THE BROADLANDS NEWS

VOLUME 20 — BROADLANDS, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939 — NUMBER 2

News Items of 12 Years Ago

April 22, 1927

Mrs. Lottie Astell and son, Guy, visited relatives at Kankakee.

Mrs. Bert Seeds entertained 32 little folks at a party for her son Max, on his ninth birthday.

Miss Jennie Overman entertained the Plus Ultra class of the M. E. Sunday School.

J. O. Cadwallader returned to his home at Oteen, N. C., after a few weeks visit with relatives here.

Mark Moore and Arthur Struck returned from Pontiac, Mich., where they had gone to get a new Pontiac coupe for the latter.

Roy Block and Miss Florence Kesterson were married at the Methodist Church parsonage in Champaign, Rev. Herbert Keck officiating.

Nineteen dead, 100 injured and thousands of dollars property damage was the estimate of the cost of a wave of tornadoes which ripped through Illinois.

Rev. R. L. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clem and Miss Mamie Darnall attended the County Sunday School convention and banquet held at the Methodist Church in Champaign.

The Ayers Township 'Dry' Vote Contested

What will probably be the last election contest growing out of the "wet" and "dry" fights of the spring election of April 4, was filed in the county court on Monday by Gore and Davies against Ayers township.

The complainants are William and Opal Hance, Edgar and Marie David and Jesse A. McDaniel. The township voted dry, 100 to 42.

The complainants claim the petition filed by the "drys" calling for the election was faulty in that the two pages were not fastened together and the proper addresses of many who signed it were not given.

Judge Webber set the hearing for April 28.—News-Gazette.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

W. Earl Ballew, Pastor

The Sunday School meets at 10:00 o'clock. Bring some interest with you, and you will take more away.

The Church Service next Sunday is in the evening, at 7:30. We should attend Church after Easter, as on Easter.

St. John's Evangelical Church

Karl F. Albers, Pastor.

Worship service this Sunday at 10:30.

Time Tables

C. & E. I.

Southbound ..... 1:31 p. m.
Northbound ..... 3:26 p. m.

Star Mail Route

Southbound ..... 7:15 a. m.
Northbound ..... 8:30 a. m.

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

Melvin Rowen Held Up But Not Robbed

Sidney, April 17—Melvin Rowen of Broadlands was held up by two masked men about 7:30 p. m. Saturday on a country road three miles northwest of Sidney as he was en route to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson.

After he left Sidney he noticed a car following him. It passed his car, then the driver turned across the road, forcing Rowen to stop. The two men got out of their car and came on each side of his car brandishing guns.

They looked at Rowen a short time, then one said, "Why you're not the man we want."

They left without harming or taking anything from Rowen.

He sat there awhile then went on to the Hudson farm, three and one-half miles northwest of Sidney.

The sheriff was notified but no clues to the holdup men were found. Rowen said they were driving a green sedan, which looked like a Chevrolet. He said numbers on the license plate were so muddy he couldn't read them. Both men were tall and slender, he said.

Methodist Aid Meets at Home Mrs. Fitzgerald

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Frances Smith was assistant hostess.

A sumptuous pot-luck dinner was served at the noon hour in honor of Mrs. Fitzgerald, whose birthday occurred recently. Mrs. Fitzgerald received several nice gifts.

The meeting was opened at the usual hour with Mrs. Anna Laverick reading scripture. Mrs. Eva Brewer led the devotionals. Several interesting poems and articles were read on "Easter," and "Spring." The business session was conducted by the president, Mrs. Eva Walker. Two new members joined the Ladies Aid.

Guests present were Mesdames Hattie Dicks, Bessie Loomis, Mattie Utterback, Anna Neal, Faustine Smith, Marie Krenzien and Emma Jackson.

Members present were Mesdames Maude Anderson, Mary Dicks, Eva Brewer, Edna Dicks, Pearl DeWitt, Ruby Holt, Anna Laverick, Gladys McClelland, Ida Messman, Leanna Miller, Anna Seeds, Rosa Smith, Edna Telling, Eva Walker, Gladys Walker, Frances Smith, Mary Fitzgerald; and Miss Mildred Neal.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Anna Neal with Miss Mildred Neal and Mrs. Gladys Walker hostesses.

Mrs. Oscar Anderson Ill in Champaign

We have received information that Mrs. Oscar Anderson, formerly a citizen of this city, is in a Champaign hospital, and recently underwent a major operation. She has been quite ill, and latest reports state that her condition is satisfactory.—Newman Independent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Smith of Newman and Mrs. Daisy Sessler of Dayton, Ohio, were Sunday guests of Oscar Gallion and family.

HUMANIZING THE NEWS

Current events simplified and dramatized by Joseph W. LaBine, popular feature writer. A regular feature of our paper, a series of fascinating stories you will enjoy.

FOLLOW HIM IN EVERY ISSUE

Junior Class of Longview High School Will Present "Spring Fever," Tonight

The Juniors will present their class play, "Spring Fever," by Glenn Hughes, in the high school gym Friday night at eight o'clock. It is a story of college life and promises to be very good entertainment. The cast of characters follows:

Howard Brant, a senior at Brookfield College ... Adolph Brooks
Ed Burns, a chemistry student ..... Bob Parks
Vic Lewis, an art student ..... Everett Dietrich
Lou Herron, a journalism student ..... Lois Bickers
Mrs. Spangler, the landlady ..... Norma Partenheimer
Anne Purcell, Howard's heart-interest ..... Dorothy Myers
Vivian George, Vic's heart-interest ..... Helen Hughes
Henry Purcell, Anne's father, a rich manufacturer ..... Merle Fields
Phoebe Purcell, Anne's mother ..... Frances Wagner
Maude Corey, Howard's spinster aunt from California ..... Edith Stipp
Prof. Virgil Bean, of the zoology department ..... Ray Boyd
Dr. Dixon, President of Brookfield College ..... Wayne Nohren

Mrs. Margaret Shafer, 91, Dies at Longview

Longview, April 17—Mrs. Margaret Shafer, 91, long time resident of this community, died at 5:30 p. m. Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. L. Brooks.

Death was attributed to complications incident to advanced age and followed a lingering illness.

Services were held at 2:00 p. m., Monday, from the U. B. Church, with Rev. J. F. Turner officiating. Burial was in the Hammet cemetery near Camargo.

Mrs. Shafer is survived by four children, Mrs. Brooks of Longview; Mrs. Orley Drury of Villa Grove; Mrs. Harry Harris, Camargo; Alva Shafer, of Rockville, Ind.

The former Margaret Coslet was born in 1847, in Eugene county, Ind. Shortly after her marriage she came to this vicinity and had resided here since. Her husband and one daughter preceded her in death.

Mrs. I. R. Holt spent the past week with relatives at Elmwood.

Miss Gaile Potter has been reappointed teacher of Lawnsdale school for the coming year.

Mrs. Lettie Eckerty and Fred Eckerty attended the funeral of the former's sister-in-law, Mrs. Joe Thomas, at Indianapolis, on Monday.

Y. W. O. Class Entertained at Clark T. Henson Home

The Y. W. O. class of the U. B. Sunday School met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Henson on Wednesday evening, April 12.

The class president, Thomas Bergfield, had charge of the business meeting and devotions.

Members present were Messrs. and Mesdames Howard Clem, John Nohren, Thomas Bergfield, Oscar Witt, J. F. Turner, Clark Henson, Mrs. Lillie Bowman.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Nohren.

A Quiet Election

The Village election last Tuesday was a quiet affair, a total of only 39 voters having taken the time and trouble to vote.

The judges of the election were B. H. Thode, Will Smith and O. E. Gore. The clerks were H. L. Krenzien, H. C. Harris and A. A. Zantow.

Three trustees, O. E. Gore, Alvin Zenke, L. E. Skinner, and one alternate trustee, August Wiese, were elected.

The two mill tax proposition for fire protection purposes was adopted. The vote was: 30 for and 8 against the proposition. This means the village will receive annually approximately $250.00 for fire protection purposes, so we are informed.

The News is $1.50 a year.

John Mohr and Miss Reifsteck Wed at Sadorus

Miss Evelyn Reifsteck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Reifsteck of Pesotum, became the bride of John Mohr, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Mohr of Homer, in a pretty ceremony performed at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, April 12, in St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Sadorus.

Reverend William Schweppe read the impressive single ring ceremony in the presence of many relatives and friends. The vows were exchanged before the altar which was decorated with potted plants and Easter lilies.

The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, played by Miss Clara Schweppe. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played as the recessional. Bridal music was played softly during the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Willis Clark, as matron of honor. Mrs. Walter Kresin, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Clarice Deedrick, a friend of the bride, served as bridesmaids.

For her wedding, the bride wore a floor length gown of white taffeta made with quilted effect waist and long full skirt. Over the gown, she wore a full length veil of tulle, cap style, with a headband of white rose buds. She carried an arm bouquet of pink and white carnations.

The matron of honor wore an ankle length white taffeta dress with pink bolero and white accessories. Mrs. Kresin was in yellow organdy with white accessories, and Miss Deedrick wore petal rose moire taffeta with white accessories. All three attendants wore shoulder corsages of pink and white carnations.

Marlene Clark, niece of the bride, served as flower-girl and carried a basket of pink flowers. She was dressed in pink taffeta. Gilbert Clark, the bride's nephew was ring bearer and was dressed in white.

Ernst Mohr, brother of the bridegroom served as best man and Everett Reifsteck, brother of the bride, and Victor Woller, friend of the groom were the groomsmen. Clifton Reifsteck and Vernon Luth were ushers.

Following the ceremony, a reception was given for the young couple at the home of the bride's parents with 72 guests present. Later in the evening a dance was given in the I. O. O. F. hall in Pesotum.

Mr. and Mrs. Mohr left later on a short wedding trip to Springfield. They will make their home on a farm at the edge of Allerton where Mr. Mohr has been engaged in farming.

Mrs. Mohr graduated from the Pesotum high school in 1933. Mr. Mohr attended school in Sidell township. He also attended Brown's Business College, Champaign, in 1924-25.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mohr, newlyweds, paid The News office a pleasant call, Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dicks were Chicego visitors over the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Logan of near Sidney accompanied them and visited at the John Logan home.

Farmers Are Concerned Over Corn Prices

Much Heavier AAA Compliance This Year Disclosed In IAA Survey.

Illinois farmers are concerned about present as well as future prices of corn, small grains and livestock. That's why there will be a sharp upward trend in observance of corn, wheat, and soil depleting acreage allotments this year, said George Thiem, Director of Information of the Illinois Agricultural Association, following a recent tour through central and northern Illinois counties.

While the March 31 checkup made by the state conservation committee shows only a 55.9 per cent indicated compliance in Illinois, Thiem said, county soil conservation committeemen interviewed expressed the belief that the final percentage of farmers complying, as well as the percentage of crop acres in the program, would run substantially higher than this figure. Farmers have until May 1 to sign their applications.

Our survey indicates that farmers are less interested in the conservation payments than in the corn loan feature of the program and the opportunity to enhance market prices. But they realize the success of the program depends on the payments.

Many farmers who failed to go along last year felt that the government loan would stabilize the market for the entire crop at the loan figure. Reasonably satisfactory corn prices a year ago, plus dissatisfaction over acreage allotments, were other factors that reduced compliance.

Since then there has been much disillusionment. Repeated warnings of drastically lower prices for corn if farmers overplanted, sounded by the IAA and others a year ago, have been substantiated by the trend of events. Even with an 80 per cent compliance or higher this year, many farmers feel that a normal corn crop in 1939 considering the abnormal carryover of 1938 corn presents a picture that is none too encouraging. Conservation committeemen also expressed the belief that corn would be selling for 25 to 30 cents a bushel today were it not for the corn loan and the '38 adjustment program.

Free Movie Shows

The business men and others of Broadlands interested in attracting people to our fair village to trade, have made arrangements to put on a series of 15 free open air movie shows during the summer months. The first show will be given on Saturday night, May 27. The Butler Movie Service of Danville has been engaged to give the shows.

Market Report

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

No. 2 new hard wheat 59c
No. 2 white corn 47c
No. 2 yellow corn 42c
No. 3 new white oats 28c
No. 2 new beans 78c

Mrs. Adolph Anderson and Mrs. Harold Anderson were Champaign visitors, Tuesday.

HOMER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOMER ILLINOIS

There COMES a MOMENT

By ELINOR MAXWELL

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CHAPTER I
—1—

Mary looked about the living room with mingled emotions of affection and despair. Phrony had just completed the first thorough cleaning it had undergone in two months, and the place did not seem quite as cluttered as usual. The woodwork and furniture had been polished with something Aunt Mamie had bought from a door-to-door salesman; the windows shone from yesterday's washing; the nap of the Axminster "nine-by-twelve" positively stood up as a result of Phrony's vigorous sweeping with the ancient, but still active, vacuum cleaner. Holly wreaths, tied with rather too narrow red ribbon, hung at each window, while Aunt Mamie now labored over the arrangement of a bunch of the same leaves for a vase on the mantel.

"The house looks more festive than it has for years," Mary remarked happily. "Christmas decorations certainly help."

Aunt Mamie compressed her thin lips. "Not half as much as a good, first class cleaning," she replied. "Why your mother puts up, year after year, with incompetent help is beyond my understanding. Of course, this isn't my house, and it's not up to me to interfere."

Mary's young shoulders straightened defiantly. "You know why Mother puts up with incompetent help, as you call it, Aunt Mamie. Phrony's the only maid we can get in Hawkinsville who'll cook for this big family, and clean, and wash, for five dollars a week."

Aunt Mamie, her father's maiden sister, was getting more and more on Mary's nerves as the years went on. She had been dependent on Mother and Daddy's hospitality for two decades now, yet she eternally found fault with Mrs. Loring's housekeeping, criticized the conduct of Mary, her eighteen-year-old sister Ellen, and their harum-scarum and adorable little brother, Peter; complained constantly about her health, which, as far as the Lorings could determine, was about on a par with that of a truck horse; continually referred to the purely imaginary men she might have married. In fact, as time had worn on, Mamie's illusory suitors had become more and more real in Mamie's mind, increasingly ardent in their affection for her; their words, never actually spoken, their deeds never actually committed, more and more colorful and graphic in her frequent recitals of them.

Mrs. Loring, always eager to avert unpleasant feeling, eternally seeking peace at the cost of any concession she might make, forced a smile to her lips. "How charming everything looks!" she exclaimed brightly. "I know Linnie and Lelia will think the house is sweet. It's been years since they've seen it, you know."

Mamie turned about, and gazed dolefully at her sister-in-law. "Too many years, I'd say," she remarked. "Seems to me a woman that was born and raised in Hawkinsville would see fit to return to her home town a little oftener; but, of course, Linnie always was a gadder."

Mrs. Loring flushed to the roots of her dark hair. "Well, why shouldn't she be a gadder, Mamie? She has no ties, whatsoever; she loves to travel, and she has a very nice income."

Mary hadn't seen her mother's sister, Linnie Cotswell, for ten years, but she was quite willing to fly to her defense. "I think she's a darned good sport," she said defiantly, "and if I were in her shoes, I'd live just the sort of life she's chosen to live—Europe in the summer, New York in the autumn, Florida for the winter."

"And dashing about, spending other people's money, like a drunken sailor!" Mamie persisted, the tip of her long thin nose twitching convulsively.

Mrs. Loring seated herself in one of the armchairs by the round center table, and with apparent calm, picked up the Hawkinsville Journal, fluttered it open, and pretended to read the headlines. "The money Linnie spends is her own," she said, her eyes fixed unseeingly on the print. "It was bequeathed to her—by several different people."

Intrigued by this revelation, Mary asked, "How come, Mother?"

"Stop saying 'how come,' Mary! I've told you again and again that I hate that expression. Well, when your Grandfather Cotswell died, Linnie was the only one of us who had not married, and he naturally felt that what money he had should go to her. He thought—that since all the rest of his daughters had husbands, we would, of course, be provided for."

"Dirty trick, I'd say!" sniffed Mamie. "I can't see why one daughter should have been singled out. How did he know Linnie wouldn't later marry some man that'd outshine the husbands of all the others? Too bad he didn't set aside a tidy sum for you, Janet."

Mrs. Loring's eyes clouded. "Jim was a very promising young lawyer at the time, Mamie. My father had no reason to believe that—that we would later have to struggle—as we have had to do."

"We're having a very nice dinner," Mrs. Loring went on, trying valiantly to avert a clash. "I bought a lovely roast beef at Haubert's, and Phrony's going to try Mrs. Upham's recipe for French-frying those little hearts of cauliflower."

Mamie's eyes glittered with anticipation. She was inordinately fond of food, although she was constantly telling how little she ate. Even hearing about a meal was a pleasure, and now being informed that beef and cauliflower were in store for her, her attention was diverted from the topic of the inconvenience caused by Linnie Cotswell's and Lelia Ormsby's visit.

"Mother, are you going to the station with Dad, or shall I?"

"You go, darling. I know you can hardly wait to see Aunt Linnie."

Five minutes later, Mary was speeding through the wintry dusk,

"And I can manage the other six," said Christopher Cragg.

up Concert street to Seventh, down Seventh to Main, and up the rather dirty brown steps that led to her father's dingy law offices in the Cactus building. A light snow had begun to drift earthwards, and to cover the little town with a magic carpet of white.

James Loring was seated at his desk when Mary, without knocking, opened the door of his office. He was alone, his one office assistant being Ellen, who had left an hour before to do some last-minute Christmas shopping. A green-shaded electric bulb shone down upon his thinning hair and the well-thumbed law book over which he was poring. "Poor Daddy," Mary thought, a quick hard lump filling her throat, "sitting here in this dreary old office the afternoon before Christmas, and reading up on a case that was probably tried somewhere fifty years ago! Well, it's a good thing the railroad keeps him on as their local attorney. Heaven knows, his cases of any other sort are few and far between.

He glanced up as she entered, his face lighting with a smile as he saw how smart she looked in the new fur coat she had bought from her own savings, and the little hat that dipped rakishly over one eye. "How pretty you look, my dear!" he exclaimed, rising from his chair with that old-world courtliness which he extended even to his female children. "It must be getting colder. Your cheeks are almost crimson, and your eyes positively sparkle."

Mary put her gloved hand on his arm. "If my eyes are sparkling, Daddy, it's because of Aunt Linnie's coming—and not the weather conditions, although it is getting snappier every minute outdoors. Hurry, Dad, and close up shop. The train's due now in ten minutes. Good heavens, I don't believe you're at all excited over the arrival of our prodigal relatives!"

Mary linked one arm through her father's as the train blustered in. They were coming! They were coming! Those creatures from another world! Suddenly, she caught sight of them through the snow-splattered windows of the Pullman.

Mary pressed forward, reaching Miss Cotswell as she stepped to the ground. "Aunt Linnie!" she exclaimed. "Aunt Linnie!"

Linnie Cotswell caught her in a swift, fragrant embrace, kissed her lightly, then wheeled about to the porter. "Are you sure all my bags are here?" And, being assured that her six, and Lelia's three pieces, of pigskin luggage were duly piled together, she returned her attention to Mary. "My dear!" she exclaimed. "What a lovely young woman you've grown to be! This is Mary, isn't it? Darling, you were terrible in glasses and dental braces the last time I saw you! And Jim! Dear old Jim, how nice it is to see you! And, of course, you know this is Lelia!"

Lelia, one lovely blue eye almost obscured from view by the dipping fur of the Cossack hat, extended a hand, first to Mary, and then to James Loring.

The train began chug-chugging its way from the station, and Linnie, glancing at her brother-in-law, sensed his dismay. "Poor Jim," she laughed, "are you wondering why in the world we brought so many bags? Well, six of them are mine. When a woman reaches my age, you know, she simply has to carry about a lot of clothes, and astringents and cold creams in order to be constantly warding off the ravages of time. Isn't there a redcap in the place?"

Mary laughed. "Not one in a carload, Aunt Linnie, but I can manage at least three of those gorgeous bags. I'm young and strong and willing, as they always say in advertisements."

"And I can manage the other six," said Christopher Cragg, appearing suddenly from behind a baggage truck. "Why not let me take all of them in my car?"

"And why not?" retorted Mary, although her heart skipped a beat as it always so foolishly did when she came upon the young doctor unexpectedly. "Aunt Linnie, this is Christopher Cragg. Mrs. Ormsby, Doctor Cragg."

Five minutes later, James Loring's car, carrying the three women, was crawling discreetly up Johnson Street hill, while Christopher Cragg's sedan, filled to the roof with luggage, followed sedately.

"Where in the world did that young giant come from?" Linnie Cotswell demanded. "If only I were thirty years younger, I'd fall in love with him. He's not a Hawkinsville man, is he, Jim?"

"He's not from a Hawkinsville family," Mr. Loring returned, his eyes ahead of him as he piloted his old car towards Main street, "but he's chosen to live here. Old Doctor Ehinger died a year ago, you know, and this chap happened to finish his interneship at the Henrotin Hospital in Chicago just at that time. Well, he had gone to Harvard with one of the Johnstone boys, so Johnstone, knowing Doctor Cragg was looking for an opening in a small town, wrote him about the practice and the office and the little house Doctor Ehinger had left without a head. Cragg dashed right down to Hawkinsville and bought out the whole works from Jessie."

"But, Jim," asked Linnie, "wasn't Doctor Ehinger's equipment terribly antiquated? I can't see how a doctor just starting off in life could put up with it."

"It was simply incredible," interpolated Mary. "Chris has thrown most of it out, and bought beautiful new stuff. Everything is white tile and glistening metal now. It seems he went through the deal with Miss Jessie just as a matter of good will, and really he's profiting by it. All the younger people in town are taking their children to him."

"Even so," Linnie Cotswell said meditatively, "he can't expect to make a fortune in a town of this size. After all, a city's the place for a modern young doctor."

"Most people think he's just a little too modern for their tastes," returned Jim Loring. "After all, the old ways are the best."

"Oh, fiddlesticks," Linnie Cotswell chortled. "Why, isn't this your house?"

Mrs. Loring had lighted the place from top to bottom, and the freshly washed windows cast shafts of brightness into the night. It was evident she had been watching for the car to turn the corner, for she stood waiting in the doorway.

"What will Lelia Ormsby think of our home?" Mary asked herself.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Kruger National Park Modeled After Yellowstone; Has Variety of Animals

It may not be home on the range but Kruger National park is perhaps the world's greatest playground of deer, antelope and all the astonishing variety of Africa's wild life.

Roughly as large as the state of Massachusetts and more than twice the size of Yellowstone National park, after which it was modeled, Kruger National park contains within its bounds probably a greater diversity of wild life than can be found in any like area the world over, according to a correspondent.

Noah himself would be surprised at the variety of wild life the park boasts. Elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, giraffes, warthogs, zebras, bushpigs, buffalos, wildebeests, impalas, judus, antelopes, tsessebes, elands, reedbucks, lions, cheetahs, baboons, not to mention scores of kinds of wild birds, inhabit it.

Lions are always numerous and signs gravely warn travelers against teasing them. Good-natured and lazy when not frightened or hungry, lions often lie in the middle of the park's roads, refusing to budge until automobiles are almost upon them. They do not associate man with the automobile and travelers are perfectly safe from them while driving through the park.

Cheetahs are often seen, as are packs of wild dogs. Zebras are numerous. So are blue wildebeests, which are found in great herds and are comparatively tame. Hippopotamuses may be seen in the rivers, and crocodiles inhabit even the small pools, so that swimming in the park is unsafe.

Tsessebes, cousins of the hartebeest, are plentiful, but hartebeests themselves are becoming rare in Africa. While they are protected by law in the park, the natives beyond its boundaries have discovered that the animal's tail makes a fine fly swatter, and they have killed many hartebeests off, peddling the tails.

● STARTS TODAY

Elinor Maxwell's romantic new serial story of romance in Manhattan . . . the tale of beautiful Mary Loring who ran away from home disappointed because Dr. Christopher Cragg married another girl . . . who found a greater happiness in the love of Phil Buchanan.

THERE COMES a MOMENT »»»

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

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Lesson for April 23

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PAUL WINS RECOGNITION FOR GENTILE CHRISTIANS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:23-29; Galatians 2:1, 2, 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—A man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ.—Galatians 2:16.

Persecution from outside was soon followed by what was even more serious—difficulty within the Church. If Satan cannot destroy God's work in one way, he cunningly tries another plan. Although the first council at Jerusalem (Acts 11) had decided that "to the Gentiles also hath God granted repentance unto life," the question did not stay settled, for there were persistent Judaizing teachers who now contended that even though the Gentiles could be saved, they had to come into the Church by way of Judaism and first fullfill the Jewish rite of circumcision.

I. A Serious Difference of Opinion—Grace Versus Law

The story of how this vital and fundamental question came up is found in the early verses of Acts 15. The entire future of the gospel ministry was in a sense dependent on the solution of this problem. Christianity is the only religious faith in the world that presents justification by grace as the way of redemption; all others follow (more or less) the path of salvation by works. The question now was: Shall works of the law be mingled with grace—can Jesus Christ alone save men, or is salvation through Jesus Christ plus something else? How was such a serious question to be settled? Should argument and strife be permitted to go on until the stronger party prevailed? Better judgment indicated the desirability of

II. A Christian Method of Settlement—Council not Controversy

There may be times when it becomes the duty of the Christian worker to take an uncompromising stand for the truth of God and refuse to be moved, come what may. But certainly there should be no such spirit in dealing with differing interpretations of Scripture on the part of sincere and earnest Christian brethren. How much would be gained in the Church today if, instead of magnifying differences and permitting personal desires and ambitions to intervene, men were willing to sit down in the spirit of Christ around the tables of Christian council and brotherhood, presided over and directed by the Holy Spirit (see Acts 15:28).

The whole question was honestly and carefully considered by the second council at Jerusalem, with the result that there was a vindication of the preachers of God's grace. After presenting a plain disavowal of those who had troubled them and subverted their souls (what a serious thing it is to teach error concerning God's Word!), the council being of one accord, gave recognition to Paul and Barnabas as men who had "hazarded their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus" and were worthy of confidence and support.

No man should think more highly of himself than he ought. Humility is a Christian grace which well befits a sinner saved by grace. But the Bible abounds with admonitions to honor one another, to recognize the laborer as being worthy of his hire, to give recognition to those who are over us in the Lord. The brethren at Jerusalem were thoughtful and courteous enough to so honor and encourage Paul and Barnabas. We could well follow their example in recognition of faithful servants of Christ in our own church or Community.

III. A Momentous Decision—Salvation by Grace

The final decision of the council is sent not only by Paul and Barnabas, but also by a committee from Jerusalem, a gracious gesture of fellowship. Courtesy is not out of place in dealing with even such difficult things as controversies on Christian doctrine—in fact it should be most in place in such a situation.

As a matter of record (a wise procedure in such a case), a letter was sent which, after addressing the Gentiles as "brethren," reviewed the history of the matter and then, without mentioning circumcision at all, puts upon the Gentiles "no greater burden than the necessary things." And what were these? Those things which relate to purity of life as those who were enjoying Christian liberty. The law of Moses need not be kept as a ground of salvation. They were saved by grace. But grace can never be the cloak of careless living, nor can liberty in Christ be interpreted as license to live in sin. We are set free in Christ, not that we may sin, but that we may "go and sin no more."

Blessed Day

Blessed is the day whose morning is sanctified! Successful is the day whose first victory is won by prayer! Holy is the day whose dawn finds thee on the top of the mount!—Joseph Parker.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

SEEDS

SEED WRITE FOR CATALOG FREE

To make NEW friends will GIVE 8 varieties fancy Petunias; 7 kinds New Zinnias; 6 var. splendid New Asters; 12 kinds delicious Radish; 11 var. crisp Lettuce; 9 kinds fancy Tomatoes & 8 var. Onions (Value $1) all for 10c handling & postage. For return mailing & this adv. with 3 neighbors' names who love gardens enables you to receive 3 Hardy Phlox plants & 2 Roses as a GIFT & Catalog.

NEW ASTERS

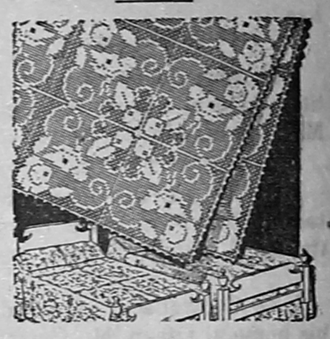
THE GLOBE SEED CO., Dept. W-58 - St. Charles, Ill.

HAIR REMEDY

STOP FALLING HAIR!

Old Southern Doctors prescription actually stops falling hair, growing new hair for me. Write BOX 350, SPOKANE, WASH.

Lovely Bedspread of Filet Crochet Squares



Pattern No. 1499

Extra lovely—this lacy spread—but yours at no extra cost save that of this simple pattern and the string used to crochet it. One 10-inch filet square, repeated, makes all this loveliness! In spread or cloth—use only four for a square doilie or an inset for a cloth. Pattern 1499 contains directions and a chart for making the square shown and joining it to make a variety of articles; illustrations of it and of all stitches used; material requirements.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlework Dept., 82 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.

Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women*. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Enjoy Fellowship

We have been born to associate with our fellow-men, and to join in community with the human race. —Cicero.

Nose Stuffy

Just 2 drops Penetro Nose Drops in each nostril relieves irritation, congestion—discomfort in head colds. Brings relief.

PENETRO NOSE DROPS

Sleeping Water

But there is not, as they say, any worse water than water that sleeps.—Moliere.

CONSTIPATED?

Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels

Nature's Remedy NR TABLETS NR

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 25c box of NR from your druggist. Make the test—then if not delighted, return the box to us. We will refund the purchase price. That's fair. Get NR Tablets today.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALWAYS CARRY TUMS QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

WNU—A 16—39

Overlive Remarks

When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody may believe them.—Plato.

That Nagging Backache

May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder may be burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Use *Doan's Pills*. *Doan's* help the kidneys to get rid of excess poisonous body waste. They are antiseptic to the urinary tract and tend to relieve irritation and the pain it causes. Many grateful people recommend *Doan's*. They have had more than forty years of public approval. *Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS

HOMER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOMER ILLINOIS 2

Fun for the Whole Family

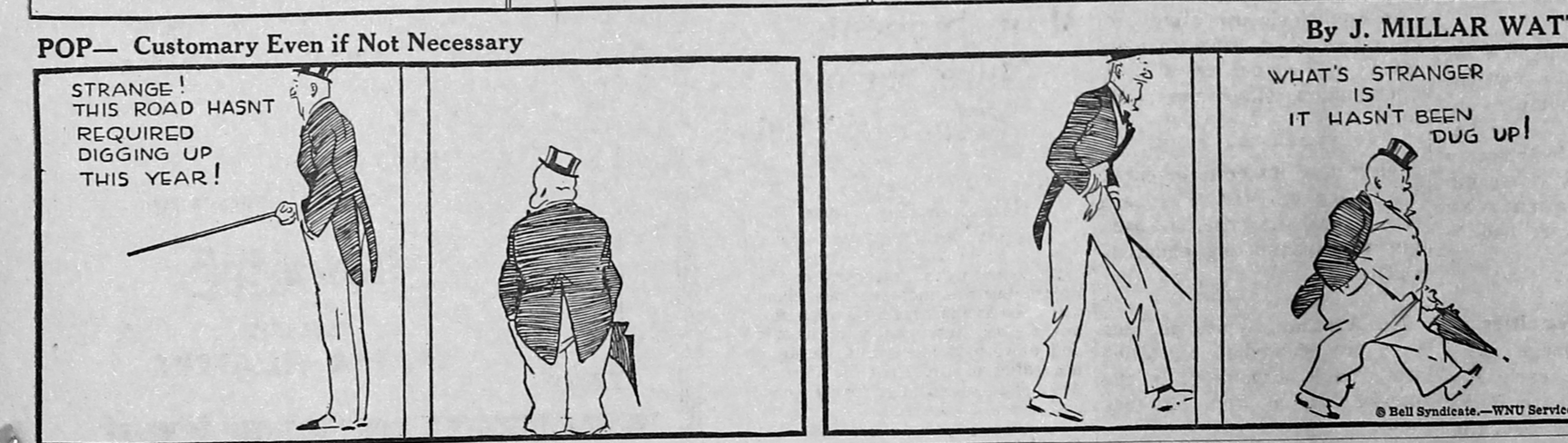
BIG TOP By ED WHEELAN

LALA PALOOZA —A Very Emphatic 'Yes' By RUBE GOLDBERG

S'MATTER POP— Along Came a Fixer By C. M. PAYNE

MESCAL IKE By S. L. HUNTLEY No Finesse

POP— Customary Even if Not Necessary By J. MILLAR WATT



Curse of Progress

POOR FELLOW

Jerry—I have traced my ancestry back to an Irish king.

Pat — Sure that's aisy. What chanst has a dead man to defend himself.—Santa Fe Magazine.

It Works

"Tell me, my dear, how do you manage to get the maid up so early in the morning?"

"It was rather clever of me. I introduced her to the milkman."

Safety First

"My son wishes to become a chauffeur. What do you advise?"

"Well, personally, I wouldn't stand in his way."—Pearson's Weekly.

Two's Company

Teacher—Tell me, is Oliver in the habit of talking to himself?

Andy—I can't say. I never was with him when he was alone.

Um-m-m

Gus—What would be your attitude if I kissed you?

Peggy—I'd close my eyes to it.

WATCH GAME By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

Star Dust

★ *Siren Again as Escape*
★ *Picture Valentino's Life*
★ *On the Screen Map*

By Virginia Vale

FOR the first time in a lifetime during which she has shown deep interest in motion pictures, the Dowager Queen Mary of Great Britain recently visited a motion picture studio. She was shown around his studios by Alexander Korda, and watched a group recording war songs for the picture, "Four Feathers." She also saw two reels of the picture.

Some years ago Myrna Loy rebelled against playing siren roles. She showed what she could do in the part of a delightful wife in "The Thin Man," and since then she's been playing delightful wives until she's sick unto death of them, too.

So now she'll turn siren again, as "Lady Esketh," in "The Rains Came," the picture version of that

MYRNA LOY

very good book that everybody was reading a year or so ago. After that she'll play another young woman who is something less than perfect when she is co-starred with Spencer Tracy in "Sea of Grass," in a role that will have to be considerably rewritten if the censors are to approve of it.

A picture based on the life of Rudolph Valentino is to reach the screen at last. It is one of the five productions to be released through United Artists in 1939-40 by Edward Small Productions, Inc. And various old newspaper men are waiting for it with considerable interest, wondering how certain parts of that biography will be fixed up so that they are fit for the screen.

Two Texas cities, Fort Worth and San Antonio, took particular interest when two recent R. K. O. pictures were released. One was Douglas Corrigan's "The Flying Irishman," because it was in San Antonio that Corrigan worked as a newsboy to support his mother after his father deserted the family. Fort Worth wanted to see "The Story of Vernon Castle," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, because it was at Benbrook field, Fort Worth, that Castle crashed his plane to avoid colliding in mid-air with another.

Incidentally, Mrs. Castle, who acted as technical director for the picture, is very much pleased with Astaire's portrayal of her famous husband. She wasn't so well satisfied with the agile Ginger's performance as his wife, because, as she said, she couldn't imagine herself as a blonde.

Casting Henry Fonda in a leading role in "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell" was what's known as a natural. Fonda himself was delighted. For when he was in high school he decided that his career in life would have something to do with the telephone business, if he had anything to say about it.

During his last two years in high school he worked as a "trouble shooter," and when he got his degree from the University of Minnesota his thesis was on communication systems, especially the telephone and telegraph. It was just by accident that he worked with a Little Theater group and finally landed in the movies.

The first radio program to arrange for an exhibit at the New York World's fair is Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby." A special building is being erected, and thousands of specimens of hobbies will be on display. In addition, Elman has arranged for hobbyists who have been on his programs to appear at the exhibit and explain their hobbies.

ODDS AND ENDS — Hollywood's glamour girls who appear as guest stars on "The Circle" broadcasts usually demand that Cary Grant play opposite them . . . Isabel Sheridan, stand-in for Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask," is Mary Pickford's cousin . . . A perfect piece of casting seems to be that of Ronald Colman for the hero in "The Light That Failed" . . . Warner Brothers won't screen "John Dillinger, Outlaw" after all —too many people didn't like the idea . . . Bing Crosby's going to work with 75 children in "The Star Maker"—probably at least one of them will become a star.

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HOMER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOMER ILLINOIS

Broadlands News

J. F. DARNALL, Editor and Publisher.

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Baseball Centenary

This year baseball celebrates its 100 years of existence, for it was in the spring of 1839 that Abner Doubleday, a West Point cadet, laid out the first baseball diamond at his home town of Cooperstown, N. Y., and established new rules to supersede the old game of "town ball" in vogue before that time.

Among the changes made in the old game was that of limiting the number of players on a side to 11; making put-outs as at present, instead of "soaking" the player with the ball as he ran; and regulating the length of games. At first, the opposing teams agreed on how many runs must be made to win, and the club first reaching that number was the victor — no matter how many innings it took.

The game made headway slowly, and it was several years before grown men took much interest in it. Umpires were unknown until about 1858. Before that time the batters themselves called the balls and strikes, and it may be imagined that pitchers had a tough time. Some of the early umpires wore silk hats and frock coats on the field.

The catcher's mask dates from 1877, the first being made by a tinsmith for James Tyng of Harvard, and the light catcher's glove shortly followed. The first big mitt was used by Buck Ewing of the New York Giants in 1890. Basemen and fielders played with bare hands until about the same time, when light gloves were gradually introduced, followed in time by heavy mitts.

Many interesting stories of the game will be told by sports writers during this centennial year, and motion pictures showing its development will be available.

Industrial X-ray

The X-ray machine which has proved a boon to the human race through the aid it gives to surgery is now serving humanity in another way. By the use of powerful X-ray units of 200,000 volt capacity the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation inspects aluminum castings, bearing ingot, and other vital parts for airplanes and other engines to be certain that nothing but flawless parts are used. Thus, not only are imperfections located before extensive machining operations are undertaken but failures in service are prevented by the elimination of structural defects beneath the surface of the metal, which could not be located except by the X-ray.

With increasing air travel and rapidly growing dependence on automotive transportation on the land and sea, the need for infalliable powerplants has brought about the use of machines for routine inspection which were not long ago employed solely by scientists and laboratory experts.

The adoption of the X-ray as a standard piece of inspection equipment by manufacturers such as Bohn marks a great advance in the elimination of costly and sometimes fatal accidents, due to defects which could not be detected by any other means.

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

No More Tough Steaks?

It has long been the practice to "ripen" meats for the wealthy trade by a long and expensive process, whereby they were made tender and more palatable. This was achieved by hanging the meats in coolers with a temperature of 33 to 38 degrees.

This method was expensive because of the time required, which was from four to eight weeks, as it required the use of storage space and refrigeration during that period. Meats tenderized in such fashion cost wholesale from 70 cents to $2 or more a pound, according to the AP.

But science has again come to the rescue with a tenderizing process developed at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, which attains the same results in two or three days, using ultra-violet rays. Dr. M. D. Coulter of the institute, who announced the discovery, asserts that the new treatment produces the desired results without affecting the natural flavor, juiciness or food value.

Under the new process, a specially designed ultra-violet lamp bombards the meat with "bactericidal radiations" for two or three days at a controlled temperature of 60 degrees, speeding the break-up of the connecting fibers which cause toughness.

It will be grand when one can order a tender steak and get it. But until it actually happens we'll keep our fingers crossed.

Sidelights

Mrs. Eliza Murphy, 100, of Peckslip, N. Y. asked by inquisitive reporters for her recipe for longevity, replied: "I mind my own business."

Police found Ronald Hummel, 3, wandering on a Chicago street and asked him if he was lost. He said he wasn't but that his house was. He remembered the number, and the house was found a few blocks away.

The late Miss Louise Baier, who died recently in New York, left a $5,000 trust fund for Tommy Tucker, a 5-year-old alley cat. Tommy now lives in a private room and sleeps on a mattress in a wicker basket.

The only German church and Jewish synagogue in Auburn. N. Y., held a joint dinner a few nights ago at the German church. Singing of songs banned by Hitler was a feature of the evening, and a letter of felicitation from President Roosevelt was read.

Two thousand persons in West Haven, Conn., recently awaited the beginning of an outdoor concert. The leader swung his baton but the brass instruments were silent. The below-freezing temperature had frozen the valves, and the concert had to be called off.

"Dont's" With Penalties

Unrestrained language was likely to be costly for early Illinois residents, particularly if the lapse occurred on the Sabbath. While reviewing records, in compiling guide books, research workers of the Federal Writers' Project have learned that the state's first legislators provided a fine as high as $50 for Sunday cursing. On week days such expressions were not so expensive it is said.

An early Chicago ordinance prohibited ladies from wearing hats in the theater. Offenders were subject to a fine, and theater managers who permitted the practice suffered even greater penalties than did the owner of the hat.

After 56 years of wedded life, Mrs. Annie Ludwig filed suit for divorce against Henry Ludwig in St. Louis. Each is 78 years old.

Huge Piece of Coal

In 1981, Illinois coal miners of Carterville, in Williamson County, extracted what was then considered to be the largest lump of coal ever mined. Research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, WPA, who have compiled a state guide book noted that the lump, 25 inches high and wide and nine feet in length, weighed more than two tons. In 1893, it was sent to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Wooden Sidewalks

Although some of even the larger communities of Illinois retained wooden sidewalks well into the present century, Bloomington was proudly planning to substitute other material for them as early as 1880. According to research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, who have compiled material for publications, many of the Bloomington residents were having brick walks laid in front of their homes, and it was predicted that in a few years no wooden sidewalks would remain.

Woodlands of Edgar County

In a tract of Illinois land comprising about two-fifths of Edgar County, a remarkably large number of different kinds of trees have long been thriving. Here, it is reported, may be seen all varieties of ash, beech, black haw, cottonwood, red and white elm, hickory, honey locust, mulberry, poplar, sassafras, sycamore and walnut. Less numerous are birch, crab apple, dogwood, ironwood, paw paw and wild plum, research workers of the Federal Writers' Project have learned.

Not content with this contribution on a relatively small area of land, nature also provides, where the woodlands meet the prairie, an abundance of blackberries, dewberries and strawberries.

Edgar County is situated on the eastern border of the state, approximately 160 miles south of Chicago. It is about 27 miles in length and 24 in width. The surface of the county varies from flat to rolling, but in the southeastern part along Sugar Creek and its branches, in the timbered section, it is rather hilly.

What's New

An aluminum motion picture film has been developed for archide purposes. The new film is not inflammable.

An English electroplating process makes it possible to plate plastics with copper, brass, nickel, chromium, silver and rhodium.

Polaroid, a material invented by a Boston scientist, has been used for a new type of dash light which completely eliminates glare.

Dr. Abraham White of Yale University isolated in crystaline form a single hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

Dr. Oscar Broneer of the American School of Classical Studies has reported the discovery of a vase near the Acropolis at Athens that was made in the sixth century B. C., by Exekias.

A German scientist reports that the administration of copper helps to maintain the blood sugar of diabetics at a proper level, and that the use of insulin can be greatly reduced when the copper is used.

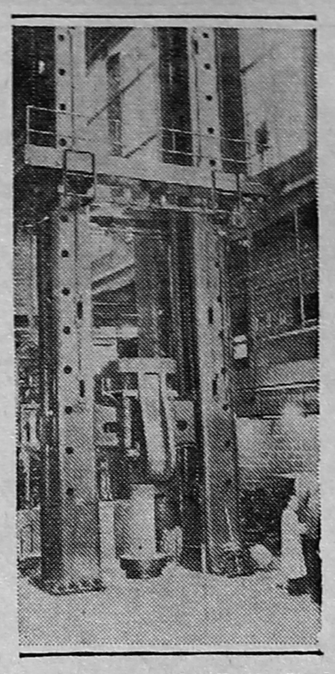
Time Tables

C. & E. I.

Southbound ..... 1:31 p. m.
Northbound ..... 3:26 p. m.

Star Mail Route

Southbound ..... 7:15 a. m.
Northbound ..... 8:30 a. m.



Smashes Concrete, Tears Steel—This machine in the Arthur Newell Talbot Materials Testing Laboratory at the University of Illinois can exert 3,000,000 pounds of force, either crushing or pulling. A reinforced concrete column is shown about to be crushed to determine its breaking point. Steel plates, riveted joints and most any kind of material can be subjected to the same tests. Results determined help make bridges and buildings safer and answer scores of questions which could not otherwise be secured. The machine is three stories high and can handle specimens as much as 38 feet tall and 7 feet wide.

Reorganization Urged to Save School Moneys

A careful study and reorganization of the Illinois school system is necessary if the state is to give its children equal opportunity and full value for the millions of dollars spent annually for education, declares Prof. O. F. Weber of the University of Illinois in a 176-page bulletin issued by the university's College of Education.

He gives special attention to the one-room school problem, and to factors which eat away educational funds before they get to school uses. Among these he includes inadequate school districts, high administrative costs, the township treasurer system, and indebtedness.

"In 1935-36 there were 904 Illinois one-room schools with average daily attendance below six pupils, and 7,000 school boards with less than 18 pupils to provide for," he says. "The ratio of wealth between the richest and poorest districts of the state is 250 to 1. If townships were the unit, the ratio would be 20 to 1. If the country were the unit, the ratio would be 6 to 1.

"In a large number of counties there should be a much smaller number of schools. Each school should be much larger in enrollment, be adequately staffed, and supplied with a greater variety of instructional equipment," Professor Weber declares.

"Illinois cannot increase its state support to education with any assurance of equalized opportunity when there are practically 12,000 districts to provide for."

Illini Students More Serious Than in Past

Future Fate Does Not Worry Collegians, Say Deans Of Men, Women.

Students in the University of Illinois today are more serious about the present than students of a few years ago, but equally optimistic and unworried about their futures, according to Dr. Fred H. Turner, dean of men, and Dr. Maria Leonard, dean of women.

"Normalcy", and "the good old days" are only words to the students, explain the deans, because the university undergraduates of today were either babes in arms or not even born when the World war ended. Even "prosperity" means little, because today's University of Illinois freshmen were only in third grade when 1929 brought the crash.

"Current conditions reflect on the campus in making students more serious and discerning," says Dean Turner. "They do a lot of serious reading. At the movies they're quick to 'give the bird' to overdrawn situations. You should hear them 'boo' at overdrawn 'collegiate' or 'sexy' situations. However, they're equally quick to applaud good pictures."

Miss Leonard says that "Students are more widely interested today than ever. I think the reason for this is the faster world, which brings more opportunities through radio, movies, newspapers, magazines, and the like.

"Youth wants work, and knows what it wants. Probably the greatest tragedy of the depression is the necessity for postponement of marriage by hundreds of young couples who want their own homes," Miss Leonard adds.

Dean Turner says, "Today is still foremost to undergraduates. They don't know what is ahead. If you want cynics, go to the graduates of '31, '32, and '33, many of whom still are unwanted; are 'on the shelf' waiting and seeking to enter the fields for which they trained and which had no place for them when they graduated."

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Kenneth Dicks, Broadlands

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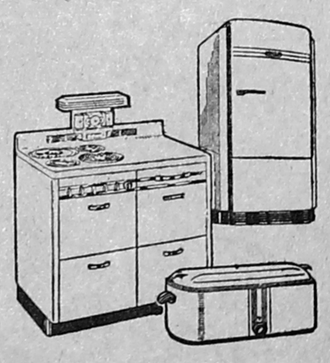
New 1939 models now on display. Up to 24 months to pay.

ROASTERS
New-inexpensive-Electric meals for the whole family. $22.95 up.



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HOMER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOMER ILLINOIS

More Than Million Persons Served Last Year by University

That the University of Illinois is a service institution to the entire state, as well as one of the nation's leading teaching institutions, is indicated with the announcement that more than a million persons were directly contacted during the past year.

"In its broadest sense, the university is a public service as well as a teaching institution. Directly and indirectly it serves the entire state in many capacities," President Arthur Cutts Willard said.

Direct services during the year were rendered to: students, 18,000; services on the campus, 175,000; services off the campus, 603,000; the issuance of bulletins and publications to total mailing lists comprising 300,000 persons. Radio Station W-I-L-L reaches thousands of others.

Enrollment figures include fall, spring, and summer terms at Urbana and in the Colleges of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentristy, located at Chicago, as well as extramural and correspondence courses.

Campus services included some 65 meetings and conventions, tours, visits, conferences, clinics, etc., on both campuses. Away from the campus, university specialists participated in some 25,000 meetings and conferences throughout the state.

Practically every farm received at least one publication of the Agricultural Experiment station and most of them several. Other publications are those of the Engineering Experiment station, of the business, education and community planning bureaus, university catalogs, special circulars, monographs, doctoral dissertations, and the like.

Not included in the figures were some 176,000 persons who came to the university last year to attend collegiate and state high school athletic events.

Interesting Notes

An average of more than 100,000 baseballs are used during one season by the major leagues.

There have been 12 serious influenza epidemics in the United States since the World War.

When a Chicago doctor answered a call to see a sick boy, he found the boy to be 76 years old. The father, 95, had telephoned.

Because Igance Ladzewski of Warfaw frightened a woman to death by pretending to be a ghost, he was convicted of murder.

A doll was named as co-respondent when Mrs. Sally Levy applied for a divorce from her husband, who is a celebrated ventriloquist in England.

A rat forced the Newfoundland broadcasting system off the air for nearly an hour when it scampered into a transmitter and was electrocuted.

Indiana's only Civil War nurse and one of three surviving in the entire nation, is Mrs. Mary E. Miller of Logansport, who recently celebrated her 96th birthday.

Morris Keller of Cleveland was sent to jail for two weeks on a charge of binding and gagging his wife when she reproached him for being drunk.

Fish Story From the Clouds

On May 17, 1896, an unusual storm broke over a portion of Macon County, say the research workers of the Illinois Federal Writers' Project, WPA, compiling annals of the state. The Quincy Daily Journal, reporting the phenomenon, described it thus: "During a heavy hail and rain storm yesterday hundreds of small fish fell in the streets from the clouds. They are small perch, from one-half to three inches long."

Gus Johnson, an insurance agent of Baldwin Park, Calif., argued with Dave Phillips in an effort to sell him a policy. "An accident may happen any minute," declared Johnson. Immediately Phillips fell to the ground, wounded by a bullet which ricocheted when a neighbor shot at a gopher.

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

Free Shows at New York Fair For Millions

NEW YORK—Millions of "average" Americans, from Maine to California, will close their cottages, bungalows and apartments for brief periods this year and start out for the New York World's Fair 1939. They will arrive by plane, car, bus and some, perhaps, on foot.

About the wonders of the Fair they will have read much. They will expect the utmost of this $155,000,000 exposition. But the question they are asking now is "what will it cost?"

The answer:

They may enjoy virtually all the wonders of the Main Exhibition Area without cost, except what they may spend for food which ranges from 10-cent frankfurters to de luxe swank meals in the cafes.

Every night they will be treated to the greatest free spectacle in exposition history: the $1,000,000 fireworks and fountain displays which will bathe the 1,216½ acres of the Fair in brilliant colors.

Free Shows Galore

Hundreds of free shows on the grounds will include such varied entertainment as a rocket ship which carries passengers through both space and time to remote planets; thrilling head-on crashes at the automobile proving ground, a model dairy where 150 prized cows will be milked daily. Industry, science and the nations of the world will offer their wonders and art treasures to the free view of all Fair visitors.

Admission to the grounds will cost 75 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. One day each week children will be admitted for 10 cents.

One of the most elaborate spectacles in theatrical history, Billy Rose's stage and water ballet at the 10,000 seat Marine Amphitheatre, starring Eleanor Holm and 300 dancing and swimming girls, will cost only 40 cents.

The World on Display

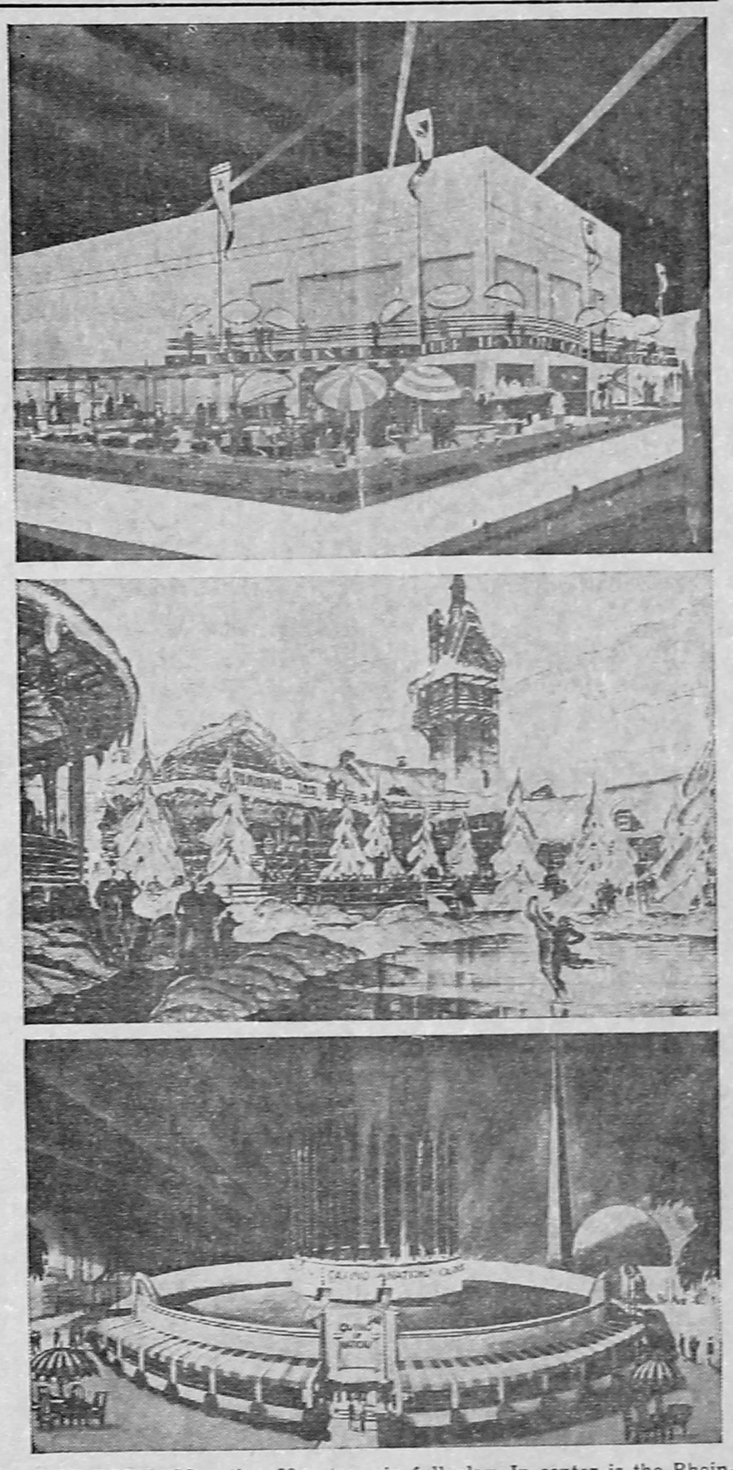
Sixty-two foreign countries whose magnificent pavilions face the Lagoon of Nations and the Court of Peace will be open throughout the Fair for free inspection. Here the treasures of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia ano South America will be shown.

A list of the free wonders of the Exhibit Area would fill columns. Some of the highlights are:

The Railroad Building, center of a 6-acre exhibit, containing the most complete miniature railroad ever constructed; a thriving American homestead, complete with cattle, sheep, and chickens, with a singing fountain at the entrance; the most valuable wheat field in the world; a 135-foot schooner in New England's exhibit; the model Town of Tomorrow containing completely furnished homes; The Children's World, a fantastic miniature fair by itself; the House of Jewels where more than $5,000,000 worth of gems will sparkle.

All this and vastly more, may be seen—free of charge.

When You're Hungry at The Fair—



NEW YORK—More than 80 restaurants at the New York World's Fair 1939 will serve its millions of visitors. Their combined seating capacity at once will exceed 42,000. At top is the Turf Trylon Cafe with searchlights in full play. In center is the Rheingold Inn and Terrace where patrons will witness an ice carnival. Below is the Casino of Nations which will have a corps of waiters able to take orders ina dozen languages.

Cash For Dead Animals!
$3.00 to $6.00 paid for Horses and Cattle. We also pay for dead Hogs. Prompt and Sanitary Service.
Danville Dead Animal Disposal Company
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS
Phone: Danville 878—Reverse Charges.

Convicted of robbing stores, Edward and William Mattimore, 49-year-old twins, were sent to prison at Toledo, O.

If a kitten reaches the age of two or three months without any experience with mice, it will seldom show a mousing instinct.

We read that a pump factory is increasing its output. Perhaps because of a larger demand for milk.

We are urged to respect all laws. But there are so many laws there isn't enough respect to go around.

We Have Them

All kinds of plants, and plenty for all.—J. R. McBride, Newman, Ill.

After living for 30 years on a rented 115-acre farm near Keosaqua, Ia., Mr. and Mrs. Evans Craig have bought the farm.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by
CARTER FIELD

New Deal Democrats talk about possibility of Republican success in 1940 . . . Probably propaganda . . . Whatever is done about the cotton situation will probably be wrong . . . "Appeasement" program apparently profited only two big corporations.

WASHINGTON.—It's rather curious that for some weeks now one hears more talk about Republican victory in 1940 from Democrats, and particularly from New Deal Democrats, than from Republicans.

This is not just a strange situation. There is plenty of logic back of it. Some of it is founded on cold reason. But a good deal of it is propaganda.

The answer to why there is not too much talk of Republican victory from the G. O. P. leaders themselves is that they realize their own weakness. Despite the Republican victories last fall in many states, which had been held by the Democrats for six years, most of the states are still ruled by the Democratic party.

The importance of this lies in organization. It means that the Democrats have the state house crowd, men on the state payroll who want to stay there, and whose main job next year will be carrying their own states for the Democratic ticket regardless of who is the presidential nominee and what may happen to be written in the platform.

Most politicians believe that control of the county governments is more important than control of the state government when it comes to carrying a state in an election. And by the same token the Democrats are in control of a tremendous majority of the county governments in this country.

Most Democrats Don't Want A Conservative Candidate

Then, too, a careful survey of the 1938 election does not present the bright forecast for Republican success which some seem to think. If the Democrats in 1940 can only hold the states they carried beyond question in 1938, leaving out such doubtful problems as Indiana, Iowa and Colorado, they will have a comfortable margin in the electoral college.

Moreover, the Republicans don't like the idea of getting too enthusiastic until they know who their leader is apt to be. Thomas E. Dewey is way out in front now, but there is plenty of talk about Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, and others.

On the Democratic side there is an entirely different situation. Down in their hearts most of the Democrats, especially of the New Deal variety, believe the Democratic party will be successful again—but—they would never think of conceding that the party can win with a conservative as the nominee!

For instance, most New Dealers would regard the nomination of a man like Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, or Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina as little short of a catastrophe, and none of them would throw their hats up in the air over the idea of John Nance Garner being nominated.

So the strategy of these New Dealers at present is to keep the Democrats scared about the next election.

Whatever Is Done About Cotton Is Sure to Be Wrong

Only one thing seems sure about the cotton situation. That is that whatever is done will turn out to be wrong. In fact, economists who have studied the situation, who know about the rest of the world as well as about the United States, and whose judgment is not affected by political considerations, say frankly that not one of the proposed plans will work in the long run; that all of them would be expensive as well as futile.

With hindsight, the nonpolitical experts say they could have remedied the situation had they started on it in 1928. Now, they are not sure that anything could be done. But as a matter of fact, this hindsight would have been of no practical value, for the simple reason that even if one could have foreseen the future, back in 1928, it is inconceivable that a politically minded government would have taken the proper course. It would have seemed too brutal—too hard on the cotton farmers—at the time.

The year 1928 is picked not because it was the year before the business crash began, but because in a way it marks the starting of Brazil on its path to becoming one of the great cotton producing countries of the world. It was the year before President Hoover began to worry about the farm problem. It was before the farm board of that administration. For there is no doubt whatever that it has been federal interference with the natural course of cotton growing that has raised the present problem.

Let's look at the history of cotton before that. Every now and then there would be a terrible overproduction, the price would go to pot, and the southern statesmen would scream their heads off about the census bureau issuing misleading figures, or the gamblers on the cotton exchange preying on the poor farmers, or something of the sort. Then, another season would see fairly good prices, and every one in the cotton states would be so happy that no one up north would even hear that the trouble was over. Every time the rest of the country heard about cotton it was the bad news, not the good.

Scheme Was Set Up Which Made the Trouble Permanent

With the Hoover farm board in action, however, a scheme was set up which inevitably made the trouble permanent instead of just every few years. For a century before that the British cotton mill owners had been hoping to develop some other section of the world as a cotton producer. They wanted something which would prove a check on high cotton prices in the short-crop years.

Every one interested in cotton could see that, with the starting of this idea of the government doing something for the cotton farmers, the period of occasional low prices for cotton had gone forever—that is the possibility of the United States dumping a cotton surplus at very low prices had passed. This was made even more clear when the United States government started paying farmers not to grow cotton.

With this "guarantee" of high world prices, development of cotton growing in other areas grew by leaps and bounds. Uncle Sam was holding an umbrella over them. Danger of cheap cotton from the United States in any particular year was averted.

As a result of this, Brazil expanded her cotton growing. She found that she could sell cotton at six cents a pound and make money. There has never been a chance since that she would abandon this expansion, for there is not a state east of the Mississippi where cotton can be produced, at a profit, at any such price.

Appeasement Program Helped Only Two Big Corporations

Curiously enough, apparently the only two big corporations in the country which profited from the "appeasement" program—during this short span of life—were the big electric utility holding companies which President Roosevelt is known to dislike so cordially. One of these is Electric Bond and Share. The other is Commonwealth and Southern.

It will be recalled that one of the most convincing steps in the so-called appeasement program was the agreement on the part of TVA to buy out the interests in Chattanooga of the Commonwealth and Southern, and in Memphis of the Electric Bond and Share (this latter held through a subsidiary).

At the time these agreements were made, Harry L. Hopkins had been talking to senators and members of the house as to the necessity of doing something to encourage business.

One of the main reasons for "appeasing" the electric industry was that Hopkins had been thoroughly sold by the arguments for the preceding 18 months by William O. Douglas, now on the Supreme court, that if something could be done to encourage the electric industry, there would be such a flood of spending that it would be almost enough alone and unaided to produce the return of prosperity.

But a far more important part of the appeasement program, and one which affected all business and new investment instead of merely the electric business, was tax revision.

President Intervenes in Fight for Revision of Taxes

Suddenly the President intervened in the fight for tax revision with an ultimatum which seems to have definitely ended all chance for it. This does not apply, of course, to the postponement of the increase in the social security taxes, but to the levies on corporations.

His ultimatum was that if any reduction should be made in the estimated revenues, this must be made up by adding additional taxes somewhere else—but on the corporations. In short, his verdict is that congress may shuffle the present taxes on business in any way it may deem to be helpful, but that the net result—in estimated revenues—must be the same.

What so many of his lieutenants had hoped, and this goes not only for important members of the house and senate but for the treasury department and the department of commerce, was that the government would take a chance—that it would encourage business by reducing taxes on business, hoping that business would thereupon boom, and the actual revenues of the treasury would be increased by the reduction rather than cut.

This phase of the problem the President ignored completely. He still insists that if estimated revenues are reduced, then government spending, for relief or something else, must be reduced to precisely the same amount. He attacks the problem just as though the federal budget were now balanced, and any reduction of the corporation taxes would throw it out of balance.

This has divided business as to the tax revision, will keep it divided unless congress forces the gamble on the President, which does not now seem likely.

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Washington Patterns Future After Original L'Enfant Plan

WASHINGTON OFFICIALDOM—A typical departmental home, quarters of the United States Department of Agriculture. Photo shows the administration building at the left, with east and west wings, and the south building at the right.

Spring Brings Influx Of Tourists to Capital

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

The spring tourist trek is descending on Washington. The Capital City has changed so rapidly in the last decade through a $200,000,000 government building program that even those who live there have difficulty keeping track of the shifting scenes.

The problem faced by the commission of fine arts and the builders of the new Washington is twofold. In carrying out the plan of 1901, worked out to incorporate virtually all that was feasible in Major L'Enfant's original plan, they are striving to produce the most beautiful capital in the world and at the same time to provide suitable quarters for the ever-increasing bureaus of the federal government.

To erect a truly graceful building large enough to house the thousands of employees of one of the major departments, such as commerce, interior, or agriculture, is a task so difficult as to challenge the most skilled architects. There must be hundreds of offices, all with outside windows; no gloomy medieval castles will prove satisfactory. Hugeness is a physical necessity, grace an artistic obligation.

Federal Triangle Large.

To their everlasting credit, the architects who have designed the new edifices have mastered seemingly impossible difficulties. The federal triangle, where are concentrated more official activities than in any other capital, covers an area of about 20 city blocks from its Fifteenth street base, the enormous department of commerce building, to its Sixth street tip, the Apex building, which is to be occupied by the federal trade commission.

Within the nine buildings of this group are offices for more than 25,000 government employees; yet, despite the vastness of the structures, the development has genuine architectural attractiveness and dignity.

Fortunately L'Enfant planned a Federal City with room to expand. Even the largest edifices can be made to look graceful if surrounded by grounds sufficiently spacious, and the new buildings are so framed by pleasant parks and plazas that they escape the charge of crowded awkwardness.

With its new south extensible section, the department of agriculture building has become the largest government office structure in the world, housing in its 4,292 office quarters 6,450 employees; yet even in such a commodious building only about a third of the department's Washington personnel can be brought together.

Wings Added.

Constant expansion of activities requires an increase in government office forces too rapid to be taken care of in any single structure, even though it be extensible by merely adding wings and be placed, as is this, in a 35-acre park.

One of the latest of the new structures to be occupied is the new interior department building, into which some 3,000 workers recently moved. Designed by Waddy B. Wood, in consultation with Secretary Harold L. Ickes, this building departs somewhat from the classical style of its neighbors. No pillars adorn it, but setbacks providing outside walls for its many wings give the appearance, at a distance, of Doric columns.

Building Has Electric Stairway.

This gray stone giant, just north of the marble edifices that form the frame for the Lincoln memorial, is the first government office building to be equipped with electric stairways. Two of these have been installed to carry passengers between the C street and E street levels and to relieve congestion during the rush hour when lunch is being served in the big cafeteria in the basement. Besides the moving stairs there are 20 high-speed elevators and 11 complete stairways. Like others recently constructed, the building has a completely automatic air-conditioning system.

The structure is virtually a city within a city. It has a telephone system now handling 2,200 main lines and 1,100 extensions. At a peak, 2,600 main lines can be served. The system is equivalent to one serving a city of 30,000.

Along the north side of broad Constitution avenue, across from the munitions building, stand the white marble edifices described by the commission of fine arts as the frame for the Lincoln memorial. Erection of a home for the federal reserve board between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets completes this composition, and when eventually the temporary buildings, result of wartime haste, are removed, one of the major dreams of L'Enfant will be realized.

Pan American Annex Planned.

Other splendid buildings in this "frame" are those occupied by the National Academy of Sciences, the public health service; and the Pharmaceutical association. Plans for an annex to the Pan American union have been prepared.

Although a short sight-seeing tour seldom includes a trip through the public health service, that bureau is one that will richly repay a special visit. Within its laboratories men are constantly at work, seeking out causes of diseases that menace life.

Here Dr. Edward Francis discovered the nature and origin of tularemia, or "rabbit fever." Here he is now conducting a study of intermittent fevers. He has exposed himself to the bacteria of so many diseases that it seems a miracle that he still lives. Other earnest scientists are his colleagues. They work tirelessly, risking their own lives for the safety of others.

TROPICAL SETTING?—The famous Washington monument stands out in severe contrast against a black sky, apparently in the midst of a Florida palm grove as Independence day fireworks burst overhead.

The late Andrew Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, in presenting to the nation his collection of art, together with a $10,000,000 building to house it, made a gift valued by experts at probably $50,000,000. For a site, the location across Constitution avenue from the Apex building has been chosen. Mr. Mellon's magnificent gift is not to bear his name, for he has asked that it be called the National Gallery of Art.

Any discussion of Washington art treasures must include at least mention of the Corcoran gallery, the Phillips Memorial gallery, the Freer gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts, formerly the National gallery. All are distinctive. In the Phillips gallery the pictures are hung as they would be in a home.

Washington circles, parks, and plazas are adorned with many memorials, some of outstanding artistic merit. For those interested in sculpture and other arts, the city offers a field for months of study.

What to Eat and Why

C. Houston Goudiss Gives Practical Advice on Feeding 'Teen Age Child; Describes Some Special Food Needs of Both Boys and Girls

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

BEGINNING around the twelfth year in girls and the thirteenth year in boys, the rate of growth is greatly accelerated. Then children require large quantities of food to meet the needs of their rapidly maturing bodies and they usually develop huge appetites. Unfortunately, however, they are often inclined to overlook the foods that are most necessary to health, to eat at odd hours, and to stuff themselves with rich combinations that may severely tax the digestive system.

Mothers may find it exceedingly difficult to deal with their offspring all through the 'teens, when physiological changes are taking place which mark the transition from childhood to maturity. For along with the development of his fast growing body, the child's emotional life undergoes a profound and disturbing change. The boy or girl who was formerly amenable to direction suddenly exhibits a desire for independence. He becomes jumpy and irritable, and the wish to direct his own life extends even to his choice of food.

Mothers must mobilize all the patience and forbearance at their command—must make it their solemn duty to see that their adolescent children have the foods they require for growth, for stamina, and for building resistance to disease. For the stress and strain of adolescence will be far more easily weathered by boys and girls who are properly nourished.

Quality Important as Quantity

During the years of greatest growth, boys and girls frequently require more food than their fathers or mothers. But it is essential that the diet be well balanced and of the highest nutritive value. It should include an abundance of easily digested energy foods, such as breadstuffs, potatoes, cereals and macaroni products, as well as liberal quantities of the more concentrated fuel foods, such as butter or margarine. There must be an ample supply of high quality protein—which is furnished by meat, fish, eggs, cheese and milk—to build the new muscle tissue required to cover the lengthening frames of the boys and help build the rounded contours of the girls.

Need for Minerals and Vitamins

There must be ample amounts of the various minerals—especially calcium and phosphorus for the teeth and bones, and to help build sound, healthy nerves; iodine for proper functioning of the thyroid gland; iron for building increased quantities of rich red blood. **Every vitamin must be included in the adolescent's diet to promote normal health and development, but vitamin A is especially valuable at this time of rapid growth, and vitamin B is also required in liberal amounts to meet the extra demands of increased activity and growth.**

It is highly desirable that the diet should include a quart of milk daily, because milk is such a splendid source of calcium and vitamin A, as well as other necessary minerals and vitamins. If children have been brought up with a wholesome respect for this master food, they will continue to drink it during their 'teens.

However, if they complain about taking it as a beverage, mothers should see that it is supplied by way of cream soups and sauces, with cereals, and in nutritious pudding desserts, which can be enriched with eggs, thus providing additional proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits should be eaten freely—at least twice a day—and the high-caloric dried fruits, such as prunes and dates, may be used to advantage along with bananas, oranges, grapefruit, apples and other fresh fruits, as well as the many varieties that come in cans.

Cooked and raw vegetables should be provided liberally—if possible, at both lunch and dinner. Dressing cooked vegetables with butter or margarine will increase their fuel value, and make them more satisfying for hungry boys. **Girls, who are often finicky eaters during their adolescent years, can usually be tempted with crisp, raw vegetables served in the form of salads; and protein can be added by means of eggs, cheese, fish or chicken.**

Boys Need More Food Than Girls

There is a marked difference between the fuel requirements of 'teen age boys and girls. Both must have a well balanced diet. But the boys need many more calories, and therefore should have a more generous allowance of highly concentrated foods which supply necessary fuel with a minimum tax on the digestive system.

They should have cereals in generous-size portions—and it's advisable to choose part of the cereals from those retaining the bran and the germ. And they'll welcome nourishing desserts, such as custard, tapioca, bread and cornstarch puddings.

Girls Warned Against Reducing

Girls, on the other hand, may become fussy and try to cut down radically on the fuel foods, with the foolish idea of keeping fashionably thin. This must not be permitted, because it may result in under-nutrition, which opens the way to fatigue and nervousness, and may lead to serious disease.

In addition to wholesome, nourishing food, 'teen age boys and girls should have plenty of rest, sunshine and healthful outdoor exercise. And they also deserve the sympathy and deep understanding of their parents.

©—WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1939—59.

HOW to SEW

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

YES, a certain grandmother surprised everybody—even herself. She had always enjoyed making hit and miss rag rugs in cheery colors. Then one day her favorite grandson brought home the girl he was going to marry. She was a bright young thing, and chattered away about color schemes for her new home.

The living room and hall were to be peacock blue and rust with touches of black. "Well, peacock is just a greenish blue," thought Grandmother, "and rust is a brownish red." So she got out her dye pot and her best wool rags, and she mixed and she dipped and dipped again. Then, instead of sewing her braided rags into one big oval, she made five ovals of the size shown here—3 black and 2 blue. She sewed these together, then around them came 4 rows of rust; 2 rows of black next; then 4 of rust; 1 of black; 4 blue; 2 black; then 8 rows of blue around the outside.

When the wedding day arrived this gift was a great surprise; even Grandmother was amazed at how handsome it looked at the foot of the stairs in the new house.

Women everywhere are using their leisure to make their homes more attractive, with slipcovers; curtains; bedspreads and lampshades. They are again taking up embroidery and handwork so that they may beautify their homes and there is a revival of interest in old time hand crafts.

Mrs. Spears' Book 1, SEWING for the Home Decorator, and No. 2, Gifts, Novelties and Embroidery, clearly chart the way for you. If the old craft of rag rug making is your new hobby, you may have free Mrs. Spears' leaflet on rag rugs with your order for both books at 25 cents each. Address, Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

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Toothache? Try Sitting on a Stove —Or Solicit Your Neighbor's Opinion

Ancients (and Moderns, Too) Offer Deluge of Panaceas Ranging from Garlic to Zulu Cherries; Even Shakespeare Philosophized About It!

The next time you have a toothache here's what not to do:

"Place a snip of garlic ground with oil and salt on the thumbnail on the ailing side and apply the concoction to the gums surrounding the aching tooth. Be very careful, however, to surround the garlic with dough to protect the flesh from leprosy."

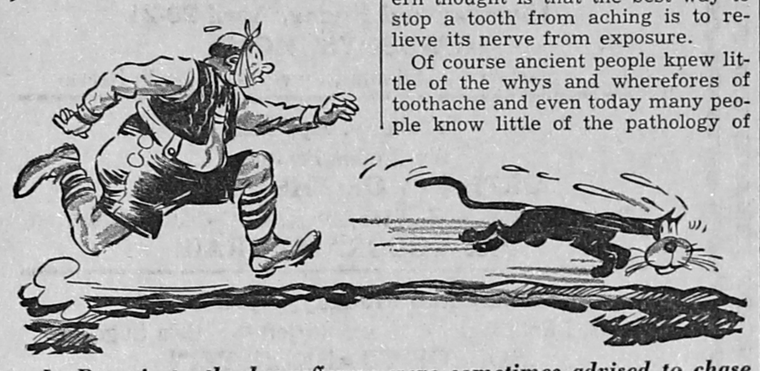
If that doesn't work—and it won't—here's another prescription that's just as useless:

"Gather a number of earthworms and place them in a dish filled with moist sand. Strew over it the minced yolk of one egg. The earthworms shall eat it. After some time they are cleaned, put in a pot, which should be covered well, placed in a hot oven and dried.

"About two egg shells full of this powder are rubbed to form a salve with bloodstone and red sandal, two ounces each, unadulterated musk, two scruples, lard obtained from a he-bear, lard from a boar, five ounces each.

"Smearing" Is Helpful.

"If you wish to use the 'remedy,' you should first scratch the tooth with a splinter of aspen wood and then smear the salve on it."



In Bavaria toothache sufferers were sometimes advised to chase a cat over a plowed field until the animal perspired. After catching it, the aching molar was to be rubbed with perspiration taken from the cat.

If the tooth still aches—and it will—don't bother to try this:

"An eel, a spiny back,
True indeed, indeed,
True in sooth, in sooth,
You must eat the head
Of said spiny back,
To ease the aching tooth."

This whole business may sound silly, and of course it is, but up until a hundred years ago in most parts of the world, and even in some remote corners today, toothache remedies such as these noted above were and are prescribed conscientiously for the relief of dental pain.

Looking into the history of aching molars and remedies, there is no evidence available that Adam ever had a toothache, nor is there any case history on the dental health of Eve, but it is a safe assumption that there have been sore teeth ever since the time of our common ancestors and it is almost as certain that there have been as many remedies as there have been toothaches.

"Dentists" in Abundance.

One time, history relates, a fellow was asked to name the most widespread profession. With little hesitation he replied there are more dentists in the world than representatives of any other field. When called upon to prove his statement, he tied a handkerchief around his jaw and sat himself in front of a church on a great holiday, moaning and groaning with feigned pain.

CHINESE CURE—Garlic and saltpetre should be applied in the left ear to ease an ache in the right side of the jaw, and vice versa. So runs an ancient Chinese toothache cure.

Almost everyone who entered the church stopped to prescribe for his distress—practically everybody who entered the church was a "dentist."

He proved that everyone is a "dentist" and what's more he showed that there are as many recipes for toothache relief as there are dental advisers.

Since time immemorial there has been, indeed, a legion of medicines, a host of magics and a startling multiplicity of procedures intended to cure the evil of toothache. All three kingdoms of nature—plants, animals and inorganic substances, have been called upon to stop dental pain.

But before we learn more about the weird remedies of magic, superstition and ignorance, it is fitting, perhaps, to find out just what a toothache is and how to cure it. Any member of the American Dental association will tell you that toothache is not a disease in itself—rather it is a symptom of disease, the most common of all human ailments, tooth decay.

Only One Way to Stop Pain.

Decay results because there is a break in the hardest substance in the human body, tooth enamel. When decay exposes the nerve of the tooth, pain results. Medicaments will give temporary relief, but modern thought is that the best way to stop a tooth from aching is to relieve its nerve from exposure.

Of course ancient people knew little of the whys and wherefores of toothache and even today many people know little of the pathology of the teeth, with the result that many of the ancient recipes based on superstition are still being prescribed today. The ancients did know, however, that toothache is a painful thing.

There is a story told of a Turk in Bosnia, who upon encountering a weeping child, asked, "Why are you crying?" When the child replied, "A snake bit me," the Turk said, "That's nothing. I thought you had a toothache."

The English of old had a proverb which pointed out that "He Who Hath Aching Teeth, Hath Ill Tenants." The proverb embodies more truth than the author realized, for modern dental and medical study has shown that aching and diseased teeth can upset other tenants in the human structure, such as the heart, eyes, tonsils, joints, etc.

Shakespeare Was Right.

Shakespeare immortalized aching molars in "Much Ado About Nothing," when he said:

"For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently."

The majority of toothache remedies since time unrecorded have been applied to the aching member of the dental arch, but relief of pain has been sought by the application of toothache cures to cheeks, nostrils, ears and even to more distant parts of the body such as the upper arms, elbows, forearms and wrists.

Folk dentistry in all parts of the world uses almost every type of plant life for relief, from acorns to Zulu cherries. The Polish Jews eat an apple which has been roasted with a species of palm leaf over a fire for tooth comfort. East Indians inhale an infusion of bamboo.

The ancient Greek dentists, believe it or not, prescribed buttercups. Garlic has been the remedy of many people, while others have used lemon, lily-of-the-valley, wheat, moss, parsnip, tobacco and a host of other types of vegetation.

One Austrian remedy urges the patient to cook garlic in vinegar and to tie a poultice of same on the wrist on the side of the aching tooth. In Bavaria they peel a piece of garlic and place it in the ear. The Chinese made pills of garlic, horseradish seeds, saltpeter and human milk, which they inserted in the nose.

In Brandenburg a dental genius "discovered" tooth ailments could be relieved if the sufferer ran around a church three times without thinking of a fox. The Ruthenians placed their hopes in a concoction of dog tooth powder. Once people were convinced that oral pain would disappear if the teeth were picked with the nail from the middle toe of an owl.

Mice and Lion's Teeth.

Another Central European physician of the Middle ages advised his patients to bite the head off a mouse and then suspended said head from the neck. It was believed, too, that a youth would be free from aching teeth for the remainder of his life if he wore the canine tooth of a lion around his neck.

Just as "surely" as plants and animals were infallible cures for toothache, so were treatments with human organs and secretions considered sure-fire relief, for example:

MOST FANTASTIC—According to an anonymous humorist, all one has to do is take a mouthful of cold water and sit on a hot stove until the water boils. The toothache's then supposed to be gone.

"To ease the tooth, you well might,
Visit the graveyard at midnight.
Make sure you dodge the morning sun—
Then bite the bone of a skeleton."

In Prussia it was believed that the index finger of the right hand had greater healing power than the other fingers, so the Prussians, among other remedies, urged that the index finger of a corpse be placed against the aching tooth, with the plea:

"To thee, the deceased,
I complain of my pain.
Take my toothache from me
And keep it in thy grave."

The inorganic substances used for toothache cures run from agate to zinc, with demand for arsenic, iron rust, lead, salt and water. Water, perhaps, is involved in the most fantastic of tooth remedies. All one has to do, according to the advice of an anonymous humorist, is to fill the mouth with cold water and sit on a hot stove until the water boils.

And that advice is just as good for the relief of toothache as any mentioned above.

Modern science, "which has released the mind from the oppressing grasp of mystical bugaboos, which has liberated our surroundings from the presence of spirits and ghosts, of demons and devils" has demonstrated that toothache is merely the symptom of a disease, namely: dental decay.

The moral of our story is that when a tooth aches the nerve is either exposed or in danger of being exposed. Permanent relief is assured only by relieving the nerve from exposure or losing the tooth.

Douglas Brings New Color to Supreme Court

Freckle-Faced Justice Is The Youngest Since Joseph Story

Twenty years ago a sandy-haired young Scotchman pushed a lawn mower and stoked a furnace at Whitman college, Washington. Today the same sandy-haired Scotchman, a little older but still a "kid," is the youngest United States Supreme court justice since Joseph Story of Massachusetts was elevated to the bench at the age of 32, in 1811.

Douglas

William Douglas, at 40, looks back on a meteoric rise from the day he "mothered" a box-car-full of sheep from Washington to Chicago on his way east from Yakima, en route to enter Harvard law school. With a short-lived teaching career behind him, Douglas changed his mind about Harvard and studied law at Columbia under Harlan F. Stone, who is now his colleague on the court.

After teaching at Columbia, Douglas met Robert Hutchins who was then the "boy dean" of Harvard's law school. Offered a post of assistant professorship at Harvard, he was soon made Sterling professor of law at Yale. In 1936, when he accepted a post on the securities and exchange commission, Douglas was said to be the country's highest paid law professor.

Mrs. Douglas, the girl he kissed good-by back in Yakima, became his wife the next year. They have two children, Mildred, nine, and William, seven.

Douglas is regarded as the most extraordinary character placed on the Supreme bench in many years. He is a New Dealer and a close friend of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, a former Yale faculty member whose specialty is opposing monopolistic practices. Although accused of being a "left-winger," the new justice denies radicalism and simply insists government must be "mobile, bold and intelligent."

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PATTERN DEPARTMENT — SEWING CIRCLE

THE neckline is a very important detail in making your dress becoming. Thus No. 1719, designed for large figures, has a plain, deep v-neckline which is especially slenderizing. Darts at the waistline tend to make you look inches slimmer. This is a particularly comfortable dress to work in, with its deep armholes, slashed sleeves, and easy waist. It's easy to put on and to iron, too, thanks to the button-front. A diagram design, it may be all finished in a few hours. Calico, gingham, percale or seersucker are nice for this.

For slender, youthful figures, the heart-shaped, frill-trimmed neckline of No. 1726 is perfectly charming and as flattering as can be! The pointed basque bodice diminishes your waistline to practically nothing, and the wide-shouldered sleeves and flaring skirt accent the slender youth of the silhouette. Make this pretty dress of silk crepe, taffeta or prints, and see if it doesn't win you many compliments!

The Patterns.

No. 1719 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4⅝ yards of 35-inch material; 4½ yards of braid.

No. 1726 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 takes 4¼ yards of 39-inch material; 1½ yards of pleating or ruffling.

Spring-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 1324, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

Uncle Phil Says:

Boring From Within

He who aspires to be captain of his soul must expect mutinies.

Variety makes us spend as much money as necessity.

You can't keep a good man down, but he may have to go to some other place to come up.

There's always a bright side. By the time the horn stops working, people can hear your car a block away, anyhow.

First Great Advantage

If a child admires and respects you, you don't have to exhort it very much to influence its behavior.

People who never make excuses seem to get along as well as those who do.

Perhaps we are happiest in planning to soon "take life easy" than we would be if we did.

Life Is a Mission

Every other definition of life is false, and leads all who accept it astray. Religion, science, philosophy, though still at variance upon many points, all agree in this, that every existence is an aim.—Mazzini.

SAFETY TALKS

Defective Cars in Accidents

COMPILATION by the National Safety council of state motor vehicle accident reports shows that 9 per cent of the motor vehicles in fatal accidents were reported as defective.

In non-fatal accidents defective vehicles numbered 4 per cent.

The council commented that "it seems certain that mass statistics understate the true importance of this problem. A careful study made several years ago indicated that vehicular defects were at least a contributing cause in 15 per cent of the accidents.

TIPS to Gardeners

Care in Transplanting

TRANSPLANTING is an important activity in almost every garden, but a gardener will save time and possible disappointment if he knows what should and what should not be transplanted.

The following should not be moved: Celosia, didiscus (blue lace flower), four o'clock, hunnemania, and perennial sweet pea. Because of their peculiar root growth, these flowers are damaged, sometimes even killed, when transplanted.

Flowers which may be transplanted with little fear of damage, as long as the moving is done properly, include ageratum, alyssum, snapdragon, aster, calendula, marigold, pansy, petunia, pinks, salvia, scabiosa, verbena, Canterbury bells, columbine, hollyhock, pyrethrum and viola.

There is a third division of flowers, according to Harry A. Joy, flower expert of the Ferry Seed Breeding Station, whose lives will not be endangered by transplanting, but whose growth will be stunted. Both plant and blossoms will be smaller but earlier. Larkspur, zinnia, phlox, nasturtium and bachelor button are in this group.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A Quiz With Answers Offering Information on Various Subjects

The Questions

1. What is the speed of lightning?
2. What two European contemporary kings are brothers?
3. How did Wall street, New York, get its name?
4. Are American vessels permitted to enter the Colorado river at its mouth in Mexican territory?
5. What is the source of the quotation, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel"?
6. Why is a certain plant called Job's tears?
7. What is a pourparler?
8. What is the origin of the word etiquette?

The Answers

1. The speed of lightning was measured at the Empire State building in New York at 10,000 miles a second.
2. King Christian X of Denmark and King Haakon VII of Norway are brothers.
3. From the fact that it follows the line of the palisaded wall or stockade which was built in 1652 across the southern end of Manhattan island.
4. Yes. En route they merely report to the captain of the port of Guaymas, Sonora.
5. It is from Boswell's "Life of Johnson."
6. Its name is derived from the hard, shining tearlike seeds which resemble bluish white porcelain and are used in making bracelets, necklaces and rosaries.
7. It is an informal, preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, factions, or countries, looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions among the parties.
8. It is derived from Louis XIV's custom of asking his guests to observe and keep within the etiquettes (tickets or signs) which marked the garden beds and paths at Fontainebleau.

QUICK QUOTES

Sentinel Features

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

"THE only way to restore prosperity in the United States is to cure as far as possible the evil of unemployment. This can only be done by speeding up private agriculture, commerce and industry to employ more people. Existing industry must be encouraged to expand. Individuals must be encouraged to spend their own time and their own money in developing new enterprises and new products."—*U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft.*

Plant for a CROP

not for a sample!

PLANT FERRY'S

DATED SEEDS

Now you can distinguish between seeds in their prime and seeds that may be too old to produce a first-class crop! Ferry's Seeds pass rigid tests for vitality and germination each year before being packeted. THEN EACH PACKET IS DATED. This date is your assurance of live and vigorous seeds.

Be sure *your* seed packets are marked "Packed for Season 1939." Select them from the convenient Ferry's Seeds display at your dealer's. Popular favorites—many at 5c—and new introductions too. ALL TESTED AND DATED FOR 1939.

Send for Ferry's Home Garden Catalog. Ferry-Morse Seed Co., *Seed Growers*, Detroit and San Francisco.

FERRY'S *Dated* **SEEDS**

USE FERRY'S NEW-IDEA GARDEN SPRAY—ECONOMICAL, NON-POISONOUS, NON-STAINING

HOMER HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOMER ILLINOIS

Orange and Blue Echoes

STAFF

Editor-in-Chief— Edna Schumacher.
Ass't Editor—Ferne Walker.
Activity Editor—Jane Jarman.
Sports Editor—Charles Hood.
Feature Editor—Rosetta Smith.

Margaret Moore entertained the following at a 6:30 o'clock dinner Wednesday evening: Mildred Leerkamp, Betty Boyd and Miss Sharp. She was assisted by Jessie Anderson.

On May 5 at the high school the Girl Scouts will present Filer's Accordion Band. They are doing this to raise funds for camp expenses next summer. The admission price is 15c and 20c.

A mistake was made in this column about the date when the band will play in the contest at the U. of I. They will play at nine o'clock in the morning on April 29.

Do You Know Illinois?

By Edward J. Hughes
Secretary of State

Q. What were the stipulations in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 with regard to admission of a State to the Union?

A. Admission was with a population of 60,000, and possible admission was suggested with a lesser population.

Q. What was the population claim in the petition requesting the admission of Illinois?

A. 40,000.

Q. How was the Illinois Census of 1818 enumerated?

A. The original Census Act provided for the enumeration between April 1 and June 1, 1818, and a supplementary act provided for the listing of all new persons settling to Dec. 1, 1818.

Q. What were the results?

A. In June, 1818 a total of 34,610 was reported and an additional 1,948 were listed by Dec. 1, 1818 for a total of 36,558.

Q. What is the latest official estimate of the population of Illinois?

A. 7,878,000.

Q. Where are the original Census sheets of 1818?

A. In the Archives Building at Springfield.

Q. How are the Census sheets arranged?

A. The pages are ruled in columns for "Free white males of 21 years and upwards," "Free people of colour," and "Slaves."

Q. Are there any evidences of fraudulent entries in this Census?

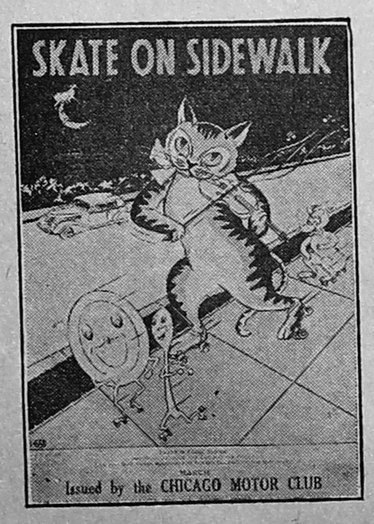
A. Yes. In some of the county records are pages of duplicate names.

Q. Where is the original document of the Illinois Constitution of 1818?

A. The Archives Building, Springfield.

Q. What interesting 1818 maps are displayed with the 1818 Census and the first Constitution in the Archives Building?

A. Maps which show settlements, roads, locations of Indian Tribes, and county boundaries.



Farm Floral Contest To Be Held This Year

The Governor Henry Horner Farm Floral Contest, inaugurated in 1938 to encourage Illinois farmers to beautify their property along State highways, will be held again this year, with cash prizes totaling $2592. First, second, and third prizes, $10, $7.50, and $5 will be awarded in each of the 101 downstate counties, and $100, $75, and $50 grand prizes and Gov. Henry Horner bronze plaques will go to State winners.

Persons desiring to enter the contest may obtain entry blanks from county farm bureau offices, and other farm organizations, or from the Division of Highways, State Capitol, Springfield. Winners and awards will be announced during the Illinois State Fair, August 12-20.

Long View News

The Bridge Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Merle Buddemeier.

It is reported that the Longview restaurant, operated by Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie, has been leased by D. A. Smith and Winnie Churchill.

Results of Tuesday's election are: Mayor, M. H. Keefe, 45; Clerk, D. A. Smith, 47; Aldermen, Leonard Kalk, 47, Willard Maxwell, 43, O. D. Struck, 45.

Mrs. Mary Faith of Murdock has been engaged to care for Mrs. Emily Hagerman. Mrs. Luther Betts has been doing this, but has been ordered by her physician to take a much needed rest and to undergo a major operation soon.

Loyal Workers of the Christian Church met with Mrs. Bert Boyd, Wednesday, with a pot-luck dinner at noon. A lesson from Hurlbut's "Story of the Bible" was given by Mrs. Todd, and devotionals by Mrs. Eva Parks.

During the social hour "Loyal Sisters" for the past year were revealed, and names drawn again.

Plans for a penny-supper were discussed.

A hilarious afternoon was spent in the home of Mrs. J. C. Deere Tuesday afternoon, when the hostess and her assistants, Mrs. Lawrence Keefe, Mrs. John Mathews and Mrs. Grover Dubson, entertained the L. S. L. Club at a "bad taste" party.

Guests came dressed in an amusing variety of costumes, from wrapper and house-slippers to kimona and rubber boots, with gorgeously painted cheeks. Prizes for costumes went to Mrs. Della Ewing and Mrs. Roy Mercer.

Entertainment consisted of a number of contests, one relating to dogs, won by Mrs. Florence Dilworth and Mrs. Ted Wegeng.

A spelling contest, was won by Mrs. Nora Arwine and Mrs. Grant Cruze; an automobile romance, Mrs. Sam Warren and Mrs. Etta Hagerman. Mrs. Ted Wegeng won a button hole contest.

Refreshments were served on paper plates, and consisted of the following, served in the order named: salt, green onions, pickles, horseradish, hard-boiled egg, roll, hot-dog, and coffee, all much enjoyed by the guests.

Several former members of the club were guests, including Mrs. Ted Williams, Urbana; Mrs. Ottie Kaiser, Homer; Mrs. Harley Cazel, Sidney; Mrs. Ted Wegeng, Miss Etta Duncan, Mrs. Sam Warren, Villa Grove; Mrs. Della Ewing, Fairland; Mrs. Vic Gillen, Metamora, Ohio; Mrs. Don Stipp, Newman; also Mrs. Mary Cruze, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Miss Mary Sturm of Longview.

Onions are said to throw off violet rays. But they don't smell like violets.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Potter and son, Perry, visited relatives in Danville, Sunday.

Virgil Reed and family of Champaign were Sunday guests at the C. D. McCormick home.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Holt spent Sunday with the latter's mother at Tower Hill.

Albert Cummings and family spent the weekend with Mrs. Isaac Lewis at Indianola.

Miss Maxine Henson spent the weekend with Roma Gaile Maxfield at Villa Grove.

Joe Martin and family spent Sunday with the Wilbur Dodds at Homer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cable entertained Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shultz at dinner, Sunday.

Mrs. Lottie Astell returned home, Sunday, after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Grace Schecter, at Danville.

Mrs. Fred Eckerty, who has been a patient at Lakeview hospital, Danville, returned home Sunday.

Misses Creyola and Belva Hardyman attended the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Shafer at Longview, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Chandler attended the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Shafer at Longview, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leer and son, William, and Mrs. Hattie Barrow of Neoga, were Sunday guests at the Grover Peterson home.

Legal Notices

Those having legal notices to be published are asked to please instruct their attorney to have such notices published in The Broadlands News. We give special attention to this particular part of our business and see to it that the proof of publication is properly filed with the county clerk or the proper official.

We Have Them

All kinds of plants, and plenty for all.—J. R. McBride, Newman, Ill.

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

Some men require a suit for each day of the week. So do we but it's the same suit.

Safetygrams

BY FRED W. BRAUN
The Safety Man

Frequently automobiles coming out of a private road or driveway feel that they have undisputed right to enter the main thoroughfare. Recently, this question was sent to me:

"Does a driver of a car entering a street or road from a private road or driveway have the right of way over all vehicles approaching on the street or road?"

No—decidedly not.

The driver should stop to see that the street or road is reasonably clear. The driver of a vehicle on the street or road may not know there is a private road or driveway there.

You are not in the line of traffic when you come on to a road from a private driveway, so until you are sure you can get into the line of traffic without an accident, wait—be alert—be careful.

It's smart to drive carefully.

A Scotsman says one's bank book is more interesting than a novel. But we never cared for those unhappy endings.

The postman on a country route called Jim out and handed him a black-edged envelope.

Looks like somebody died, he said.

Y-yes, answered Jim in a worried tone. It's my brother Joe. I recognize his hand writing.

STAR
Villa Grove - Illinois
The Finest In Entertainment

Thur. & Fri., April 20-21
Fred MacMurray
Madeline Carroll
Shirley Ross
Cafe Society
"Q" Nites 10c-25c

Saturday, April 22
Mat. 5c-15c Nite 10c-25c
2 Features
John Garfield
Rosemary Lane
Blackwell's Island
Also
John Litel, Margaret Lindsey, and Little Janet Chapman
On Trial

Sun. & Mon., Apr. 23-24
Historic Epic of the West
Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce
Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold and Cast of Thousands—
Let Freedom Ring
10c-25c

Tues.-Wed., April 25-26
You'll Laugh Till It Hurts
Warner Baxter
Loretta Young
Wife, Husband, Friend
10c-25c

THE AMERICAN PASSION PLAY
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
DRAMATIZED AND PRODUCED BY DELMAR D. DARRAH
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SEASON
The World's Greatest Exposition of the Life and Works of Jesus of Nazareth
COLOSSAL . . SOUL SEARCHING
Cast of 250 — 60 Magnificent Scenes — 4 Choirs
SCOTTISH RITE AUDITORIUM
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
April 16 to 28, 1939
April 16–Sunday April 30–Sunday April 23–Sunday
May 7–Sunday May 13–Saturday
May 21–Sunday May 28–Sunday
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Regular Performances *Tax Included*
First six rows main floor—First two rows balcony - - - $3.30
Sixteen rows main floor—Three rows middle balcony - - 1.65
Last seven rows balcony - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.10
Special DeLuxe Presentation--Sunday, May 14
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
AMERICAN PASSION PLAY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

NEW HOMER THEATER - HOMER, ILL.

Thursday and Friday, April 20-21
NEWSBOYS' HOME
Jackie Cooper - Edmund Lowe - Wendy Barrie

Saturday, April 22
Big Double Feature
ORPHANS OF THE STREET
Tommy Ryan - Robert Livingston - June Storey
Plus COLORADO TRAIL

Sunday and Monday, April 23-24
Basil Rathbone - Boris Karloff - Bela Lugosi
SON OF FRANKENSTEIN

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, April 25-26-27
Positively The Last Chance To See
SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS

Shows Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., 7:45; Sat. 7-9; Sun., continuous 3 to 11. Adm. always 10c-20c.

American Theater - Sidell

Friday and Saturday, April 21-22
Tony Martin - Marjorie Weaver - Slim Summerville
UP THE RIVER

Sunday and Monday, April 23-24
A Glorious Tradition Inspires A Great Picture
KENTUCKY (In Technicolor)
with Loretta Young - Richard Greene - Walter Brennan

Shows Friday, 7:45; Saturday 7 and 9:00; Sunday, 3:00, 6:30 and 8:30; Monday, 7:45. Adm. 10c-20c.

DRIVE THE LEADER!

Prove to yourself that Chevrolet *out-accelerates, out-climbs* and *out-performs* all other low-priced cars—just as it leads all other makes of cars in sales!

Drive the leader . . . drive it in traffic . . . and convince yourself that Chevrolet *out-accelerates* all other low-priced cars—bar none!

Drive the leader . . . drive it on the hills . . . and get conclusive proof that Chevrolet *out-climbs* all other cars in its price range!

Drive the leader . . . drive it on the curves, on the straight-away, on rough roads . . . and satisfy yourself that here is the smoothest, steadiest, safest-riding car you can possibly buy at or near Chevrolet's low prices!

There's a new Chevrolet waiting for you at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's. See him—*today!*

Drive the car with EXCLUSIVE VACUUM GEARSHIFT
Vacuum Booster Supplies 80% of the Shifting Effort

Drive the car with NEW AERO-STREAM STYLING
NEW BODIES BY FISHER

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Drive the car with PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

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(With Improved Shockproof Steering) On Master De Luxe models only.

Drive the car with NEW "OBSERVATION CAR" VISIBILITY

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ALL CHEVROLET PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER!
The only low-priced car combining "ALL THAT'S BEST AT LOWEST COST!"
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