



THE BROADLANDS NEWS

Published Every Thursday

J. F. Darnall, Editor & Publisher

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Army and Navy Pay

New rates of pay for enlisted men of the Army and Navy, provided in a bill which has passed the Senate and is expected to be approved shortly by the House, will be as follows:

Privates of the Army and apprentice seamen of the Navy, \$42 a month.

Privates, 1st class, and seamen, 2d class, \$48.

Corporals and seamen, 1st class, \$66.

Sergeants and petty officers, 3d class, \$78.

Staff sergeants and petty officers, 2d class, \$96.

First sergeants and petty officers, 1st class, \$114.

Master sergeants and chief petty officers, \$138.

The only commissioned officers affected by the new bill are second lieutenants of the Army and Marine Corps, and ensigns of the Navy and the Coast Guard, whose annual pay is increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800. The pay of nurses is increased by \$20, and will range from \$90 to \$150 a month.

Figures given refer to the base pay of those concerned, which is subject to certain increases according to length of service. A law already passed gives enlisted men on duty overseas an increase of 20 per cent of their base pay, and officers a 10 per cent increase.

The new bill makes the American enlisted men the highest paid in the world, except in Australia, where a private receives \$62.10 a month. Pay of private soldiers in other countries is as follows: Canada, \$35; Britain, \$12.20; Russia, \$4. In the Axis countries, privates receive \$21.60 in Germany; \$2 in Italy; and 37 cents a month in Japan.

Fire Aids the Enemy

Adequate private as well as public fire prevention for plants at work on war orders, is of primary importance if repetition of the fires such as have destroyed great quantities of essential materials is to be avoided. This warning was recently issued in a fire underwriters' bulletin:

'Processes of production in this chemical and machine age have introduced many hazards of explosion and fire coupled with these normal conditions is the speed-up of war work, with many concerns turning to processes with which they are not familiar, and the use of equipment not originally designed for the purpose.'

The bulletin then lists three principal causes of large fire losses: First, failure to discover the fire in its early stages; second, insufficient fire fighting equipment which could be used to extinguish or at least control the fire; third, inadequate public fire service. To these must be added the fourth factor of error in human judgment. As an example of this, the recent Massachusetts fire which destroyed thousands of tons of irreplaceable rubber might never have gone beyond control had the sprinkler system not been shut off shortly after the blaze was first noticed.

Even very small communities can build up efficient volunteer fire fighting services and equip them at small cost. Every plant no matter how small it is, should

purchase fire fighting equipment and train all workers in its use. Almost every fire is a small fire at the beginning. And the majority of great fires could have been stopped with little damage—if adequate preparation had been made.

With La Salle In Central Illinois

Early one winter, about 250 years ago, the French explorer, La Salle, and his faithful lieutenant, Henry de Tonti, with a small group of followers, camped in an Indian village on the bluffs of the Illinois River opposite the site of the present city of Peoria. Their journey from Canada down the St. Lawrence River and thru the Great Lakes had been arduous, yet they began almost at once to build a fort, which historians believe was the first constructed by Frenchmen in the West. It was named Fort Crevecoeur—the fort of the 'broken heart'—and a few months later the garrison mutinied and burned it.

For more than two centuries the exact location of the stronghold was uncertain, the research workers of the Federal Writers' Project have learned, but after an extensive research the present site of Fort Crevecoeur Memorial State Park was selected by the Illinois State Historical Society as the most probable location. Here a ten foot granite shaft has been erected on the highest point in the seventeen acre park.

The rich historical background of Fort Crevecoeur and a fine view of the broad river, meandering southward to the Mississippi, through scenic sections of Peoria and Tazewell Counties, lure thousands of visitors every year.

Illinois Food Production Outstanding In First War

'Upon the rise and fall of agriculture depends the rise and fall of empire!'—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Those words of the 'Little Corporal' were brought home to Illinois in the first world war and the farmers of the state quickly responded to the demand for food, reports the Illinois WPA Writers' Project.

Due to its constant consumption, the world's supply of food is never very large. The war in the Balkans and Russia sharply decreased production of grain. The world's wheat crop was 88,000,000 bushels short in 1916, as compared with the preceding five years. When the United States entered the war in April, 1917, Governor Frank O. Lowden immediately called upon the farmers of Illinois to increase their efforts. The result was that the production of oats was doubled. Other grains, fruits and garden produce were tremendously increased. Cattle increased 20 per cent and hogs 25 per cent. The pressure was maintained through 1918.

When the war ended, Illinois was 'away out in front' on food production. Some of the most brilliant pages in American history were written by the Illinois men at the front. And with 5.5 percent of the population of the United States, Illinois bore 7 per cent of the financial burden of the war.

Time Tables C. & E. I.

Table with 2 columns: Direction and Time. Includes Northbound and Southbound for Star Mail Route.

Paper Hanging

Paper Hanging—30c per double roll. I also sell the latest patterns in wallpaper.—Floyd Eckerty, Phone 15R2, Broadlands.

Do You Know Illinois? By Edward J. Hughes Secretary of State

Q. What towns on the Illinois River were regular showboat stops in the 80's and 90's?

A. Morris, Marseilles, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria, Pekin and Beardstown.

Q. What were the regular showboat stops on the Mississippi?

A. Galena, Rock Island, Moline, Quincy, Alton and Cairo.

Q. What were the regular showboat stops on the Ohio?

A. Principally Shawneetown and Metropolis.

Q. What were the outstanding showboats which tied up at Illinois docks?

A. The Cotton Blossom, the Golden Rod, French's New Sensation, and the Princess.

Q. How did the showboat routes affect the tours of the subsequent stock companies?

A. Their route had as its basis the old river itinerary.

Q. When was the Philharmonic Orchestra organized in Chicago?

A. In 1860.

Q. Who was its first director?

A. Hans Balatka, once a choral conductor in Vienna.

Q. When was the Chicago Conservatory of Music founded?

A. 1866.

Q. Where and when was the Illinois Conservatory of Music founded?

A. 1871 at Jacksonville.

Q. Where and when was the Knox Conservatory of Music founded?

A. At Galesburg in 1883.

Record Making Train Run of Year 1890

A train hauling 600 tons of coal from Illinois mines had all eyes of the railroad industry turned to this State in 1890 when it completed a run from DuQuoin in Perry County, to New Orleans without change of crew or engine. Newspaper accounts of the trip examined by workers on the Federal Writer's Project, W. P. A., claimed that this train was not only the first but also the heaviest through freight in the history of railroading, up to that time. The fireman, one Ed Adams, observed, 'It was the most coal I ever shoveled, and a tough job.'

Your News Items Wanted

Do you like to see the old home town paper full of interesting news items each week? Well, it could be, if you, and you, and everyone else would send in items that you know about each week. If you will be kind enough to help us in this matter, we certainly will appreciate it. Just drop your items in our mail box at foot of stairway. And please sign your name to it in order that we may know it is authentic. It is unnecessary to use an envelope.

Executor's Notice

Estate of Fred C. Newkirk, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Executor of the estate of Fred C. Newkirk, deceased, late of the County of Champaign and State of Illinois, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of Champaign County, Illinois, at the Court House in the City of Urbana, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1942, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

Dated this 11th day of April, A. D. 1942.

Bertha Newkirk, Executor.

Green & Palmer, Attorneys, Urbana, Illinois.

Remember Pearl Harbor!

War workers who quit their jobs in Russia are tried as deserters by military courts.

More maple trees in Vermont have been tapped this spring than usual on account of the threatened sugar shortage.

A charitable society organized at Wiscasset, Me., in 1805, is believed to have been the first women's group of its kind in America.

Private A. E. Bannister of Ft. McClellan lost the sight of his right eye recently, when a spring flew off the bolt of his rifle. He will be allowed to remain in the Army.

Dr. Erwin Pasternak DENTIST X-Ray Phone 24 Homer, Ill.

Floyd W. Castator, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Homer, Illinois Phones Office 45R2 Residence 45R3

Dr. W. L. Hagebush DENTIST X-Ray Phone 83 Newman Illinois

Hank Greenberg, former Detroit Tigers' slugger, is a sergeant at MacDill Field, near Tampa, Fla.

Among the recent draft regis-

trants is Douglas MacArthur, a 20-year-old bookkeeper of Waltham, Mass.

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The Oldtimer

SEEMS TO ME THE SMARTEST STAMP COLLECTORS ARE BUYING DEFENSE SAVING STAMPS WITH THEIR PENNIES AND WHEN YOU COLLECT EIGHTEEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS WORTH AND CONVERT THEM INTO DEFENSE BONDS UNCLE SAM WILL BUY IT BACK FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS AT THE END OF TEN YEARS A NICE PROFIT FOR YOU



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Becoming clothes in flattering colors are real morale-builders. The two-piece ensemble in new bright, light pastels does wonders for women of all ages. This New York creation in soft blue wool features notched yoke and jacket hem, three-quarter sleeves.



THE FRESHER THE CREAM THE BETTER THE BUTTER

Butter Judges and University Experts Agree—

**GOOD BUTTER**  
from  
**FRESH CREAM**  
1 DAY

**GOOD BUTTER**  
from  
**COOLED CREAM**  
3 DAY

The U. S. Government Approves and the Storekeeper knows; CREAM MUST BE FRESH AND KEPT COOL FOR BEST BUTTER

**TODAY FINE QUALITY BUTTER**

1 DAY Fresh  
3 DAY Cool

Cream is one of the most perishable crops on the farm. And as a perishable crop it must be handled carefully and speeded to market if it is to bring top prices. Cream sold for buttermaking is always best when fresh. Each day it is held on the farm lowers the grade. The older cream becomes, the poorer butter it will make. The price paid for cream depends on the kind of butter it will make. If old cream is delivered, the producer takes a loss in receiving a lower price than top quality cream would have brought. Here is a simple home test which any farmer can use to determine for himself the quality of the cream he offers for sale. Take a small sample of the batch of cream. First smell and taste it for flavor, then swallow it for palatability. If it smells and tastes so good that you

are eager to swallow it, then it is a fine grade of cream. If its smell and taste do not tempt you to swallow it, then it cannot be of such good quality and cannot be expected to bring the best price. If it is not even pleasant to the smell, it is unfit for use and it is illegal for it even to be offered for sale. There is a mistaken idea that so long as cream is sweet it must necessarily be good. Because of this, producers frequently are tempted to hold cream longer in winter than in summer. It is true that deterioration takes place more slowly in low temperatures. Age, however, affects cream in any temperature. Cream may be sweet and still have such old, rancid flavors that it will not be suitable for buttermaking. Cream should be marketed every three days even in winter. This is the only sure way to protect the quality and get top prices.

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Illini Students Do Their Part In War Effort

University of Illinois students are doing their part in America's war effort both by classroom training to prepare them for posts on the military and industrial fronts, and by extra-curricular activities on the campus.

Fourteen new courses to prepare students for war work and acquaint them with special problems of the war and post-war periods are being presented this semester.

"In addition," Provost A. J. Harno points out, "many regular courses have war values. All significant phases of the ideas and practices of the nation at war are directly represented in the several departments of the University."

Nearly a thousand students are enrolled in the emergency war courses. Two hundred men are studying the organization and operation of the Army Quartermaster Corps. One hundred women and 75 men are studying first aid, and 22 women pursuing nurse's aid training. Military law and defense legislation is being studied by more than 150 students.

One hundred fifty are enrolled in a course dealing with the background and problems of the war. Other new courses deal with Latin American Civilization, Chinese culture, wartime communications and censorship, military psychology, economic problems of defense and the post-war period, Army laboratory methods, and mathematics for the Navy.

Illinois students are war-active not only in the classrooms and laboratories, but also in extra-curricular activities. Two extra-curricular war projects—Red Cross bandage rolling and Red Cross knitting—were already under way when Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

Many additional projects have been set up, among them training as watchman and guards, study of traffic control and safety, training in fire fighting, training in radio operation, instruction in use of non-military weapons, and keep fit activities.

To buy Defense Bonds, students have curtailed expenses at social functions, substituting radios or phonographs for orchestras at fraternity dances, eliminating decorations and flowers at social affairs, and instituting other economies.

U. of Ill. Pharmacy Freshmen Limited To 100 in Number

Freshmen enrollment in the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy will be limited to 100 starting this fall, Dean E. R. Serles has announced. This college is the only pharmacist training institution in Illinois, and the limitation has been made to maintain high standards in the profession in this state, the dean said.

The enrollment limitation will be on a basis of high school scholarship and character. "Personality and character of a prospective pharmacy student are fully as important as grades," the dean said, "because the ability to meet the public is an essential factor in the successful practice of pharmacy."

Only students in the upper 50 per cent of their high school classes will be considered, and the first 100 applicants will be accepted. The college offers four years of training. It is located at the Illinois Medical Center in Chicago, where pharmacy students have the advantage of close contact with students from the closely related fields of medicine and dentistry.

High School Teaching Offers Opportunities

A war-time shortage of school teachers offers opportunities for persons trained in that field, according to the University of Illinois College of Education. The University's Teacher Placement Committee reports that its last full year—1940-41—showed a 50 per cent increase in the number of openings, and that the calls for teachers are continuing to increase.

"The number of placements reached a record high, but the increase was not in proportion to the calls because many of the calls were in fields in which there was a shortage of candidates," according to Lewis W. Williams, chairman of the placement committee.

"Demand exceeded the supply in home economics, agriculture, commerce, industrial arts, men to teach band music, men to coach and teach mathematics or physical science, men to teach physical sciences, men to teach mathematics, and elementary school teachers.

"The demand for teachers of home economics, agriculture, and industrial arts was especially heavy and persistent. A number of high schools in the state have been compelled to drop their offerings in one or more of these fields because of inability to find qualified teachers."

The work and facilities of 881 state high schools are of sufficiently high standard to be included on the "accredited" list of the University of Illinois.

PLASTICS: Products of the American System

One of the striking examples of what free opportunity and individual competition will do for a nation is found in what America has been able to accomplish in the development of plastic materials.

There is nothing new about plastics, for their use dates back to the fifteenth century B. C. But the American system gave them their greatest chance and made possible their notable development during recent years.

Plastics are almost entirely synthetic products—which means that the substances from which they are made are grown on farms, then broken down by chemical processes and their natural elements rebuilt into goods suitable for industrial and personal use.

The value of manufactured plastic products jumped from 25 million dollars in 1933 to 77 million in 1939 and about 100 million in 1940. Even this large figure was almost doubled in 1941.

The field of synthetic plastics is almost endless. Many of them are lighter but stronger than most metals, make better joints than can be made with wood, are more weather resistant, and permit a large degree of prefabrication.

Ford has already demonstrated a car with an all-plastic body, straw and hemp being two farm products used in the mixture. Plastics are being used in the production of airplanes, and bid fair to play an important part in this industry. Plastics are also used in prefabricated house construction.

As the chemist finds more and more ways of using old and new farm crops in the manufacture of plastics, this seems destined to become an increasingly important market for the American farmer. All this means that America is becoming more self-sufficient and less dependent upon imports.

In our present tremendous war effort we are learning that it is hard to fight a war where success depends on imports, but that things raised on American farms are safe from submarines and torpedoes. We also realize more keenly that the way of life which made such progress in plastics possible is the way that must be preserved after victory in the present conflict has been won.

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Broadlands

At Camp Funston, Kan., a box has been provided where soldiers may deposit unsigned letters of complaint.

Triplet boys born to Mr. and Mrs. Clint Dale of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., have been named Douglas, Mac and Arthur.

One of the longest army names

is that of Private Bernard Eugene Thaddeus Aloysius Brockgreitens of Camp Callan, Calif.

A newspaper in Wheeling, W. Va., carried this advertisement: "Will trade four new tires for a 6-room house."

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**Dicks Bros. Undertakers**  
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