools who come to the campus find great interest in the exhibits. Prominent in them are materials from Lorado Taft, dean of American sculptors and alumnus of the university, whose entire studio collection was brought to the University of Illinois after his death.

Included in this are eight colorful and detailed miniatures of the studios of famous sculptors, originals of Taft's own works, and casts of figures by world-famous masters. The art gallery presents monthly changes of exhibits bringing to the Middle West outstanding collections of American art.

Much of the university's material in these fields, as in culture and natural history, is in storage, awaiting the day when adequate fireproof display space will be available. Present exhibits are scattered throughout many buildings.

Local and Personal

Place your news items in our mail box at foot of stairway.

Mrs. George Dohme was a Champaign visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs. Harold Anderson was a Champaign visitor, Tuesday.

D. P. Brewer made a business trip to Springfield, Friday.

We serve cold drinks at all times.—Village Inn.

Mrs. B. J. Kiosseff and children of Waukesha, Wis., were weekend guests of relatives here.

Mrs. Kenneth Dicks and Mrs. Ray McClelland were Danville visitors last Friday.

Mrs. Bud Struck and children and Mrs. Leon Struck were Champaign visitors last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cable of Steger were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cable.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Logan and son, Philip, were guests of relatives at Greenup, Sunday.

George Dohme was a business visitor in Chicago the first of the week.

Attorney August Meyer of Champaign was a business caller here Tuesday.

Mrs. Stanley Scheeter of Danville spent the past week with her mother, Mrs. Lottie Astell.

Mrs. Ada Smith of Allerton spent Saturday with Mrs. Lyda Wood.

Wayne Brewer attended Chevrolet Sales school at Springfield last week.

Miss Imogene Baird of Indianapolis spent the past week at the Albert Cummings home.

Mrs. Leanna Miller returned home Monday after a week's visit with relatives at St. Louis.

P. O. Rayl and son, John Paul, attended a Democratic meeting in Champaign, Monday night.

Roy Bergfield and family spent Sunday with the Mark Moores near Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. T. A. Dicks and O. E. Anderson attended Consistory at the Masonic Temple at Danville, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray McClelland and son, Bobby, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Coryell spent Sunday with relatives at Casey.

Mrs. P. O. Rayl and son, John Paul, attended the funeral of Mrs. Alice Heacock in Tuscola, Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Grover Peterson visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Elston, at a hospital in Effingham, last Friday.

Mrs. Bessie Loomis spent part of last week with her daughter, Mrs. George Parsons, in Villa Grove.

Sunday guests at the P. O. Rayl home were Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, of Villa Grove; Mrs. Bessie Loomis, Mrs. Flora Bailey and Mrs. Lillie Bowman.

Walter Brandt who spent the winter here with his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Kracht, left the first of the week for his home at Grand Island, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smith entertained at dinner, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Penney, Dr. and Mrs. Sage Brown of Chicago; Dr. Clara Smith and Mrs. Rowen of Champaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schumacher spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Blemker at Huntingburg, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Blemker returned home with them for a visit.

Logan Hedrick, owner of the Homer and Sidell theaters, advertises his shows in this issue. As an added attraction he is giving a stage show this Saturday and Sunday.

Among those attending the funeral of Mrs. Lottie Clester at Allerton, Tuesday, were Mrs. Eliza Wood, Mrs. Lucy Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Anderson, Mrs. D. P. Brewer, Mrs. Bud Struck.

Farmers Insure Crops As Hail Season Arrives

With the hail season just around the corner, Illinois farmers are again taking steps to protect their 1939 crop insurance, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Last year 940 farmers received \$95,000 to pay for crops damaged by hail through Farm Bureau insurance. This type of loss costs farmers more than either fire or windstorm damage, says J. H. Kelker, manager of Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, a state-wide Farm Bureau cooperative.

Hail losses were reported last year before corn planting and continued until late in September. From July 8 until August 8, nearly 600 claims were reported.

On April 5, some 8,800 policyholders in Farmers Mutual will receive approximately \$18,850 in dividends on their 1938 insurance, it was announced following a director's meeting March 16. The rate of dividend is 10 per cent of the 1938 premiums.

Long View News

The E. C. Hagerman family spent Sunday in the Ray C. Walter home at Springfield.

Misses Ada Paine and Helen Warner spent Saturday night and Sunday in Danville.

Melvin Todd has accepted a position as salesman in a Champaign shoe store.

Chas. Keilbach has entered Outlook Sanitarium, Urbana, for tubercular treatment.

Wm. Jarman of Maywood, Mo., is visiting in the home of his son, Prin. H. H. Jarman.

Money is like meat. It keeps better when salted down.

A scientist says a girl baby triples her weight during her first year. And she tries to halve it during her fortieth.

IAA Adds A New Service for Farmers

Additional insurance service on a cooperative basis for organized Illinois farmers and their families will be available April 1, says the Illinois Agricultural Association, when a new accident policy will be introduced.

The new policy will protect farmers against unusual expenses for doctors, hospital, nurses, and medical care up to \$500, and pays indemnities for accidental loss of life or limb, and bodily injury, the Association said. The annual premium for this service is \$13.75 for farmers.

The policy also provides for loss of time while disabled at an additional premium. For each \$7 per week-unit up to three units, or \$21 per week, the cost is \$7.30 annually or three times that amount for three units paying \$21 a week.

The News is \$1.50 a year.

STAR

Villa Grove - Illinois

The Finest In Entertainment

Thur. & Fri., Mar. 30-31

A gripping story that will tear at your heart strings.

Henry Fonda
Maureen O'Sullivan

LET US LIVE

"Q" Nites 10c-25c

Saturday, April 1

Mat. 5c-15c Nite 10c-25c

2 Features

Hop-a-Long Cassidy

Silver on the Sage

Also

Mickey Rooney

The Hoosier Schoolboy

Sun. & Mon., Apr. 2-3

Everyone is raving about this one.

Eleanor Powell
Robert Young
Burns & Allen

HONOLULU

10c-25c

Tues. - Wed., April 4-5

Don Ameche

Ritz Brothers

THREE MUSKETEERS

10c-25c

To The Voters of Ayers Township

If I have in the past conducted the affairs pertaining to the office of Supervisor in a manner that meets with your approval, then your vote on April 4th will be appreciated.

F. A. Messman.

Re-Elect O. P. WITT For Highway Commissioner

A man that has proved himself a ROAD MAN, and his record warrants his re-election.

Election Tuesday
April 4, 1939

VOTE FOR NORMAN SEIDER

FOR SUPERVISOR

Election Tuesday
April 4, 1939

NEW HOMER THEATER - HOMER, ILL.

Saturday, April 1 Only

Swing, Sister, Swing

Ken Murray - Kathryn Kane

Saturday and Sunday, April 1-2
On The Stage

The Arizona Ranchers

Featuring Sundown Slim, Ronnie, Speed and Tiny, Bill and Rachel. Dancing, music and songs that you will love. Shows Saturday at 3:00-7:00-9:15 Shows Sunday at 3:00-5:30-8:00

Sunday and Monday, April 2-3
On The Screen

Fredric March - Joan Bennett

TRADE WINDS

15c-25c

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4-5

Tom Sawyer, Detective

Donald O'Connor

Shows at 7:45

10-20c

Thursday, April 6 Only

Charles Boyer - Heddy Lamarr

ALGIERS

Shows at 7:45

10c-20c

American Theater - Sidell

Friday and Saturday, March 31, April 1
William Boyd

Pride of the West

Friday Shows at 7:30

Saturday Shows at 7:00-8:45

Sunday and Monday, April 2-3

Joan Bennett - Fredric March

TRADE WINDS

Sunday Shows at 3:00-6:30-8:15

10c-20c